

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Script

Dainith (in Norbury,2014) “Scripts can be defined as generic ordered sequences of actions or events. They capture or encapsulate the central themes in a narrative and can be “matched” against other scripts or situations.” Malinda (2016) states “*Naskah adalah selembaar rencana yang berisi rancangan dan struktur perwatakan atau lakon sandiwara dalam sebuah film atau drama.*” It means script is a sheet that consists of a draft plan and structural characterization in movie or drama.

As to sum up script is a sheet that consists of a draft plan and structural characterization in movie or drama that matched” against other scripts or situations.

2.1.1. Stages of Writing Script

According to Hanifa (2013) Script writing usually consists of some activities, they are:

1. Formulating Ideas

In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) “*Rancangan yang tersusun di dalam pikiran; gagasan*” (KBBI, 2016). This means that an idea is a plan in the mind. As long as the idea is not raised turn it into a concept with real words or pictures, then the idea is still in your mind. Ideas lead to the emergence of a concept that is the basis of all kinds of science, including science and philosophy. The idea is intellectual property, such as a copyright or patent.

2. Doing Research

After you find an idea, you have to do research. Research, in this case, is an attempt to research and collect information related to the manuscript to be written Source of information can be books, newspapers, or other publications, and people or resource persons who can provide accurate information content

or substance to be written.

3. Outline of Writing

The outline is a short summary that contains the essence of the story to be written. In the outline, you can write the title of your article, a brief synopsis, the outline of your story chapter by chapter, a list of the main characters, as well as the setting of place and time. Outlines will make it easier for writers to create stories that flow from one story to another in a sequential manner. Outline is very important as a step-by-step guide in the writing process (Hanifa, 2013).

In conclusion, the stage of writing script consist of several step such as formulating idea, doing research and outline.

2.1.2. Criteria of a Good Script

In making a script there are several criteria for a good script according to Ramadan (2018); To begin with, the title page. The script will require a title page, counting title, creator name, and contact data. Second, Image titled Type in a Script Step. Utilize appropriate textual styles, borders, and page parts. Can utilize Messenger text style (size 12) when writing scripts. This sort of textual style will make the appearance more professional and simpler to read. Third, grant great detail around the state and character. Utilize the data that depicts things in more detail about a scene. All character names must be capitalized over or following the discourse (depending on the script being made). Fourth, utilize the proper format for the way the author needs it to be displayed. In case the author needs to compose a script for the show, the author must type in a script formally as well.

From the explanation the writer can conclude that to make good script there are several criteria of good script from the little page till, utilize the proper format for the way the author needs it to be displayed.

2.2. Novella

The definition of novella has been defined by several experts. However,

here are three experts define novella as follows, according to Sarkar Somnath (2016) “A novella is a short, narrative, prose fiction. As a literary genre, the novella’s origin lay in the early Renaissance literary work of the Italians and the French”. As the etymology suggests, novellas originally were news of town and country life worth repeating for amusement and edification. Furthermore, Clements (1972) explained “the original name of novella and its definition. The English word "novella" derives from the Italian novella, derived from nuovo, which means "new"”. A novella is a text of written, fictional, narrative prose normally longer than a short story but shorter than a novel, somewhere between 7,500 and 40,000 words.

As supported by Casano (2012), “the novella is a literary genre of written fiction. We can broadly say that a novella is shorter than a full-length novel but longer than a short story. They are typically about 60 to 120 pages, or 7,500 to 40,000 words”.

Thus, novella is a story but not long like Novel, Novella just run 7,500 to 40,000 words. Novella is look like short story based on writer’s imagination. Readers don’t waste much time to read this book, so it can help the other people whom easier to get.

2.2.1. Genre of Novella

Generally, genre Novella and Novel is in the same content. According to Peterson (2016):

1. Romance.

These stories are about a romantic relationship between two people. They are characterised by sensual tension, desire, and idealism. The author keeps the two apart for most of the novel, but they do eventually end up together. There are many sub-genres, including paranormal, historical, contemporary, category, fantasy, and gothic.

