# CHAPTER II
# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1. Definition of Writing

Writing is the art of speaking through words as a communication way to readers. According to Mawarni (2015) "*menulis merupakan suatu kegiatan mengemukakan ide, gagasan, maupun pikiran yang akan disampaikan kepada pembaca dalam bentuk bahasa tulis yang baik dan benar.*" It means that writing is an activity of expressing ideas and thoughts to people or reader in written words in order to deliver the message well. Besides, Nunan (2003) stated that writing is about discovering ideas, thinking about how to communicate and develop them into statements and paragraphs that will be comprehensible to a reader. Moreover, Hargrove and Poteet (as cited in Taufik, 2014) adds that "writing is a visual representation about thoughts, feelings, and ideas using graphic symbols and it is used for taking note and communicating idea through language". Furthermore, Rogers (2005) defines writing as one of the most significant accomplishment of human beings. It allows people to record information and stories beyond the immediate moment. According to these opinions, it can be concluded that writing is one of the ways to communicate through written words on paper to the readers and can be a way to keep a moment.

## 2.2. Purpose of Writing

In writing, the writer has purposes to convey messages to the reader. The message can be done in choosing right words and suitable sentence so that readers can take the meaning of what the writer intended. According to Harcourt (2012) in his book, Journeys: Common Core Writing Handbook, Teacher's Guide, Grade 4, there are four purposes of writing. First is "To Inform". The purpose for writing to inform is to share facts and other information. Informational texts such as reports make statements that are supported by facts and truthful evidence. Second is "To

Explain". The purpose for writing to explain is to tell what, how, and why about a topic. An example is to explain in writing how to do or make something.

Third is "To Persuade". Writing that has a purpose to persuade states an opinion or goal and supports it with reasons and supporting details in order to get the audience to agree, take action, or both. Fourth is "To Narrate". The purpose of writing to narrate is to tell a story. The story can be made up or truthful. Most forms of narrative writing have a beginning, middle, and end. Examples are fictional stories and personal narratives.

In addition, Hurd (2013) in her book Writing Across the Curriculum mentions four purposes of writing. First is "Informative Writing". This type of writing is clear, accurate, organized, thorough and above all fair. It is used to educate or explain something to the audience. Examples are: essays, research papers and presentations. Second is "Expressive Writing." Main purpose is to make connections to others and to contribute to human thought and culture and to establish and deepen human contact. Examples are: Email, Facebook, Twitter, Blogs or other social networking sites.

Third is "Persuasive Writing". This is more serious form of writing on a debatable topic. The writer's goal is to change the minds of the readers or at least to get the readers to question their position on a debate and consider the writer's point of view. Examples are: essays, research papers and presentations. Fourth is "Literary Work". This is a form of writing that is not composition style writing, but with the purpose to entertain more than inform. Creative writing as in fiction or nonfiction: poems, short stories and novels.

From the two purposes, it can be concluded that writing is not only about delivering ideas and thoughts to convey the reader but it has also specific four purposes in writing such as to inform, to persuade, to entertain and to narrate.

## 2.3. Definition of Creative Writing

In simple terms creative writing is a way of expressing feelings, ideas and viewpoints in a most imaginative and creativity style. According to Pope (2019),

creative writing is a form of writing where creativity is at the forefront of its purpose through imagination, creativity, and innovation in order to tell a story through strong written visuals with an emotional impact. This is in line with Olehlova and Priedite (2016) stated that creative writing is any form of writing which is written with the creativity of mind to express, whether it be thoughts, experiences or emotions. Moreover, Ramet (2007) adds that "creative writing is having the power to create an imaginative, original literary production or composition". Based on the expert's definition above, it can be concluded that creative writing is personal activity that involves feelings, imagination, and creativity in writing that can be a work production so it can be read by readers.

Creative writing allows writers to write all types of writing freely without having to bother with academic words. "Creative writing is more than just words on a page; it is freedom" (Sydney, 2017). Creative writing is contrast to academic, technical, or news writing, which is typically dry and factual. This is supported by Pope (2019) that "creative writing is often seen as the opposite of journalistic or academic writing". In brief, creative writing is free style writing without concerning the academic rules.

