CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Novella

The definition of novella has been defined by several experts. However, here are three experts define novella as follows, according to 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, Casano (2012), states that 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.

In conclusion, 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.

2.1.1 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 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. 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 sciences 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 characterize 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 world sun like 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. The readers 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 plotline. 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 characterized 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.

2.1.2 Element of novella

The same as novel, there are two elements of novella, such as: intrinsic and extrinsic elements, which build the edifice of a novella. Rafiq (2014) stated that the two elements are integral parts of any novella. Without them, no writing work might be incorporated in the realm of novella. The following are some of the intrinsic elements of a novella.

1. Theme

   The theme is a central idea or belief in a novella. It is the underlying meaning or main idea of the author that he/she wishes to convey. Themes may be the author's thoughts on the subjects and views of humanity.

2. Plot

A plot is a series of events in a story or play. This is a series of events and character actions related to a central collision. The plot is made up of several parts, such as:

a. Introduction

This is the beginning of the story where the characters and settings are revealed.

b. Rising Action

Where the incident in the story becomes complicated and the conflict in the story appears. (Events between the introduction and climax).

c. Climax

This is the highest point of interest and turning point in the story. The reader is wondering what will happen next. Whether the conflict will be resolved.

d. Falling Action

Incidents and complications begin to be resolved on their own. The reader knows what happened next and whether the conflict has been resolved. (Events between climax and denouement)

e. Denouement

This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

3. Setting

The setting of the novella is the time and place where it will happen. Authors often use descriptions of landscapes, scenery, buildings, seasons, and weather to provide a strong sense of setting.

4. Characterization

   A character is a person, animal, or object that participates in the action of a story. The character consists of a main character and a minor character. There are 2 types of characters, such as: Protagonist which is the character with whom the reader emphasized and antagonist which is the character that goes against the protagonist.

5. Point of View

   Point of View is usually an important element of a novella. It is defined by the angle at which the story is discussed. There are generally three types of perspectives, such as: First person, Second person, and Third person.

   According to Habibah (2013), extrinsic elements are the elements from the outside of the fiction work, but indirectly the elements influence layout or organism's system of fiction work. These elements consist of attitude, belief, life worldwide, biography, and environmental circumstances such as economic, politic, and society.

   Based on the explanation above, the writer assumes that both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of novella are essential. Intrinsic elements are the elements that come from inside of the novella itself while extrinsic elements are the elements that come from the outside of the novella.

2.1.3 Elements of Novella Layout

   In designing novella, there are some elements of layout. They are front and back cover, identity of novella, epigraph, table of contents, prologue, contents, epilogue, about the author, and blurb. Ayala (2015)

The first is cover, the cover is one component present within the novella. It is on the front side of the novella, which serves to pull in customers, with interesting design, and after the readers will be interested to purchase the novella. Second, the identity of the novella is the moment recto page contains the title, creator name, cover design, editor, publisher, publisher's city and state, and logo, where the novella was printed, and disclaimers and/or notices about the text. Third, an epigraph is the third verso page, on the off chance that utilized is more often than not a citation from another individual or another work.

The fourth is the table of contents. It is the recto page contains the chapter headings and page numbers of the body of the novella. At that point, the introduction could be a scene that comes before the story. It is utilized to brainstorm the reader. It is something of consequence but something that does not stream with the chronology of the story. A while later, the substance contains the chapters of the novella. The page numbers are in Arabic numerals, for occurrence, 1, 2, 3, etc.

The next is the prolog and epilog. Prologue is something important but something that does not fit into the chronology of the story. After that, it contains the chapters of the novella. While epilog comes after the story and regularly wraps up the story more pleasant than the finishing did. Think of it as an ending after the ending. It should offer knowledge into the novella. It does not have to be compelled to make everything crystal clear or give a happy ending where it is not essential. sometimes, there is a move in portrayal, where another character takes over and tells it from their viewpoint or, it seems to stay the same storyteller, possibly a little further along in their lifetime. Possibly your story does not require a prologue epilog – that is totally up to you. Then, it is approximately the creator section. They are things to consider counting in creator biography, such as individual subtle elements (family, city of home, personal interests, etc.)

Next is the author's section. Personal information (family, city of residence, personal interests, etc.), occupational background, education, current business or occupation, achievements or above, previous publishing experience, contact information, etc. The last is blurb, it is one of the important elements of the novella. People can choose a novella because the cover and title look interesting. The following can be read in the ad text behind. Basically, propaganda is business. The invitation to buy readers must be almost exaggerating your story.

2.1.4 Tips in Writing 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 novella, 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 is novella 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 till the end of the story.

Based on the explanation above the writer can conclude that to write novella it must be focus on one plot, one point of view, one central question, also one style and tone.

2.2 Stages in Writing a Fiction Book

According to Gonzalez (2017) there are several stages to write a fiction book including:

1. Prewriting

the pre-writing will determine everything you need to do.

Find the Idea

The thoughts are all around you. It can be inspired by everyday life, everyday situations, or childhood memories. Or keep a notebook dedicated to recording your thoughts. Starting from determining ideas in genre, title, plot, characters and characterizations, settings and points of view that will be used as elements in the story.

