

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A few foundational studies of this research are presented in this chapter, there are: Novel Analysis, Analysis of Conflict, and Types of Conflict.

2.1 Novel Analysis

Literature, particularly the e-novel, has long been a fundamental medium for storytelling, offering profound insights into human nature, society, and the complexities of the world. It serves both as a reflection of reality and as an imaginative exploration of various themes and experiences. Over time, the e-novel has evolved into a versatile literary form, encompassing diverse genres and narrative structures. Its ability to represent the multifaceted aspects of life makes it a powerful tool for engaging readers. Bradbury (2017) defines a novel as a work of fiction that is longer than a short story but shorter than an epic.

A novel is a piece of narrative fiction that is typically published as a book and written in prose. The term or word “novel” comes from the Italian word “novella”, which means “news”. Not much different from short stories, novels generally incorporate key elements such as characters, dialog, setting, plot, climax, conflict, and resolution. However, it is important to note that not all these elements are strictly required for a work to be considered a novel (Cahilig, 2020), while Casano (2016) characterizes the novella as a literary genre that lies between a short story and a full-length novel. A novella, although shorter than a full-length novel, typically offers more detailed character development and a more intricate narrative structure than a short story.

2.1.1 Elements of Novel

By seeing the elements of fiction, we cannot forget the elements of novels. Novel has some elements. In this case the writer believes that a piece of literary work, like novel can only be enjoyed and understood in its totality in a work of literature. Talking about novel, there are many opinions about elements of novel. Like Edward states in the Outline of Literature that elements of novels are title, point of view, theme, plot, characterization, situation and style (Edward, 1968).

Based on the opinions above, the writer concludes that elements of novels consist of plot, characterization, setting, point of view, style, and structure.

1. Plot as the word “plot”

Actually, "plot" is a technical term used to describe a story's sequence of connected events. Plot helps us see events as a complex pattern of cause and effect rather than just as components of temporal series (Purnomo, 2019).

Another opinion, “Plot is the set of connected events on which story, play, film etc” (Kiosses, 2021). In getting the definition of plot, actually, there are some different opinions, but in the same meaning. From the definition, they have some perceptions what plot is.

The important of it, is the arrangement of events in a story. If they are arranging well, it will cause and influence relationship. In this case, plot has some elements too. (Utomo et al., 2022) also argues, that plot is a structural movement in fiction or drama.

Principally, like other literature forms, plot moves from beginning through the middle to the ending which generally tells about the solution of the problems available in the story.

2. Characterization

Characterization is the one of the elements of novels that must be in a novel or story. Characterization can be defined as the portrayal of a vivid image of a person. In the domain of literary studies, the concept of characterization signifies the techniques employed by an author to present and develop characters within a narrative. This process is important in shaping the reader's understanding of the character's personality, motivations, and role in the story.

According to Šušić (2020), characterization includes both direct and indirect techniques. Direct characterization is defined as the description of characters' traits within the text, while indirect characterization is achieved through the depiction of characters' behaviors, dialogues, and interactions with other characters. This study emphasizes that characterization is a complex process that integrates various elements of a literary work, contributing to the depth and realism of a character.

After reading the definition above, the writer can take a conclusion that characterization must be in a novel. Because without characterization, the story cannot run well as being hoped by the readers. And also, the author often give explanation directly about what kind of character will be shown.

3. Setting

Creates a feeling of location, temporal connections, and the social setting in which the literary work's events take place. Thus, every event takes place somewhere in a particular area. In literary studies, the time, location, and social milieu in which a novel is set are all included in the setting. It serves not merely as a backdrop but as an integral component that shapes characters, influences the plot, and contributes to the thematic depth of the narrative.

According to Utomo et al., (2022), "The term 'setting' denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops". This perspective emphasizes that authors often select specific settings to reinforce the actions and characteristics of their narratives, embedding stories within particular contexts to enhance their meaning

Based on the opinion above, the researcher has conclusion that setting has to become a part of story, because setting involves usually the culture of a certain society's life around.

4. Point of view

When telling a story, point of view is crucial since it dictates what happens and how much the reader should know. A narrative can be told from four distinct perspectives. Edward H. Jones Jr (1968) states, "Point of view is the way an author permits us to observe the story".

