

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writers would like to describe about writing and coherence, corpus, narrative text, theme, plot, rhetorical structure theory, study case and function of folktale.

1.1 Writing and Coherence

Writing is all the series of activities someone brought the idea and explain it through language wrote to the public readers to understood (Gie, 2002: p.3). Beside that according to Tarigan (2008: p.3), writing skills is one of the skills of a productive and expressive language used to communicate indirectly and not face-to-face with others Sutarno (2008: p.10) declaring that writing is a means to realize, describe, and pouring idea, the concept, initiative and the mind inward a writing. This writing is basically a recording over experience, observation, or processing resources think someone. The result of provoking someone this then is poured in the form of writing to allow readers of regularly arranged can understand it.

Based on some explanations above, it can be concluded that writing is a form of indirect communication exercised by someone to express idea in the form of writing that can be read by another. Activities writing is a means of pouring the idea into concrete form in form of writings.

Coherence is considered as a crucial aspect of writing skill which can guarantee writing quality. Celce –Murcia & Olshtain (2000: p.125) claim that coherence is an important feature of well-written text that should be considered in writing. For that purpose, a writer must develop the skill of generating, organizing, and ordering the content of the text they produce. Regarding the term ‘coherence’, several researchers and linguists propose different perspectives. Castro (2004) regards coherence as the connection in a text that unites ideas and makes the flow of proposition meaningful and clear for the readers. Halliday and Hasan (1976) mention that coherent texts have two characteristics: cohesion and register.

The coherence of the folktales developed by the author of the folktales were investigated in this study. The coherence in writing is not only caused by appropriate use of the kinds of genre, the generic structures, vocabulary, tenses, but also word choice and spelling. In this study, the analysis of the coherence of the narrative text uses the theory proposed by Man and Thompson (1988). The genre of the text analyzed was narrative texts.

In addition to the text coherence, the narrative structure of the texts are also examined in respect to the temporal relationship among the events in the stories. According Kane (2000: p.363-364), narrative text is defined as:

A narrative is a meaningful sequence of events told in words. It is sequential in that the events are ordered, not merely random. Sequence always involves an arrangement in time (and usually other arrangements as well). A straightforward movement from the first event to the last constitutes the simplest chronology. However, chronology is sometimes complicated by presenting the events in another order: for example, a story may open with the final episode and then flash back to all that preceded it.

1.2 Corpus

The term corpus is derived from Latin corpus "body". At present, it means representative collection of texts of a given language, dialect or other subset of a language to be used for linguistic analysis. In finer definition, it refers to loosely anybody of text; most commonly, body of machine-readable text; and more strict a finite collection of machine-readable texts sampled to be representative of a language or variety (Mc Enery and Wilson 1996: p.218). In principle, any collection of more than one text can be called a corpus.

In addition, Sinclair (2005) states that a corpus is a collection of pieces of language text in electronic form, selected according to external criteria to represent, as far as possible, a language or language variety as a source of data for linguistic research.

By the explanation concerning, a corpus is the body or the piece of the text in the language use, sampled for the variety of language. Using corpus, the writer splits up the text of narrative.

1.3 Narrative Text

Narrative structure concerns two main concepts namely the content of a story and the form used to tell the story. Two common ways to describe these two parts of narrative structure are story and plot.

Kawakami et al (n.d.) hold that narrative structure is temporal relationship among the event According Kane (2000: p.363-364), narrative text is defined as:

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Characters and action are the essential elements of any story. Also important, but not as essential, is the setting, the place where the action occurs. Characters are usually people sometimes actual people, as in history books or newspaper stories, sometimes imaginary ones, as in novels. Occasionally characters are animals (as in an Aesop fable), and sometimes a dominant feature of the environment functions almost like a character (the sea, an old house).

