

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Writing

Writing is one of language skills that is used to communicate through a written platform. Tarigan (2008) stated that

“keterampilan menulis adalah salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang produktif dan ekspresif yang dipergunakan untuk berkomunikasi secara tidak langsung dan tidak secara tatap muka dengan pihak lain”

It means that writing is a productive and extensive language skill that is used for communicating indirectly and without facing other people. On the other hand, Hammad in Arndt (1991) stated that

“Writing is a thinking process which demands intellectual effort, and it involves generating ideas, planning, goal setting, monitoring, evaluating what is going to be written as well as what has been written, and using language for expressing exact meanings”

Meanwhile, according to Nunan in Durga (2018) “Writing is an extremely complex cognitive activity in which the writer is required to demonstrate control of variables simultaneously”

Based on some expert’s explanations above, it can be concluded that writing is language skill that is conveyed in a written form through some processes, cognitive activity and is done to communicate indirectly without facing the other party.

2.2. Short Story

Poe in Burhan (2012) explained that short story is a story that can be finished in one sitting, approximately between an hour or two, a measurement that could never be reached with a novel. Meanwhile, according to Klarer (1998)

“...short story is its impression of unity since it can be read-in contrast to the novel-in one sitting without interruption. Due to restriction of length, the plot of the short story has to be highly selective, entailing an idiosyncratic temporal dimension that usually focuses on one central moment of action.”

In other word, short story is a story that can be finished in one sitting with no interruption due to the short length and selective plot.

Kosasih (2012) explained that short story is story which according to its physical appearance are short. The length a story is relative. However, in general, short story is story that has been read for about ten minutes or half an hour. The number of words is around 500-5,000 words. According to bookfox (2016) study on short story length by some authors and their short stories writing. It was concluded that the average length of short story is 5.100 words.

From some expert's explanation above, it can be concluded that a short story is a narrative writing with a short length that usually read in one sitting or approximately took ten minutes to be read.

2.2.1. The Characteristics of Short Story

Esenwein in Colibaba (2010) stated that there are seven characteristics of a short story. There are as follows:

1. A single, predominating incident.
2. A single preeminent character.
3. Imagination
4. Plot
5. Compression
6. Organization
7. Unity of Impression

Meanwhile according to Hidayati (2009) characteristics of a short story are as follows:

1. Short story;
2. Narrative;
3. Fictional;
4. The conflict is single.

Wicaksono in Tarsinih (2018) also stated that short story has characteristics as follows:

1. The story length is not as long as a novel.

2. The word counts is 10.000 words.
3. It is based on a daily life.
4. It does not draw the whole story of the character but only the core value.
5. The conflict happened and done immediately.
6. The use of words is familiar and easily recognized by the reader.
7. The message is overwhelming for the reader to feel related to the story.
8. It usually only tells one story.

From some expert's explanations above it can be concluded that major characteristics of short story are that it has a short length, the story is creation of imagination narrative, and has simple plot.

2.2.2. The Types of Short Story

According to Tarsinih (2018) there are two classifications of short story. There are based on its word count and writing technic. There are three types of short story classified based on its word count. There are as follows:

1. Mini short story (flash) is a short story written around 750-1000 words.
2. Ideal short story is a short story written around 3000-4000 words.
3. Long short story is a short story written around 4000-10.000 words.

On the other hand, there are two types of short story classified based on its writing technic. There are as follows:

1. Perfect short story is a short story written focused on one theme, specified plot and simple ending.
2. Incomplete short story is a short story written with scattered theme, stacks of plot and cliff hanger ending.

Meanwhile according to Hidayati (2009) types of short story also classified into two types. There are based on the number of words and the value of the story. Based on its number of words there are short length short story, middle length short story and long short story. Otherwise, types of short story classified based on its value are literary short story and entertainment short story.

The explanation above is similar to Tariga (1984) who stated that short story is classified into two classifications. They are as follows:

1. Word Count

Based on its word count short story can be classified into two. They are short story and long story.

