

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories related to the topics of the study. It includes the discussion of literature, novel, value, and character building.

A. Literature

Literature represents and pictures out various aspects of life. According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 3) the literature mirrors and expresses life that is even more ambiguous. It means that the literature is come up from the events happen in the society. In literature, the author presents a work to delivers his/her ideas to the reader. Here, we can understand that in every work has its own characteristic dan authors' objective. It is obvious that the author's ideas in a work can be very influential to the readers' mindset. Moreover, the definitions of literature cannot only stop in one person's opinion. The researcher will comes up some definitions from some experts of literature in this discussion.

Jones (1986 : 1) states that literature, in its broaden sense includes all written materials. Since the general grouping of materials will be in a vary various number ; history books, philosophical works, novel, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazines, school textbooks, etc. Thus, he divides those general group into two.

The first group is writings that mainly present information. This writings has purpose to inform the reader what is happening in the world. It tells the reader

how is the continents in this world look like, how is the culture of another countries, how is the history of our country, how is the Civil War II happened, how is Eiffel and Fuji Mountain look like, eventhough we never been there. That all is very possible to know by reading literature. This is what *informative literature* deals with : facts, explanations, real peoples' live, history (Jones, 1968: 2).

The second is *imaginative literature*, on the other hand, aims to arouse thought and feelings (Jones, 1968:2). When someone read a poem, singing a song, watching a play, or maybe reading a folktale, he/she will not always think whether they nor educative and informative. As long as he/she enjoys the poem, song, play, and the folktale it will not important anymore if they are real or not. Since the only himself/herself who can feel the beauty and the message of this imaginative literature.

Hmlyn (1998:1) also describes about literature in a different way. He states that literature in the word originally meant all written language. More formally, literature is defined, according to one dictionary, as writing in which expression and form, in connection with ideas of permanent and universal interest, are characteristic or essential features, as poetry, romance, history, biography, essay etc. Not all good books are literature, but all literature is good, interesting, significant, well written, etc.

Furthermore, according to Long (1991:3) literature in the broaden sense, perhaps, literature means simply the written records of the race, including all its history and science, as well as its poems and novels; in the narrow sense literature

in the artistic record of life, and most of our writing is exclude from it, just as the mass of our buildings, mere shelter from and from cold, are exclude from architecture.

Literature in broad sense is to mean compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate ideas. The literary works can be devided into three types, they are: poetry, prose and play/drama. To appreciate them, we have to understand or to comprehend and enjoy in other words we can judge the value of the literary works. In order to understand and enjoy the literary works, someone should read them again and again, try to understand them, then analyze or judge the value of them then communicate the result of judgement to others.

Based on those definitions above the researcher gives understanding that the literature is more than a writing. It has a soul. The soul in the literature is the author's ideas. The author's ideas can form the readers' mindset. The author can make the literature as entertainment, as the symbol of critic, and as the media to cultivate the value.

Literature as entertainment means that a literary work has purpose to make someone feeling amused. We may see some literary works such as novel or folktale only amusing but they are meaningless and lack of message. In the other hand we may see some literary works that meaningful and full of messages. They play important role to make a literary work better in order to build up readers' positive mindset.

Literature as the symbol of critic. This means that the critic can be delivered by literature. Reminds that in literature someone can express her/his feelings freely, there will not any limitation to make improvisation. Literary work that contains critical message will usually comes up when something goes wrong in the society (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:332). For example, a novelist Mochtar Lubis. He is widely known as the novelist who writes critical literature; *Tak Ada Esok*, *Tanah Gersang*, *Maut dan Cinta*, and *Harimau! Harimau* that reveals a corruption and other criminal case.

Literature as the media to cultivate the value. Discuss about value and the literature it is closely related. "*An author can be recognized by his/her book*". This statement means that even though the book is not labelled the authors' name but the *style* will be familiar. It is also happens with the reader, "*what he/she read is mirrors of his/her thought*". In clear, literature is the easiest way to cultivate the value. Maybe someone can learn the value from the experience both himself/herself and other, but experience doesn't come every day. Thus, by reading literature people will get the value from the literary work without have to experience.

Based on the topic to be studied, here the researcher chooses novel to be discussed. Novel is one of literary work that which presents some values of character buildings, especially those which are presented by a particular cast of the novel. In fact, reading a novel is able to enrich our understanding in giving interpretation about its content. Furthermore, by reading novel, brings us to know more about various human being aspects and things happen in the reality.

B. Novel

1. Definiton of Novel

The word comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination. Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that *“novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”*.

