

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer describes about short story, classification of short story, characteristics of short story, the elements of short story, genres of short story, the steps of writing short story, language genre, teenagers, and religious tourist destination.

2.1 Short Story

According to (Sugiarto, 2014) stated that “*Cerita pendek adalah karya sastra fiksi berbentuk prosa yang dibaca dalam ‘sekali duduk’*”. This opinion is similar to according to (Priyanti, 2010, p. 129) stated that

Cerita pendek merupakan salah satu bentuk karya fiksi. Cerita pendek sesuai dengan namanya memperlihatkan sifat yang serba pendek, baik peristiwa yang diungkapkan, isi cerita, jumlah kata yang digunakan, dan jumlah pelaku.

In addition, (Stanton, 2012, p. 76) stated that “*Cerita pendek harus berbentuk padat, di dalamnya pengarang menciptakan karakter-karakter, semesta mereka, dan tindakan-tindakannya sekaligus secara bersamaan*”.

The similarity of the three statements above is that a short story is a story that has a short and dense storyline. The thing that distinguishes the three statements is that according to Sugiarto, short stories are works of fiction in the form of prose, in Priyanti's statement it is clearer that there is an all-short nature in the story. And while Stanton's statement explains more about the author creating characters, their universe and the actions of these characters simultaneously.

Based on these three statements, it shows that short story is a fictional story that has a short story that has limitations in characters, plots, and events that will occur, so it takes short time to read the story.

2.1.1 Classification of Short Story

A short story can be classified based on its number of words. According to (Kurtus, 2007) short story is classified into two groups, short-short story and short story.

2.1.1.1 Short-Short Story

A short-short story is usually in between 500 and 1500 words in length. It tells a complete story, including characters, setting, conflict and resolution. Often it has surprise endings.

A subject of the short story is micro fiction, which only consists of around 300 words. This type of writing requires that every word is essential to the story. There is no room for detailed description. Vignettes, as seen in a play, are similar to short short-stories to degree. A vignette is a short scene that focuses on one event or gives one impression about character. The big differences are that the vignette has no real plot or story.

2.1.1.2 Short Story

A short story is one that is meant to be read in one setting. Typically, a short story ranges from 2000 to 7500 words in length. Short story is less complex than novels, often focusing on a single incident. They have a small number of characters. As with short-short story, short stories may have a surprise ending. According to (Klarer, 1998) “The short story, concise form of prose fiction, has received less attention from literary scholars than the novel. As with the novel, the roots of the short story lie in antiquity and the Middle Ages”.

On the other hand, also states another classification of short story which is based on the quality of work. Short story is divided into two types; literary short story which contains the norms demanded by literary art and entertaining short story which contains the material of the short story categorized as an entertainment. Tarigan 1984 cited in (Junaidi, 2006). The purpose of the short story classification based on quality of work is a classification based on the content contained in the short story, such as literary short stories containing the norms demanded by literary art and Entertaining short stories containing content that entertains the reader.

The classification of short stories according to Kurtus based on the number of words used is divided into two, namely short-short stories and short stories. And Tarigan classifies short stories based on quality of work into two, namely literary short stories and entertaining short stories. Based on explanation above, it can

shown that short story classified into based the words used and based on quality of work. Short story classification based on the words used short story classified into two which are short-short story and short story. Short-short story containing 500-1500 words and short story containing 2000-7500 words. Meanwhile, Short story classified based on quality of work, short story classified into literary short story and entertaining short story. Literary short stories containing the norms demanded by literary art and Entertaining short stories containing content that entertains the reader. The writer wants to make an entertaining short story that can both entertain the readers and provide information about the Cheng Ho Mosque as a religious tourism destination in Palembang.