2. Literary value

Based on literary value, a short story can be classified into two. They are literary short story and entertaining short story.

Generally, it can be concluded that the types of short story classified into three classifications. Short story classified by its word count are mini short story, ideal short story and long short story. Short story classified by its writing technic are perfect short story and incomplete short story. Short story classified by its value are literary short story and entertainment short story.

2.2.3. The Structures of Short Story

The structure of a short story is used to determine the wholeness of the story.

The structure of a short story explained by Kosasih (2014) are as follows:

1. Abstract is a part of the story that explains the whole story shortly.
2. Orientation is the introduction of the story
3. Complication is the conflict faced by the character of the story.
4. Evaluation is the comment given by the writer about the climax of the story.
5. Resolution is the finishing or the problem solver.
6. Code is the end of the story or the comment given by the writer about the whole story, it could also be called a conclusion.

The explanation above is similar to explanation stated by Depdiknas in Abditadya (2014). It is stated that a structure of a short story are as follows:

1. Abstract or the synopsis of the story.
2. Orientation or the character and setting introduction.
3. Complication or the conflict appearance.
4. Evaluation or the conflict solution looking.
5. Resolution or conflict resolvent.
6. Code or ending of the story.

Meanwhile according to Atwell (2002) the structure of a short story are as follows:

1. Create a narrative lead
2. Introduce the main character.
3. Introduce the setting.
4. Introduce and develop the problem the main character is facing.
5. Develop the plot and problem.
6. Develop a change in the main character.
7. Develop resolution.

It can be concluded that when the author creates narrative lead, it is when the author wrote an abstract. Orientation is the introduction of the story about the character and the setting. Complication is the conflict or the development of the problem. Evaluation is when the climax of the story started and the author gave comment of the climax of the story. Resolution is the finishing of the story or the problem solving. Code is the part where the author give comment about the whole story.

2.2.4. The Elements of Short Story

2.2.4.1. The Intrinsic Elements of Short Story

According to Ngafenan in Lauma (2017)

“... intrinsik adalah suatu unsur yang menyusun suatu karya sastra dari dalam yang mewujudkan struktur sebuah karya sastra seperti unsur-unsur yang terdapat dalam unsur-unsur intrinsik. Intrinsik itu ...: Tema, Alur/plot, tokoh,/penokohan, Latar/setting, Gaya bahasa”

In other words, intrinsic element is an element that arranged a literature from within. the elements are as follows:

1. Theme is the main construction that underlies the story.
2. Plot is the sequence of the events in the story through the complication of climax and ending.
3. Character is referring to the individual or the person that makes up the story.
4. Characterization is the attitude or character of the people in the story that is reflected by the characters thoughts, sayings, vision on other characters.
5. Setting is not only about the place of the story but also time and events.
6. Style is the authors way or style of conveying their story.

On the other hand, according to Fiermonte (2012) the intrinsic elements of a short story are as follows:

1. Characters are the individuals that are involved in the story.
2. Plot is the order of problem or events that make up the story. The order of a story plot is usually follow an order as follows:
 - a. Exposition or the introduction of the characters, setting and the background information of the story.
 - b. Rising action is when the conflict happens between characters.
 - c. Climax is the turning point of the story.
 - d. Falling action is the finishing of the story climax
 - e. Resolution is the final outcome after the process through the conflict.
3. Point of view is who tells the story and how they tell the story. There are several types of point of view. There are as follows:
 - a. First person point of view
 - b. Second person of view
 - c. Third person of view
4. Setting is based on questions such as:
 - a. When the story is taking place?
 - b. Where the story is taking place?
 - c. What environment the story is occurring in?
5. Theme is the central idea of the story.

Maryanti(2018) also stated that intrinsic elements of a short story are Theme, character, plot, setting and point of view. From the expert's explanation on intrinsic elements above, it can be concluded that the intrinsic element of a short story is the internal structure within of a story that build a story. Intrinsic element of a short story are theme, plot, character and characterization, setting and point of view and style.

