

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will explain about the literature review related to research, namely; understanding of the novel, how to write a novel, novel study, characterization, Gender.

A. Novel

Etymologically, the novel comes from the Latin novellus which is derived from the word novels which means new. Novels are said to be new, because they appear after poetry and drama. Meanwhile, according to the term, the novel is a long narrative and often raises the story of human life which is built from intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The story of life is fictitious, but rational. The rational nature of the novel can be seen from the author's ability to describe every life event in detail and strikingly, so that it makes sense to be accepted by the reader. Readers who read novels will get life lessons that can be used as guidelines and self-introspection. In addition, the novel is able to reveal the history that happened in the past, thus providing new insights for the reader.

According to Abrams in (Nurgiyantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi Cetakan IX, 2015) revealed that literally novella means a small new item, and then interpreted as a short story in prose. The opinion

expressed by Abrams seems quite different from that expressed by Semi. Semi (Semi, 1988) suggests the novel as a type of literary work in the form of a narrative and continuous character characterized by actions and reactions between characters, especially between antagonists and protagonists. Antagonists and protagonists will always be presented in the novel. His presence will raise various issues (conflicts) that cause tension and curiosity of the readers towards the end of the story. Every story that is presented will always be related to one another. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration.

A novel is a long essay in prose and contains a series of stories from a person's life with other people around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. Novel is a form of literary work in which there are cultural, social, moral and educational values. The novel contains a series of stories of a person's life with the people around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. In addition, the content of the novel is also long and has complicated or complex problems.

Novel is a type of literature that more or less provides an overview of social problems. Novels cannot be separated from the turmoil or conditions of society that involve the writer and the reader (Yudiono, 1986). This understanding implies that the novel exists as a result of the author's anxiety about the situations and conditions that occur in the community. Every event that occurs will be photographed by the author. The portrait of life is taken and shaped in such an

interesting way by the author. The author will use all the creativity he has to describe every side of people's lives in the novel. The side of people's lives in novels is very closely related to authors and literary connoisseurs, so that society also influences the development of novels.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the novel is one type of literary work in the form of prose. One form of prose that presents the broad side of human life. Its breadth causes the novel to be said to be a long narrative. Novels are very important to read, study and study, because they are full of life values that can be used as life guidelines and add insight to the reader. In addition, novels can provide entertainment. The entertainment will be presented through every story that is presented.

a. The building elements of the novel

Novel, like other literary works in general, are generally formed by two elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements (intrinsic) are elements that build the literary work itself (Nurgiyantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi, 1998). Elements that are classified as intrinsic elements include themes, characters and characterizations, plot, setting, point of view, and mandate. Knowledge of the intrinsic elements contained in a story is needed so that readers can more easily understand the overall content of the story.

i. Intrinsic element

Intrinsic elements of literary works, namely elements from within the work that play an important role in enabling an essay to become a literary work or literary creation. Intrinsic elements will form a totality. Totality arises because of the continuity between one element and another. Below will be discussed some of the intrinsic elements that build a literary work (novel). These elements include background or setting, plot or plot, characters and characterizations.

ii. Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, however, extrinsic elements still have an influence on the content or system of organisms in a literary work. The extrinsic element consists of a number of elements, namely the author's biography, the author's psychology, the state of the community around the author and others.

b. Novel features

Novel is a complex literary work. The complexity of the novel can be seen from the characteristics of the novel. The following are the characteristics of the novel: the first is the number of words, the novel has 35,000 words. The second is the number of pages, the novel reaches a maximum

of 100 quarto pages. The amount of time it takes to read is also a feature of a novel, the average time spent reading a novel is about 2 hours (120 minutes). Novels rely on behavior and may be more than one actor. Novels also present more than one impression. In addition, the novel also presents more than one effect. Novels present more than one emotion. Novels have a wider scale. Selection on the novel is more stringent. The speed in the novel is slower. In the novel the elements of density and intensity are not so prioritized.

c. **Novel function**

A work of fiction prose usually explores the social reality of the people imagined by the author. In accordance with the purpose of the creator of a literary work, namely *dulce et utile* or beautifully useful, a work is not only entertaining but also contributes more to its readers. Weliek and Warren in (Nugiyantoro, 2005) state that "fiction is a story and therefore contains a purpose to provide entertainment to the reader in addition to aesthetic purposes. Reading a work of fiction means enjoying a self-entertaining story to gain inner satisfaction. In other words, that a literary work provides benefits to its readers, this also applies to novels.

