

## **Chapter II**

### **Plot and Characterization**

#### **2.1 Definition of Novel**

As an invented prose narrative, novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that is longer than short stories with wide array of subgenres. Tarigan (2000: 164) suggest that the word novel comes from the Latin words *novellus* which is also derived from the word *novus* which means new. It is said to be new because when compared to other types of literary works such as poetry, drama, etc., this type of novel appears later. As explained above the word means new because this type of literary work appears later than any other works. Nurgiyantoro (2010: 10) suggests that novels are fictional works built by bulding elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The novel is also interpreted as a prose-shaped essay which contains a series of stories of someone's life with others around him by highlighting the character and nature of the perpetrator. According to the explanation above, novel built by intrinsic and extrinsic elements that developing the story also the content influenced by the author's life or inspired by true events or persons.

Novel consists of two elements, intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are character, characterization, plot, setting, theme, message, language and so on. Abrams (1999:136) stated that intrinsic value is one of theory use for analyzing the literary work based on the intrinsic value of literary work or the elements of literary work. Extrinsic elements are social aspect, cultural aspect, esthetical etc.

## 2.2 Description Plot

Plot usually created resemble to the real life as possible to make the reader not confused with the kind of random and indeterminate events.

Shanton (2007: 167) explained, the plot is a story consisting a chronology of events. Foster defined a plot as the cause and effect relationship between events in a story Katie (2011:320). The character in the story are connected to the plot. Plot is the result of the action of the characters, the way they starts or handle the conflict. Plot is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects (Abrams, 1999:224).

According to Freytag (1990), a German writer and playwright, plot is divided into several parts. Those are Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Denouement.

### 1. Exposition

The first phase in Freytag's pyramid is the exposition, the phase where the character, especially the main character, introduced. It shows how the character relate to one another, their goals and motivations also moral character.

### 2. Rising Action

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase pyramid structures. In this phase, the protagonist understands his or her life goal and started to work about it and the conflict or inciting incident starts.

### 3. Climax

The climax is the highest point of the story. The protagonist makes the single big decision that defines not only the outcome of the story, but also who they are as a person. Freytag defines the climax as the third of the five dramatic phases which occupies the middle of the story. The conflicts that happened finally at its peak and the protagonist and antagonist going against one another direct or indirectly.

### 4. Falling Action

According to Freytag, the falling action phase consist of events that lead to the ending. The conflict tension of the story is getting diminished in this part. The main character gets solution to solve his problem and the outcome depends on their choice.

### 5. Denouement

In this phase the protagonist and antagonist have solved their problems and either the protagonist or antagonist wins the conflict. The conflict officially ends, some stories show what happens to the character after the conflict ends, and they show what happens to the characters in the future.

### 2.3 Description of Character

As one of the most important things in a literary work, a character is a figure that appears in a literary work such as novel, poetry and drama (Barnet, 1988:46). Without character it will be hard for the plot of the story to run. Character, according to Aminuddin (1995: 79) the way of an author describes a character is various. Occasionally, an author describes a character as a person age that exists only in illusion and has high spirit of struggle to survive. The character must survive to keep running the story with the events that happen in it. According to Abrams (2009:42), characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their instinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action.

We judge character by how characters are described and how their actions are depicted. According to Barnet, Berman and Bruto (1971:4-5) Characters often described as static, dynamic or round. A flat character is not fully developed. The writer may reveal only one to two personality traits. A round character is a very complex individual, more like real life with several facts to his personality. A static character is one who does not really change in the progress of the story: he is the same person as the as he was in the beginning. But dynamic character does change, psychologically, physically, or otherwise.

According to Dickinson (1996:83) characters is the person who take the role and serve the story in several ways. There are two types of character, major and minor character. A major character is the one who carry theme and

very dominant in the story. It is the key of the story, because all of artistic element attempt to describe this kind of character. This is the most active one, who growth, develop, enlightened, and being the center of attractiveness in a story Kennedy and Gioia (1995:189).

Porteous and Lindsay (2019: 1069- 1071) stated that the main character classified into two types, they are:

1. Protagonist

Protagonist as the one who take the will of the story usually their desires and needs states in a story. Also usually described as good, positive, and kind personality. As the main character, the plot in the story built because of their actions to pursuing some goals. This character also oftenly described as a hero and taking the side of the story, but the goals of protagonist is usually disturbed or blocked by antagonist.

2. Antagonist

This character often defined as a bad, playing victim, selfish and negative personality. But, as the story ends, the antagonist character generally will get along with the protagonist character.

## 2.4 Definition of Characterization

As the act of creating and describing character in the story, characterization also works as the process to conveying the information about characters in literary work. Koesmobroto (1988:67) in “The Anatomy of Prose Fiction” distinguished two types of character, main or major character and minor character. Major character is the most important character in the story.

Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are of less important than those of the main. The main characters in fiction or in a play is called protagonist. In traditional fiction the protagonist is also the hero or heroine, an admirable character that embodies widely accepted strength and virtues, who is morally good. The antagonist is unsavory enough the world villain or villainess is used. It has often been assumed that characters in a literary work can be judged from four levels of characterization.

These four levels are helpful for us to see the very basic description of characters. The four levels of characterization are:

1. Physical: physical level supplies such basic facts, as sex, age, and size. It is level simplest level of characterization because it reveals external traits only.
2. Social: social level of characterization includes economic status, profession, religion, family, and social relationship all those factors which place a character in his environment.
3. Psychological: this level reveals habitual responses, attitudes, desires, motivation, likes, and dislikes – the inner workings of the mind, both

emotional and intellectual which lead to action. Since feeling, thought, behavior, define a character more fully than physical and social traits and since a literary work usually arises from desires in conflict, the psychological level is the most essential parts of characterized.

4. Moral: moral decisions more clearly differentiate characters than any other level of characterization. The choices made by a character when he is faced with a moral crisis show whether he is selfish, a hypocrite, or he is the one who always acts according to his belief.

A moral decision usually causes a character to examine his own motives and values, and in the process his true nature is revealed both to himself and to the readers.

## **2.5 Around the World in Eighty Days**

Around the World in Eighty Days is a novel written by Jules verne and published in 1872. The novel talks about a story of Phileas Fogg, a member of Reform Club from London who hired a French valet Passepartout. This novel also already adapted into movies, games and television series included cartoon. This novel also inspired fight fox to create a trip to prove “Around the World in Eighty Days” to see if they can follow the same path as described in the book.

According to the introduction of the novel “Around the World in Eighty Days” A possible inspiration was the traveler George Francis Train, who made four trips around the world, including one in 80 days in 1870. Similarities include the hiring of a private train and being imprisoned.

## 2.6 The Synopsis of the Novel

There was a man named Phileas Fogg, a gentleman from London. He is a member of The Reform Club. He spends most of his days at the Reform Club, a gentleman club house in Pall Mall. The journey started there, when he accepted a bet from other gentlemen. Because of the news from the Daily Telegraph about the new railways in India and traveling around the world is possible in 80 days. He accepts a wager for £20,000, half of his fortune, from his fellow club members to complete the journey in eighty days. With his servant, Passepartout accompanying him. He must return to the club on 21 December, 80 days later. The journey around the world full of unexpected thing. There are news about the robbery in London and they mistaken it as Mr.Fogg. A detective was sent to chase him while he traveled around the world to make he fail.