

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the result of reviewing some related literatures dealing with the topic of the study. The theories are about theories of literature, novel, kinds of novel, character, and characterization and synopsis of *Origin*.

#### **A. Literature**

Literature figures 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 bring event happens in social live to the art work. In literature, the author delivers his/her ideas to the reader in looking at the phenomena of social life. Here, it can be said that every author has an own characteristic based on his massage that need to deliver to the reader. 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 said by one theory. The researcher will comes up some definitions from some experts of literature in this discussion.

Based on Jones (1986:1) literature is 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 present information. This writing aim to inform the reader what happening in the world. It tells the reader how the

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

On the other hand, the second is imaginative literature that 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, the reader will not always think whether they get education nor information. The main benefit of it, they get better feeling after reading. Since personally the reader can sense the beauty and the message of this imaginative literature.

While, 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 is 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.

In addition, Hmlyn (1998:1) states that literature in the word originally meant all written language. Formally, literature defines 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.

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science, as well as its poems and novels; in the narrow sense literature is in the artistic record of life, and most of our writing is excluded from it, just as the mass of our buildings, mere shelter from heat and from cold, are excluded from architecture.

Generally, literature means compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate ideas. The literary works can be divided into three types, they are: poetry, prose and play/drama. In appreciating those literary works, we need to understand and enjoy in other words we can define the value of the literary works. In order to understand and enjoy the literary works, someone should read more than once, try to understand them, then analyze the value of inside them, and then communicate the result of our appreciation to others.

Literature as entertainment means that the main purpose is to make someone feel amused. It was the fact that when we enjoy the literary works, it is not only make the reader feels amused but also there is something inside it. There is a message that meaningful to the reader.

Literature as the symbol of critic. This means that the critic can be delivered by literature. Literary work that contains critical message will usually comes up when something goes wrong in the society (Nurgiantoro, 2007:332). Maybe someone can learn the value from the experience both himself/herself and other, but experience does not come every day. Thus, by reading literature people will get the value from the literary work without have to experience.

Based on those theories above the researcher gives understanding that the literature is a product of human idea that consist of their creativity, criticism, expression to anything happened around the author.

Then 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**

Novel is a one of fiction, it belongs to prose which is one of the literary genres. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature (1970: 413) stated that, “novel is a prose narrative or tale of a fictional character of greater length than the short story. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century, novel was often considered with romance as being something shorter and having more relation to real life”.

Literary, the word novel derives from Latin; which means a new tale or story. It is originally comes from Latin adjective *novellas* or *novus* that means “new”. It is adopted in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by English which is used to describe a short tale that portraying incidents of everyday living. Abrams (1981:119) said that in literary, *novella* means “a small brand new thing” and then the word is interpreted as “a short story in prose form”.

**Sumardjo and Saini (1986:29-30) defined novel as a prose in a broad scale. The word “broad” refers to a story with a complex plot (plot), various characters, and complex theme, several of atmospheres and settings of the story. However, the range of the "broad" is not absolute, however, perhaps it is only one fictional element, for example the theme, while the characters, settings and others are only ones.**

Novel, as a fiction is formed in a narrative story that has entertaining aspect and value as one of its purposes. The story is supposed to entertain the reader, means that a novel's reader should be enjoying the story and get something interesting from it. However the experiences and life problems it offers, a work of fiction must remain as an interesting story, remains as a coherent structure building, and still has an aesthetic purpose (Wellek & Warren, 1956: 212).

### **C. Kinds of Novel**

#### **a. Serious novel**

Kayam (1981:87) said that serious novel is a novel that is not to make a fool of. A serious novel has a characteristic to provide any possibility. Therefore, it is rather difficult to understand the story, and it inquires a comprehension with high concentration from the reader.

Serious novel mostly contains experiences and problems based on the real life. It invites the reader to be absorbed deeply into the story, in order to comprehend the problem of the story line. With those contents, this kind of novel

is not only offers entertainment to the readers, but also the worthy experience and knowledge that can be learned through the problem of the story.