## 2.4. Types of Creative Writing

Given the fact that creative writing is often of an experimental and innovative nature, it is not surprising that it takes a number of different forms. Based on Durand et al (2020) there are several types of creative writing. First is "Poetry". Writers of verse have the freedom to experiment with less rigid forms like prose poetry or free verse, but many poets also work within structured traditions that make specific demands in terms of rhyme, rhythm, and subject matter. The key thing to remember with poetry is that there are really no rules.

Second is "Short Fiction". Short stories should run under 7,000 words, even shorter stories (classified as flash fiction and micro fiction) emphasize the brevity of this narrative form even more, by telling stories in as few words as possible. Third is

"Novel". Novel is an ever-popular form that relies on following a narrative using prose and it also happens to have the most commercial power. Novellas and the even cuter-sounding novelettes are short and even shorter novels, the word count and narrative scope of which differentiate them from short stories.

Fourth are "Plays and Screenplays". Consisting entirely of dialogue and stage directions, scriptwriting is a type of creative writing that relies heavily on subtext. This type of writing is not intended for a reader but for other storytellers (directors, actors, designers, etc) to use and interpret in their own creative work.

Fifth are "Comics, Graphic Novels, and Graphic Narratives". Combining illustrations or visuals with text, these visual modes of storytelling also depend heavily on dialogue to build convincing characters, though unlike scripts, descriptive narration is not off- limits here.

Sixth is "Personal Essays". Personal essays explore a person's thoughts and feelings on a personal matter. These essays typically use an artifact, book, or news development as a jumping off point from which to widen the scope of their story. It can also include travel and foods writing, as well as think pieces that rely heavily on a personal perspective.

Seventh is "Humor Writing". Humor can also be considered as its own type of creative writing type. Much alike to online meme-making or old-school political cartoons in spirit, humor writing satirizes and lampoons to make the reader think differently about political structures, current events, and human behavior, with its primary goal being laughter.

Moreover, Fredrickson (2020) adds that types of creative writing include:

1. Poetry
2. Plays
3. Movie and television scripts
4. Fiction (novels, novellas, and short stories)
5. Songs
6. Speeches
7. Memoirs

8. Personal essays

Based on these types of creative writing, it can be concluded that there are some most used types of creative writing, they are, poetry, movie and television scripts, song lyric, and fiction story like short story, novel, and novella.

## 2.5. Definition of Novella

The English word "novella" is derived from the Italian word "novella" (plural: "novelle") meaning *a tale; piece of news.* Novellas as a literary form emerged and popularized in the early fourteenth century in Italian Renaissance literature (Choeda, 2019).

Novella is one type of literary creative writing that is shorter than a novel and longer than a short story. The timeline of a novella also tends to be short. It generally contains a less complex plot and is meant to be read in one sitting (De Silva, 2015). According to Master Class (2021) "novella is a standalone piece of fiction that is shorter than a full-length novel but longer than a short story or novelette". This is in line with Merriam-Webster (2021) defines a novella as a work of fiction intermediate in length and complexity between a short story and a novel. Moreover, Smith (2018) stated that "as a form, novella combines the compression of the short story with the sprawl of the short novel". Based on those definitions, it can be concluded that a novella provides a detailed and intense exploration of the topic, providing both the complete focus of a short story and a broad scope of a novel that can be read in a short time.

The other aspect of the definition is related to the length. According to Smith (2018) the novella typically runs about a hundred pages, though it can run a bit longer. However, usually the novella is designated by word count, not page count. Meanwhile, based on New World Encyclopedia, the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America (SFWA) limit novella to 60 or 130 pages, or in count word is between 17,500 to 40,000 words.

| Types of Prose | Approximate Word Count |
|---|---|
| Short Story | Up to 7,500 |
| Novelette | 7,500 – 17,500 |
| Novella | 17,500 – 40,000 |
| Novel (standard) | 40,000 + |

Table 2.1.
Fiction Word Count
Source: https://iapwe.org/word-count-separates-short-stories-from-novelettes-and-novellas/

## 2.6. Characteristic of Novella

In addition to being relatively short, White (2020) stated that there are a few other defining characteristics of novellas.

