A. Review of Related Theories

Novel as a literary work that consists of some elements that are always connected each other makes the unity of a works as a whole. The purpose of this study is to find out the character’s development. Therefore, in order to achieve the finding, theories are needed as a basic analysis. This chapter will deal with those needed theories such as theories of plot and theory of character development.

1. Theory of Plot

Kirszer and Mandel defined the words plot as the way in which a story’s events are arranged, it is shaped by causal connections – historical, social, and personal – by the interaction between characters, and by the order of events. (Laurie G Kirszer, Stephen R Mandell, 1991: 67) While Lukens defined its term as the sequence of events showing characters in action. If the writer has chosen well, the plot will produce conflict, tension, and action that will arouse and hold readers interest. (Lukens, 1990: p. 59)

a. Plot development
In a novel the unity of events usually ordered from exposition, narrative hook, rising action or crisis, climax, followed by falling action and end with resolution or denouement.

1) Exposition
In exposition the author presented the basic information that readers need to understand the following events. Its function is establishing the scene, introduces the major characters and may suggest the major events or the next conflicts. A single sentence sometimes could present exposition clearly and economically, giving the vital information to the reader for their understanding the plot.

2) Narrative hook
Here is the point at which the author catches the reader attention and establishes the basic conflict that the story will eventually resolve.

3) Rising action
The rising hook marks the beginning of the rising action, which enriches the story with complications; this part is called rising action.

4) Climax
Climax, the most exciting part is the point where we know who wins the conflict, this is the turning point in the conflict. The climax usually indicates the way in which the story’s conflict will be solved.

5) The falling action
This part marked with the beginning of the outcome of the climax.
6) The resolution or denouement

As the last stage in a story, resolution or denouement brings the story to a satisfying and logical conclusion.

b. Plot order

There are three ways used by the author in presenting their story’s events:

1) Chronological order

An author presents a story’s events in strict chronological order, which each event presented in the sequence in which it actually took place.

2) Flashback

The author moved out of the sequence to examine an event or situation that occurred before the time in which the story’s action takes place.

3) Foreshadowing

This is when the introduction early in a story of situations, events, characters, or objects that hint at things to come. It can be a chance remark, a natural occurrence, or a seemingly trivial event.

The Silver Chair owns a chronological order plot, which means that each event is presented in a sequence; at school, at the fantasy world, and at school again. Jill Poles experiences all sequences in the plot development of exposition, narrative hook, rising action or crisis, climax, falling action and resolution or denouement.
2. Character, Characteristics and Characterization

The term character is generally used means the aggregate of mental, emotional, and social qualities that distinguish a person. However, in literature, its term used to mean a person, more specifically in the case of children’s literature the term character is used to mean a person, sometimes a personified animal or object. In short, the character used to means each of living being in a story, play or poem. (Lukens: 1990: 38)

Another definition is explained by Kirszer and Mandel, character are the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being offered with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do. Further, they informed that such quality is called characteristics.

According to Lukens (1990: 38-40), the writer creates the whole cast of character for their story, some important, some minor, some complex and other may relatively simple through the use of some techniques. There are five techniques in revealing character or characterization:

1) Characterization through actions

2) Characterization through speech

3) Characterization through appearance
4) Characterization through the others’ character comments

5) Characterization through the authors’ comments

3. **Character Development**

   Lukens said that the character development means showing the character – whether a person or animal or object – with the complexity of human being. Each of us in real life is three-dimensional; that is, we are a mixture of qualities. (p. 38)

   Furthermore, she explained about the unity of character and action. In real life we often said that a child has grown, this statement implies the comparison between past and now. By comparing who someone is with who someone was we know about their character’s change. The combination of character and even may result in change. Henry James states, “What is character but the determination of incident? What is incident but the illustration of character?”

   *This character because of this personality* provokes this action; this action by its nature demonstrates this character. (p. 41)