Stories can be very long and complicated, with many characters, elaborate plots, and subtle interpenetration of character, action, and setting. In writing that is primarily expository, however, narratives are shorter and simpler. Most often they are factual rather than imaginary, as when an historian describes an event. And often in exposition an illustration may involve a simple narrative. Being able to tell a story, then, while not the primary concern of the expository writer, is a skill which he or she will now and again be called upon to use.

Narrative text is a story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problems. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process narration.

To analyze the narrative structure of the tales, we would need to answer these questions:

- How and when is the major conflict in the story set up?
- How and when are the main characters introduced?
- How is the story moved along so that the characters must face the central conflict?
- How and when is the major conflict set up to propel the problem to its conclusion?
- How and when does the problem resolve most of the major conflicts set up at the resulted data then were classified based on the generic structure of narrative text.

1.4 Theme

Each literary work must have the basic story or theme that is the major problem of a number of existing problems. The theme can be entered into a series of stories in their entirety. Purwadarminta, (1984: p.104) said, "... Theme are the subject of the mind, the basic story or something that is used as the basis for composing".

Theme of a work of literature can be determined with a few steps. Esten, (1984: 88) states, to determine the theme in a literary work is three of a kind that can be taken:

1. Look at the most prominent issues.
2. Qualitative issues where the most conflict-a conflict that gave birth to the events.
3. Calculate the time of story.

The most common way and often used is the second way of looking at the question of where the most conflicts by viewing the events always repeated in the whole story so that the themes will always be related on character, plot and setting.

The description above has a lot of explaining the sense of theme so it can be inferred that the theme is one of the essential elements in a literary work to determine the theme of a story can only be done when a story already understand the literary work overall.

1.5 Plot

Plot is a very important element in the story. Plot have a role to set the relationships of events in a story. Because the events in a story have a close

relation to each other. An event or occurrence in the story can happen precisely caused by the presence of events before. The series of events contained in a story like this called forward plot. According to Semi (1984: p.35),

"Plot is the sequence of events in the narrative structure is arranged as an inter-relation that is functional as well as fiction. Thus, this plot is a combination of elements that built the story. In this sense a line is a series of lines where the sequence of events by which a pattern is a series that seeks to solve the conflict contained in it."

When viewed based on the sequence of events, plot may be divided into two parts, that is forward plot and backward plot. A forward plot is the series of events is woven in chronological order. While a groove backward plot (flash back) is not sequential the series of events is woven not chronology.

Further Tasrif in Tarigan (1984: p.128) stated,

1. Starting situation (author unmerciful a state of being)
2. Generating circumstances (of events being closely jointed began to move)
3. A rising action (the state of start peaked)
4. Climax (events reached a climax)
5. Dénouement (author gives the breakdown of about of all events)

Opinion tasrif above, expressing some advanced stage in forward plot.

1.6 Rhetorical Structure Theory

The rhetorical structure theory (RST) is an analysis method to find out hierarchical relations between spans of text by using climax of the story. To find climax in the folktale, reader must know how is the plot of the folktale. Because plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence.

According to the statement above Mann and Thompson (1988) and Mann et al. (1992) stated about RST, “. Any genre of text, such as the plots of fairytales, or the writing of scientists, includes the problem-solution structure” have been explored using RSA.

RST is a framework developed to account for text structure above the clause level; it does so by positing hierarchical relations between spans of text. It is used by linguists not only as a tool for analysing the structure of natural language text, but also as a planning aid in text generation—in particular, to help the computer decide on means to linguistically realise these intratextual relations. (Mann & Thompson, 1987: p.57).