2. Action Adventure.

Any story that puts the protagonist in physical danger, characterized by thrilling near misses, and courageous and daring feats, belongs to this genre. It is fast

paced, the tension mounting as the clock ticks. There is always a climax that offers the reader some relief.

3. Science Fiction.

This genre incorporates any story set in the future, the past, or other dimensions. The story features scientific ideas and advanced technological concepts. Writers must be prepared to spend time building new worlds. The setting should define the plot. There are many science fiction sub-genre

4. Fantasy.

These stories deal with kingdoms as opposed to sci-fi, which deals with universes. Writers must spend plenty of time on world building. Myths, otherworldly magic-based concepts, and ideas characterise these books. They frequently take cues from historical settings like The Dark Ages. There are also plenty of sub-genres here.

5. Speculative Fiction.

These stories are created in worlds unlike our real world in certain important ways. This genre usually overlaps one or more of the following: science fiction, fantasy fiction, horror fiction, supernatural fiction, superhero fiction, utopian and dystopian fiction, apocalyptic and post-apocalyptic fiction, and alternate history.

6. Suspense/Thriller.

A character in jeopardy dominates these stories. This genre involves pursuit and escape. There are one or more 'dark' characters that the protagonist must escape from, fight against, or best in the story. The threats to the protagonist can be physical or psychological, or both. The setting is integral to the plot. A Techno Thriller is a sub-genre.

7. Young Adult.

Young Adult (YA) books are written, published, and marketed to adolescents and young adults. The Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) defines a young adult as someone between the ages of 12 and 18, but adults also read these books. These are generally coming-of-age stories, and often cross into the fantasy and science fiction genres. YA novels feature diverse

protagonists facing changes and challenges. This genre has become more popular with the success of novels like *The Hunger Games*, *The Fault in Our Stars*, and *Twilight*.

8. New Adult.

New Adult (NA) books feature college, rather than school-aged, characters and plotlines. It is the next age-category up from YA. It explores the challenges and uncertainties of leaving home and living independently for the first time. Many NA books focus on sex, blurring the boundary between romance and erotica.

9. Horror/Paranormal/Ghost.

These are high-pitched scary stories involving pursuit and escape. The protagonist must overcome supernatural or demonic beings. Occult is a sub-genre that always uses satanic-type antagonists.

10. Mystery/Crime.

These are also known as 'whodunits'. The central issue is a question that must be answered, an identity revealed, a crime solved. This novel is characterised by clues leading to rising tension as the answer to the mystery is approached. There are many sub-genres in this category.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that there are several genres of novella which the same as the genre in the novel.

2.2.2.Element of Novella

Novella has the same building element as a novel. According to Nurgiantoro (2010) the building element is referred to as Intrinsic and Extrinsic Elements. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010) that is intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. The intrinsic element of a work of fiction is also referred to as an element of fiction. Esten (2013), as follows: some elements of the story structure are as follows:

1. Storyline
2. Characterization
3. Setting
4. Point of View

5. Language Style

Saad in Sukada, 2013 mentions important elements of the structure of a custom story including (a) theme, (b) characterization, (c) background, and (d) point of view. Nurgiyantoro (2009) suggests elements of fiction covering seven things. The things in question are namely

- 1.) Plot (storyline)
- 2.) Character and Characterization
- 3.) Theme (main idea)
- 4.) Setting
- 5.) View Point
- 6.) Language Style
- 7.) Message

Here the writer will explain the intrinsic elements combined from the opinions of experts which include themes, plot, character and characterization, setting, point of view, language style, and message.

Whereas the Extrinsic Element according to Wellek and Warren (in Nurgiyantoro, 2009) is that extrinsic elements constitute the state of subjectivity of the writer about attitudes, beliefs, and views of life underlying the birth of a work of fiction, it can be said that the writer's biography determines the characteristics of works that will produced. Also, Nurgiyantoro (1995), In Fiction Study Theory, Gadjah Mada University Press explains extrinsic elements are elements that form literary works from outside the literature itself, but affect the building or system of literary organisms. The next element is psychology, both in the form of writer psychology such as economics, politics, and social will also affect literature. The view of life of a nation, various other works of art, and so on. Extrinsic elements are divided into several elements, namely extrinsic elements of the writer's life background, extrinsic elements of society's background, extrinsic value in the story.

