

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Tourism**

##### **2.1.1 Definition of tourism**

Tourism is the activities which are done by the person or group to moving to one place other place which is supported with the facilities and the service from the government, society and entrepreneur which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. Based on UU No. 10 year 2009, tourism is all kinds of tourism activities which are supported with the facilities and the service from the government, society and entrepreneurs.

The following is the common glossary of **terms** for tourism stated by The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. These people are called visitors (which may be either tourists or excursionists; residents or non-residents) and tourism has to do with their activities, some of which imply tourism expenditure (United Nations World Tourism Organization, 2008).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that tourism is an activity carried out by people that involves traveling out of the person's area of origin for a specific purpose.

##### **2.1.2 Differentiate between tourism destination and tourism attraction**

A destination is a place to which one is journeying or to which something is sent. This word is usually used in travel and tourism. A tourist destination is an area that mostly depends on the revenues accruing from tourism. Bierman (2003) defines a destination as “a country, state, region, city or town which is marketed or markets itself as a place for tourists to visit.” Rome, Paris, Fiji, London, New York, Prague, Hanoi, Barcelona, Dubai, Bangkok and Lisbon are some popular tourist destinations in the world.

Attraction implies the action or power of evoking interest in or liking for someone or something. The noun attraction can also refer to a place which draws visitors by providing something of interest. Gunn (1988) stated that tourism attractions form an essential part of tourism destinations and that they are one of the four key segments of the tourism system. Tourism attractions are composed of various components including tourism activities, local scenery, service and entertainment.

Tourist attractions have natural, cultural or historical value, and offer leisure, adventure and amusement. Natural attractions include scenic locations such as beaches, mountains, caves, rivers, and valleys. Cultural attractions include historical places such as ancient temples, palaces, ruins of towns, and museums, as well as art galleries, buildings and structures, theme parks, etc. Eiffel tower, Colosseum, Stonehenge, Taj Mahal, Great Wall of China, Tower of London, Statue of Liberty, Machu Picchu, Alcatraz Island, the Great pyramid of Giza, Big Ben, and Buckingham palace are some examples of popular tourist attractions.

The key difference between destination and attraction in tourism is that destination is an area which has some attractions and earns money from tourism whereas an attraction is a something which attracts tourism. For example, the Eiffel tower is a tourist attraction whereas Paris is a tourist destination. As seen by this example, tourist attractions are inevitably linked to tourist destinations.

## **2.2 Writing**

Nunan (2003:88) states that writing is an intellectual activity of finding the ideas and thinking about the way to express and arrange them into a statement and paragraph that is clear to be understood by the people. It indicates that the writer is demanded to show the thoughts and organize them into a good composition. In addition, writing presents the writer's concept in understanding an issue which is shown to the public. It requires the integration of ideas systematically written.

Writing is considered as an active creation of text involves on the one hand lower-order transcription skills such as handwriting, punctuation and spelling, and on the other hand, higher-order self-regulated thinking processes such as planning, sequencing and expressing the content (Berniger, 2002). It requires the writer to

express the content of writing into a good composition by considering the aspects of writing to be understood by the reader.

Based on the explanations, it can be concluded that writing is an effort to express the writer's thinking, feeling, or ideas in written form by considering writing aspects and writing stages to be clearly understood by readers.

### **2.2.1 Writing Stages**

Writing activities require certain stages in the process. The stages of writing according to M. Atar Semi (2007: 46) are divided into three stages. They are the prewriting stage, writing stage, and editing stage. In addition, Elina, Zulkarnaini, and Sumarno (2009:11) stated that the stages of writing consist of six steps. They are rough draft, sharing, improvement, editing, rewriting, and evaluation. Based on their opinions above, it can be concluded that the stages in writing are:

1. Pre-writing stage

The prewriting stage is the earliest stage in writing activities. In the prewriting stage the author determines the topic to be written, considers the selection of topics, and decides the topic in terms of whether it is interesting to the read or not.

2. Writing stage

In this activity, the author prioritizes the content of the writing rather than the structure of writing so that all thoughts, ideas, and feelings can be poured into writing

3. Revision

In this stage the author tries to perfect the finished draft so that the writing stays focused on the goal. Revising means improving, it can be in the form of adding less or subtracting more, adding supporting information, sharpening the formulation of writing, changing the order of writing main ideas, eliminating information that is less relevant, and so on.

4. Editing

The activity in the editing stage is to re-examine errors and weaknesses in the rough draft by reviewing its accuracy with the main idea, purpose of writing, potential readers, and publishing criteria.

## 5. Publication

The publication stage is the last stage in the writing process. The activities in this stage is publishing the final draft through various possibilities, for example sending it to publishers, magazine editors, and so on.