Builds on the ideas

The ways to enrich your ideas is outlining. An outline is a write frame work that conveys the most important ideas and support of a specific topic or a theme. The structure briefly explains which parts contain, as well as the order they are set to all coherent parts. An outline can temporarily be temporarily as it is possible in the process of writing a new scenario to change the title or add the idea.

Writing techniques by outline not only give an overview of the entire book, but also serve as a guide during writing to write the focus and not spread everywhere.

2. Writing

Now you have your outline and ready to start writing. Remember, this is your first draft. Forget the word count and grammar. If you are off topic in some places, don't worry. Think of this stage as a free writing exercise, just with more instructions. Determine the best time and place to write and eliminate potential distractions. Make writing a regular part of your day.

3. Revision

At this stage, your story may change a lot. When reviewing their works, many writers naturally adopted A.R.R.R. Focus:

Add: The average novella is between 7.500 and 40.000 words. Does your book have enough words to be considered a novella? Have you provided readers with all the information they need to understand your story? If not, please return to your saved notebook for additional scenes and any other details.

Rearrange: Consider the flow, rhythm, and order of the story. Would the plot be more useful if certain events occurred in a different order?

Remove: After adding content to your story, what is the current word count? Are your readers experiencing information overload? You may need to delete paragraphs that are not suitable.

Replace: The most effective way to review your work is to request a second opinion. Do you need more vivid details to help clarify your work? Does one scene contradict another scene? Ask your friends or other writers to take a look, give you their opinion, if something doesn't work, rewrite it and replace it.

4. Editing

You have viewed the history. It's time to adjust your manuscript line by line. Check for repetition, clarity, grammar, spelling, and punctuation. Editing is a very detailed process and is best done by professionals.

5. Publishing

You now have a complete manuscript ready for publication. Do your research and be sure to choose the publisher or agent that you think suits your novel and will handle it well. Look into publishers' policies on simultaneous submissions and unsolicited books before you submit your book anywhere.

In conclusion, the stage of writing a fiction book is consist of several step the first one is prewriting, writing, revising, editing and publishing. Writer uses this theory as a frame work in writing the story in the novella.

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

2.3.1 How to Design a Book Cover

According to Reid (2017) there are several steps in designing a book cover they are:

1. **Understand the elements of a cover.**
   A book cover has three mandatory parts: the front cover and the back cover, connected by the spine.

2. **Research the market.**

   Consider some guidelines: genre sells better in paperback while literary fiction, thrillers and biographies sell well in hardcover. If it's a book a reader might take on a plane or to the beach, it needs to be a paperback.

3. **Choose a design direction.**

   Next, it's important to consider what your design direction will be and how it will fit the author's vision of their book. There are lots of beautiful books out there but not all designs will work for every book. Consider input from the author or publisher.

4. **Figure out what the design needs to emphasize.**

   Think of the cover or front of the dust jacket as an extension of the marketing plan for the book. What's the most important element of the story the thing that makes it unique that will help a reader select the book? Is it a character in the book? The style of writing? The setting where the book takes place or topic in history it covers? If the book is similar to a hugely successful blockbuster, think about ways you can subtly evoke that title without creating a cheap copy.

5. **Choose graphics and fonts**

   One of the great things about book covers is that there is almost no graphic style that can't work. Writers have wild imaginations, and it's the designer's job to create a cover that represents all of the wondrous worlds their pages create. The same goes for fonts. Pick typefaces that are appropriate to the era in which the book is set.

6. **Collect feedback**

   Sometimes a "great cover" is not a great cover for a particular book. The more sets of eyes you get on the design, the more you'll be able to evaluate whether a cover is sending the right message to broad swath of people. Start with your own judgement and then move to the author.

7. **Know what the printer needs**

   If you request any special printing processes (like foil stamping) you will likely have to create a second document that acts as a guide for where you want the foil to go. Some printers will carefully manage how close your text will go to the edges of the spine by giving a specific measurement. Even a tiny miscalculation can cause the text to not be printed on the spine and roll onto the front or back cover instead.

2.4 Script

Dainith (as cited 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 selembar rencana yang berisirancangan 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

2.4.1 Stages of Writing Script

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

1. Formulating Ideas

   In KamusBesar 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 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 consists of several step such as formulating idea, doing research and outline writing.

2.4.2 Criteria of a Good Script

In making a script there are several criteria for a good script according to Ramdan (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. Utilize appropriate textual styles, borders, and page parts. Can utilize there text style/font (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.

2.5 The Role of Fiction in Introducing Tourism Destination

According to Mossberg, et.al. (2010) Fictional stories can provide their own competitive advantage and a more meaningful experience to the places where fictional stories are being told. In addition, Lipovšek (2014) states that "*Italy* has been considered more as a *destination* or the most desirable destination for centuries rather than another country and this fact was extensively used in English literature", in response to William Shakespeare's work "*Romeo and Juliet"* that Succeed in making Juliet's house in Verona, Italy famous as a tourism destination as millions of tourists has come to the site.

In other words, the writer considered the novella can be medium to introduce tourist destinations and improve the rate of tourist visits in the tourism industry.