1. Works of fiction
2. Can generally be read in a single day
3. Published digitally or in print
4. Typically focused on a single plotline
5. Usually focused on one main character
6. More complex than shorter works; less complex than a full-length novel

## 2.7. Elements of Novella

In writing a fiction work, novella consists of two kinds of elements which are the same as the novel, namely the intrinsic elements and the extrinsic elements. This is supported by Glatch (2020) stated that the elements of story consist of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Those elements are playing an important role in building a story.

1. Intrinsic Elements

   Intrinsic elements are elements that have imaginative properties in order to develop literary works from within to bring a story to life. In other words,

"intrinsic element is all the elements contained inside of fiction, because it is an element found in the part in the fictional work" (Andari, 2019). According to Nurgiyantoro (2015), the following are intrinsic elements:

a. *Tema* (Theme)

Theme is likened to the foundation or framework of the story since it is defined as a controlling idea. The theme is the basis of the story that the author wants to express in their story. "Themes may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human character which has been determined before the author starts write a story" (Nur, 2017).

b. *Situasi* (Setting)

Setting is a context in a scene that related to places, time sequence, weather, and social environment that are involved in a story. "Each of those components in a story helps to build the author's mood, plot, and character development" (Tricarico, 2021). In addition, the setting presents the detail information of the place that helps the reader to imagine how the real situation in a story that is being described by the author.

c. *Sudut Pandang* (Point of View)

Point of view is a way of writing strategies used by the author to describe the main view of the character in a story. According to Abrams and Harpham (2009) here are three types of point of view: (1) First Person Point of View. The author tells the story from their own perspective by using the pronouns "I", "me", "we", "us" and so on, (2) Second Person Point of View. The author uses the pronouns "You" to immerse and involves the reader as a character of the story, and (3) Third Person Point of View. The author is likened another person who tells the story without being told as a character.

In this novella, for the element of point of view, the author uses the third point of view which pronouns "he," "she," and "they" to refer to all the characters. This point of view is the common used by authors to describe the characters in a story since it gives a freedom for author.

d. *Karakter dan Karakterisasi* (Character and Characterization)

Characters are actors that represented by author in a story. Characters who play more roles in a story are called main characters, while characters who act as complements are referred to as supporting characters. Meanwhile, "characterization is all the techniques an author uses to create and develop a character along the personality" (Marshal, 2014).

e. *Alur* (Plot)

Plot is the sequence of events where each affects the next one through the principle of cause-and-effect. The plot tells from the beginning until the end of the story. At its core, plot structure has three parts: a beginning, middle, and end. According to Master Class (2021), there are three sequences of events in a story. First is "Beginning". The beginning of a novel has to accomplish a lot. It must introduce the hero, the villain, and the world of the story, as well as the story's dramatic question, and it must do this with enough energy to grab your reader's interest right away. A prologue can be useful for seizing the reader's attention.

Second is "Middle". In the middle of the story, authors have to make the hero's quest as difficult as possible so that at every moment it seems less likely that the hero will triumph. The author must raise the stakes along the way and create obstacles of ever-increasing intensity while keeping your eye firmly fixed on your conclusion. The different plot points can include the basic plot, plus various subplots. The main plot of a story always has to build up to the resolution. Third is "End". The end of the story answers the dramatic question, which the author already has the ending hidden within it.

2. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are the opposite of intrinsic elements. While the intrinsic element that builds the story from within, the extrinsic element plays a role in the story from outside the literary work, yet still has influence the structure of the fiction work indirectly (Mimie, 2017). Extrinsic elements can be in the form of attitudes and life views of the author of the fictional literature. "Extrinsic elements composed of the writer's biography, the writer's circumstances, the

writer's state nations and some values in a story such as social, religious, moral, and others" (Charlie, 2013)

## 2.8. Genre of Novella

As an author, genre controls what the author write and how they write it. It describes the style and focus of the novel they write. Generally, genre Novella and Novel is in the same content. According to Patterson (2016) there are several genres of Novella. First is "Romance". These stories are about a romantic relationship between two people. They are characterized by sensual tension, desire, and idealism. The author keeps the two apart for most of the novel, but they do eventually end up together.

Second is "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.

