CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer would like to present review of related literature which concern with literature, novel, kinds of novel and murder.

2.1. Literature

Literature is a body written works such as; novels, poems, or plays that use words to stimulate the imagination and confront the reader with a unique vision of life. A work of literature is a creative, universal form of expression, like; emotion, spiritual, or intellectual concerns of humanity.

According to Meyer (1990:4) literature as a fiction consisting of carefully arranged words designed to stir the imagination; stories, poems, and plays are fictional. Meanwhile, Milan (1984:96) states that in any writing called literature, the language itself is a large part of the pleasure of reading.

By reading literature, the readers get an experience, but to have the experience, to make the words come alive, the readers have to read actively. They have to use their imagination, participating with the writer in producing or reproducing the experience of the literature.

Connonly (in Koesnosoebroto, 1988) divided literature into two categories; non imaginative literature and imaginative literature. Non imaginative literature is the writing contains fact explanation or real people life and history which aim of conveying knowledge to article, history book, dictionaries and text book. On the contrary, the imaginative literature aims an entertaining as well as giving
information like shorts stories, novels, poetry and drama. In this case the author tries to tell about his thought, ideas, and feeling.

Literature can’t be separated from language, because it is an expression of life passing through language. Boland (1997) states that human being can’t avoid from language in conversation with a role of language making one another understand in communicating, submitting each other intention. Language is not only in the form of oral, but also used in the form of writing. Literature is a body written works of prose, poem and drama. Prose can be divided into two kinds. These are novel and short story. Here the researcher will discuss novel only.

2.2 Novel

“Novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written” (Kennedy, 1983). Novel with its long work and large scope can present many kinds of life problems that usually happen in real life. Most people prefer reading novel as a reference toward their life. By reading the novel, the readers get many positive things such as: understanding, message, new experience, knowledge and the expansion of their life.

According to Macmillan (1884), novel is actually one of the most recent forms of literature; in fact, novel comes to from a Latin word meaning “new”. Compared with short story, Novel has more scope in its presentation of plot, character, setting and theme. Because novels are not limited on one element only, they consist more than one narrative.

Kennedy (1980:180) said that novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author creating the sense that while we read, we experience actual life. Novel is
great variety in the kinds of handwritings that can distinguish from other works of prose fiction. It deals with human character in a social situation, human as a social being. It has more emphasis on character. Another initial major characteristic of the novel is realism a full and authentic copy of human life.

Based on the definitions above, it can be assumed that novel is a book explains about everything that happened in life, or novel as a literary work which can be classified into fiction.

2.3 Kinds of Novel

Koesnosoebroto in Hartiningsih (2001) states that there are three kinds of novel as below:

1. Romance novel usually talks about a love between a man and a woman. For example, it includes the actress and actors to make balance in performance. And sometimes, the actress is more dominant in playing.

2. Adventure novel talks someone’s experiences. The most dominant role is a man because the content of the story involves man’s problem. If the woman is mentions in this novel, may be just little about it.

3. Fantastic novel talks about unrealistic setting of plot and also uncommon.

Meanwhile according to Koesnosoebroto (1988:24), there are eight kinds of novel. They are epistolary novel, historical novel, mystery or detective novel, western novel, scientific novel, picaresque novel, complex story novel and fiction novel

The explanations of each definition are inserted below:

1. Epistolary novel
An epistolary novel is told in a series of letters so that it needs to use a method of narration. In this case, the authors attempt to help the readers to see something as they know about content of the letters in which to elaborate upon one’s experience. The next present events along with whatever explanation, causes consequences or significance the authors seem relevant.

2. The historical novel

The historical novel refers to a long story in which the character of events really existed or happened in the past. The events in the past, such as those of a nation of arranged in order from the earlier to the letter especially events concerning the rules or to government of a country, social and trade condition. In this novel, an author attempts to depict something important to be recorded and remembered.

3. The mystery and detective

The mystery and detective refer to a story full of mysteries or secrets. The novel tells about crimes and mysteries which are difficult to be guesses or predicted by the readers.

4. The western novel

The western novel is a novel that tells about the western way of loving. There are moral messages which can be a positive effect in the society. As a matter of fact, the western has great thinking to go in modern time.

5. The scientific fiction novel

The scientific fiction novel is a novel that deals with imaginary future developments in science and their effect on life. This kind of novel gives the
readers knowledge that is useful in a life or follows the development on science itself.

6. A picaresque novel

A picaresque novel is a novel that tells about rascal and rogue. The name “picaresque” comes from the Spanish word “picaro” which means rascal and rouge.

7. A complex story

A complex story is usually with many scenes and many characters extend beyond the covers of single novel. There is related part of a story to each other so the author of this novel tries to describe or express a story clearly.

8. The non fiction novel

The non fiction novel is a real story from a real life of a person. In this case, the author presents actual people and events in this story.

