

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer described about writing, short story, characteristic of writing a short story, the process of writing a short story, the elements of short story, culinary tourism, and traditional foods.

2.1 Writing

According to Suparno and Yunus (2003: 3), “*menulis ialah suatu kegiatan penyampaian pesan (komunikasi) dengan menggunakan bahasa tulis sebagai alat atau medianya.*” It means writing is an activity of delivering messages that using the written language as a tool. Moreover, Suhendra *et al.* (2015:5) states that “*keterampilan menulis adalah keterampilan seseorang untuk menuangkan ide dalam sebuah tulisan.*” That means writing is the skill of a person to pour ideas into a paper.

Moreover, Sukartiningsih *et al.* (2013:3) say that writing skills are skills in creating thoughts or feelings in the form of essays or stories. Furthermore, According to Sardila (2016),

menulis merupakan salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang sangat ekspresif dan produktif. Dikatakan sebagaiekspresif karena, menulis merupakan hasil pikiran dan perasaan yang dapat dituangkan melalui aktivitas menggerakkan motorik halus melalui goresan-goresan tangan kita. Selanjutnya, dikatakan produktif, karena merupakan proses dalam menghasilkan satuan bahasa berupa karya nyata, hingga lahir dalam bentuk tulisan.

It means writing is one of the most expressive and productive language skills. It is said to be expressive because writing is the result of thoughts and feelings that can be poured through the writer’s hands. Furthermore, it is said to be productive, because it is a process in producing units of language in the form of real works, until it finished in the form of literature works.

One type of writing activity is creative writing. Yunus (2015: 7) says that *“menulis kreatif dapat didefinisikan sebagai proses menulis yang bertumpu pada pengembangan daya cipta dan ekspresi pribadi dalam bentuk tulisan yang baik dan menarik.”*This means that creative writing emphasizes the way people express ideas through unusual ways so that they are able to produce different, good, and interesting works, such as short stories.

From all the statements above, the writer concludes that writing is one of the most expressive and productive language skills of a person in creating ideas or feelings in the form of essays or stories to deliver information.

2.2 Short Story

2.2.1 Definitions of Short Story

In general, a short story is a type of literary work in the form of a fictional narrative prose, or a fiction that tells the story of a character and all conflicts and solutions, which are written concisely and densely. According to Sumardjo and Saini (1986), a short story is a fictional story or not really happened, but it can happen anytime and anywhere, and the story is relatively short.

Furthermore, Muhardi and Hasanuddin (1992:5) state that

cerpen adalah karya fiksi atau rekaan imajinatif dengan mengungkapkan satu permasalahan yang ditulis secara singkat dan padat dengan memiliki komponen-komponen atau unsur struktur berupa alur/plot, latar/setting, penokohan, sudut pandang, gaya bahasa, dan tema serta amanat.

It means a short story is literary work or imaginative design by expressing a problem written concisely with components in the form of plot, setting, character, point of view, language style, themes and messages. In line with Muhardi and Hasanuddin, Kosasih (2012) says that short stories are short essays in the form of literature works by several components, such as themes, plots, settings, characters, points of view, messages, and language style.

Based on the statements for experts above, the writer concludes that short story is a fictional story that formed by several components such as plot, setting, character, point of view, language style, themes and messages, which are written concisely and densely.

2.2.2 Characteristic of Short Story

To write a short story, the writer should know about the characteristics of the short story. Nurgiyantoro (2015) states short story is fiction story that has length between 500 words until thousands words. It requires a very concise story, not to the specific details that are less important.

Poe (1896) states that the length of a short story typically between 1,000 and 20,000 words long and can be consumed in a single reading session. A short story should take 30 minutes until two hours to read. Short stories usually focus on a single subject or theme. Moreover, Nurhayati (2019) states that “*Cerita pendek memiliki ciri-ciri tulisan yang singkat, padat, lebih pendek daripada novel yang terdiri kurang dari 20.000 kata.*” It means a short story has a short and clear story with no more than 20,000 words.

From three experts explanation above, the writer concludes that the characteristics of a short story are; it is a fiction story that consists of 500 until 20,000 words that can be read in one single reading that takes 30 minutes until two hours to read.

2.3 Elements of a Short Story

According to Nurgiyantoro (2015),

Sebuah cerpen di bangun dari dua elemen yakni intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Intrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang membangun karya sastra itu sendiri. Sedangkan ekstrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang berada di luar karya sastra itu, tetapi secara tidak langsung mempengaruhi bangunan atau sistem organisme karya sastra.

It means a short story has two elements: intrinsic and extrinsic.

The following are intrinsic elements of a short story according to Nurgiyantoro (2015). There are character, plot, setting, theme, and point of view.

1. Character

Characters simply mean the people who acts, appears, or is referred to in a work. In a literary term, it has an altogether meaning where characters are the central features in any play or in short story. They are the people who take a part of the events which described in the plot. There are two kinds of

characters, major character and minor character. Major character is the character of person who always appears in the story until the story ends. In the other hand, minor character is the character of person who only appears in some parts of the story.

