

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Definition of Literature Work

In general, the Definition of Literature is a beautiful work, both written and oral. Based on its origin, the definition of literature is termed as "literary" literature derived from Sanskrit, namely literature. "su" which means good or also beautiful, while from "literature" which means "book, writing or also letters". With etymology, from the second meaning of the word it can be concluded that the meaning of "literature or literature" is a beautiful writing.

According to KBBI (Indonesian dictionary), sastra literature, Sanskrit: shastra is an absorption word from Sanskrit, which has the meaning "text containing instructions" or "guidelines", from the basic word śās - which means "instruction" or "teaching". In Indonesian this word is usually used to refer to "literature" or a writing that has a certain meaning or beauty.

According to Sugihastuti (2007: 81-82) literature is a medium used by authors to convey their ideas and experiences. As a media, the role of literature is as a medium to connect the thoughts of the author to be conveyed to the reader. In addition, literary works can also reflect the author's views on various problems observed in his environment. The social reality presented through the text to the reader is a description of the various social phenomena that have occurred in society and are re-presented by the author in different forms and ways. In addition, literary works can entertain, increase knowledge

and enrich the reader's insight in a unique way, namely writing it in narrative form. So that the message is conveyed to the reader without impressing him.

According to Al-Ma'ruf (2009: 1) literary works are the result of literary creations through contemplation and reflection after witnessing various phenomena of life in their social environment. **According to Mursal Esten** (1978: 9) Literature or Literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as manifestations of human life, and society through language as a medium and has a positive effect on humanity's human life. **According to Ahmad Badrun**, literature or literature is an art activity that uses language and lines of other symbols as alai, and is imaginative.

Based on the opinions above, literary works are a media used to present creative and imaginative ideas or ideas by authors into a work that has good language and meaning and can be enjoyed by literary connoisseurs.

B. Definition of Novel

Novel taken from Italian words, novella, Spanish novel, French Nouvelle means "new", or "short story of something new. The novel is a type of literary work written in a narrative that contains certain conflicts in the life stories of the characters in the story.

Nurgiyantoro (2010: 10) suggests that novels are fictional works built by building 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 Tarigan (2000: 164) the word novel comes from the Latin word *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

Based on the above understanding the novel is part of a literary work in the form of prose. novels are ideas or creative ideas and imaginative authors that are processed into a writing.

C. Novel the Adventure of Sherlock Holmes

The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes is one collection of twelve short stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It was first published in 1892. This is the first collection of Sherlock Holmes short stories, originally published as serialised single stories in *The Strand Magazine* from July 1891 to June 1892[1] with original illustrations by Sidney Paget. The book was published in England on 14 October 1892 by George Newnes Ltd and in a US Edition on 15 October by Harper. The initial combined print run was 14,500 copies.

Sherlock Holmes is probably the most well-known and loved fictional detective in literature. It's interesting to note that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle actually modeled his famous detective after an associate, Dr. Joseph Bell. Dr. Bell had a long, thin nose - much as we picture Sherlock Holmes - and was very observant. He also used strong deductive skills.

Sherlock Holmes is a private detective who has keen powers of observation. He lives at 221b Baker Street in London. He notices things that others simply don't and then he draws right conclusions about what he sees.

D. Definition of Intrinsic Element

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself.

The intrinsic elements are elements that (directly) participate in developing the story, which include: stories, events, plots, characterizations, themes, settings, storytelling, language or style, and so on. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 23).

This element causes literature to be present as a literary work. As an element that builds a literary work, the presence of intrinsic elements is very necessary

The

Following are included in the intrinsic element;

1. Theme

The theme is a complex isotope composed of several motifs where the motive is a simple isotope in the story-forming elements. Themes are also interpreted as certain life views or certain feelings about life or a set of certain values that form or construct the basic or main ideas of a literary work. In simple terms, themes are the basis of stories or general ideas from a story.

2. Character and characterization

Character and characterization, character and character, or character and characterization. The term character refers to the person or actor of the story. Character, character and character refer to the character and attitudes of the characters as interpreted by the reader, pointing more to the personal qualities of a character. Characterization and characterization refer to the placement of certain figures with certain characters in a story

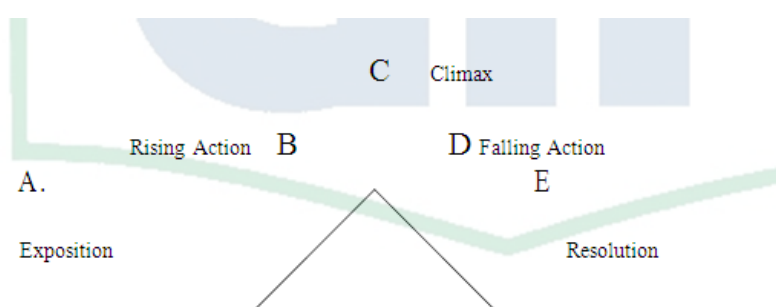
(Nurgyantoro, 2009: 164-165). It has been explained by Todorov (1981: 132) that a character has an important role in a story.

