# CHAPTER 2

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Extensive Reading

Extensive reading (ER) is defined as a method of reading where learners engage with a large volume of reading materials primarily for pleasure and general understanding, rather than for intensive analysis. This approach encourages reading at a comfortable level, allowing students to enjoy the process while improving their language skills in an enjoyable manner. According to Day and Bamford (1998), extensive reading is "reading a lot of easy material, at a comfortable pace, for pleasure," emphasizing that the primary objective is to foster a love for reading while enhancing language proficiency. They assert that the key characteristics of extensive reading include engaging with a variety of texts, self-selection by the learner, and a focus on meaning rather than detailed comprehension. In conclusion, extensive reading (ER) serves as an effective and enjoyable approach for language learning, promoting improved proficiency, increased vocabulary, and enhanced reading fluency. By encouraging learners to read a wide variety of self-selected, accessible materials for general understanding, ER fosters intrinsic motivation and a lifelong appreciation for reading.

Renandya and Jacobs (2002) further highlight the significance of learner autonomy in extensive reading, stating that students are encouraged to choose what they want to read, which increases their motivation and engagement. This autonomy is critical, as it allows students to pursue their interests, making the reading experience more relevant and enjoyable.

Moreover, extensive reading has been linked to various linguistic benefits. Grabe (2009) notes that extensive reading can lead to improved vocabulary and grammatical knowledge, as learners encounter language in context over time. He emphasizes that reading extensively increases exposure to language structures and

vocabulary, contributing to a more natural acquisition process. - In addition to linguistic growth, extensive reading plays a crucial role in developing reading fluency and comprehension skills. According to Harmer (2007), extensive reading helps learners develop fluency in reading and builds a habit of reading. This fluency is essential for effective communication in any language, as it allows learners to accurately.

**2.2 Novel**

Novel is the most popular literary form in the world. This literary form is the most printed and the most widely circulated, due to its wide community power on community. The majority of novels are devoted to telling the unique experiences of individuals, resulting in a more intimate, nuanced depiction of these people and the environment they inhabit. Aliyev (2021) stated that novel is a verbal object that contains linguistic elements, such as words and punctuation marks. A novel is a sort of fictional literary work that is frequently written from one or more points of view. It is a created literary narrative of significant length and complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. A novel is a long story with a storyline, a cast of characters, and a major topic that provides a captivating and deep reading experience.

Sumardjo (1998) declares that novel is a written narrative presented in prose form that is typically extensive in length. Its extended structure allows for intricate plot development, a wide array of characters, and a variety of settings. A novel is a wholeness, an artistic comprehensiveness. The novel has numerous aspects that are most closely associated with one another and mutually dependent. The elements of a novel-builder that, in addition to the formal aspects of language, are many more types. The factor in question is divided into intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic Elements (intrinsic) are the elements which make up a literary work. Intrinsic novel aspects (directly) engage in and construct the plot. Extrinsic elements in a literary work, including novels, refer to factors that are outside the text but still influence the structure, theme or content of the work. These elements may include the social, cultural, political, historical, or biographical context of the author that exerts an indirect influence on the construction of the story in the novel.

In conclusion, the novel is a versatile and influential literary form that captures human experiences through a blend of intricate storytelling, character development, and cultural context. Its structure allows for deep exploration of

individual and societal themes, making it a powerful medium for artistic and cultural expression. Recent studies highlight the novel's ability to merge intrinsic elements, such as plot and character, with extrinsic influences like cultural and historical contexts, thus creating a multifaceted narrative (Aliyev, 2021). Furthermore, its comprehensive nature, as noted by Sumardjo (1998), underscores its role in fostering nuanced understanding and engagement with diverse perspectives, enriching both literature and society.

According to Wellek and Warren (1956), extrinsic elements still have significance because they help readers understand the relationship between the text and external reality. By understanding these elements, readers can explore more deeply how literary works reflect or are influenced by the world around them. The element is an intrinsic element that also contains a number of extrinsic elements. The element in question (Wallek & Warren, 1956) is the state of individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, opinions, and outlook on life all of which will affect the work that he authored. In a nutshell component from the author's biographies will influence the pattern works produced. The next extrinsic aspect is psychology, which includes the author's psychology in the form (which encompasses the process of creativity), psychology readers, and the application of psychological principles in the works.

## 2.3 Novel in Extensive Reading

Novels play a significant role in extensive reading (ER) programs by fostering language acquisition, increasing motivation, and promoting cultural understanding. Extensive reading involves engaging learners in large volumes of enjoyable and comprehensible texts, with novels providing extended narratives that immerse readers in language use and storytelling. Research by Webb and Nation (2017) highlights that novels support vocabulary acquisition through repeated exposure to words in meaningful contexts, while Mason and Krashen (2019) demonstrate that fluency and writing skills improve with continued

engagement in novel reading. Furthermore, novels encourage emotional and cultural connection, as Chang and Renandya (2017) note, helping learners understand cultural nuances and societal themes embedded in the stories. However, challenges such as the complexity of language in authentic novels are often mitigated through the use of graded readers, which simplify language while retaining narrative richness (Allan, 2019). These benefits emphasize the importance of selecting appropriate novels to match learners' proficiency levels and interests, ensuring optimal engagement and language development.