

CHAPTER II

MORAL MESSAGES IN THE NOVEL

2.1 Novel

The term novel refers to an extended narrative fiction in prose. Etymologically, the word ‘novel’ is taken from a latin word “*novellus*”, means ‘new’. According to Milligan (1983: 15), the novel comes from the word ‘novella’ (an Italian word meaning ‘new little thing’) from which the English word novel is derived it, is associated with one of the founder of the writing king which developed into modern novel. Moreover, novelette come from the words added with suffix-ette, which means “small” According to Rusyana (1978: 164):

“Cerita rekaan adalah karangan yang memaparkan terjadinya peristiwa, yang dipaparkan itu bukan sekedar garis besar peristiwa saja, melainkan juga hal-hal yang bersangkutan-paut dengan peristiwa lain. Misalnya siapa saja yang menjadi pelaku di dalam peristiwa itu, kapan terjadinya peristiwa itu, siapa yang menuturkan peristiwa itu.” (*Fiction story is the story describing occured the event, described everything about that event. Whom the actor in the event, when the event happened, and who tell the event.*”)

Based on Rusyana’s statement above, we can conclude that novel (fiction) is an easy novel that roll out an event explained completely, included the character, where and when it happens, and how it happens. In other words, the novel usually seeks to re-create everyday experience, to represent the world as it is rather than to evoke, like a romance, legendary world. Most of the novels are

concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies found themselves. The novel does not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Beside the fact that the novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of genre is that novels tell a story. Novels, however, are long works with a great amount of detail on every page.

According to Tarigan (1993: 164) “*Novel adalah suatu cerita dengan satu alur, cukup panjang mengisi satu buku atau lebih, yang menggarap kehidupan pria dan wanita yang bersifat imajinatif.*” Furthermore, Nurgiyantoro (2005) says that *novel berasal dari bahasa Italia ‘Novela’, kabar atau pemberitahuan atau sebuah barang baru yang kecil, yang dewasa ini istilah itu mengandung pengertian yang sama dengan istilah Indonesia ‘ovelet’*. The writer concludes that novels are concerned a picture of real life and manner. The novels contain conflicts finally caused the change way of life between the characters.

The novel is distinguished from the short story and forms the work of middle length called the “Novelette”. Sometimes it is also defined as a long narrative to imitate man and his ways. There is practically no subject, no human situation, which has not been at sometimes the subject of novel. Moreover, Hawthorn (1985: 1) says “*A novel is a fiction prose narrative or tale of considerable length in which character and action represented of the real life of the past or present times potrayed in plot of more or less complexity.*”

Tarigan (1993: 164) says that:

“Novel adalah suatu cerita prosa yang fiktif dalam panjang yang tertentu, yang melukiskan para tokoh gerak serta adegan kehidupan nyata representat dalam suatu alur atau suatu keadaan yang agak kacau atau kusut” = (a novel is a fiction prose narrative or tale of considerable length in which character and action represented of the real life of the past or present times potrayed in plot of more or less complexity.”)

Therefore, novel has very close relationship to prose and fiction, because the novel is a part of the prose. According to Hawthorn (1985: 1) that a novel is a fictions prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually one enough to fill one or more volumes) in which characters and fictions represented the real life of past or present times potrayed in a plot of more or less complex. It does not tell the truth of history and the truth of fiction cannot be sought in real life. In addition, the length is the obvious distinguish feature, which divides the novel from the short story and the novella.

2.2 Kinds of Novels

According to Sumardjo (1997: 29 - 30), novel is divided into seven groups as follow:

2.2.1 Romantic Novel

It is involving female and male character in balancing event sometimes, female more dominates than male, This kind of novel is

almost made in all themes, in every novel. This type of novel emphasizes, the romance of the teenagers: usually the characters are handsome, pretty young, rich, and full of sweet romance.

2.2.2 Adventure Novel

In the adventure novel, the role of female is very few. If female is included in this kind of novel, the description will be stereo-types and the female has less role. This kind of novel is male-reading because the characters in this novel are men and automatically involving many problems of men, which do not involve many woman roles. This novel usually appears as a romance story.

2.2.3 Fantasy Novel

Fantasy novel tells about the things, which are unrealistic, and completely impossible to be seen in everyday experiences. This kind of novel uses unrealistic characters and also unnatural setting and plot that are employed by the author.