3. Plot

Plot are often referred to as plot or storyline. Schmitt and Viala (1982: 62) state that the plot is a series of actions, circumstances, situations, and events experienced by the actors in a story.

There are several stages of the plot or story plot including the following;

- a. Exposition, where at this introductory stage the writer will introduce the characters in the novel.
- b. Rising action, where this stage is usually the main character begins to experience conflict with other characters, themselves or with others and where this stage is usually the conflict will widen and there will be some conflicts between figures.
- c. Climax, where this stage occurs tension problems that culminate so that the surprise or things that are unexpected to the reader arise.
- d. Falling action, where this stage of tension will begin to subside and solutions to the problems that arise occur.
- e. Resolution, where this stage occurs conflict resolution and marks the end of the story, can end happily (happy ending) or end sad (sad ending).



Based on the chronological order, there are several kinds of storylines such as forward grooves, backward grooves or mixed grooves as follows;

- a. Forward or progressive flow, namely the storyline that moves forward starting from the beginning to the end according to the chronology of time
- b. Reverse or regressive flow, ie the storyline that moves backwards starts from the end of the completion of the story and then returns to the beginning of the introduction, commonly known as flashback or flashback.
- c. Mixed flow, which is a combination of forward flow and backward flow in one story.

4. Setting

According to Abrams (via Nurgyantoro, 2009: 216), fiction is a world, in addition to needing figures, stories, plots, and characters also need a background. The setting or setting which is also called the foothold leads to the understanding of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which events are told. Background is a concrete and clear foundation for the story to give the reader a realistic impression.

Place and time settings are categorized in physical settings (physical settings). However, the setting is not limited to certain places only, or physical, but also in the form of procedures, customs, beliefs, and values that apply in the place concerned. This is what is called the spiritual setting.

Thus, the background can be distinguished into the setting of place, time, and social setting;

a. Background location

The place setting refers to the location of the event told in the work of fiction. Background must also be supported by the social life of the community, values, behavior, atmosphere, and so on which might influence the characterization and distribution (Nurgyantoro, 2009: 227-228).

b. Time setting

The time frame refers to when the events described in the work of fiction occur. According to Genette (via Nurgyantoro, 2009: 231) the setting of time has a double meaning, which refers to the time of writing a story and the time sequence of events told in the story.

c. Social Elements

The social setting depicts the behavior of the social life of the community in a place in the work of fiction. Social background is related to life habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, views of life, ways of thinking and acting that are reflected in complex community life (Nurgyantoro, 2009: 233).

d. Viewing angle

Schmitt and Viala (1982: 55-59) state that the point of view is the view used by the author to describe actions in a story

5. Point of View

The point of view is the relationship that exists between the author and the fictitious fiction, or author with the thoughts and feelings of the characters. Viewpoint suggesting the way a story is told (Tarigan through Pujiono, 2006: 13). He is a method and perspective used by the author as a means to presents characters, actions, settings, and various events that make up the story 16 in a literary work for readers (Abrams through Nurgiyantoro, 2012: 248). Nurgiyantoro determines viewpoints in three forms, namely (a) persona point of view. "I" got involved in the story and acted as narrator; (b) perspective of persona three; and (c) mixed point of view first persona with three (2012: 256).

E. Definition of Exntrinsic Element

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the building or system of literary organisms (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 23). These extrinsic elements are, among others, the state of subjectivity of individual authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and views of life that will all affect the literary work he wrote. The extrinsic element of a literary work depends on the author telling the work.

The following are some of the novel extrinsic elements:

1. Elements of Biography

Biographical elements are elements of the author's background, including such as the residence of the author, his family, his educational background, his environment, and so forth. The background is quite

influential in poetry writing, for example, the writer whose background is from a poor family, then he will be able to make poems that really touch the hearts of those who read them.

2. Social Elements

The social element is closely related to the condition of society when poetry is made. For example, the poem was made during the New Order era. At that time the condition of the community was in a state of chaos and the state of government was ragged, so the poem made at that time was a poem containing innuendos to the community.