1. Theme

According to Direktorat SMA (2020) theme is defined as “*pokok persoalan yang menjiwai seluruh cerita. Tema diangkat dari konflik kehidupan.*” In other

word, theme is a main issue that ensoul the whole story that is based on life conflict. This explanation is in line with what Fiermonte (2012) stated about a short story setting, she stated that

“The central meaning or idea of the story; the moral lesson the story is trying to teach. It is a message that gives an opinion about life, humanity or society. Examples of theme include: love, friendship, good vs. evil, the importance of family, crime is bad, etc.”

Meanwhile according to Nurgiyantoro (2013) “*tema adalah gagasan atau makna dasar umum yang menopang sebuah karya sastra. Jadi, tema adalah suatu gagasan utama yang menjadi dasar cerita*”. It means that a theme is main thoughts or core means that sustain a literature. Generally, a theme of a short story is the main issues or idea of a short story that construct a short story that the author chose for the story to convey a message.

2. Plot

According to Ruiz (2015) “The plot is the storyline, the plan, the sequence of related events or actions in a short story.”. Meanwhile, Jacobs (cited in Rosalia, 2004) explained that “A plot is a plan or groundwork for a story, based in conflicting human motivations, with actions resulting from believable and realistic human response”. Generally, a plot is a series of events and character actions that related to the central conflict. Ruiz also explained that traditionally plot structure has a section of as follows:

- a. Expositions
- b. Opening incident
- c. Rising action
- d. Climax
- e. Falling action
- f. Resolution.

The explanation above is in line with the pyramid of plot details by Freytag in Azhari (2017). They are as follows:

1. Exposition as the setting the scene. The writer introduces the characters and setting, providing description and background.

2. Inciting Incident is something happens to begin the action. A single event usually signals the beginning of the main conflict. The inciting incident is sometimes called as ‘the complication’
3. Rising action is the story builds and gets more exciting.
4. Climax is the moment of greatest tension in a story. This is often the most exciting event. It is the event that the rising action builds up to and that the falling action follows.
5. Falling Action is when events happen as a result of the climax and we know that the story will end soon.
6. Resolution is when the character solves the main problem or conflict or someone solves it for him or her.
7. Dénouement (a French term, pronounced: day-noo-moh) the ending. At this point, any remaining secrets, question or mysteries which remain after the resolution are solved by the characters or explained by the author. Sometimes the author leaves us to think about the theme or future possibilities for the characters.

These are the framework of a plot. From the expert’s explanations above, it can be concluded that a plot is the sequence of a story from one event to another. The development of a plot is following an order of expositions, opening incident rising action, climax, falling action and resolution.

3. Character and Characterization

Character is the individuals that bring a story to life. As Scahum (1998) explain

“No matter how compelling your initial idea is, it won't come alive until you conjure up some imaginary people and hand it to them. Through their motivations, actions, and responses, they create the story.”

Hallett (2010) stated that

“Character development is the change that a character undergoes from the beginning of a story to the end. The importance of a character to the story determines how fully the character is developed. Characterization = process by which fictional characters are presented/developed.”

Hasil (2010) had a similar explanation about character. He explained that

“tokoh merupakan pelaku yang menjalankan peristiwa dalam cerita sehingga peristiwa itu mampu menjalin cerita, adapun penokohan merupakan cara penulis menampilkan tokoh atau pelak dalam cerita”

In another word, character is the person who runs the plot in a story so that the plot can carry the story and characterization is a way that the writer shows how the character act in a story. Generally, the character in a story are the people who carry out the action. The word character is referring to the person in a fiction or to the characteristics of a person.

4. Setting

Other than just a place, time and social situation are also considered a setting. Setting is the place, time, and social description explained by the characters of a story. Hasanudin (1992) stated that *“latar bertujuan untuk memperjelas suasana, tempat, dan waktu peristiwa yang terjadi di dalam cerita”* in other word the purpose of a setting is to explain about the surrounding of the place and time of the events happens in a story.