2.1.2 Characteristics of Short Story

According to Surana cited in (Anggraini, 2020), stated that the characteristic of a short story are as follows:

1. Secara umum, ceritanya pendek. 2. Hal-hal yang ditampilkan dalam cerpen penting dan bermakna. 3. Isinya singkat dan padat. 4. Menggambarkan tokoh cerita yang menghadapi perselisihan (konflik) dan menyelesaikannya 5. Dapat meninggalkan kesan di hati pembaca.”

It means, there are five characteristics of short story

First, in general, the story is short. The main characteristic of short stories is that they are short. Where there are limitations in the plot, characterizations, conflicts, and settings. So that makes the story short. Second, the things shown in the short story are important and meaningful. In the short story that is shown is important and meaningful because of the limitations in the story, so things that are more detailed and less related to the story are not included. Third, the contents are short and compact. Due to the limitations in the story so that the content of the short story becomes short and compact. Fourth, describing the character of a story who faces a dispute (conflict) and resolves it. In the short story, there are characters who are the main characters in a story that has conflicts and can be resolved in the story. Fifth, it can leave an impression in the heart of the reader. In the short story there is a storyline that has a mandate so that it can leave an impression on the reader's heart, even though this story is short.

According to (Fajrul, 2020) characteristics of short story are:

1. Cerita kebanyakan dibuat berdasarkan kisah yang terjadi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. 2. Cerita tidak mendeskripsikan tokoh cerita secara detail, tetapi tetap dapat memberikan penggambaran sifat dari tokoh tersebut. 3. Cerita ditulis menggunakan kata-kata sederhana dan mudah dipahami oleh pembaca. 4. Cerita dibuat dengan hanya menceritakan satu kejadian atau peristiwa saja.

It implies that there are four characteristics of short story. First, most stories are based on stories that happen in everyday life. The stories that occur in short stories are usually stories inspired by everyday life. Second, the story does not describe the character of the story in detail, but can still provide a description of the nature of the character. Because there are limitations in the short story because the story is a short story so the characters are not explained in detail so that the story does not widen and become longer. Third, stories are written using simple words and are easily accessible to readers. Because short stories are short stories that can be read in one sitting, so the words used are simple and easy to understand. Fourth, stories are made by telling only one incident or event. In the short story there is a limitation in the story, therefore in the short story there is only one event that occurs.

From the explanations above, it shows that the characteristics of a short story are short, has one incident or event, has a character who faces a dispute (conflict) and resolves it, complete, and leave an impression in the reader's heart.

2.1.3 The Elements of Short Story

According to Percy in (Alfarizi, Sustrisno. et al., 2017), "The elements of short stories divided into five, namely: theme, plot, character (character), background, and style". It means there are five elements of short stories. First, "Theme" theme is the concept or main view presented in the story, usually the theme is reflected and contained in other story elements. Second, "Plot" Plot is a situation of the story shown by cause and effect. Third, "Character" character (characterizations) in the story can be expressed by two things: (1) the actions of the characters themselves described by the narrator and (2) the dialogue of what related figures and how the characters speak, and how the character confronts other

characters. Fourth, “Background (setting)” basically, the setting is related to a place that involves the physical, social, emotional, mental, and / or spiritual environment. In addition, it also refers to the time and situation in the story. Fifth, “Style” style relates to the language used by the author in expressing characters and story themes.

Unsur cerita pendek dapat dibagi ke dalam dua kategori yaitu unsur intrinsik dan unsur ekstrinsik. Unsur intrinsik adalah unsur yang membangun cerpen dari dalam (tema, tokoh dan penokohan, latar, alur, sudut pandang, dan amanat.) sedangkan ekstrinsik berasal dari luar cerpen tersebut (latar belakang hidup pengarang dan keadaan sosial politik masyarakat). (Fajrul, 2020)

The elements of short story are divided into two categories (intrinsic and extrinsic). Intrinsic elements are elements that build the short story from within, while extrinsic elements come from outside the short story.