2.2.2.1. Intrinsic Element

1. Theme

Themes are the subject of development in a story because they will carry the story. According to Staton (in Nurgiantoro 2010) “*tema adalah makna cerita secara khusus menjelaskan sebagian besar elemen dengan cara yang sederhana. Tema yang menurutnya, kurang lebih bisa identik dengan ide utama dan tujuan utama.*” It means theme is main idea of story that describe a whole story. The theme is how the writer describes the story as a whole so it must be truly inspired by the writer. The writer usually invites us to feel the real meaning of life such as sadness, happiness, etc. The theme can also be said as the idea that underlies a story so that it has a role as the basis of an writer in describing the work of fiction that has been created. Usually the theme must already be owned or thought through and fully understand what the theme in the story that he will make.

In line Aminuddin (2011) “*pembaca akan memahami apa tema sebuah cerita ketika mereka telah selesai memahami unsur-unsur penting yang merupakan media paparan.*”. It means the readers can be feel and know about the theme after finish read all the stories.

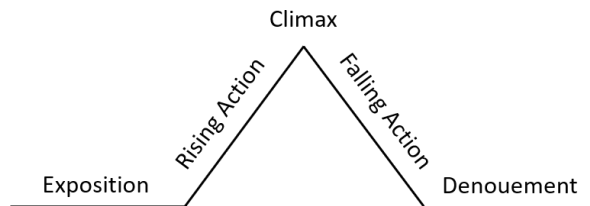
2. Plot

According to Staton (2007) *Plot adalah urutan kejadian didalam sebuah cerita.* Also Fosted (in Nurgiantoro, 2013) *Plot adalah rentetan insiden dalam sebuah fiksi yang tersusun dalam uraian waktu berdasarkan dari aturan alasannya yaitu akibat.* In short, Plot is an series incident in a story that build a story. So the plot is the same as the story frame which is the structure of a story. The plot is the way the writer leads the reader to feel what is happening in the story. According to Nurgiantoro (2007) Plot divided into some types known sort three kinds of plot namely plot forward (chronological) and plot backwards (flashback), and the plot mixed or combined Plot Forward (Chronological) is if the writer in making the story sorts the events from the beginning of the introduction to problem solving at the end.

- a. Plot Backward (Flashback) that the plot backwards (flashback) that when the writer sort the events from flashback moment or something happen in the past.
- b. Mixed Plot is when the writer sort the events from beginning, then flashback and go forward again, so the witer not focus just for one plot.

Gustav Freytag, a German writer, advocated a model based upon Aristotle's theory of tragedy. This is now called "Freytag's pyramid, which divided a drama into five parts, and provides function to each part. These parts are: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

The plot based on Freytag's Pyramid.



*Figure 1: Freytag's Pyramid
Describing the five stages of a typical plot to engage and hold the audience's attention*

Figure 2.1. Freytag's Pyramid

<https://thewritepractice.com/freytags-pyramid/>

- Exposition

The first phase in Freytag's pyramid is the exposition, which introduces the characters, especially the main character, also known as the protagonist. It shows how the characters relate to one another, their goals and motivations, as well as their moral character. During the exposition, the protagonist learns their main goal and what is at stake.

- Rising action

Rising action is the second phase in Freytag's five-phase structure. It starts with a conflict, for example, the death of a character. The inciting incident is the point of the plot that begins the conflict. It is the event that catalyzes the protagonist to go into motion and to take action. Rising action involves the buildup of events until the climax. In this phase, the protagonist understands his or her goal and begins to work toward it. Smaller problems, their initial success and their progress is directed primarily against these secondary obstacles. This phase demonstrates how the protagonist overcomes these obstacles.

