

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter, the writer discuss about travel definition, kinds of travel, travel writings, the functions of travel writings, aspects of travel writings, and the characteristics of travel writings.

#### **2.1 Travel**

According to Tathagati (2013, p.2), a travel is defined as a trip that is conducted for reasons of recreation, entertainment, or business. Moreover, travel is sightseeing which aims to relax and give satisfaction to the trip participants Nuriata (1992, p.12)). According to Law No. 9, 1990, travelling is a trip or activity voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy an object or a tourism attraction.

The writer can conclude that travel is a journey for some reasons in order to get satisfaction voluntarily and temporarily.

#### **2.2 Kinds of Travel**

According to Tathagati (2013, p.2) there are several travel styles including backpacking, megaloping, flashpacking, and gap-packing.

a) **Backpacking**

Backpacking is derived from the word "backpack". The term is intended for tourists who travel by walking and carrying their belongings with a large backpack. They usually sleep in low cost accommodations. It aims to save expenses, especially transportation and accommodation costs.

b) **Megaloping**

Megaloping is a term for travelers who use public transportation, such as bus or train.

c) **Flashpacking**

Flashpacking is for the travelers who are willing to pay more to get a sense of comfort during the trip. One of the characteristics of flashpacker is

carrying the gadget to capture the moments, such as mobile phones, digital cameras, tablet PCs, and laptops.

d) Gap-Packing

Gap-Packing is a kind of trips in which the travelers travel to several countries within a very short period of time, for example, when a gap year (the holiday season) of the current high school graduation before entering the University.

Meanwhile, according to Setiadi (2016), there are four kinds of travel; one way trip, return trip, circle trip, and open jaw trip.

a) One Way Trip

One way trip is a traveling from one place to another, without a stop by or stopover in a city or a few cities.

b) Return Trip

Return trip is a traveling from one city to another and back to the departure city, with the stipulation that fee is equal to the time when tourist going back.

c) Circle Trip

Circle trip or travel around is traveling from one place to another and back into place through various places in sequence and likened to a circle.

d) Open Jaw Trip

Open Jaw Trip is a journey from one place to another and return to the place of origin from different places with different transportation.

The writer conclude that there are several kinds of travel such as geographical location, the cost, purpose of the trip, its object, and the way of the trip.

## **2.3 Travel Writing**

Some people will look for the information first before deciding to go to tourism destination. The information include the way to get there, the accomodation, what to see, what to do, what to buy, and etc. Those information can be gotten by watching television program about travelling, asking other tourists' experiences, and reading travel writings. Moreover, travel writings not only can be found on the internet, but also available in a book, like travel guide books or the other travel writing books.

According to Nurdiyansyah (2014), a travel writing is the whole information as a reference in trade business and economic-politic on colonialism era. In the modern era, travel writing become popular when there are references of travel writing that are written on websites, blog, or journal and also in a books. In addition, according to Tathagati (2013), a travel writing is a specific writing to a place or a region. There are writing genres of travel writing started from descriptive to narrative, literature to journalism, and fiction to non fiction.

The writer concludes that travel writing is kind of writing which describes about places specifically to help promoting a tourism destination and creating a positive image to the reader.

### **2.3.1 The Functions of Travel Writing**

Travel writings are made to provide information about tourism objects, tips, and suggestions related to travellers' needs. The readers get the knowledge about tourism objects which are recommended to be visited (Tathagati, 2013, p.7).

According to Ariestanty (2011 cited in Dita 2013), the function of travel writings is as a medium to perpetuate memories during the trips. Travel writings also help the government promote tourism objects that are never known by tourists before, increase writing skills, ease tourists to search information about tourism attraction and know the strengths and weaknesses in tourism destinations.

From the explanations above, the writer concludes that the functions of travel writings are to provide information about tourism destination including tips and suggestions and to perpetuate memories of tourists.

### **2.3.2 Kinds of Travel Writing**

According to Tathagati, (2013) there are four kinds of travel writing; travel feature, guide book, travel journal (travelogue/travelogs), and travel literature.

