

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Writing

Writing is a way of communicating with other people in written form and everything must be clear so that readers understand the message to be conveyed (Yulianti, 2014, p.9). According to Farida (2016, p.15) “*menulis merupakan kegiatan berbahasa yang produktif, sehingga dengan kegiatan menulis akan dapat menghasilkan sebuah karya di dalam bentuk tulisan yang dapat dibaca oleh diri sendiri maupun oleh orang lain.*” It means writing is a language activity that can produce a work in written form. According to Anggoro (2015, p2) *menulis merupakan sebuah proses kreatif menuangkan gagasan dalam bentuk bahasa tulis untuk suatu tujuan misalnya memberi tahu, meyakinkan atau menghibur.* This means that writing is a creative process of expressing ideas in written language for a purpose such as informing, convincing, and entertaining.

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that writing is a creative process of expressing ideas in written form for a purpose such as informing, convincing, and entertaining.

2.2 Short Story

A short story is fictional work of prose that is shorter in length than a novel. According to Noviyanti et al. (2019, p.250), short story is written briefly and densely that can be read in one sitting. According to Nurgiyantoro (2015, p12) *cerita Pendek adalah cerita fiksi yang panjangnya mulai dari 500 kata hingga puluhan ribu kata.*

It means a short story is a fictional story that has a length of between 500 words to thousands of words. Short story is a story that usually can be read in a short time.

According to Sitorus (2014, p.1) short story is an expression that uses words for an event experienced by humans and can also be purely the result of someone's imagination. It means a short story is written language that is used as a medium to express personal experiences, other people's experiences, or the results of

imaginations. A short story can also be called a fictional essay that contains a part of a person's life or also a life that is told briefly that focuses on one character only.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that a short story is a fictional work that contains personal experiences, other people's experiences, or the results of imaginations that is told briefly and densely that can be read in one sitting.

2.2.1 The Characteristics of Short Story

According to Noviyanti et al. (2019, p.250) the characteristics of short stories are:

- a. The contents of the short stories are fictional.
- b. The form of writing is short, or shorter than the novel.
- c. Usually, short stories use words that are easily understood by readers.
- d. The form of characterization in the short story is very simple.
- e. Short stories can leave a message so that readers can feel the contents of the short story.

2.2.2 The Structures of Short Story

According to Soraya (2019), the structure of short story as follows:

1. The abstract (synopsis) is a part of the story that describes the story.
2. Orientation or story introduction, whether it is related to characterizations or the seeds of the problems they are experiencing.
3. Complication or peak of conflict, namely the short story section describes the peak of the problems experienced by the main character.
4. Evaluation, which is the part that states the author's comments on the culmination of which he was told.
5. Resolution is the final completion stage of the entire story series.
6. Code is the final commentary on the whole story, can also fill in with conclusions about things experienced by the main character.

2.2.3 The Element of Short Story

Erika, Rifnida & Rohmanto (2018, p.4) stated Short story is formed or constructed by two elements; they are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

2.2.3.1 Intrinsic Elements

Lauma, A (2017, p.4) stated intrinsic element of the short story is the element that forms a story that comes from within the story itself. According to Noviyanti et al. (2019, p. 250) the intrinsic elements of short stories consist of:

- a. Theme is main ideas contained in a short story. The theme is the rationale for a literary work which explains a simple outline of a story.
- b. Plot is the storyline in the short story. According to Agustinus (2014, p.18-19) plot is a series of events in a story or can also be called the backbone of a work. The plot should have a real, compelling, logical beginning, middle and end. Creating a variety of surprises, and creating and ending tension.
- c. Setting, according to Agustinus (2014, p.23) setting is related to the place, time, and atmosphere in the short story. In a broader sense the background includes the place, time and psychological condition of all those involved in these activities.
- d. Characters, according to Primarry, D, (2015, p.16) characters are fictional individuals who experience events in the story. Characters are actors in a story who can be human and can also be in the form of objects, or animals that can be likened to characters.
- e. Point of view, According to Noviyanti et al. (2019, p. 250) point of view is the way the short story writer sees the events in the short story. The point of view is divided into four.
 - 1) First person point of view. First person is when “I” is telling the story. The character is in the story, relating his or her experiences directly.
 - 2) Second person point of view. The story is told to “you.” This POV is not common in fiction (it is common in nonfiction).

- 3) Third person point of view, limited. The story is about “he” or “she.” This is the most common point of view in commercial fiction. The narrator is outside of the story and relating the experiences of a character.
- 4) Third person point of view, omniscient. The story is still about “he” or “she,” but the narrator has full access to the thoughts and experiences of all characters in the story.
- f. Message, according to Soraya, (2019, p.16).messages are moral teachings or messages that can be in the form of hopes, advice, etc. that the author wants to convey to the reader through his work.

2.2.3.2 Extrinsic Elements

According to Chairunnisa (2014, p.5) a literary work has extrinsic elements as a builder of literary value from the outside of the text, which includes:

- a. Author's biography, a view of life that can influence the work he writes.
- b. Psychological problems, both psychology from the author's side, and the implementation of psychology in terms of story development
- c. Economic, political, and socio-cultural problems surrounding the author, and
- d. The principle of life, the ideology of a nation.

It can be concluded that the two elements, both intrinsic and extrinsic elements, are interrelated in building literary works as a whole.

2.2.4 The Steps of Writing Short Story

According to Hasanah (2019, p.10) the steps of writing are:

- a. Pre-writing

Prewriting is the first step in the writing process. This step helps the writers to come up with ideas about the topic. Before the writers begin writing, they decide what the writers are going to write about. Then the writers plan on what the writers are going to write. This process is called pre-writing. There are some steps in pre-writing.

b. Drafting

Drafting is one of the activities that the writers should do before writing. In drafting the writers will write their paragraph or essay from start to finish. The writers should use their notes to record their ideas.

c. Reviewing and Revising

Reviewing and revising means reviewing structure and content. On the stage the writers check what they have written. In the beginning of the reviewing process, the writers will read their writing. Lastly, in reviewing process, the writers learn from other people's opinions to help them to improve their own.

d. Rewriting

In rewriting, the writers should do the following: making final corrections. In this time, the writers have to check whether they have corrected the errors they discovered in reviewing the structure and content, and also rewriting and making any other changes that they need to make.

2.3 Tourism Destination

According to the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (2016) *destinasi pariwisata adalah wilayah geografis yang terdapat tempat wisata, fasilitas umum, fasilitas pariwisata, aksesibilitas, dan komunitas yang saling terkait dan melengkapi perwujudan pariwisata*. It means tourism destinations are geographic areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and appreciate the realization of tourism.

According to Bernardino (2019, p.3) tourism destination is an area or a certain area in which there are tourism components (attractions, amenities, facilities) and services, as well as other supporting elements (community and tourism industry players) so that tourists can visit them in the short term or long-term.

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that tourism destination is a geographic area in which there are tourism components (attractions, amenities,

public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility), as well as other supporting elements (the community and tourism industry players) so that tourists can visit them in the short or long term.