- Climax

The climax is the turning point or 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 defines the climax as the third of the five dramatic phases which occupies the middle of the story. At the beginning of this

phase, the protagonist finally clears away the preliminary barriers and engages with the adversary. Usually, both the protagonist and the antagonist have a plan to win against the other as they enter this phase. For the first time, the audience sees the pair going against one another in direct or nearly direct conflict. This struggle usually result in neither character completely winning or losing. In most cases, each character's plan is both partially successful and partially foiled by their adversary. The central struggle between the two characters is unique in that the protagonist makes a decision which shows their moral quality, and ultimately decides their fate. In a tragedy, the protagonist here makes a poor decision or a miscalculation that demonstrates their tragic flaw.

- Falling action

According to Freytag, the falling action phase consists of events that lead to the ending. Character's actions resolve the problem. In the beginning of this phase, the antagonist often has the upper hand. The protagonist has never been further from accomplishing their goal. The outcome depends on which side the protagonist has put themselves on.

- 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 characters after the conflict ends and/or they show what happens to the characters in the future.

a.) Characters and Characterizations According to Nurgiantoro (2010) states that

Karakter adalah orang-orang yang ditampilkan dalam karya sastra, baik narasi dan drama yang kemudian ditafsirkan oleh pembaca sebagai memiliki kualitas dan kecenderungan moral tertentu seperti yang diungkapkan dalam pidato dan apa yang dilakukan dalam tindakan. Jadi dalam sebuah karya sastra, terutama novel, tokoh-tokoh sangat berpengaruh dalam menggambarkan sebuah cerita atau keadaan. Kehidupan karakter dalam cerita akan memengaruhi cerita.

It means characters is all of figure that show on the literature works or Novel. Every character can take effect to other figure or the story itself. The main character is the figure who is the most or most often told in the novel, both as the perpetrator of the incident and who is subject to the incident. While additional figures are figures who only appear once or a few times in the story,

and that may also be in a limited and relatively short storytelling portion.

According to Aminudin (2012) *“jika dilihat dari fungsi penampilan, karakter dalam sebuah cerita dalam sebuah novel terbagi menjadi dua bagian.”* It means characters from appearance function they are divided into 2, protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is a character who always carries good values. While the antagonist is a character that causes a conflict. The presence of this antagonist causes events, conflicts, and tension in a story.

b.) Setting

According to Wiyatmi, 2006.

Pengaturan dapat dibagi menjadi tiga elemen utama, yaitu, tempat, waktu, dan sosial. Ketiga elemen ini, sementara masing-masing menawarkan masalah yang berbeda, tetapi dalam kenyataannya ketiga pengaruh satu sama lain. Pengaturan lokasi diceritakan dalam novel.

It means setting in novella divided into three element they are setting place, setting time and setting social.

c.) Point of View

According to Heri Jauhari (2013) stated:

Sudut pandang disebut juga pusat narasi adalah penentu gaya dan corak cerita. Watak dan kepribadian pencerita akan banyak menentukan cerita yang dituturkan kepada pembaca. Keputusan pengarang dalam menentukan siapa yang akan menceritakan kisah menentukan apa yang ada dalam cerita. Jika pencerita berbeda, detail-detail cerita yang dipilih juga berbeda.

In short, Point of View is the way the writer describe the characters in the story so that the story style is clearly presented. there are 4 types of story style:

d.) Main of View

Characteristic of main of view is with use “I’m” or “me” words that show she/he as main figure.

e.) Main of View Side Figure

It will be like main of view but isn’t main figure.

f.) Third of View Knows

The characteristic is use “he”, “she”, or their name

g.) Third of View Observer

This View like Third of View Knows but its limited. So writer describe what she see, hear and feel.

h.) Language Style

According to Wicaksono (2014) stated:

Gaya bahasa adalah cara menggunakan bahasa dalam konteks menggunakan bahasa dalam konteks tertentu oleh orang tertentu dengan maksud tertentu. Secara tradisional, gaya bahasa selalu dikaitkan dengan teks sastra, khususnya teks secara tertulis. Gaya bahasa mencakup diksi atau pilihan kata, struktur kalimat, majas, citra, polarima, makna yang digunakan seorang sastrawan atau yang terdapat dalam sebuah karya sastra.