According to Aminuddin (2010)

“Setting adalah latar peristiwa dalam karya fiksi, baik berupa tempat, waktu, maupun peristiwa, serta memiliki fungsi fisik dan fungsi psikologis. yang mampu menuansakan suatu makna serta mampu mengajak emosi pembaca.”

It means that, a setting is an event background in a fiction. It is either a place, time or a social event description that has physical and psychological function that could senses a meaning and is able to invite the readers emotion.

The explanation above is similar to Nurgiyantoro in Sari (2018) explanation. He stated that there are three elements of a setting which are as follows:

- a. Place setting is usually highlighting an event location.
- b. Time setting is connected to time or when an event happens
- c. Social setting is connected to social behavior in such place told in the story. It scooping the living behavior, tradition, beliefs, living vision, and way or thinking or act.

It can be concluded that a setting includes an events place, time and social description in a story. a place setting is where a story or an event takes place. A

time setting is when the story take place. A social setting is a description of way of living socially in a place the story takes place.

5. Point of View

Point of view is defined as the perspective used in a story by the writer. Generally, there are three kinds of point of view. They are first point of view, second point of view and third point of view. Ruiz (2015) explained

“Point of view has to do with the “eyes” the author uses to see the events and characters and the voice he/she assumes to tell the tale. A story can be told by someone who is a character in the story or by an outside observer”

He also explained that in point of view there are two main categories. They are as follows:

- a. First person point of view is where the narrator uses pronoun of “I”. this point of view makes the reader gets the story directly from one of the characters. However, it has its limitation because the reader can only hear the story from one point of view. That character reveals her or his own feelings, thoughts, and observation but cannot reveal the mind of other characters.
- b. Third person point of view is where the narrator uses pronoun of “he”, “she”. “they”. A story is told from third person of view by an outside observer who does not play a role in the events.

Meanwhile according to Kosasih (2012) a position of writers on how they convey their story are through two points of views as first point of view and third point of view. The position of a writer could be as the character itself or an observer.

6. Style

A style is a writer writing style that only the writer has. Ruiz (2015) stated that

“This depends on the author’s personality and is known as his/her **style**. The attitude of the author toward his/her subject matter is apprehended mainly through the tone he/she uses. **Tone** is the attitude of the author rather than that of his/her characters... attitude toward what is being presented ...”

This statement is in line with Tarigan in Gitanuari (2018) that explained “*Secara singkat dapat dikatakan bahwa gaya bahasa cara mengungkapkan pikiran melalui bahasa secara khas yang memperlihatkan jiwa dan kepribadian penulis atau*

pemakai Bahasa” in other word, style is a language style of conveying thoughts through particular style that shows the soul and personality of the writer. From the expert’s explanations above, it can be concluded that style is a particular language style that shows a writer personality and thoughts that only the writer him or herself has.

2.2.4.2. The Extrinsic Elements of Short Story

Extrinsic elements of a short story is an element from outside of a story. According to Warren in Rohmani (2016) “*unsur ekstrinsik karya sastra meliputi unsur biografi; unsur psikologis; keadaan lingkungan; dan pandangan hidup pengarang.*” In other word extrinsic element of a literature are biographic element, psychologic element, environment and live vision of the writer. Meanwhile according to Kosasih (2012) there are three extrinsic elements of a short story. Which are the writer background, socio-culture condition and where the novel is written. This statement is in line with Werren (2013) explanation that stated there are three extrinsic elements in a literature there are author’s biography, psychologic or creative process, sociology. It can be concluded that in general the extrinsic elements of a short story are writer’s background, socio-culture and creative process.

2.2.5. The Steps of Writing a Short Story

Writing a short story have different variety of order of steps from each author. According to Deplin (2020) there are seven steps of writing a short story. There are as follows:

1. Determining the theme

Theme is the major idea of writing a short story that is why it is the first step of writing a short story.

