

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Storybook

A storybook is a book that has story and picture/illustration and has benefits for children. According to Oktaviani, syahfitri & Arimbi (2020), storybooks with design, easy vocabulary, interesting story and good pictures can be used as an alternative to attract reading interest for young learners. In addition, storybooks are not only just for interest in reading for young learners, but they are also helpful to develop pronunciation and listening skills (Pineda & Mendoza, 2016).

Furthermore, Trimansyah (2020) said that there are six characteristics of children based on their ages and types of books that will suit them. The toddlers with age 1-3 years old tend to read the ABC book and numbers book, the toddlers with age 3-5 years old tend to read picture book, beginner readers with age 6-7 years old tend to read picture book, concept book, advanced readers with age 8-9 years old tend to read chapter book, readers with age over 9 years old tend to read beginner novel and references book, readers with age over twelve years old tend to read advanced novel and references book.

Moreover, storybooks have two types of story. The first is a fiction story, a story that is not based on real people or facts and just an imagination of the writer. According to Tri (2015), stories that are liked by children are fairy tales, science fiction, fantasy stories, adventure stories, and mystery stories. The second is nonfiction, a story that is based on facts such as history books, biographies, books containing travel stories and natural science books. Additionally, Tri (2015) said that the main key to writing fiction stories is the strength of the story, while the main key to writing non-fiction stories is facts.

In addition, Tri (2015) stated that fairy tales are one of favorite types of storybooks that are liked by children. Fairy Tales contain a character that can

make children feel motivated and have moral value. Examples of fairy tales stories are Cinderella and Snow White. Both of the characters in the stories are characters initially being oppressed, but later on at the end of the story they will get happiness.

2.1.1 The Criteria of Good Storybooks

The criteria of good storybooks for children according to Mukhlason (2014) are as follows:

1. The visual of the book

The visual of the book should pay attention to book format, font, color variations, paper size, and image richness. In this case, the book format must be able to provide special effects from the visual impression of the shape of the entire book. For example, using glossy paper, the book shape uses a horizontal rectangle with a custom size, and the size and shape of the text should not be too small, but also not too large, so as not to complicate the kids while reading it. Similarly, Kalestan & Kaptan (2020) explain that the technique, color, layout, paper as part of the physical structure of the book, and the typeface (font design and typeface) used in published books should be appropriate for the age of the child.

2. The illustration

The illustrations have to add life to the story so that it creates a nice harmony. Additionally, Kalestan & Kaptan (2020) state that in illustrations, creativity should prevail over solutions and there should be no repetition that puts strain on the eyes.

3. The language used

The language used should be using simple language, with consideration of the ability of structure and grammar as well as in terms of the reception of the kid.

4. Character in the story

The main character in the story must be good, and books that reveal a main character to be a villain in a story must be avoided because it can encourage children to laugh and enjoy a message that does not respect moral boundaries, as this can lead to children imitating the character's behavior. Furthermore, according to Trimansyah (2020), the main characters in children's stories should be the children because it can be seen as self-identification to children.

2.1.2 The Word and Page Count of Good Storybook for Children ages 6-8

There are two experts who explain how to make word and page count of a good story book for children ages 6-8. Trimansyah (2020) states that children with ages of 6-7 years tend to read type of picture books using simple spelling rules, book thickness 16–32 pages, uses nirkait (sans serif) font type at least 16 pt. Similarly, Jones (2018) explains that the books for children with ages 4-8 years consist of a word count of 400-800, 32 pages, every page have illustrations, and the stories often address issues that they will face in their everyday lives.

2.1.3 The steps of writing a Good Story for Children

According to Jones (2018), there are four ways to write a good story for children as described below:

1. Creating unforgettable characters

Creating unforgettable characters that make children remember themselves are the most memorable. Characters that have strong personalities, take bold steps and follow their dreams despite difficulties are characters children love and want to be like them.

2. Making suspenseful action/hook

Making the suspenseful action, the writer can start a story with a shocking or unexpected event is a very effective way to engage younger readers. Other ways to hook the reader at the start are descriptions of a strange character, an interesting or unusual setting, surprising dialogue, a problem. Same as like Tri (2013) said that to start the story, it is better to avoid opening words “a long time ago” because it will be boring. The writer can use direct sentences like the setting, problem and surprising dialogue.

3. Creating realistic dialogue

Creating realistic dialogue, children love to read stories that sound like they are being told. The writer can listen to conversations, spend time with children of that particular age, go to the library, visit friends with children or simply read children's books to understand the language used.

4. Making a story line

Making the storyline, make sure to provide obstacles and challenges for the characters. Also, children like happy endings and solutions to a problem. If the story lacks a happy ending, it can offend the children.

5. Creating the instant recall factor

Creating instant recall factor means that the story will remain in the minds of children long after they have read the book. If children ask to read it over and over again, it can be considered a success.

2.1.4 The Three Plots of Story

According to Tri (2015), there are three plots to write the storyline for children. The first is an introduction. In introduction the writer should be able to express ideas about characters, the name of the place, as well as the introduction to the conflict on the first page. The second is conflict or problem. In this conflict or problem, the writer can write the conflict and how to resolve the conflict. And the third is the problem resolved. In

problem resolution, it usually has conflict resolution and contains a problem solving message from someone such as mother, sister, teacher, friend, or even the inner voice of the story character. On this last page the conflict has been resolved.

2.1.5 Using Bilingual Language

It is important for children that want to read the story book in two different languages or bilingual language. According to Chaloupková (2018), bilingual books are characterized as books with a text in two different languages that are easily comparable due to the pages being exact copies of the same text but in a translated form. The use of bilingual language, according to Hidayati (2019), is to introduce children to the world of Indonesian and English, where books are used by teachers or parents to read stories to children.

2.2 Culinary

Culinary comes from Latin which means kitchen, a place to cook food. According to Utami (2018), culinary is an activity of cooking where the dish that people cook can reveal who they are and becomes a cultural identity in one place. Additionally, culinary is a cultural element of a nation that is very easy to identify as the identity of a society.

In addition, there are a lot of different kinds of culinary in Indonesia. *Pempek*, *Tekwan*, *Celimpungan*, and *Pindang Belido* are a few examples of dishes from Palembang. *Pempek* is a dish from Palembang that is made from fish and sago served with a spicy sauce called *cuko*. *Tekwan* is similar to meatballs but it is made from fish meat and doused in the broth made from savory shrimp. There are a lot of toppings in *Tekwan*, such as vermicelli, chopped cucumbers, mushrooms, and fried onions. *Celimpungan* is similar to *Tekwan* but it has spices such as bay leaves, galangal, ginger and cloves and served with coconut milk for the soup. *Pindang Belido* is a specialty soup from Palembang that is made from *Belida* fish and cooked with spices consisting of cherry tomatoes, garlic, shallots, ginger, etc.

Furthermore, Palembang city has a lot of dishes that people can taste when they visit Palembang city.

2.3 *Pindang Belido*

Pindang Belido is a dish with a spicy and sour taste and the main ingredient of *Pindang Belido* is *belida* fish. Based on Kompas TV (2020), there are several ways to make *Pindang Bellido*. First, sauté the garlic, bay leaves and sliced ginger together. Then add the cherry tomatoes, onions, garlic, gingers, galangals, lemongrass and chilies. Next, add water, and wait until it boils. Then, add salt, seasoning, tamarind, cayenne pepper and basil leaves. After that, put the pieces of *belida* fish meat, and wait until cooked.