Point of view is described as the focal point of sight, hearing, smell and sensation of the setting, characters and events in the story. It encompasses the sensory and psychological dimensions through which the narrative unfolds. This study emphasizes that the choice of point of view is very important in shaping the reader's relationship with the story and its characters (Al-Alami, 2019). And as if the readers are involved in the fantasy nature of the author or it can be enjoyed.

5. Style

In story is one of elements of novels which is used to describe the author. But each author may have own style, for each writer is an individual. An author can be compared to a person's signature. We all have our own unique style. Everyone has their own way of writing. Style is an intertextual concept, where

the style of a text is formed in relation to other texts. This perspective suggests that an author's stylistic choices are influenced by existing literary conventions and cultural contexts, leading to a dynamic interaction between innovation and tradition in literary expression (Radetič, 2018). From the statement above, the writer can conclude the author's style can be known by the readers.

6. Structure

Talking about structure, according by (Chudori, 2025), structural analysis reveals how themes, character development, and conflicts are intricately woven to reflect social and political issues. This structural aspect contains elements that build the story from within that make the story a whole for the reader. Intrinsic elements are very important. In the intrinsic aspect there are several important components.

By understanding the statement above, the writer concludes that structure of the novel is also important to be known by the readers, in order they understand the way of story.

2.2 Analysis of Conflict

Andriana and Rohmah (2019) says, a conflict in a novel is a conflict that arises between two opposing characters, such as the antagonist and the protagonist. These occurrences made the book engaging to read. A novel needs to be dramatic. It needs to resemble a drama, film, or television program. When we watch a movie, we want to see what happens, not have the author take the stage and explain everything with us. Books are no different. Starting with "once upon a time" and then telling us everything is not what we want or expect from the author. We want to see what's happening and be a part of it, not just listen to about it. So, the story should make the reader feel happy or sad, sorry for the characters, or scared. The story

must appeal to his senses and make him feel something. Other opinion about conflict Nasution et al., (2020) says: Conflict in literature is defined as "a situation or an event that causes a character to face opposition or difficulties, leading to a challenge to their values, beliefs, or goals".

2.2.1 Types of Conflict

A. Physical Conflict

When a character and their natural surroundings clash, it results in physical conflict. When a character and a natural environment element collide, it's known as an elemental conflict, such as water, fire, or earth. Physical conflict is a problem that occurs when people interact with each other. Physical conflict or elemental conflict is an external struggle occurring when a character confronts an outside force, such as another individual or nature itself (Ivan & Violy, 2021). While according by Regency (2023), physical conflict or elemental conflict is related to physical activities that can be seen, felt and have a lasting impact.

For example: Stephen was severely beaten by one of the teachers (Father Dolan) for being accused of feigning illness and not wearing glasses.

B. Social Conflict

Social conflict happens when there's a struggle between opponents about values and who should have power and the limited resources. According to Dahendorf (2018) state that social conflict occurs between two groups of different interest that are influenced by existing social and political conditions. Social conflict is defined as the dynamic interaction between two or more individuals in which they engage in reciprocal use of social power to achieve goals that are either rare or incompatible, thereby impeding their opponent's ability to attain these goals. Social conflict is an integral component of literary works, manifesting in the external

societal discord that envelops the text and the personal ideological discord experienced by the author.

For example: Intra-family disagreement about politics (specifically between Stephen's father and other family members) over dinner.

C. Psychological Conflict

Based on Jones (1986) Psychological conflict is the pressure of the human against himself. Psychological conflict is experienced by everyone, both consciously and unconsciously. Hidayat and Kusuma (2022) highlight psychological conflict as a state of indecision or moral dilemma caused by conflicting personal or social expectations. This psychological conflict can occur because of unfulfilled human needs which can lead to the formation of an unhealthy personality. Psychological conflicts are involved between thoughts, emotions, and rational thinking. In this condition, there is a restraint on feelings for self-actualization and a process of intentional withdrawal from environmental activities occurs.

For example: Stephen experienced a strong inner conflict after his relationship with the prostitute.