### **2.3 Novella**

Novella is a literary work that has a smaller form than a novel. Brams (1981: 119) said that in literary, novella means “a small brand new thing” and then the word is interpreted as “a short story in prose form”. Same as novels, novella is a type of literary work in the form of prose. The story in the novella is the result of imagination that discusses the problems of a person's life or various characters. The story in the novella begins with the emergence of problems experienced by the characters and ends with solving the problem. Novella has a more complicated story than a short story. The characters and places which are told in the novella are very diverse and discuss a long time in the storytelling.

#### **2.3.1 The Difference among Novel, Novella, and Novelette**

##### **1. Novel**

A novel is a long narrative in prose that describes fictional characters and events. It is the longest genre of narrative prose fiction in modern literature. A novel generally contains more than 200 pages (above 40,000 words). The term novel is derived from the Italian word novella meaning ‘new’. Novel has a long history and examples for novel can be observed in many countries including Classical Greece and Rome, 10th– and 11th-century Japan, Elizabethan English etc. Novels can be categorized into different genres such as supernatural, thriller, fantasy, romance, western, paranormal, adventure, etc.

##### **2. Novella**

The novella is short and well-structured narrative, often realistic and satiric in tone, influenced the development of the short story and the novel throughout Europe. Originating in Italy during the Middle Ages, the novella was based on local events that were humorous, political, or amorous in nature; the individual tales often were gathered into collections along with anecdotes, legends, and romantic

tales. Novellas contain fewer characters, themes and conflicts than a novel. It generally does not contain chapters and is meant to be read in one sitting. Some prominent examples of novellas in literature include Saint-Exupery’s “The Little Prince”, H. G. Wells’ “The Time Machine”, John Steinbeck’s “Of Mice and Men”, Charles Dickens’ “A Christmas Carol” and Ernest Hemingway’s “The Old Man and the Sea”.

Novellas are not all the same length. There is not a hard-and-fast rule about the exact number of words that determines what type of prose a particular work represents. According to general publishing guidelines, novellas usually have between 17,500 to 40,000 words.

### 3. Novelette

Novelette is any short fictional work of prose narrative. Novelettes have a lower number of words than a novel or novella, but a higher word count than other forms of prose fiction like short stories or micro fiction. Despite lacking the page count of a full-length novel, novelettes generally tell a complete story.

Any work of fiction with a word count between 7,500 and 19,000 is generally considered a novelette. A novelette is longer than a short story, which usually has a word range of between 1,000 and 7,500 words, and flash fiction, which is usually under 1,000 words.

<b>Type of Prose</b>	<b>Approximate Word Count</b>
short story	up to 7,500
novelette	7,500-17,500
novella	17,500-40,000
novel (standard)	40,000+

*Table 2.1 Type of Prose*

Based on the explanation above, the writer sums up that the difference between novel, novella, and novelette are in the number of words in the story.

#### 2.3.2 Kinds of Novella

According to Deverell (2014), there are two kinds of novella, they are:

1. The literally novella

The novella is the goldilocks form for literary experimentation because it allows for more scope than the short story while still retaining its intensity. The length is perfect for dense language that would be harder to sustain in a novel, for emphasizing character psychology over narrative concerns, and for exploring difficult questions without overworking.

Some famous literary novella include: *The Turn of The Screw* by Henry James, *The Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka, *Chess* by Stefan Zweig, and *Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens.

## 2. The inspirational novella

The shorter novella form has also been used by authors who want to tell inspirational stories that appeal to all ages. The novella's length makes it more approachable for younger **readers**, and also makes it easier for the writer to deliver pithy, more immediate advice.

Some famous inspirational novella include: *The Little Prince* by Antoine De Saint-Exupery, *The Alchemist* by Psolo Coelcho, and *The Prophet* by Khalil Gibran.

### 2.3.3 Elements of Novella

A novella consists of intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic and extrinsic element in the novella is the same as in the novel. Intrinsic elements directly relate and build the story while extrinsic elements indirectly affect the building and system of a novella, but both of them are important in the novella.

Because intrinsic elements in a novella are the same as novel, so the writer takes the opinion of Nurgianto. Nurgiyantoro (2007: 10) mentions that the intrinsic elements of a novel are theme, plot, setting, characterization, characters, and point of view.

#### a. Theme

Theme in a novel, according to Jones (1968: 82) is its underlying idea or "wisdom" that the author is presenting. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others did not. Often the theme can be easily seen from the title. Yet, there is also a story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a meaning.

Nurgiyantoro (2007: 13) said that the theme in the novel can be more than one. He added that perhaps the author added some additional themes in a novel. This caused the novel to have multiple and complex plots and conflict. Besides, the theme became the basis of development of the whole story, so it is animating the whole story. A common theme has a generalization, wider, and abstract. Principal themes as the meaning of a work of fiction is not deliberately hidden because precisely this is offered to the reader. However, the overall theme is the meaning of which supported his story by itself would be hidden behind a story that supports it.

Theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story. It reflects innocence, experience, life, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individuality, etc. In brief the theme gives meaning to the story which especially explains a big part of its elements in a simple way. It is more or less synonymous with the central idea and central purpose.