Based on the explanation about the kinds of novel above the novel of “Morning, Noon and Night” written by Sidney Sheldon belongs to the mystery and detective novel, because the novel tells about crimes and mysteries are found and difficult to be predicted piece by piece by the readers.

2.4 The Elements of Novel

2.4.1 Plot

The word of plot is in fact a technical term to say about a series of tied together events in story. Different literary theorist purposes different definitions or explanation of plot. Some say that it is a selection of events arranged in time and
has causality. According to (Connonly, 1955: 6) plot is the arrangement of details and incidents in a story.

Furthermore, according to Kennedy (1983), there are two kinds of plot. They are \textit{straight plot} and \textit{flashback plot}.

\textbf{a)} \textit{Straight plot} is the event of the story is based on the sequence of time.

\textbf{b)} \textit{Flashback plot} is the event of story is started from present time and than backward in the past time and comes back to continue to present.

Plot can be divided into two groups. They are \textit{close plot} and \textit{open plot}. Close plot is the author gives the resolution in the end of story. Whereas \textit{open plot} is the author gives chance to the reader to make resolution in the end of the story (Jones: 1968)

Macmillan in “Appreciating Literature” (1984: 20) said that plot is the sequence of event in a story. It follows the pattern such as exposition, narrative hook, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution.

The explanation is stated below:

\textbf{1)} Exposition, the author tries to explain about the character, setting, and situation of the story.

\textbf{2)} Narrative hook, the point at which the author catches the reader intention and establishes the basic conflict that the story will eventually resolve.

\textbf{3)} Rising action is the situation of the story started rising. In this section authors shows how the characters are coming to grip with their
problem through incidents that happen. This rising action is the moment of inciting where characters show the beginning suspense.

4) Climax is reached when the complication obtains its highest point of intensity.

5) Falling action reveals the outcome of the climax. In this case, it is the moments of last suspense.

6) Resolution, the authors give the solution of the problems of all in the stories.

2.4.2 Character

Character is an important part of the story which contributes a lot of the story. A character is a person who plays a certain role in the story. Koesnosobroto (1988: 67) in “Anatomy of Prose Fiction” said that there are two types of characters. They are:

✓ Main character, it is the most characters in the story, but it cannot stand of its own alone; it needs other character to make the story more convincing, attractive and lifelike.

✓ Minor character is less important than those of the main character.

Koesnosobroto (1988:67) also stated that there are two kinds of characters, protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is a character who always in the story and has good personality. The antagonist is a character who has bad personality and usually the antagonist is as the opponent of protagonist.

Macmillan (1984:44) stated that an author might present characters as flat and round or complex characters. Flat characters are those with only one
personality traits. Meanwhile, round or complex characters are character with different contradictory traits. In other words, round or complex characters are complex multidimensional characters of considerable intellectual and emotional depth that has the capacity to grow and change.

2.4.3 Characterization

Characterization is technique of performing character, which is chose by the author in writing a story. Characterization splits up into two methods. They are direct and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is the author directly states facts about a character’s personality. Indirect characterization is the author reveals a character’s personality indirectly through the character’s physical appearance, words, thoughts, and an action or through what other characters say about that character.

In addition, Griffith (2006) said that characterization is the author’s presentation and development of character.

From the explanation above the writer defines that characterization is the author’s ways to show and put some character in the literary work.

2.4.4 Conflict

Conflict according to Tarigan (1984: 134) is not only implies the struggle of a protagonist against someone or something but also implies the existence of some motivation for the conflict or some goals to be achieved by it. There are three kinds of conflict according to Edward H. Jones Jr in Hartiningsih (2001) as follows:

a. Conflict is a conflict between human being and nature and environment.
b. Social conflict between one person and another.

c. Psychology conflict is a conflict between man and him self, his conscience, his guilt or simply trying to decide what he is going to do.

2.4.5 **Theme**

Theme is the central of idea or the meaning of a story to provide a unifying point around which the plot, character, setting, point of views, symbol, and another element of a story are organized. The theme is seldom stated in the novel that was written in full sentences and usually presents the message that implied in the story.

In other words, Macmillan (1984: 33) states that theme is the main idea of a story, poem, novel, or play, usually expressed as a statement about life. Some works have stated themes, which are announced explicitly. Most works have implied themes that are revealed indirectly.

2.4.6 **Setting**

Everything that happens somewhere at sometimes that element of fiction which reveals to us where and when of events we call setting (Kenney, 1966:38). The major elements of setting are the time, place and social environment that frame characters. Like what stated by Kenney (1966:40) in his book, “How to Analyze Fiction”. According to him, the element of setting consists of the actual geographical location, the occupation and modes of day-to day of the characters.