Intrinsic Elements of a Short Story

Short stories have several intrinsic elements that compose them, such as themes, characters and characterizations, setting, plot, point of view, and mandate. This is different from statement of Percy in (Alfarizi, Sustrisno. et al., 2017) which divides the elements of short story into five namely theme, plot, character, background, and style. Fajrul adds a point of view and mandate and does not have a style element.

The intrinsic elements of short stories can be seen as follows: First, “Theme” there are various themes that can be discussed in short stories ranging from romance, social, culture, to family. Second, “Characters and Characterizations” in short stories, there are characters who play the roles of good people, bad people, or ordinary people. Characterizations can be introduced by describing them or through the dialogues that the characters make in the story. Third, “Background” the next element is the background of the story. In addition to the setting of the place and time of the incident, the events that are happening in the story are also the setting. Fourth, “Plot” the plot in the short story whether the plot used is forward and backward, backward forward, or even mixed, Fifth, “Point of View” the point of

view used in the short story is also an intrinsic element. The point of view used can be in the first person (me/me/me), third person (he/character name/them), and can also use the second person point of view. Sixth, “Mandate” message contained in the story. For example, the short story that is told contains a mandate so that the reader applies the applicable health protocols so that the spread of disease can be prevented.

Extrinsic Elements

Short stories also have extrinsic elements that affect the story. The following is an explanation of the extrinsic elements of a short story. First, “Author's Life Background” the background of the author can affect the short story or short stories he produces. For example, the writer's psychological condition when writing, his political views, and so on. You can find examples from short stories by Ahmad Tohari. His short stories are usually set in the rural life where he lives. Second, “The Socio-Political Condition of the Community” The condition of the author's residence can also have an effect on his work. For example, economic conditions, socio-political situations, and others.

To sum up theory above Percy stated the elements forming a short story, such as theme, plot, character, background (setting), and style. Whereas Fajrul states different idea about the elements forming a short story are intrinsic element (themes, characters and characterizations, setting, plot, point of view, and mandate.) and extrinsic (Author's Life Background and The Socio-Political Condition of the Community). The writer concluded that elements of a short story are essential in order to make a good story. Those elements are theme, plot, character, background (setting), point of view (POV), and mandate. In this final report, the writer focused on intrinsic element form Fajrul idea about the elements of a short story. The reason why writer would like to focus on Fajrul idea, because the writer will include the point of view of the characters who will be in the story and also include information about the Cheng Ho Mosque as a religious tourist destination.

2.1.4 Genres of Short Story

Genre cerita pendek terbagi menjadi dua, yaitu fiksi dan nonfiksi. Non-fiksi adalah genre yang berisi tulisan-tulisan yang tidak terlalu membutuhkan imajinasi, dan Fiksi merupakan genre yang biasanya berupa cerita yang membutuhkan imajinasi dalam pengolahannya. (Permana, 2013)

It means, genres of short story divided into two categories, namely fiction and non-fiction. Non-fiction is a genre that contains writings that do not really need imagination, and Fiction is a genre which is usually a story that requires imagination in its processing.

There are 8 types of fiction genres which are Sci-Fi, Horror, Fantasy, Romance, Fanfiction, Mystery, Historical Fiction, and Adventure. First, “Sci-Fi” are science (science, science and technology) and fiction (fiction). in sci-fi, the built world is a world that has scientific technology and science concepts that do not necessarily exist in the real world. Second, “Horror” is a type of genre in which stories and plots are built in such a way that they are able to give horror to the reader/audience. Horror can be about ghosts who like to terrorize, but it can also be about serial killers who give the impression of horror. Third, “Fantasy” is a genre that has both magical and supernatural elements, immersed in a world that seems surreal but is actually very logical. Fantasy is a form of manifestation of high-level creativity that requires free imagination, but also remains logical and rational. Fourth, “Romance” is a genre that actually elevates everyday life. In romance there is an element of everyday life which has recently been called a slice of life. Romance is said to have a characteristic where the dictions written in it are read so poetically and romantically that they are able to create a heart-warming atmosphere so that readers can enjoy its beauty. Fifth, “Fanfiction” is a story created as a tribute to something that has copy rights. Parsing from the meaning of the word, fan = fans, fiction = fiction. Fanfiction can mean "fan imagination", so if you create a story based on your favourite boy band or animated film, and still use the world, concepts, characters and some aspects of the original story, it's called fanfiction. Sixth, “Mystery” is a story whose job is to make the reader feel curious throughout the story because many things are covered and uncovered one by one. Mystery stories