Third is "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 subgenres.

Fourth is "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 characterize these books. They frequently take cues from historical settings like The Dark Ages.

Fifth is "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.

Sixth is "Suspense/ Thriller". A character in jeopardy dominates these stories. This genre involves pursuit and escape. There is 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.

Seventh is "Young Adult". Young Adult books are written, published, and marketed to adolescents and young adults. The Young Adult Library Services Association defines a young adult as someone between the ages of 12 and 18, but adults also read these books. This genre has become more popular with the success of novels like The Hunger Games, The Fault in Our Stars, and Twilight.

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

Ninth is "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.
Tenth is "Mystery/ Crime". The central issue is a question that must be answered, an identity revealed, a crime solved. This novel is characterized by clues leading to rising tension as the answer to the mystery is approached. There are many sub-genres in this category.

Eleventh is "Police Procedurals". The story is about mystery involve a police officer or detective solving the crime. The emphasis rests heavily on technological or forensic aspects of police work, sorting and collecting evidence, as well as the legal aspects of criminology.

Twelfth is "Historical". These fictional stories take place against factual historical backdrops. Important historical figures are portrayed as fictional characters. Historical Romance is a sub-genre that involves a conflicted love relationship in a factual historical setting. Thirteenth is "Westerns". These books are specifically set in the old American West. Plotlines include survival, romance, and adventures with characters of the time, for example, cowboys, frontiersmen, Indians, mountain men, and miners.

Fourteenth is "Family Saga". This genre is about on-going stories of two or more generations of a family. Plots revolve around things like businesses, acquisition, properties, adventures, and family curses. By their nature, these are primarily historical, often bringing the resolution in contemporary settings.

Fifteenth is "Women's Fiction". These plot lines are characterized by female central characters whose face challenges, difficulties, and crises that have a direct relationship to gender. This is inclusive of woman's conflict with man, though not limited to that. It can include conflict with things such as the economy, family, society, art, politics, and religion.

Sixteenth is "Magic Realism". Magical events are part of ordinary life in this genre. The characters do not see them as abnormal or unusual. They are a natural part of the story. One Hundred Years of Solitude is a classic in this genre. Seventeenth is "Literary Fiction". This genre focuses on the human condition and it is more concerned with the inner lives of characters and themes than plot. Literary fiction is difficult to sell and continues to decline in popularity.

Moreover, based on Strauss (2017), novella is divided into some genres.

1. Mysteries.
2. Science fiction.
3. Fantasy.
4. Westerns.
5. Horror.
6. Thrillers.
7. Romance.
8. Historical.

In conclusion, genres of novella is as same as novel since both has same structural genres and there are some genres that is used a lot in a story, there are action, mystery, horror, romance, thriller, historical, and science fiction.

**2.9. Software for Writing a Novella**

In writing a novella, it is important for the authors have the right tools to help them stay organized and write the story efficiently. Knowles (n.d.) mentions there are several list of the best software for writing a novella. First is "Microsoft Word". As one of the oldest word processor, Word is still widely used for writing books by many editors. Word offers a lot of features which is added regularly make writing more accessible to the average writer.

Second is "Scrivener". As an advance writing software created with serious novelists and nonfiction writers in mind. It has a collection of templates for both fiction and nonfiction writing. Third is "Ulysses". As a tool that creates a document out of fragments and makes it a complete story. It has a feature that inserts words with automatic synchronization, and any programmers would probably love this function. This tool lets authors work anytime and anywhere they want.

Fourth is "Google Docs". As a simpler version of Microsoft Word, its features offer that it can share file, content, and communicate via comments. Writer should make sure to enable Google Docs for offline use so they can still write without internet access. Fifth is "Evernote". As an application for storing, creating, and searching through notes in a very sophisticated way, it is a very powerful tool for writers, researchers, and anyone who wants to organize lots of notes and research writers.

Sixth is "Grammarly". As free software, it can detect errors such as grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, contextual spelling, writing style, and other typos in writing including email, websites, and other documents. Seventh is "Dramatica". As the writer's tool, it helps solidify character interactions, plug plot holes, and complete the story in a way that will resonate with the audience.