Table Propositional Relation by Mann and Thompson (1988: p.251-277)

Relation Name	Nucleus	Satellite
Antithesis	ideas favored by the author	ideas disfavored by the author
Background	text whose understanding is being facilitated	text for facilitating understanding
Circumstance	text expressing the events or ideas occurring in the interpretive context	an interpretive context of situation or time
Concession	situation affirmed by author	situation which is apparently inconsistent but also affirmed by author
Condition	action or situation whose occurrence results from the occurrence of the conditioning situation	conditioning situation
Elaboration	basic information	additional information
Enablement	an action	information intended to aid the reader in performing an action
Evaluation	a situation	an evaluative comment about the situation
Evidence	a claim	information intended to increase the reader's belief in the claim
Interpretation	a situation	an interpretation of the situation
Justify	Text	information supporting the writer's right to express the text
Motivation	an action	information intended to increase the reader's desire to perform the action
Non-volitional Cause	a situation	another situation which causes that one, but not by anyone's deliberate action
Non-volitional Result	a situation	another situation which is caused by that one, but not by anyone's deliberate action
Otherwise (anti conditional)	action or situation whose occurrence results from the lack of occurrence of the conditioning situation	conditioning situation
Purpose	an intended situation	the intent behind the situation

Restatement	a situation	a reexpression of the situation
Solution hood	a situation or method supporting full or partial satisfaction of the need	a question, request, problem, or other expressed need
Summary	Text	a short summary of that text
Volitional Cause	a situation	another situation which causes that one, by someone's deliberate action
Volitional Result	a situation	another situation which is caused by that one, by someone's deliberate action

From the theory of Mann and Thompson above, Alexander adapted that theory to make RST more simple and easy to understand reader when analyzing some prose or story. Alexander (2004: p.16) used a simplification of RST diagrams for the purposes of detailed analyses of the rhetorical move structure of certain texts. For the above reasons above, particularly the unwieldy length of an RST tree diagram of a relatively long stretch of text, rhetorical moves were described in a table with one column showing the move content and the other showing the move structure of the text, with indentations indicating the subordination of various moves to one another. I add in this article the typographical assistance of showing moves either with a large initial capital letter (for main moves, or *nuclei* in RST terminology, eg TASK) or with no large initial capital and leading full stops indicating the level of subordination (for subordinate moves, eg. QUESTION).

1.7 Case Study

According to Depdikbud (1997) (p. 2) said that “case study is a studying or analyzing which use some techniques, materials and tools to examine characteristic of some kind of problems or deviation in the habit of individual or group”.

While Wibowo (1984) (p. 79) describes that “ case study is a technique to study condition and development people deeply to reach adaptation more better”.

Based on both argumentations, the writer can conclude that case study is a technique of studying people to improve their condition and improve adaptation to the environment.

1.8 Folktale

Folklore as part derived from generation to generation and deployed on fellow members of the community, are anonymous. It is unknown who created it. Overall the folklore is defined as oral stories that have long life in the tradition of a society. In other words the oral story is folklore that evolved on a generation in a society (Yus Rusyana, 1981: p.17).

Furthermore based on James Danandjaja (1984: p.4) Folklore is a work of literature that was born and developed in the traditional society and disseminated in the form of relatively fixed, or in raw form is deployed between specific collective in a long time.

From that explanations it can be concluded the definition of folklore as a whole was part of a collective culture, which spread orally, between the collective what, traditionally in a different version, either in the form of oral or examples that are accompanied by a gesture or auxiliaries reminder (mnemonic device) (James Danandjaja, 1984: p.2)

There are plenty of local stories that occurred a very long time ago in the entire provinces of Indonesia, especially Palembang, South Sumatera. Palembang has many folktales but, only three folktales of Palembang will be put in this final report. The stories are Si Pahit Lidah and Si Mata Empat, Kulup The Rebellious Children, and Teluk Gelam.

1.9 Folktale Function

Folktale has a function as a tool of social control or as a supervision. According to Bascom cited in Muhammad Sikki (1986: p.13) the function and objectives of the detail that can be explained as follows:

1. To educate or in time can build children's conscience mind that indicate heroism and honesty against the crime.

2. To criticize or something the state of being is cruel. The cruelty of the tyranny, the feodum (landlords), capitalist or State guards which are delivered in a seloka forms. It's known Kings or rulers of that time considered as a representative of god or a god. In the old time, folktale is use as a tool for criticize about something.
3. To tell you about the origin of a place name, the land a mountain, village, etc.