emphasize the element of twist and require strong tricks to maintain the mystery. Chekov gun, red herring are often techniques used by mystery writers in writing stories of this genre. Seventh, “Historical Fiction” is a story genre that has a setting in the real world, but in a different time. usually in the past. writing this genre should not be arbitrary unless the author has another theory regarding the facts that have occurred. If you want to be successful in writing stories in this genre, a writer must have very strong research. Eighth, “Adventure” is a genre themed adventure. An adventure does not have to wander to a faraway place, but can have an event that can change something, be it yourself or someone else. Adventure is an important event/event that occurs in a person's life.

In this Final Report, the writer chosen romance genre of the short story. From the idea above, romance features a love story or romantic relationship between a couple. The writer would make a story that raises a teenage love story that will warm the hearts of readers while making readers feel the beauty of a sweet love story through this short story.

2.1.5 The Steps of Writing Short Story

To write a good short story, certain steps in writing a short story need to be followed. According to (Grenville, 2001) There are 6 steps of writing short story. It means there are steps for writing short story. First, “Getting ideas” getting ideas isn’t usually a matter of having one giant brainstorm. More often, it’s a matter of gradually accumulating a little idea here, another little idea there. Eventually they all add up. An idea can come up by making a list or freewriting. Second, “Choosing” this step is about looking at all the ideas that are obtained and assessing it. This is where the writer starts to discriminate between the ideas definitely can’t use, and ones that have some potential. Third, “Outlining” an outline is a work plan for an article. This is a list of all ideas that will be in a section in the order they should be made. To make an outline, the writer need to know the theme of the writing. Fourth, “Drafting” redrafting can seem like a chore, but the writer could also see it as a freedom. It means that this first draft can be as rough and ‘wrong’. In this step, the writer will add or cut as the needed to make it the right length. Fifth, “Revising” revising literally means ‘re-seeing’. It is about fixing the bigger, structural problems

and, if necessary, ‘re-seeing’ the whole shape of the piece. What this boils down to is finding places where the writer needs to cut something out, places where should add something, and places where need to move or rearrange something. Sixth, “Editing” it means making the piece as reader-friendly as possible by making the sentences flow in a clear, easy-to-read way. It also means bringing the piece of writing into line with accepted ways of using English: using the appropriate grammar for the purposes of the piece, appropriate punctuation and spelling, and appropriate paragraphing.

Based on the idea above, stated there are 6 steps to write a story short, such as getting ideas, choosing, outlining, drafting, revising and editing. The writer applied the steps of writing short story by Grenville (2001).

2.2 Language Genres

According to (Ryan, 2020), there are 5 language Genres. First, “Aesthetic” The description of feelings and happenings. An important element of aesthetic language is that the subject/ narrator of aesthetic language reveals their opinion, experience and emotions regarding the events they are describing; this is as important an element in aesthetic language as the describing of the event. Second, “Narrative” Telling the (short) story. Narrative language tells a story using the fourfold method of introduction, complication, climax and conclusion. However, this genre does not just tell a story; an important element of narrative language is you must show an audience how the story you tell occurs. Third, “Argumentative” A debate or conflict of ideas. This language genre attempts to force another party to adopt a way of thinking by not only stressing the validity of this train of thought but also dismissing the party’s current opinion. Fourth, “Persuasive” Persuading someone of something. There is some attempt to influence the party you are talking to. However, this is only a gentle attempt to influence, which shows a recognition that you are trying to persuade this party to adopt your way of thinking but also that it is their choice whether or not to do so. Fifth, “Informative” Informing someone of something. there is no attempt to influence whatsoever; when using informative

language, one is conveying information, but there is no attempt to force it on the recipient so as for them to accept this as valid.