2.2.4 Detective Novel

Every detective novel always starts by a murder, and then detective searches the evidence trace of the murder. Finally it is ended by finding of the murder that is unexpected by the readers. The enjoyment of reading this kind of novel is the effort of detective to trace the murder.

2.2.5 Criminal Novel

This kind of novel is almost the same as the detective novel. In criminal novel, where a criminal role is more than a police role, but there is no detective.

2.2.6 Western Novel

It tells about the cowboy life in the limited states with the opening up of the western part of the United States of America. The characters are fanciers, cowboy, and outlaw.

2.2.7 Martial arts

It is almost the same as western novel. It emphasizes fighting; knighthood, manhood, and usually happened in China.

2. 3 Moral Message

Definition

Kenny (1966: 89) says that moral likes a theme, if we see in the dichotomy of the fill of the literary. It can be a message wanted to give by the author to the readers, and it also hidden of the meaning. So based on the statement above that moral is also identified the same as the theme even in the real meaning. But it also has a similarity, but the theme is more complex than the moral. Besides it doesn't have a direct value as a suggestion intended to the readers.

Nachrowi (2007) says in his book:

“Pesan moral dalam cerpen atau novel, bukanlah suatu keharusan, tidak pula menjadi baik buruknya nilai sebuah cerita. Pesan moral adalah kepedulian seorang pengarang untuk turut memberi pendidikan moral kepada masyarakat luas melalui kemampuannya bercerita, seorang pengarang dapat menggambarkan perilaku jahat mana yang tumbuh dan vital bagi orang lain.” (A moral is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. The moral may be left to the hearer, or viewer to determine for themselves, or may be explicitly encapsulated in a maxim).

Moreover, Nurgiyantoro (2005: 323) argues that kinds of moral message can be assumed, and it can be said as an unlimited behavior. It can reach the whole of human problem and life itself. All the matters are included the honor of dignity of human. And it can be divided into each group, which are:

1. The relationship between human and themselves.
2. The relationship between human in the range of social life, including the nature environment.
3. The relationship between human and his God.

Based on the statement above that moral in the literature of work, or the message have to be caught by the readers in the literary, and in the good meaning. And in every work of literature which showed the antagonist or protagonist, the author does not always suggested to behave like that. It is just as the model, the bad model, that showed not to follow by the readers. And

the author always has the purpose that the readers get the message from the bad person in the novel or stories.

From the side of literature, fiction can be seen as the form of manifestation of the author to dialogue, and gives the message. It can be a paradigm about something, concept, moral or it can be a message. In this side of paradigm, the literature can be said as the medium of communication, written or oral. And literature works can be said as the form of arts that have the esthetic purposes and have a special message.

Nurgiyantoro (2005: 335) argues that the delivery forms of moral messages are divided into two kinds, they are:

- 3 The form of the delivery of the moral message has the character of direct, we can say, the same as the potraying of figure character having the character of description, telling, or clarification, expository. If in description technique, the authors directly descript the characterization of figure story. The meaning of moral delivery, or taught, to the reader conducted directly and explicitly.
- 4 The form of the delivery of the moral message has the character of indirect where that message is implicit only in story, together in coherence with other story elements.

2.4 Bibliography of Haruki Murakami

Haruki Murakami was born in Kyoto in 1949 and now lives near Tokyo. His work has been translated into thirty-four languages, and the most recent of his many honors is the Yomiuri Literary Prize, whose previous recipients include Yukio Mishima, Kenzaburo Oe, and Kobo Abe. His other works include *After The Quake*, *The Elephant Vanishes*, *Hard-Boiled Wonderland and The End of The World*, *Kafka on The Shore*, *Underground*, *What I Talk About When I Talk About Running*, *A Wild Sheep Chase*, and *The Wind-Up Bird Chronicle*.

2.5 Synopsis of Norwergian Wood

Toru Watanabe, a quiet and preternaturally serious young college student in Tokyo, is devoted to Naoko, a beautiful and introspective young woman, but their mutual passion is marked by the tragic death of their bestfriend years before. Toru begins to adapt to campus life and the loneliness and isolation he faces there, but Naoko find the pressures and responsibilities of life unbearable. As she retreats further into her own world, Toru finds himself reaching out to others and drawn to a fiercely indepedent and sexually liberated young woman.