

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains the definition of short story, characteristics of short story, classification of short story, and the elements of short story.

2.1 Definition of Short Story

Short story is a kind of literary products. Short story is a story that tells about the character's life. According to Sugiarto (2014), short story is a literary work of fiction in the form of prose read in "one sit". Short story can be read in a short time because it ranges from 1000-1500 words (Sayuti, 2002).

It means short story is a literary work of fiction in the form of prose read in one sit. The short story as the name implies, shows a short characteristic, both the revealed events, the contents of the story, the number of actors, and the number of words used. This comparison is associated with other forms of prose, such as novels.

On the other hand, Tarigan cited in (Junaedi, 2006: 7) states another classification of short story which is based on the quality of work. Tarigan states that short story is divided into two types: literary short story which contains the norms demanded by literacy art and entertaining short story which contains the material of the short story categorized as an entertainment. In addition, a short story is fictional work of prose shorter in length than a novel. Naning Pranoto in Kerti (2020) states that the short story is a short-written story.

Based on the statements above, it can be inferred that short story is a kind of literary product, especially in a form of fiction, as the name implies, has short characteristic and distinctive features, and variety make it appealing and interesting to language learners.

2.2 Characteristics of Short Story

The characteristics of Short Stories according to Surana in Anggraini (2020), the characteristic of a short story are as follows:

- 1) In general, the story is short.
- 2) The things shown in the short story are important and meaning
- 3) The contents are short and compact
- 4) Describing the character of a story that faces a dispute and resolve it
- 5) It can leave an impression in the heart of the reader

On the other hands according to Sumarjo and Saini (1997:36), the characteristics of the short story are as follows:

- 1) A short story should be short
- 2) Fictional, there are two types of fictional: short story and novel
- 3) There are many different types of narrative, those are: humor, romance, crime, legend, myth, fable, real-life fiction, historical fiction, mystery, fantasy, science fiction, diary-novels, and adventure

But according to Tarigan (2011: 180-181) the characteristics of the short story are:

- 1) Short story must be short, solid and intensive.
- 2) The main elements of the short story are scenes, characters, and motion
- 3) It depends on one situation. It means that a short story has a single plot
- 4) A short story can be read in one sitting, no more than 10000 words. Other definition is the maximum word length is 7500 words. In contemporary usage, the term short story most often refers to a work of fiction no longer than 20000 words and no shorter than 1000.

2.3 The Elements of Short Story

Short story is constructed by elements which become intertwined. These elements are character, plot, and setting (Suryanto, 2012: 46).

Percy in Alfarizi et al (2017) divides the elements in short stories into five, namely: theme, plot, character background, and style.

The detail descriptions are follows:

1) Theme

A theme is the concept or main view presented in the story; usually the theme is reflected and contained in other story elements

2) Plot

Plot is a situation of the story shown by cause and effect

3) Character

Character (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

4) 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

5) Style

Style relates to the language used by the author in expressing characters and story themes.

Birkets (1993) states each element of a short story as follows:

1) Plot

Plot is what arises the moment the character, or character are set into motion and character are the pieces on the chess board, and plot is the strategic moving of those pieces. Plot is basically the story line. It is the events of the story. Plot is interesting because there can be many different plots going on at the same time, each with different outcome. The plot can be broken down into several parts

2) Setting

Setting refers both to the physical location of the events and to the time in which they happen. Setting then is the environment that surrounds the characters and influences them and their action. Setting is the times and places in which the events of the story occur. Most stories have multiple settings which have been created by the author to tell the story. In identifying the setting, one may start by naming the

town and year in which the story takes place (if these are identified by the author), and then by identifying the more specific locations of the story where the actions take place

3) Character and Characterization

Character are persons that represented by the author in the story. Short stories use few characters. Characters are portrayed as deliberately flat, and characters are customarily divided into several types, first are rounded and second are dynamic characters that are more lifelike.

4) Theme

Theme is the controlling idea or central insight of a piece of fiction. It is the unifying generalization about life states or implied by the story. Or the fundamental dialogue of a story. The theme may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human nature. Theme is the underlying meaning of the story, a universal truth, a significant statement the story is making about society or nature and human condition. The characters, plot, and setting of a work of fiction can be said the body but the theme by analogy is the heart, or the soul of the story. Theme is the dominant of ideas and what the work is about, and it is central to story

5) Point of View

Point of View or P.O.V is defined as the angle from which the story is told. Point of view is basically a question through whose eyes we seen the fictional world and whose voice tells us the story. Point of view have the varieties in the use of narrative viewpoint on the story, there are first person, second person, and third person

6) Symbol

Symbol is anything that stands for or represents something else. A symbol, in the broadcast sense, is anything which signifies something else. More specifically, a symbol is something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance. In literature, symbols are often used deliberately to suggest and reinforce meaning, to help, to organize and unify the whole work. A symbol is any object, action, person, place, or idea that carries additional and recognizable meaning for one or more people, and

symbol carry powerful condensed meaning that is their function and they are often concrete emblems like a watch, a rose, etc.

To sum up the theories above, there are two different opinions about the elements of short story from Birkerts and Percy. Birkerts states the elements forming a short story are plot, setting, character and characterization, theme, point of view, and symbol. Whereas Percy states different idea about the elements forming a short story, such as theme, plot, character, background (setting), and style.

Thus, 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), and style, symbol, and point of view.

2.4 Genres of Short Story

The word genre comes from the French (and originally Latin) word for “kind” or “class”. The term is widely used in rhetoric, literary theory, media theory, and more recently linguistics, to refer to a distinctive type of text. Martini Budiarti (2013) states that genres are how things get done, when language is used to accomplish them. They range from literary to far from literary forms: poems, narratives, expositions, lectures, seminar, recipes, manuals, appointment making, service encounters, news broadcast and so on. The term genre is used here to embrace each of the linguistically realized activity types which comprise so much of our culture. In addition, Belcher et al in Budiarti (2013) states that genre represents how a writer states repeated situations by using language.

According to Permana in Purnama (2014) there are some genres in fiction story, they are:

1. Sci-Fi (Science Fiction): This genre has concept of technology and science is often not real.
2. Horror: The genre that the story and plot are built to give eeriness to the readers. Horror can be about ghosts and can be about serial killer.
3. Fantasy: This genre has magic and supernatural elements, the story is from manifestation of high level creativity that demands free imagination, but also logic

and rational.

4. Romance: The story is about daily life or slice of life. Romance has the characteristics where the dictions written are so poetic and romantic so that can create a heart-warming situation that makes the readers can enjoy its beauty.

5. Comedy: The story more emphasizes on comedy and parody elements.

6. Mystery: Mystery is different from horror. Mystery has to make the readers curious along the story because there are many things hidden and will be revealed one by one.

7. Adventure: This genre is talk about an adventure. An adventure is not always wandering to far places; it also can be an event that can change something. A story is very likely to have multi-genre, especially fantasy and romance.