B. Fiction Study

Fiction works are imaginative works that come before readers and fiction connoisseurs to provide various teachings in human life. The author tries to present various problems of life in his work so that readers can enjoy and learn the lessons that the author wants to convey in his work.

The term study, or study, used in this paper suggests the meaning of study, investigation. It is a distinction from the act of studying, studying, or investigating (researching). The study of literary works means conducting an investigation and study of the work of fiction. To conduct an assessment of the elements that make up literary works, especially fiction. In general, these activities are accompanied by analytical work. The term analysis, for example analysis of fiction, suggests understanding the meaning of breaking down the work of fiction based on its constituent elements, namely in the form of internal elements.

The benefits that will be felt from this analytical work are if we (immediately) reread the literary works (novels, short stories) that were analyzed, whether the works were analyzed by ourselves or by others. but, of course, the analysis must be a good analysis, thorough, critical, and in accordance with the nature of literary works. We will feel the difference, find something new and found in the literary work that has not been mentioned (or felt) in previous readings, as a result of the complexity of the work in question.

In literary studies, it is generally known as structural and semiotic analysis. The first emphasizes the existence of functions and relationships between structures (intrinsic) in a work, while the second emphasizes the meaning of the work which he sees as a sign system.

a. Structural Studies

Structural analysis of literary works, which in this case is fiction, can be done by identifying, reviewing and describing the function of the relationship between the intrinsic elements of the fiction concerned. At first it is identified and described, for example, how the functions of each of the elements in supporting its overall meaning, and how the relationships between the elements together form a unified totality of meaning. Thus, basically structural analysis aims to describe as accurately as possible the functions and interrelationships between various elements of literary works that together produce a whole.

Structural analysis can be in the form of studies concerning the relations of elements in the microtext, an entire discourse, and intersexual relations. The analysis of the elements of the microtext is for example in the form of an analysis of words in a sentence, or sentences in a paragraph or a larger context of discourse. However, it can also analyze the function and relationship between elements of time, place, and socio-cultural settings in the analysis of the

setting. The analysis of a whole discourse can be analyzed in the form of chapters by chapters, or parts of the whole. Analysis of intersexual relations is a study of the relationship between texts, both in one period and in different periods.

b. Semiotic study

The semiotic study is an approach effort that emerged later, among others, as a reaction to a structural approach which he considered to have weaknesses. However, in practice, the two types of approaches are difficult to distinguish, and in fact both can be combined so that they can complement each other.

In the semiotic view derived from Saussure language is a sign system, and as a sign language represents something else called meaning. Language as a sign system in literary texts does not only suggest the first-order meaning system (first-order semiotic system), but more so on the second-order semiotic system. This is in line with the reading process of heristic and hermeneutic literary texts above.

Semiotics is the science or method of analysis to study signs. A sign is something that represents something else which can be in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, and so on. So, what can actually be a sign is not only language, but various things that surround this life,

although it must be admitted that language is the most complete and perfect sign system.

c. Intertextual Studies

Intertextual study is a study of a number of texts, which are thought to have certain forms of relationships, for example to find the relationship between intrinsic elements such as ideas, ideas, events, plots, characterizations, language styles, and others. The purpose of the study of this intertext itself is to give a fuller meaning to the literary work. The writing and appearance of a work often has something to do with its historical elements, so that giving meaning will be more complete if it is related to its history. (Teeuw, 1983:62-5)

The main intertextual principle is the principle of understanding and giving meaning to the work in question. The work is predicted as a reaction, absorption, or transformation from other literary works. The intertextual problem is more than just the influence of skill, or plagiarism, but how we get the full meaning of a work in contrast to other works that become its hypogram, whether in the form of fiction or poetry. The existence of an intertextual relationship can be related to the reception theory. Basically, it is the reader who determines whether or not there is a link between one text and another.