#### **b. Plot**

Plot is the chain of connected events that make up a narrative. It refers to what actually occurs in a story and is one of storytelling's major pillars. Some will say that if characters are the *who* and theme is the *why*, then the plot is the *what* of the story. Nurgiyantoro (2000: 113) said that plot is a story that contains a sequence of events. However, in every event just connected by cause and effect in which an event is caused or causing another event to happen.

On the other hand, Jones (1968:63) states that the plot is the sequence of events involving the character or characters. It may be simple or complex. The simple one deals with one character or a single group of characters, and it follows their fortunes to the conclusion. Whereas, the complex one has several groups of characters, the story deals with one, takes up another, returns to the first, and then takes up another.

According to Freytag (1984), a German writer, the 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, which introduces the character, especially the main character. It shows how the characters relate to another, their goals and motivations.

#### 2. Rising Action

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structures. It starts with a conflict. In this phase, the protagonist understands his or her goal and begins to work toward it.

#### 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 (1984) defines the climax as the third of the five dramatic phases which occupies the middle of the story.

#### 4. Falling Action

According to Freytag (1984) the falling action phrase consists of events that lead to the ending. The conflict of the story is getting diminished in this part or the main character gets a solution to solve his problem.

#### 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.

### **c. Setting**

The setting of a piece of literature is the time and place in which the story takes place. Abraham cited in Nugiyantoro (2010) stated that setting is a place, time, relationship, and social environment when the events are told. The definition of setting can also include social statuses, weather, historical period, and details about immediate surroundings. Settings can be real or fictional, or a combination of both real and fictional elements.

Setting is an essential component of literature, and it's one of the first things a writer considers when he or she invents a story. It not only influences a story's characters and events, but also enhances the reader's ability to imagine those



characters and events. In other words, setting the scene lets the reader know what type of literary world he or she is entering, so that he or she can get "grounded" and experience it more fully.

#### **d. Characterization**

Characters are the product of characterization that is to they have been made in a particular way. The kind conversation they have, the things they do, their appearances and so on are the particular ways in which the author has chosen to characterize his or her character. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165) mentions that Characterization is the depiction of a clear picture of a person as portrayed in a story

Characterization is the process of authors used to develop character and create images of the characters for the audience. On the other hand, Bennett and Royle (2004: 65) state that it is a way in which the author revealed his character in a work of fiction or in another word characterization method of character portrayal. In addition, it is very helpful to analyze the main character's development.

There are two different characterization, they are:

##### **a. Direct Characterization**

In direct characterization, the author literally tells the reader what he or she wants us to know about the character. This is done via the narrator, another character or by the character of him or herself. Novel usually used this characterization. It consists of the narrator telling the reader about the characters. In addition, Charters (2011:58) states that it can also involve other external details, such as names or other overt commentary.

##### **b. Indirect Characterization**

In indirect characterization, the author shows us things about the character to help us to understand the character's personality and his/her effect on other characters. It is usually used in film. Characterization in film is different in novel because film is a visual storytelling in which the characterization of a character in film is more complicated and detailed than in a novel. Burroway (2000:54) established four different methods of indirect characterization in literary work: 1) speech, 2) thoughts, 3) action, and 4) looks.

#### **e. Character**

Character is distinguished from characterization. Character is any person, personal, identity, or entity that exists and plays a role in the story. According to Birkert cited in Tussadiyah (2017) character is an imaginary person in the story whom we know from the work we read on the page. On the other side, characterization is the process of conveying information about the character itself. A character in a novel may be entirely fictional or based on real life; it also can be human, supernatural creature, animal, etc. However, in the way of describing it, Brooks and Warren (2011:168) stated that every character in fiction must resemble ourselves; it must be recognized as human even as we are as human.

Character can be divided into two categories, they are:

- a. Main character refers to the character that has an important role in the story. The main character can be identified by finding out the character that is mostly mentioned in the story.
- b. Supporting character, in contrast, refers to the character that has a less important role in the story. Supporting character is supposed to be supporting, helping, and completing the main character.

#### **f. Point of view**

Point of view refers to the perspective that the narrator holds in relation to the events of the story. Stories can be told from one of three main points of view: first person, second person, or third person.

##### **1. First Person Point of View**

In a first person point of view, the narrator tells the story from his or her own perspective. You can easily recognize the first person by its use of the pronouns "I" or "We." First person offers the author a great way to give the reader direct access to a particular character's thoughts, emotions, voice, and way of seeing the world—their *point of view* about the main events of the story.

## 2. Second Person Point of View

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 a second person point of view is different from simply addressing the reader. Rather, the second person point of view places the reader "on the playing field" by putting them in the position of the protagonist—the one to whom the action occurs. Few stories are appropriate for such a perspective, but occasionally it is quite successful.

Of the three points of view, second person is the most rarely used, primarily because it doesn't allow the narrator as much freedom as first person and third person, so it's hard to sustain this style of narration for very long.

## 3. Third Person Point of View

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.