Setting includes several closely related aspects of a work fiction. First, setting is the physical, sensuous world of the work. Second, it is the time in the action of the work takes place. And third, it is the social environment of the
characters—the manners, customs, and moral values that govern the character’s society.

2.5 Murder

Murder is something dangerous, difficult and unpleasant. This is one of the most important crimes that can be committed against individuals, has been variously defined.

Based on Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder), “Murder is the unlawful killing, with malice aforethought, of another human, and generally this state of mind distinguishes murder from other forms of unlawful homicide (such as manslaughter)”. While the loss of a human being inflicts enormous grief upon the individuals close to the victim, as well as the fact that the commission of a murder is highly detrimental to the good order within society, most societies both present and in the past have considered it a most serious crime worthy of the harshest of punishment. In most countries, a person convicted of felony is typically given a long prison sentence, it is possible a life sentence where permitted, and in some countries, the death penalty may be imposed for such an act though this practice is becoming less common. In most countries, there is no statute of limitations for murder a person who commits murder is called a murderer.

2.6 Kinds of Murder

Samaha (1983:188) divided murder into two primary degrees: they are first degree and second-degree murder.
**a) First degree murder** is premeditated, purposeful, and deliberate killing. There are three kinds of first-degree murder.

1. **Premeditated murder** means “planned in advance”. It varies from one court to another. Some require substantial time to formulate a well-laid plan to kill. Others virtually eliminate the meaning from advanced planning by holding that killing instantly after forming the intention is premeditated.

2. **Atrocious murder** means that the killer not only meant to kill but also did it in especially brutal manner.

3. **Felony murder** is a death occurring during the course of committing another felony; most often armed robbery but occasionally other felonies as well. The most felony murderers do not intend to kill their victims. They kill only recklessly or negligently, meaning they create risks they ought to know will kill or seriously injure someone.

**b) Second degree murder** is international killing that is either not premeditated, committed during felonies, or a result of actors intending to do seriously body harm but not to kill.

**2.7 The Motivation of Murder**

There are some reasons that can cause someone to do murder. According to Sarwono and Koeswara (1988:82) there are two factors that cause someone to do murder. They are internal and external factors of an individual. The internal factor includes: frustration, internal stress, and deindividuation. And the external factor
includes: external stress, power and obedience, the effect of weapon, provocation, and alcohol and drug. And the explanations of both factors are written below:

_Frustration_ is the situation where the personal or individual fail or pursued to get the goal as he/she wants (cannot reach the target as they dreamed so, they will be free in doing something “crimes”).

_Stress_ is defined as reaction, response, or the physiological adoption of stimulus to the external or the charging of environment. The external stress is generated by social changes and the deteriorating of economic condition, internal stress is the personal failure in adapting his/her ego (cannot control the ego well or unstable).

_Deindividuation_ or depersonalization can lead someone’s freedom to do something “crime” so that the act is intensively done. It is defined as “thinking ill of the others”, it can unconsciously develop in the society.

_Power and Obedience_ means that when someone has power, he/she will be free to do everything as they want. It has the ability to influences and control others behavior, so it can create obedience and procedure “superiority feelings”.

_The effect of weapon_, it is proved that weapon plays a great role in criminal acts, the effect of the weapon can make crime effectively and efficiency done.

_Provocation_, it is believed can create criminally, because it is attacking to something that referred as “self-esteem”. Sarwono and Koeswara (1988) tell that three per four from six hundred murders happen because of any provocation.

_Alcohol and drugs_, consuming these two things in over usage can stimulate to motivate the criminal act.
Air temperature, it is proved that air temperature has influence to someone behavior, example: there were a lot of crimes (murder, fight, rape, robbery by force).

Furthermore, Thompson (2006) states that there are some factors behind the murder which influence someone to kill another human. They are:

- **Murder for money or economic factor.** This ranks up at the top of motives for murder. And has a purpose to get the better economic condition. In the other words, the purpose of a killing is to get the money from the victim.

- **Unemployment factor.** It motivates someone to kill as a job as a murderer.

- **Superstition** is being the third factor, it relates on faith, superstition and belief.

- **Ethnic custom,** it is the weird one of killing motivation. It happened in the most citizens in the world, especially in US as an example, the new immigrants of custom tribal from Africa.

### 2.8 The Ways to Reveal the Murder

According to Waluyo (1992: 11-23), there are five valid proofs to reveal some crimes. Among them are witness information, an expert’s information, letter, admission, and indication.

a) A witness information is one the valid proofs in the crimes case from witness that he heard, watched, and knew by himself.
b) An expert’s information is information given with a special skill to make and help some cases clear by Doctors, Psychiatrist, Scientists, and etc. They give information with some theories, proves, and conclusion.

c) Letter is an authentic data which related to the crime case.

d) Admission is defendant explanation in the court what was he done, heard, and known by himself.

e) Indication is something that tells, describes, and indicates that there are some crimes.