CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Intrinsic Elements
2.1.1. Plot

According to Perrine (1974:41) plot is the sequence of incident or events which the story is composed and it may conclude what character says or thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out a description and an analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happening. Plot, as a storyline made by the reader in the form of a row of events in chronological order, and are interconnected causality in accordance with what was happened to the perpetrators story. From the definition above it can be concluded plot is an interrelated story in chronological order to show the intent of existing storyline. Plot may be defined as a story's sequence of incidents, arranged in dramatic order. So would exclude many stories that depart from this strict ordering of events.

2.1.2. Character

According to Harahap (2007:23), character is the aggregate of traits and features that form the nature of some person or animal. Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standard and principles. Character is one of the interesting things for personal opinions that the readers want to see how is the other people life and how they effort to pursue the goals. Character also a vehicles for the author in order to convey to the reader about her/his view of the world. The reader can learn about individual characters from their own words and action, from what other characters said about them and the way others act towards them. Character in a novel can be differentiated in to several kinds based on point of view a character

can be categorized in to several at once, for example as main character protagonist and character antagonist.

2.1.2. Conflict

Based on Merriam Webster Online Dictionary, conflict is mental struggle resulting from incompatible or opposing needs, drives, wishes, or external or internal demands.

Internal Conflict

Internal Conflict is conflict which exists inside the character. The conflict is about struggles with morality, fate, desires, and belief, to name of view. This form of conflict is central to the character(s) and must be resolved by the character alone. Every good character suffers from the weight of internal conflict; it leads them an air complex believe ability. Internal conflict is also known as a man versus self. Internal conflict is necessary for good characters, but it's the least complicated form of conflict (conflict in literature).

External Conflict

Unlike internal conflict, external conflict deals with the problems of the word. The story's characters will struggle against the circumstances of external conflict. They may even suffer internal conflict resulting from the issue of external conflict, but this not as simple as internal conflict.

External conflict occurs when the characters are involved in the world's woes, such issues as community, nature, government and other character are all examples of external conflict. External conflict manifest itself as man versus man, man

versus nature, man versus society and man versus fate (conflict in literature).

2.1.3. Setting

The setting of the story can mean many things besides the obvious where it takes place include the location, the background, and the regional aspect. It can designate a particular time, and historical era, a political situation. From the setting or the story we know the beginning of the story set and setting also affects what the characters do.

Setting here will be divided into three term that influence each other; setting of place, time and social.

Setting of time

It means the time of the story happened, usually uses factual time, such as day, month, year, season, etc.

Setting of place

It describes particular place where the story taken place, e.g. in the room, in the house, etc.

Setting of social

Setting of society is very close to the behavior of social life in a certain place and certain time in novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope. It can be habits, custom, tradition, religion, ideology, faith and the way of thinking. Apart from it setting if society relates to the social status of the character.

2.2. Extrinsic Elements

2.2.1. Semiotic

Semiotics is the theory of sign systems. For decades it has been assumed that every sign system in nature, society and cognition belongs to the domain of semiotics. The literature on the subject is voluminous. Semiotic studies are increasingly attractive to whoever is interested in signs at large. At present, however, the attempts to address every instance of semiotics to the general theory of sign systems have unreasonably widened the scope and confines of semiotics. Internationally recognized authorities in the field point to "the agony of semiotics" implying "the crisis of theory" (Blonsky 1991).

2.2.2. Semiotic Film

A language, by definition, is a semiotic process through which thought may be conveyed, but a language system (or linguistic system) enables a response to that thought using the degrees and kinds of signs and signifiers produced by the language. Film uses not only words, but also different kinds of shots, angles and speeds; therefore, while the audience can react to a film's semantic intent, that audience cannot address its concerns regarding the film in the same language the film used to convey its argument. For that reason, Robert Stam, Robert Burgoyne, and Sandy Flitterman-Lewis advance Christian Metz's argument that while the means by which film expresses itself to its audience constitutes a language, it cannot constitute a linguistic system.