Eight is "AutoCrit". As a writer's tool that's built for storytellers, it gives them recommendations for improving manuscript and writing. This is a genre-specific tool that can customize the results when writers select one of seven fiction styles. Ninth is "yWriter". As a free word processor designed by an experienced programmer and published author, Simon Haynes. The tool breaks novel into

chapters and scenes, making it easy for writers to keep track of their work and focus more on creating.

## 2.10. Steps in Writing a Novella

Writing a story is not an activity that can be done in one sitting, especially when the writer is on writers block situation. Therefore, in order to anticipate this kind situation Grenville (2001) stated that writer can use the same process for any kind of writing such as short stories, novel, novella, essays and reports. Although they all look very different and they are doing different jobs, however, writer can go about them all in the same way using these same six steps:

1.  Getting ideas (in no particular order).
2.  Choosing (selecting the ideas that writer think will be most useful).
3.  Outlining (putting these ideas into the best order—making a plan).
4.  Drafting (doing a first draft from beginning to end, without going back).
5.  Revising (cutting, adding or moving parts of this draft where necessary).
6.  Editing (proofreading for grammar, spelling and paragraphs).

In addition, Master Class (2021) adds there are seven tips to aid the writer in crafting a novella. First is, "Create a compelling central character". Novellas generally focus on one main character. Make sure the author know this person inside and out and that they find them compelling enough to follow through an entire story. If the author is planning on writing the novella in first person, they should understand the way this person talks and communicates since they will be writing entirely from their point of view.

Second is, "Focus on one or two central relationships". Once author has defined protagonist, decide on one or two central relationships that they will include in the story. Third, "Decide on the main plot". The plot of the novella should be mapped out before start writing. Author should have a sense for the beats of the story and be able to clearly chart the dramatic arc of the author narrative.

Fourth, "Structure the story". Decide on what sort of dramatic structure the author using to tell a story. The story might be too short to use a traditional three act

structure, keep this in mind as they map out narrative to ensure that they have enough to justify writing a novella versus a short story.

Fifth, "Write". Once author has adequately prepared and feel that they know the story and characters, it is time to start writing. The writing process can be daunting, but if the author has done homework, they can take comfort in the fact that they have already a roadmap for the story that now just has to execute.

Sixth, "Edit". Once author has a first draft, it is time to start the editing process. Novellas involve fewer words than a long story, which makes the editing process all the more important. Revise and cut superfluous sections and make sure the novella is as concise and compelling as possible.

Seventh, "Publish". Once author has a finished manuscript, it is time to start sending it out to any contacts in the publishing world. Getting a literary agent can help connect author with book publishers who might be interested in the work. Self-publishing is always an option, and short works like novellas can often do quite well when sold as digital e-books accessible on handheld devices like the Kindle.

To sum up the steps of writing a novella that have been stated by the two experts, the writer decided in writing a novella, the writer used the steps of writing by Grenville (2001) which have six steps that are getting ideas, choosing, outlining, drafting, revising, and editing.

## 2.11. Fiction Story in Tourism Industry

Fiction story commonly used for entertaining, and it can be a media of learning for the reader. Besides, it can be used as a promotion way, especially in tourism field. Smith (2012) states that "tourists visit places that were accurately portrayed in books, and those that were used as an inspiration for fantastical settings in literature". It means that ficiton story can be effectively used as a promotion about tourism destinations as it leads the people or reader to imagine about object and situation based on the setting in the story. Additionally, there are some types of fiction story, such as short stories, novels, and novellas that can be used for promoting tourism destination.

One of the success fiction works in promoting tourism destination is a best seller novel, namely Laskar Pelangi. This novel is written by Andrea Hirata and was published in 2005. The novel brings some tourism destinations in Bangka Belitung as setting in the story. Turns out, Laskar Pelangi has successfully increased a number of visitors in Belitung Island since the novel could leave a deep impression for the readers. Based on the data from Indonesia.go.id (2019), the visitors of Belitung island increased after the novel released.

Briefly, a fiction story has good impact to promote a tourism destination. It can make people become interested in the destination and lead people to visit it. It is because of the ability of fiction story to describe and create imagination of tourism destination which being used as the setting in the story.