A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. The divisions of the elements in novel are intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

2. Elements of Novel

Intrinsic Elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. Intrinsic elements of a novel (directly) participate and build the story. Extrinsic elements are the elements that are beyond of the works, but indirectly affect the building and system of a novel. Thus, extrinsic elements of a novel must be still seen as something important.

Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. The intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, etc (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:10).

Further, Wallek & Warren (1956: 75-135) stated that as an intrinsic element, the element also comprises a number of extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element includes author biography and psychology. Attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on life of an author will affect the work that he wrote. In short, the author biography determines the pattern works it produces. While psychology, psychology of the author also forms the reader's psychology, as well as the application of psychological principles in the works.

a. The Theme

Theme in a novel, according to Jones (1968:82) is its underlying idea or "wisdom" that the author is presenting. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not. Often the theme can be easily seen from the title. Yet, there also story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a means.

Nurgiyantoro (2007:13) said that the theme in the novel can be more than one. He added that perhaps the author added some addition themes in a novel. This caused the novel has multiple and complex plot and conflict. Besides, the theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so it is animating the whole story. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal themes as the meaning of a work of fiction is not deliberately hidden because

precisely this that is offered to the reader. However, the overall theme is the meaning of which supported his story by itself would be hidden behind a story that supports it.

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc. In brief, the theme giving meaning of story which especially explains a big part of its elements in the simple way. It is more or less synonymous the central idea and central purpose.

The expanding of story does not always parallel with the framework because the idea will often develop suitable with the author's will. Before writing a story, the author will frame his ideas first. But when he thinks that the idea has become so usual in life and bored, he develops it out of the basic framework and makes his story more interesting to be enjoyed and implemented his readers.

Theme is also a general basic idea that supports a literature, and it implies in the text as semantic structure and connects with the similarities and differences. Themes become basic development of the whole story, so it must represent the whole part of novel.

b. Plot

According to Lukens (2003:6) states plots as the sequence of events showing character in action. In another book Gorden (1975:1) defines plot as an

author careful arrangement of incident in a narrative to achieve a desired effect. In short, the writer can conclude that the plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts.

In the other hand, Jones (1968:63) states that the plot is the sequences of events involving the character or characters. It may be simple or complex. The simple one deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. Whereas, the complex one has several groups of characters, the story deals with one, takes up another, return to the first, then takes up another.

c. Event

So far it has repeatedly referred to the term or the occurrence of events and talks about fiction, but has not stated what the actual event. Connection events are events that serves to link important events (read: functional events) in sequencing the presentation of the story.

d. Conflict

Conflict, which is actually quite important events (so, it will be functional events, major, or kernel), is an essential element in the development of the plot. Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces are balanced and imply action and retaliation. Jones (1968:30) divides the

conflict into three categories. They are physical or elemental conflict, social conflict and internal or psychological conflict.

e. Climax

Conflicts and the climax is of paramount importance in the structure of the plot, both of which are the main elements of plot in fiction. Climax by Stanton (1965: 16), is when the conflict has reached the highest level intensity, and when (it) is something that is inevitable happened.

f. Characters

In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

Characters may be flat, minor characters; or round and major. The major character in a story is generally known as protagonist, the character who opposes him is the antagonist. Character is revealed by how a character responds to conflict. Every stories hinges on the actions undertaken by its major character, or protagonist, a term drawn from ancient Greek tragedy that is more useful in discussions of fiction than such misleading terms as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict.

Abrams (1999: 76) says that “Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do”. Character is the people in a novel are referred as characters. We asses them on the basic of what the author tells us about them and on the basic of what they do and say. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern. They are members of a society, and the author distinctive view of who people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character.

The characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken ; major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character, round and flat character, dynamic and static character, typical and neutral character (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:176).

1) Major and Minor Character

The major characters are the actors which appear the most in the story and always have connection with other actors. The major characters are the most dominant told in the story either do an action. Main characters really determine the development of plot. The major character in a novel could be more than one in the different major quality. In this research the major characters are Alif, Baso, Raja, Said, Atang, and Dulmajid.

Minor characters are the actors who have part in supporting the story. The presence of the peripheral characters in whole story is smaller. In other

words, minor characters in the whole story are limited and they are usually only related to the main characters.

2) Protagonist and Antagonist Character

Protagonist is identical with all the good character inside the actors which had been chosen and created by the author. According to Altenberd and Lewis (1966: 59) that protagonist is a character who is admired by the readers, which always called as a hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and value in the society. The readers often give sympathy to the protagonist characters.