It means Language style is a language that has a certain meaning. Language style include chosen word, line structure, figure of speech, image, and meaning from man of letters.

i.) Message

According to Siswantoro (2008) “*Pesan adalah suatu gagasan yang mendasari karya sastra, pesan yang ingin disampaikan pengarang kepada pembaca dan pendengar.*” It means message is the main point that based on writer in telling something to the reader or listener.

2.2.2.2. Extrinsic Element

Unsur Ekstrinsik menurut Wellek dan Warren (cited in Nurgiyantoro, 2009) yaitu bahwa unsur ekstrinsik merupakan keadaan subjektivitas pengarang yang tentang sikap, keyakinan, dan pandangan hidup yang melatarbelakangi lahirnya suatu karya fiksi, dapat dikatakan unsur biografi pengarang menentukan ciri karya yang akan dihasilkan.

It means, Ekstrinsic element is element that exists outside of literary works that indirectly affect the building or system of literary organisms. More specifically it affects the story building of a literary work, but does not participate in it. The extrinsic element is part of it. Extrinsic element also influences the

totality of a literary work.

There are three extrinsic factors that are related each other in literary works, namely:

1. Writer biography: that the work of a writer will not be separated from the writer. These works can be traced through his biography
2. Psychology (creative process) is the psychological activity of the writer when creating his work, especially in the creation of characters and characterization.
3. Sociological (social) socio-cultural community is assumed that custom stories are portraits or mirrors of people's lives, namely, profession or intuition, social relations problems, customs between human relations with one another, and so on.

2.2.3. How to Write a Novella

In writing a novella there are several general guidelines. These are general guidelines for writing a novella according to Moore (2012) they are:

1. One plot. The length of the novella states that it has one plot. It is too short to support subplots. That does not mean you do not have plot complications.
2. One Point of View. It is almost always best to stick to one point of view. to create an intimate relationship between the Main character and the reader as much as possible. More than one point of view is acceptable if you have reason to include it, and that reason is not you can fill more pages. This is more aimed at focusing the reader on the storyline in the novella.
3. One central question. There is one story question per novel, usually of the form: Will X get Y? For example, on In Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption, by Stephen King, the question is, will the wrongly convicted Andy Dufresne survive in God-awful Shawshank prison? because the novella should only have one plot, which means that the novella only focuses on one storyline of the main character
4. One style and tone. There are novels that break the style barrier in various ways, but a novella must stick to one tone, one style as a whole. Whatever the genre, stay consistent. In the sense that if the author has decided to write a

story, for example with the romance genre, the author must consistently write stories with that genre.

2.3. Design

Based on Wiyancoko (2010) “design is anything related to concept creation, data analysis, project planning, drawing/rendering, cost calculation, prototyping, frame testing, and test riding.” Furthermore, in the opinion of Nurhadiat (2004) “Design is planning to realize an idea.”

In addition, design is project or concept to create a product using data analysis, project planning, drawing, cost calculating, and prototyping to realize an idea.

2.4. The Role of Fiction in Introducing Tourism Destination

The contribution of literary works that introduce and advertise the tourism indirectly by mentioning the certain places into the story as the background of the story that can make people who read it know the presentation of the places. The places that has been mentioned in the story could arise readers curiosity to know more about the places, the various literary works such as poetry, novels, novella and oral literature. Based on James (2013): The whole gamut of tourism is taken beyond its place through visuals and literature on it. Professionally penned literature on tourism speaks volumes of its originality, divisibility, uniqueness and beauty which attract probable tourists to the spots.

Furthermore, Nofiyanti et.al. (2020) states that “By reading the novel, the readers is invited to imagine to the area depicted in the background of the story. It became part of the way of promotion.” It means that the contribution of literature in introducing tourism destination can be seen from the influence of literary works that could arise tourist destinations indirectly as the setting places of the story, also could be new idea to get to a tourist destination.

Thus, the writer considered novella can be a good media to introduce tourist destinations by mentioning the tourist destination that could arise readers curiosity to know more about the places that have been mentioned by the writer,

Also, it could indirectly develop the percentage of tourist visit in tourist destination that have been mentioned in the story.