C. Novel Writing

Writing a novel is not as difficult as one might think. What makes it look difficult is our own thinking. Most beginners have problems on how to start writing a novel. In essence, there is no right or wrong in writing and making novels. It will all come back to each individual. However, here are some tips or methods of writing and creating interesting novels for beginners.

a. Looking for a source of inspiration

Position yourself as a writer or novelist. Novel writers are people who are very instrumental in the creative process of making novels. In this case, you will never know or guess when a good idea or idea will appear. So bring some kind of notepad and pen so you can write down ideas that come up anytime and anywhere. Or you can also bring some kind of digital notes to simplify the process of recording ideas that arise.

As for things that you can note, for example, in the form of sentences, quotes, or some kind of bullet points in the form of charts. However, you also don't get hung up on waiting for inspiration to come naturally, but look for some creative examples that can generate ideas. You can find inspiration through books, movies you've watched, stories from relatives, even though art performances. Inspiration can come from anywhere because its forms are limitless. Then,

inspiration can also be by thinking about things related to your own life. You can take any story in life, for example, a story that inspires or makes you curious. Then, you can develop the topic again and deepen it so that it can become an interesting story. (Talita, 2021)

b. Determining the Theme

Determining the theme of writing a novel is important for you to get special attention. Make sure the theme you take is in accordance with your choice. The right theme and according to your interests, will make it easier for you to complete the manuscript that you make. In terms of delivery, it helps you develop a more contained storyline. There are several technical requirements for writing a book in determining the theme of an essay that you need to pay attention to. Among them are, attracting the attention of readers, limiting the scope of the writing that you will write.

So that the theme doesn't just disappear, you can write the theme on a piece of paper or a note so that the main idea you set is not easily lost. Especially for taking fiction themes in the form of novels, choose a theme that is comprehensive, but still specific. (Talita, 2021)

c. Determining the genre

It's true that not all novels fall into the perfect category, but some novels might help if you imagine and

think about the genre you like. Try to read important books to give an understanding of how to make a novel with that genre. If you have just decided on one genre, or haven't even decided at all, it's not a problem. You can read as many books as you want, then define and create your own genre if needed.

Novels consist of various genres that can be your reference, for example, science fiction, fantasy, historical fiction, thrillers, and so on. Generally, novels with this genre tend to be written in long series because the plot is also broad. In addition, you can determine any genre that has become your focus. Read books or novels in as many genres as possible. (Talita, 2021)

d. Make a character that is easy to remember

Usually, in some novels, the most important character or character is the protagonist. Therefore, create and create a main character with a striking personality and thoughts. The protagonist is not always liked, but usually understood by the reader so that they continue to be interested in the story. You are of course allowed to create more than one protagonist. Then, if you also create the main antagonist character who has a conflict with the protagonist, make this antagonist three-dimensional and easy for readers to understand despite his evil nature.

Then, secondary characters do not need to be described in such detail, but still make sense. Give a complete description of each character or character even if you don't describe it in detail. Not a few novel writers assume their characters as real humans and try their best to write what roles are right for these characters. (Talita, 2021)

e. Write the initial concept

When plans, schemes, and research are deemed sufficient. Try to start writing the initial concept. The initial concept of the novel does not have to attract attention because the most important thing is that it is finished. There's no need to compose with perfect language and don't worry about rough drafts or not. (Talita, 2021)

Make a commitment to write according to a specified schedule and generate an initial draft. Set simple goals to motivate yourself, such as completing a chapter, a few pages, or a number of sentences per day. You can also set long-term goals, for example, a commitment to complete the initial concept in less than half a year. (Talita, 2021)

D. Characterization

In the discussion of a fiction, terms such as character and characterization, character and disposition, or character and characteristics are often used interchangeably by

referring to almost the same meaning. These terms actually do not suggest the exact same meaning even though some of them are synonymous.

According to Abrams (Nurgiyantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi Cetakan IX, 2015), story characters are people who are shown in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

Characterizations and characterizations are often equated with characterization, referring to the placement of certain characters with certain characteristics in a story. Characterization is the depiction of a clear picture of a person who is shown in a story. Thus, the term characterization has a broader meaning than character and character because it also includes the problem of who the character of the story is, how the character is and how it is placed and depicted in a story so that it is able to provide a clear picture to the reader. The characterizations at the same time suggest techniques for the embodiment and development of characters in a story.