The character show hope and value can be supposed as protagonist character. Yet, sometimes there is character who does not give us the morality value. Luxemburg (1992: 145) states that antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist either physically and psychologically. The Antagonist character usually causes conflict for protagonist. Although there are other things such as disaster, accident environment and society, social rules, moral values, authority and etc can cause conflict but if it is not done by a character, they are called as antagonist force.

3) Round and Flat Characters

The first distinction between round and flat characters come from the Foster's book *Aspect of the Novel*, firstly published in 1927. Forster (in Nurgiyantoro, 2007:181) distinct the the characters into round and flat. The round

character is the complex fully developed, and unpredictable that we may not be able to predict action and reaction. Usually this character is dynamic or changing.

In the other hand, the flat character means the simple character that is only has one certain nature character. The attitude and behaviour of the character is totally flat and monoton. There is no any surprising action designed to make the reader impressed. This character always static that is do not changed in surprising way. This character remains predictable, summed up in a few traits.

4) Dynamic and Static Character

Another classification of character is dynamic (active) or static character. An active character is one who changes because of what happens in the plot. Static character, however, remain unchanged, their character is the same at the end of the story as the beginning.

The second is from its changed; there are dynamic and static characters. Dynamic character is one who changes in the course of the action. The actor may change from being shy to be poised. The character may demonstrate a new realization about himself or her self, or about his or her personal value. Static character is one who does not change in the course of the story; there is the same at the end as at the beginning, because the conflict of the story does not influent to this character.

5) Typical and Neutral Character

Altenbenrnd and Lewis (in Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 190) state that the typical character is the character who has less individuality performed instead of quality of the work and nationality. This character constitutes reflections, description, or indication to the person or group who has worked in a departement. Whereas, the neutral character describes the imaginary character who is only life in the fiction. This character is only presented to set up the story itself.

g. The Setting

Background elements can be divided into three main elements, namely a place, time, and social. Backgrounds on the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. Elements may be used where the places with a certain name, initials, there may be certain locations without exact name. Background of time associated with the problem of "when" of events recounted in a work of fiction problem "when" is normally associated with the factual, the time to do or be associated with historical events. Social background suggested on matters relating to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

Wellek and Warren (1956: 131) concerned setting with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story. When the reader reads a novel, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel. But of course, those things are less complete because

the characters need living space, place and time, like human's living in the real world.

In other hand, novel not only needs characters, story and plot, but also setting. Setting usually directs to the definition of place, connection of time and social environment where the event happens. Setting gives the basic of story correctly and clear. The setting is important to give realistic impression to the readers, created a certain situation at a glanced is really happened. So, the readers feel easier to create their imagination and participation to criticize the story.

1) Setting of Place

Setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a story. The use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of place. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. The description of the place is important to give impression to the readers, because they will consider that the event really happened in the place of the story.

Settings of place in a novel usually consist of several locations and it will move from one place to another place because there's a development of plot and characters. Setting of place is decided by the accuracy of description, function and the unity with another setting's elements

2) Setting of Time.

Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period.

3) Setting of Society

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in a novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope; it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.

h. The Point of View

Understanding about point of view, point of view, suggests the way a story is told. It is a way and or views of the author used as a means for presenting the characters, action, background and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader. Today the importance of perspective in works of fiction no longer challenged. Viewpoint is considered as one of the important elements of fiction. The deviation angle of view is not just a matter of first or third person, but rather a selection of characters who "he" or "I", anyone who tells it, kids, adults, the villagers who do not know anything, politicians, students, or other

The point of view or narrative perspective, characterized the way in which a text present a person, event and setting. The point of view discusses about

who is telling story, or from which position the events are perceived. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person, third person, dramatic, or omniscient point of view (Jones, 1968:29).

In the first person point of view, the narrator is a participant in the action. He or she may be either a major character or a minor character and may be close to the event in time or distant from it. In this research, the novel of *Negeri 5 Menara* by A. Fuadi translated by Angie Kilbane as a main instrument is using the first person point of view. Next, the third person point of view, the story is told as it happens to one of the characters: he, she, it, or they. Then, in the dramatic point of view, the reader is an observer. He is permitted to see and hear as he might with real people, but he is not permitted into thoughts. The last, is omniscient point of view, the author can tell anything he wants his reader to know. He can reveal the innermost thoughts of his characters, and may comment upon them.