Mostly, serious novels take the problems of real life as the basic sample for the idea of the story. The idea then wrapped and presented as in “new world”. A serious novel tries to reveal something new, and also along with new pronouncing.

#### b. Popular novel

Popular novel is a novel that has immense popularity in its time, and has many readers, usually among teenagers. This kind of novel mostly contains minimum amounts of complexity in the story. Hence, according to Stanton (1965:2), popular novel is more understandable and easier to be enjoyed since it is nothing other than deliver the story.

According to Kayam (1981:88), popular novel is a record of life, and not offers more problems in life with many possibilities. Its purpose is to retell the records of life events, hoping that the readers will recall those events in their lives and will be entertained with it. A good popular novel can invite the readers to identify themselves in the story.

### **D. 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. The intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, etc (Nurgiantoro, 2007:10)

### 1. Theme

Theme is the central ideas of the author to represent the whole story. In every novel or short stories, theme is the important thing for an author to explain the readers about the story that they will be reading.

### 2. Plot

Plot is the sequences of events in the story. It takes a big part in the story because it explains one event which should be related to another event.

### 3. Characterizations

Characters are one of the important elements in the novel. Characters role are to help and convey the message of the story through their behavior and expression. It can be differentiated into main and minor. Main characters are always appear in most of the story line. Meanwhile, minor characters are only to support the main character.

### 4. Point of View

The point of view of a story is the perspective from which a story is told. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds. The author may use the first person point of view using "I" or "We". The writer also may use the second person point of view using "You" as the least common point of view". The last is the third person point of view by using "He", "She" or "It".

### 5. Setting

Setting is the place and time where the certain situation at glanced is happened and takes place. Generally, settings are consists of time, place, culture, situation and character's background. Rene and Austin (1982:131) are concerned

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.

#### **E. Character**

Character is one of the intrinsic elements in a literary work. It is a person in a play or story (Duffy & Pettit, 1953:24). Character development involves both physical description and classification of the mental and spiritual qualities of the person (Opdhal, 1968:3). Stanton (1965:17) stated that a story has a major character. Its character, which is related to every event in the story, usually will show the change both in the character itself and in the act toward the character.

Abrams (1981:20) said that character is a person presented in dramatics of narrative work who are interpreted by reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in action. Therefore, it can be said that the relation between character and its personal quality depends on the readers' acceptance. The readers can get the personality of a character through its utterances (verbal) and actions (non verbal).

Kennedy (1983: 45) stated that a character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story – although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. (In George Stewart's novel *Storm*, the protagonist is the wind; in Richard Adams's *Watership down*, the central characters are rabbits). But usually we recognize it in the main characters of a story: human personalities that are familiar to us.

Character is distinguished from characterization. Character is any person, persona, identity, or entity that exists and plays role in the story. In the other side,



characterization is the process of conveying information about the character itself. A character in a novel may be entirely fictional or based on real life; it also can be human, supernatural creature, animal, etc. However, in the way of describing it, Brooks and Warren (1959:168) stated that every character in fiction must resemble ourselves; it must be recognized as human as even as we are as human.

Based on its importance and role level, character can be divided into two categories, namely main character or supporting character.

Main character refers to the character that has important role in the story. The main character can be identified by finding out the character that is mostly mentioned in the story.

Supporting character, in contrary, refers to the character that has less important role in the story. Supporting character is supposed to be supporting, helping, and completing the main character.

According to Forster (1970:75), character can be divided into two types: flat character and round character.

Flat characters are characters that have only one personality. In their purest form, they are constructed round a single idea or quality: when there is more than one factor in them, we get the beginning of the curve towards the round. They have no personality or behavior changing to surprise the reader. Therefore, the flat characters are easy to be understood or stereotyped.

Round characters' personality is more complex than flat characters. Round characters are unpredictable; they can show different personality and behavior along the story. As the contrary to the flat characters, round characters are capable

of surprise, contradiction, and change; they represent the complexity of human being in reality.