2. Determining the type of short story

There are several types of short story. Choosing the one to write is one step ahead to a narrowed short story.

3. Creating the segment

Determine the target reader of the short story. Make sure to know who are the segment of the reader of the short story.

4. Create the characters and the characterization

Creating characters for the short story is important because they will dominate the story line.

5. Arousing the conflict

The conflict is created to spice up and gives the character a way to give out their characterization. Conflict also is the bridge of the beginning to the ending of the story.

6. Creating the ending

The ending is where the conflict is done in the story.

7. Determining the title

A title of a short story consists of at least two to five words. A title is an identity of the short story.

Meanwhile according to Grenville (2001) there are six steps of writing short story. There are as follows:

1. Getting idea
2. Choosing the idea
3. Outlining
4. Drafting
5. Revising
6. Editing

According to Riadi (2013) there are five steps of writing short story. There are as follows:

1. Pre-writing Stage

The step done before the process of writing. This is the step done by the author to determine the topic of the writing or in this case the element of the story.

2. Writing Stage (drafting)

The author threw in the thought and idea to put in a story without yet considering its structure.

3. Revising Stage

Revising is to fix. Author could add some missing information and details to the story. Author could also dismiss the irrelevant information from the story.

4. Editing Stage

This is the part where the author fixed the detail of the writing such as the margin, page or paper size.

5. Publication stage

The stage where author give out the creation to publisher or prospect reader.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the steps of writing short story are not following a certain process but in general the steps are organizing idea, proceeded the writing, revising, editing stage and publishing stage.

2.2.6. The Importance of Reading Short Stories

Short story is called “short” not only for its short length but also its fast-paced plot and the singularity of its theme. According to Kowalczyk (2020). There are 6 benefits of reading short stories. First, a certainty of reading an entire piece because entire short story can be read in a matter of minutes. Second, a pleasure of finishing a story or an excitement of finishing reading an entire story from beginning to end. Third, A high motivation to read another fiction. Next, a pleasure of trying out new genres or new author writings. Short stories are a great read between novels. Finally, reading short stories are a great way of bringing back the habit of daily reading. Johns (2016) stated that “Short stories are also great for helping develop plot and pacing. Because the story is so short, you don’t have to try and pace plot points out over the course of 300 pages. You only have to do it in 20”. In other words, in a short story a reader doesn’t have to go over several pages to figure out the character characterizations development. Not only that short story is practical but also an easy read.

2.3. Short Story Collection

Short story collection is a collection book of short story that usually written by one writer or different chosen writers. Short stories contained in a short story collection book usually have the same plot or theme. Day (2014) explained that, a short story collection is a book of some short stories from an author that may or

may not share the same plot, setting or characters. Wineberg (2017), a writer that has a short story collection book published, also stated that “I chose stories that seemed to fit together, give variety, and reflected the book’s themes”. An example of short story collection book is “Strings Attached” by Firnita and “Floating in Space” written by Naela Ali.

2. 4. Tourism Destination

Hidayah (2019) stated that

“...suatu wilayah geografis (seperti negara, pulau kab/kota, kecamatan, desa, kampung atau kawasan pariwisata) yang memiliki daya tarik untuk dikunjungi dan ditinggali oleh individu atau kelompok secara sementara dalam suatu perjalanan yang disebut dengan migrasi wilayah.”

In other word, tourism destination is a geographical area that have an attraction that is worth visited by individual or group of people temporarily on a trip. Meanwhile according to WTO in Zemla (2016) “‘tourism destination’ is a typical geographical term and is understood as a part of geographical space. This is similar to classic definition stated by Medlik (1974) that says “tourism destination is a geographical unit visited by tourists being a self-contained centre.”. From some expert definitions, it can be concluded that a tourism destination is a geographical landscape that is worth selling and visiting as tourism spot.