C. Value

Values of a literary work are complex and hard to define. They are not directly observable, but are an essential part of any literary work. They provide an intense support base for literary work. For example, values are contained in the novel : religious, hard work, discipline, educative, creative, etc.

Bertens (2005:139) states that value is something interesting for us, something we look for, something delighting and something good. This means that something can be said valuable if it has accepted as something good. The one

has tendency to do something good or something bad. Since the estimation is came up from the others not from the individual him/her self, Bertens (2005:139) also states three characteristics of value to make the definition is easy to be understood. Firstly, value is personal and is related with the subject. The value emmbed on something is personally decided by the subject. Secondly, value is practical and is not found in a theory. The last, value does not deal with material worthiness of something.

Meanwhile, Jonas (1992:36) states that *value is the address to yes* . This definition has more broad definition and has general frame than before definitions. Here, the contextual meaning of the definition. The word *yes* covers the value of individual belief psychologically as well as sociologically. Moreover, the word *address* represents the direction of an action that has been believed to be good to do by her/him self.

Further, value is a good estimation given after the action. Values are given by the others not by the doer. Nurgiyantoro (2007:320) stated that value and literary work are not separatable. They are each other interconnection. Since what is contained in the literary work will be consumed by the readers. They will be appraiser of how is the content, how is the characters, and every other details. Then, they will interprete what had they gotten in the form of estimation.

There are a lot of values that can be observed in the literary work, in this case the novel. One of them is the values of character building. The Ministry of Education in the *Panduan Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Karakter* (2011: 9) specifies

there are eighteen values of character building include religious, honest, tolerant, diciplinary, hard-working, creative, self-standing, democratic, curious, nationalistic, patriotic, appreciative, friendly, peaceable, well-reading, unyielding, socially responsible, and enviromentally responsible. In this study examines those eighteen values that are represented by the major characters in the novel of *Negeri 5 Menara* by A.Fuadi translated by Angie Kilbane.

D. Character Building

According to a *Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary* the word *character* has some meaning: (1) in a quality, means the particular combination qualities in a person or place that makes them different from others; (2) in a story, means a person represented in a film, play, or story; (3) person, means describing particular quality that they have; (4) mark, means a letter, number, or other mark or sign used in writing or printing, or the space one of these takes. The term *character* that used in this study is the combination both quality and person. This means describing someone's particular quality that makes his/her different from others.

According to Brouwer (1980:4) character is design of social behaviour; frighten, encouragement, and desire. The behaviour may be overt or covert. Overt behaviour can be physically seen by the others, but the covert indicates someone's psychologically condition.

Further, Naim (2012: 52) argues that talking about someone's character, we can only appraise wheteher someone has strong character or weak character.

This explains will someone only accept his/her innate character (given) or build up his/her character (willed)? Character is not something constant. It always been changing in someone's whole life. In this study the researcher examine the values that are represented by the major characters to know the implementation of the values themselves in the daily life.

Before I come to the discussion about character building, it will be better to first discuss about the difference between character building and character education. Often, both of them arise ambiguity. The terms character building and character education have same purposes. They are purposed to build up someone's positive character and cultivate the values.

Berkowitz in his article *Understanding Effective Character Education* states that character education is the school-based process in fostering the development of : (1) respect for self, others, and the world in which we live; (2) responsibility; (3) an orientation toward and capacity for fairness or justice; (4) a concern for the welfare of others; (5) a commitment to honesty and transparency of purpose; (6) a dedication to democracy in both politics and daily living. In sum, the character education is emphasizing on the process of building up students' positive character in the school environment. In another book, Mulyasa (2013:3) defines that the character education has higher level than moral education. Education character is more than talking about doing-wrong or doing-right, but how to cultivate the good habit to the students.

Whereas, character building is a continuous process of building up positive character and it always been developed (Naim, 2012:41). Further, the

process itself is not only in the school environment, but it covers larger area. It can be home, school, and surrounding environment. Actually the process of character building is never ending process to reform continuous improvement.

Hence, the researcher draws conclusion that both character building and character education has the same purpose in building up someone's positive character. The difference is placed on the coverage and environment. Character building has larger coverage and environment than character education. Someone can be called as a person of character if his/her attitudes, behaviours and measures are appropriate to moral norm (Naim, 2012 : 54). Thus, the person who broke the moral norm cannot be called as a person of character. He/she needs to build up his/her positive character to be better person. In this context about character building means the way to rebuild and improve the positive character in the readers' attitudes and behaviours from the novel of *Negeri 5 Menara* by A.Fuadi translated by Angie Kilbane.