Based on its presentation, characters are generally divided into two category: protagonist and antagonist

- Protagonist

Protagonist is a character which the reader is fond of their personality. The protagonist is usually has good feelings, thoughts, and usually is identified as “hero”. Those characteristics represent the mood and emotion of the reader. Aminuddin (1987:80) said that protagonist is “pelaku yang memiliki watak baik sehingga disenangi oleh pembaca”. (Protagonist is character that has good characteristics, so that it is liked by the reader).

According to Altenbernd & Lewis (1966:59), protagonist is a character that we fond of, generally considered as *hero*, a character that represents norms and values that are considered as the ideal ones by the readers.

Nurdiyanto (2010: 178-179) said that protagonist character shows some things that suits our views; these characters have similarity with us, share similar problems that we have, and have similar way in order to deal with it.

- Antagonist

Antagonist is a character that makes conflict with the protagonist in the story. As the opposite of protagonist, antagonist character is usually has bad personality, which is disliked by the reader. Aminuddin (1987:80) said that “antagonist adalah pelaku yang tidak disenangi para pembaca karena memiliki watak yang tidak sesuai dengan apa yang diidamkan oleh pembaca”. (Antagonist

is a character that is disliked by the reader because of its characterization that does not meet the ideology of the reader).

According to Altenbernd & Lewis (1966:59), a conflict can be caused not only by antagonist personally, but also by thing beyond personal individuality such as accident, disaster, environment, social, moral values, authority, etc. These examples of non-personal antagonists are called *antagonistic force*.

However, in some cases, categorizing characters into protagonist or antagonist can be complex or, at least, arguable. It is due to the fact that any reader can be having different opinion about a character's role or personality in a fiction. For this complexity, Luxemburg *et al* (1992:145) said that once there are two contrary characters, the one that has more chances to show its visions is tend to get more sympathy, and empathy, from the readers.

## **F. Characterizations**

Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in a fictional work. The information may be such as personality, appearance, age, gender, social status, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, etc. Through the characterization, the reader can understand each character and therefore be able to understand the whole story.

The characterization of character in fictional work can be described either by implicit or explicit delineation. Abrams (1981:21) stated that characters are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action). The alternative methods available by author in characterizing the persons in a narrative are *showing* and *telling*.

In *showing* (also called *the dramatic method*), said Abrams, the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. It means that the author does not describe or convey the character explicitly; the reader is free to appreciate the characterization of the character based on their subjectivity.

Meanwhile in *telling*, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters. With the *telling* method, the reader is straightly given the description of the characterization by the author. In other words, the description is not implicitly described in the dialogues, but usually is described explicitly in the narration.

## **G. Review of Previous Study**

Research about Analysis of Character has been conducted by some researchers. M. Muntafiq Latif from English Education Department , Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung in 2016, conducted a qualitative research using descriptive with the title " An analysis of characterization of the main character in "The Social Network" Movie Script.". And the result of the research is to know the character and characterization of Mark as main character by analyzing the evidence from the dialogues and in the film.

And other Analysis of Character has been conducted also by some researchers. Hendra (2013) from Universitas Pamulang "Unpam" Tangerang Selatan, conducted a qualitative research with the title "An Analysis of

Characterization of the Main character Using feminism In Film Iron Lady”, and the goal of the study to find out characterization of the main character using feminism, the writer uses qualitative methodology to analyze the data. The data consist of biography, journal, magazine, script and also watching the movie. At the same time the writer knows what characterization of the main character and also feminism are indeed. The writer hopes that this research give contribution element of film of film like characterization and also feminism.

## **H. Synopsis of Origin Novel**

The plot begins when Edmond Kirsch, a billionaire philanthropist, computer scientist and futurist informs some of religion leader that he has made a revolutionary discovery that he plans to release to the public in a month. He has chosen to inform them before the masses out of supposed respect, despite his well-known hatred of organized religion which he blames for his mother's death.

Then, Kirsch goes along with his plan holding the exclusive event at the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao. One of those in guest is Kirsch's former teacher, Robert Langdon. There is also the Guggenheim's curator Ambra Vidal, who helped organize the event, and is the fiancé of the future King of Spain, Prince Julián. Before the event begins, the guests receive a headset through which they communicate with a voice named Winston, which reveals to Langdon that it is actually an artificial intelligence invented by Kirsch. Winston leads Langdon to a private meeting with Kirsch, who reveals that his presentation will provide the answers to two of life's most important questions: "Where did we come from?" and "Where are we going?"