Based on statement above, there are five language genres (Aesthetic, Narrative, Argumentative, Persuasive, and Informative). In this time, writer used Narrative Genre for making short story.

2.3 Teenagers

Teenager comes from the Latin word *adolescence* which means to grow or grow up. The term teenager has a meaning that: more broadly which includes mental maturity, social emotional and physical. At this time, it actually does not have a clear place because not included in the child group, but also not in the adult or old group (Ali & Asrori, 2016)

The definition of teenager is also expressed by (Santrock, 2007) stated that “*Remaja merupakan masa transisi dalam rentang kehidupan manusia, yang menjembatani masa kanak-kanak dan dewasa*”. It means, teenager is a transition period in the span of human life, which bridges childhood and adulthood. Whereas (Notoatmodjo, 2007) stated that

Remaja merupakan masa perkembangan manusia. Masa ini merupakan masa perubahan atau peralihan dari masa kanak-kanak menuju masa dewasa yang meliputi perubahan biologis, perubahan psikologis dan perubahan sosial. Di sebagian besar masyarakat dan budaya remaja umumnya dimulai pada usia 10-13 tahun dan berakhir pada usia 18-22 tahun.

Based on three statements above, it can be concluded that teenager is a transition period from children to adults. Teenager begins at the age of 10-13 years and ends at the age of 18-22 years. In writing short stories, the writer targets teenagers as readers because at the age of teenagers they have begun to be able to understand good and bad things in the reading they read.

2.4 Religious Tourist Destination

The definition of tourism according to Sinaga cited in (Mokodompit, E et al, 2016), stated that *“Pariwisata adalah perjalanan yang direncanakan, dilakukan secara individu atau kelompok dari suatu tempat ke tempat lain dengan maksud untuk mendapatkan suatu bentuk kepuasan dan kesenangan”*. It means, tourism is a planned trip, carried out individually or in groups from one place to another with the intention of getting a form of satisfaction and pleasure. Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. These people are called visitors (which may be either tourists or excursionists; residents or non-residents) and tourism has to do with their activities, some of which involve tourism expenditure (UN World Tourism Organization, 2008).

Based on the two definitions above, it can be concluded that tourism is a planned trip carried out by individuals or groups from one place to another for personal interest (satisfaction and pleasure) or for business purposes.

The Definition of religious tourism according (Chaliq, 2011, p. 59), states that *“Wisata religi adalah perpindahan orang untuk sementara dan dalam jangka pendek ke tempat tujuan di luar tempat biasanya tinggal dan bekerja serta kegiatannya selama berada di tempat tujuan mengunjungi tempat ibadah tersebut”*. It means, religious tourism is the temporary and short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they usually live and work and their activities during their stay at those destinations for visiting religious places. On the other hand, (Anwar, 2018), stated that

wisata religi adalah bentuk pionir dari pariwisata yang telah dimulai hampir dengan fajar kemanusiaan. Sejak zaman kuno, destinasi religi tidak hanya menjadi bagian dari lanskap budaya, tetapi juga menjadi faktor penting dalam pemasaran lokal dan bagian utama ekonomi destinasi yang dihosting.

It means, religious tourism is the pioneer form of tourism which has begun almost with the dawn of humanity. From the ancient times religious destinations were not only a part of the cultural landscape but they also had become a vital factor in local marketing and prime parts of the economy of hosted destinations.

Based on two statements above, religious tourism is an activity to visit a place that has religious meaning and is a relic from the ancient time. which is done for the sake of peace of mind.