2. Plot

A plot is a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict in a story. Plot consists of some part, such as:

- a. Introduction. It is a beginning of the story where the character and the setting are revealed.
- b. Rising Action. This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed.
- c. Climax. This is the highest point of interest and turning point of the story. The reader wonders what will happen next; whether the conflict will be resolved or not.
- d. Falling Action. The event and complication begin to resolve themselves.
- e. Denouement or ending. This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

3. Setting

Setting is the place and time in which a story occurs. A story must take a place in space and time, and therefore must have some setting. In a fiction work, the setting not only serves as a background but also physically make a story become more logic.

4. Theme

The term 'theme' refers to some general idea embedded in a story the key word in general. Therefore, theme can be defined as a generalization about life or human character that a story explicitly or implicitly embodies.

5. Point of View

Point of view is one important tool in telling a story since it determines how much the reader should know and what is happening. There are three types of point of view. *First person point of view* is the narrator tells the story from his

or her own perspective. You can easily recognize first person by its use of the pronouns "I" or "We". *Second person point of view* uses the pronoun "you" to immerse the reader in the experience of being the protagonist. It's important to remember that second person point of view is different from simply addressing the reader. In *third person point of view*, the narrator is someone (or some entity) who is not a character in the story being told. Third person point of view uses the pronouns "he," "she," and "they," to refer to all the characters. It is the most common point of view in writing, as it gives the writer a considerable amount of freedom to focus on different people, events, and places without being limited within the consciousness of a single character.

Besides intrinsic elements, there are extrinsic elements. Nurgiyantoro (2015) states that extrinsic elements are those that are outside of literary work, but indirectly affect the building or system of literary organisms. Extrinsic elements consist of elements of the author's biography; the psychology of authors, readers and literary works; the state of the author's environment; and the outlook on life of a nation.

In addition, Klarer (1998) says that the elements of short story are plot, character, characterization, point of view, and setting.

1. Plot

Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which leads to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. The exposition or presentation of the initial situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is followed by a resolution of a complication.

2. Character

Type of character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character, and term round character usually denotes a person with more complex and differentiated features. In short story,

character that commonly emerges is flat character since short story only presents the critical time of the chief character.

3. Characterization

There are two methods in describing the characterization in literary work; those are expository method and dramatic method. Expository method is the way of author in describing the characters directly. Dramatic method is the way of author in describing the characters indirectly. In this method, the author does not describe the characters explicitly.

4. Point of view

Narrative perspective or point of view characterizes the ways in which a text presents persons, events, and settings.

5. Setting

In action of interpretation, setting can be distinguished into setting of place, time and culture. The setting of place physically is a place where events in a story occurred. The setting of time describes about time of every event that occurred in the story including present, past or even uncertain times. Whereas the setting of culture describes of society conditions, social group and their attitude, custom, life style and language used in events of the story.

Based on the explanation from the experts above, the writer concluded that elements are important things that needed by the writer to write a short story. There are two kinds of elements. Intrinsic elements are plot, theme, setting, character, and point of view. Extrinsic are elements of the author's biography; the psychology of authors, readers and literary works; the state of the author's environment; and the outlook on life of a nation. Both elements of short story are essential for short story elements.

2.4 Process of Writing a Short Story

According to Rampan (1995), the steps of writing a short story are as follows:

1. *Determine the idea or theme.* Ideas or themes can be obtained from personal experience or other people.

2. *Arrange the outline.* The framework is a description of the storyline that will be made into a story. What is done in this stage: character selection and characterizations that form the story; choose background; and determine the plot.
3. *Develop a draft outline.* At the stage of developing the framework of this essay, the authors develop a framework and do not stop to look at the writings that have been made.
4. *Revise.* After finishing writing, it can be read to find out the advantages and weakness of writing.

Moreover, the steps of writing short story by Grenville (2001) are:

1. *Getting ideas (in no particular order).*
Getting ideas is not usually a matter of having one giant brainstorm. More often, it's a matter of gradually accumulating a little idea here, another little idea there. Eventually they all add up. An idea can come up by making a list or freewriting.
2. *Choosing (selecting the ideas that will be most useful).*
This step is about looking at all the ideas that are obtained and assessing it. This is where the writer starts to discriminate between the ideas definitely can't use, and ones that have some potential.
3. *Outlining (putting these ideas into the best order—making a plan).*
An outline is a work plan for an article. This is a list of all ideas that will be in a section in the order they should be made. To make an outline, the writer need to know the theme of the writing.
4. *Drafting (doing a first draft from beginning to end, without going back).*
Redrafting can seem like a chore, but the writer could also see it as a freedom. It means that this first draft can be as rough and 'wrong'. In this step, the writer will add or cut as the needed to make it the right length.
5. *Revising (cutting, adding or moving parts of this draft where necessary).*
Revising literally means 're-seeing'. It is about fixing the bigger, structural problems and, if necessary, 're-seeing' the whole shape of the piece. What

this boils down to is finding places where the writer needs to cut something out, places where should add something, and where we need to move or rearrange something.