Characterization or disposition is the way the author describes the character of the story. There are two kinds of characterization, namely direct and indirect. It is called direct characterization if the author directly mentions the character of the story characters. In the past, authors usually described

the character's characterization statically, not changing from the beginning to the end of the story. Indirect characterization is the author describes through the intermediary his relationship with other characters and the environment.

Apart from depicting the relationships of other characters, it can also be through the thoughts and behavior of the characters. Nowadays the author seems to be more objective. The character of the story is described as very human and can change. A good character can one day turn into a bad person, and vice versa. Such characterization is called the around character. According to Herman J. Waluyo (Waluyo, 2006) the characterizations in the novel can be divided into five, namely:

a. Protagonist

The protagonist is the main character of the story who acts as the driving force of the story. It is this character who first faces problems and gets involved in difficulties. Usually readers empathize with this character.

b. Antagonist

The antagonist is the main character who acts as a barrier to the protagonist. This character is the opponent of the protagonist, so his character may irritate the reader.

c. Central Figure

Central character means a character who is emphasized or highlighted or becomes the center of the story.

d. Mainstay

A mainstay character is a character who has a role as a supporting character who is trusted or who is the mainstay of the protagonist and/or antagonist.

e. Subordinate Character

Subordinate characters are additional characters whose roles are not important for the integrity of the story theme. Additional characters are presented to create an atmosphere to make the story more lively.

E. Gender

The term gender according to Oakley (1972) means a difference or gender that is not biological and is not God's nature. Meanwhile, according to Caplan (1987) asserts that gender is a behavioral difference between men and women apart from the biological structure, most of which are formed through social and cultural processes. Gender in social science is defined as a pattern of male and female relations based on their respective social characteristics.

In the perspective of psychology, the study of gender psychology does not fall into the mainstream category. Mainstream psychology is mainstream psychology, such as psychoanalysis, behavioral, existentialism, or humanism. Gender psychology is a new generation of psychology which is a category of interdisciplinary studies between the study of psychology and the study of gender. In traditional view, the term gender is often equated with sex. In fact, sex and gender have a deep difference of meaning. Sex is related to stagnant nature and difficult to change, while gender is related to the cultural construction contained in society. Thus, sex and gender have great otherness in terms of the meaning and implementation of such meaning in society.

Gender psychology as it is conceptualized by (Helgeson, 2012), psychology that focuses the study on representation of socio-cultural construction A society that affects men and woman. In this context, psychology participated in the construction. The psychological individual also appears in society as a form of chaos, relational, or reciprocal. With thus, behavior and mental processes individuals are also affected by construction. Socio-cultural society so that there is a gender balance, gender imbalance, or relational relationships in gender.

Gender differences between men and women with different roles and positions as the reality in today's world will not be a problem as long as it is fair. However, in reality, there are differences in the roles that limit the movement of the two, resulting in injustice. Especially for women, in reality, the author has witnessed many incidents that refer to

injustice against women. It is assumed that a girl does not need high school, no further education, because in the end she only focuses on domestic work.

In a positive sense, what is to be achieved is gender justice. Gender justice is a process that is fair to both women and men. For a fair process for women and men to take place, steps are needed to stop the things that socially and historically have hindered women and men differently. Therefore, gender justice does not focus on equal treatment but is more concerned with the outcome on equality as a result.

Gender equality means the same conditions between men and women in terms of obtaining the same opportunities and rights as human beings. Gender equality and gender justice will be realized if in society there is no discrimination caused by differences between men and women. According to radical-libertarian feminism, gender is a separate part of sex, and a patriarchal society (a society dominated by men) uses rigid gender roles, which aim to ensure that women are passive while men remain active. This is one way to destroy the culture of patriarchy by making women aware not to be passive and believing that men are not destined to continue to be active then combining and reflecting on the characteristics possessed by men and women so as to eliminate the patriarchal culture and realize equality and justice.