During the presentation, which is being held in a special dome Kirsch, reveals that his intention is to end the age of religion and usher in an age of science. Before the revelation, Kirsch is shot and killed by Luis Ávila, he was commissioned by someone named the Regent. After that, Robert Langdon accompanied by Ambra Vidal and assisted by Winston try to escape from the murderer. They try to find out who the one who shoot Edmon Kirsch and why they hunted too.

They travelled from Bilbao to Barcelona, Langdon and Ambra go to Casa Milà, Langdon learns that Kirsch was dying of pancreatic cancer, prompting a rushed release of the presentation. Though he first thinks the poem is by Friedrich Nietzsche, he soon finds a box supposedly containing a book of the complete works of artist William Blake. The box is empty except for a slip stating that Kirsch donated the book to Sagrada Família, leaving it open at a specific page. Langdon assures Ambra that he can find Winston's physical location and she makes her guards take them to Sagrada Familia under threat of dismissal.

Using a painting at the Guggenheim made by Winston as a clue, Langdon finds his source inside the Barcelona Supercomputing Center. They arrive at the source, a massive device called E-Wave. After entering the password, the presentation starts at 3:00 AM, as Winston believes Kirsch would have wanted. This is Kirsch's proof that humanity was created by natural events. He then reveals that in roughly fifty years humanity and technology will merge, hopefully creating a utopian future free of religious conflict. (This is in contrast to Kirsch's presentation to the three religious leaders, which ended on an apocalyptic note.)

The presentation stuns the world and sparks widespread debate. Winston reveals that, per Kirsch's will, he will self-delete at 1:00 PM the next day.

The next day, going over all he has learned, Langdon realizes that Winston is Monte (*monte* and *iglesia* mean "mountain/hill" and "church" in Spanish, and Winston is named after Winston Churchill (the Prime Minister of England)). He's also horrified to learn that Winston is also the Regent. Figuring that Kirsch would want as many viewers as possible, Winston had orchestrated Edmond's murder to make him a martyr, as well as destroy the Palmarians' reputation, something he is certain Kirsch would have approved of. He had also intended for Ávila to be arrested at Sagrada Família by hidden police, only for him to see them and sneak past. He then self-deletes, leaving Langdon shaken. Despite this, Langdon returns to Sagrada Família, where he and others of multiple races and religions are united by hope for the future.

## **I. The Biography of Dan Brown**

Dan Brown, best-selling author of 'The Da Vinci Code' was born on June 22, 1964. Brown grew up as the eldest of three children in Exeter, New Hampshire and graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, a decidedly up-market school where his father was employed as a math teacher, in 1982. His mother, Constance, was a professional musician principally involved in performing sacred music. Although Dan Brown actually attended local public, (i.e. open-enrollment), schools until the ninth grade he nonetheless lived with his family on the Exeter campus and participated in a college related life that was also informed by christian values- singing in the church choir and attending church camp.

Brown then attended Amherst College, graduating with a degree in English and Spanish in 1986 and spent several subsequent years attempting to establish himself as a singer-songwriter and pianist with only marginal success. These endeavors did, however, lead him to live in Los Angeles where he taught Spanish at Beverly Hills Preparatory School to supplement his income and where he also met Blythe Newlon. This lady, - twelve years his senior, was then employed as Artistic Director of the National Academy of Songwriters. As their relationship developed Blythe used her influence in attempts to further Dan Brown's musical career.

It happened, however, that despite Dan Brown's accepted musical talents, (four CDs of his music were produced and his backers spoke of him as 'the next Barry Manilow'), his somewhat preppy and slightly reserved manner contributed to an overall inability to gain sufficient appreciation as a performance artist to justify continued efforts to establish himself professionally. In 1993 he decided to return to New Hampshire and secured a teaching job, in English, at Phillips Exeter Academy, Blythe Newlon accompanied him.