6. *Editing (proofreading for grammar, spelling and paragraphs).*

Basically 'editing' means making the piece as reader-friendly as possible by making the sentences flow in a clear, easy-to-read way. It also means bringing the piece of writing into line with accepted ways of using English: using the appropriate grammar for the purposes of the piece, appropriate punctuation and spelling, and appropriate paragraphing.

In addition, Hidayati (2012) says the steps to write a short story are as follows:

1. Determine the idea;
2. Then look for ideas and themes;
3. Write down everything that relates to the theme already determined;
4. Make a story frame from the beginning to the end of the story; the framework is based on all things related to the theme that has been written.
5. Re-check the framework that has been made; discard the sentence which is less necessary.
6. Start writing with reference to the framework that has been made; Short story writing must pay attention to the reader and the use of sentences.
7. After writing the story, shoot it again, make a sentence that is needed;
8. The final step is to give a title to the story that has been finished writing.

From those three experts opinions, they have difference opinions about how to write a short story. The writer concludes there are five steps to write a short story; determine the ideas and themes, write everything that related to the theme, arrange the outline or draft, develop the draft story into a full story, then revise for the last step. In this final report, the writer applied the steps of writing short story by Grenville (2011). The writer chose Grenville's steps because the steps is the

easiest one among those three expert's ideas and not complicated to write a short story.

2.5 Culinary Tourism

Food-related activities greatly affect travel satisfaction which ultimately encourages re-visits and recommends a destination to others. According to Long (2004), food can be a motivation for a person or a group of people to travel on a tour. In addition, Wolf (2002) stated that culinary tourism is a planned travel to find food and beverages, as well as have a memorable gastronomic experience.

Furthermore, according to Fadiati (2011),

wisata kuliner adalah suatu aktivitas wisatawan untuk mencari makanan dan minuman yang unik dan mengesankan. Dengan kata lain bahwa wisata kuliner bukan semata-mata keinginan untuk mencicipi nikmatnya makanan, tetapi yang lebih penting adalah keunikan dan kenangan yang ditimbulkan setelah menikmati makanan tersebut.

It means culinary tourism is an activity for tourists to find how unique and impressive food and drinks. In the other words, it is not merely a desire to taste of the food, but also the uniqueness and memories after enjoying the food.

2.6 Traditional Foods

2.6.1 Definition of Traditional Foods

Gardjito (2015) states that

makanan yang diolah dari bahan pangan hasil produksi setempat, dengan proses yang telah dikuasai masyarakat dan hasilnya adalah produk yang citarasa, bentuk dan cara makannya dikenal, digemari, dirindukan, bahkan menjadi penciri kelompok masyarakat tertentu. Pada sebagian masyarakat, makanan tradisional juga merupakan kebanggaan akan daerah kelahiran, tempat tumpah darahnya.

That means traditional food is the food that is processed from local ingredients, with a process that has been mastered by the community, and the taste, the shape and the way of eating of this product are known, loved, missed. It even becomes a characteristic or a pride of certain community groups.

In addition, Nurdiansyah (2016) says that

makanan adalah tradisi, yang menarik dari makanan adalah proses dan peran makanan pada berbagai ritual maupun upacara adat, secara turun temurun, resep-resep kuno dalam mengolah makanan terus diturunkan

dari generasi ke generasi. Karena makanan bukan hanya sekadar dikonsumsi, tetapi menjadi media dalam menjalin hubungan antara manusia dengan Tuhan atau roh leluhur, sesama manusia, dan dengan alam.

It means the traditional food is the typical food that comes from an area that is processed using local ingredients and has a distinctive taste, shape, and way of eating. It also has its own role in keeping relationships between people in the area and their ancestors.

2.6.2 Palembang Traditional Foods

According to Arofani (2020),

Indonesia, dari Sabang sampai Merauke, menyimpan keragaman kuliner yang menggugah selera. Dimulai dari masakan daging hingga ikan, semua punya kekhasan daerah masing-masing. Tidak hanya sekadar digoreng atau dibakar, biasanya kuliner ikan Nusantara dijadikan sup yang segar.

This means Indonesia has a variety of tasty culinary. Starting from meat to fish dishes, those all have its own taste. Not just fried or grilled, usually fish culinary from Indonesia is made into a fresh soup, for example Asam Padeh from Padang, Gangan from Belitung, Arsik from Tapanuli, Pindang Ikan from Palembang, etc.

Palembang city is the producer of natural resource, especially fishes. Astria (2018) says that Palembang traditional foods are mostly made from freshwater fish which have a very high protein content and nutritional grade such as *pempek, kemplang, tekwan, celimpungan, pindang ikan, etc.*

In the storyline of the short story, the writer includes those Palembang traditional foods that have been mentioned by Astria.