- a) Travel feature is the simplest kind of travel writing. The discussion in this writing focuses on topics or specific location which was written according to first person perspective or the writers.
- b) Guide book is a book that provides the information about object destinations specifically (including the locations, the addresses, phone numbers, prices, accomodation details, restaurants, and etc).
- c) Travel journal is a daily note created by the traveller along the trip. Generally in the form of sequence notes that describes the author's experience during the trip. The development of technology, the current travel journal often published in the form of travel blogs (travelogs).
- d) Travel literature is the kind of travel writing including novels, dramas, and short stories (fictions and non fictions).

Meanwhile, according to Yudasgoro (2012) there are four kinds of travel writings.

- a) Literary journalism - a style of writing that is written using the style of literary language.
- b) Narrative journalism - style of writing follow the plot.
- c) Feature writing - style of writing focuses on a particular event or topic.
- d) Interview – travel writing is written based on the tourists' experiences.

### 2.3.3 Aspects of Travel Writing

Tathagati (2013, p.15) states that, these are the aspects that you can add in a travel writing. They are destination, special interest, round-up, news peg, travel advice (service article), and historical events.

a) Destination

Destination is the most popular topic in travel writings. It is typically characterized by introductory section that describes when, where, and why writers are there. It is usually written in narrative style.

b) Special Interest

Travel writers can add particular activities on a trip or a location in the travel writing, such as their interest on food, shopping, sports, arts, transportation, and antiques.

c) Round Up

Round up is written briefly yet have complete information. Generally, any information of a tourism destination discussed in 1-2 paragraphs. It discuss about tourism objects, which have same typical with other tourism objects.

d) News Peg

Travel writers can also review about news peg or review the latest news (a trending topic lately) in their travel writing. The news are including politics, economics, archaeological discoveries, sports, and so on. The example is about Sea Games XXVI in 2011 in Palembang.

e) Travel Advice or Service Article

Generally discusses tips or advice for travelers. In travel writings, the author usually gives way to avoid problems and help to resolve problems during the trip.

### 2.3.4 The Characteristics of Travel Writing

According to Tathagati (2013, p.141-143) travel writing has characteristics. The characteristics are as follows;

a) Sensitivity to politic and culture

Select the relevant topics to the customs and culture in the city or country that you wish for your writing.

b) A global writing style

Use standard grammar. Avoid using slang, jargon, jokes, sarcasm and metaphor. Do not use abbreviations in Latin, and avoid the negative and ambiguous sentences. In writing a travel article, make sure that the writer structured the contents, started from the opening (lead), the body, and the ending. There are seven kinds of opening (lead), they are: narrative lead, descriptive lead, summary lead, statement lead, dialog lead, quotation lead, and comparative lead.

c) The differences between vocabularies and spellings

Use a consistent style of language, for example, in the English language there are two styles of language that is British English and American English. Determine if spelling and vocabulary used is consistent with the style of the selected language. For example, program vs. program, center vs. center, coulour vs. color, and etc.

d) Political correctness

It is important for a travel writer to be aware of the language used. Avoid terms of humiliation, rejection, abuse and racist.

e) Photos

If you want to attract the reader to see the travel writing that you fit on your blog or web page that you manage, pay attention to the photos you post.

Meanwhile, Yudasmoro (2012, p.128-148) states that the characteristics of travel writings are;

a) Title of a travel writing

A travel writing definitely has a title. The title could be determined just before or after the writing is completed. Determining the title must be in accordance to the contents of travel writing. If the title goes wrong, then the reader will not be interested in reading it.

b) Opening of travel writing (Lead)

After a title that attracted the attention of the reader, the reader would want to know about the contents of travel writing. The lead (the opening) is needed to direct the reader to read the travel writing.

c) Grammar

Language style can be anything, but the basics of writing should be obeyed.

d) Notice the parallelism in each paragraph

Write the story sequentially and regularly, related to the idea. Tell the important things.

e) Jokes (funny story)

Insertion of humor in travel writing is something interesting, for example culture shock that occurs, the incidence of miscommunication, or a mess because of jetlag.

f) Ending

Literally, there are several kinds of endings used in travel writings:

- Summary

Summary is an ending to review the content of all the articles written.

- Question ending

Question ending is often used at the end of the article, for example, "What about you? Dare to try?"

- Unfinished Ending

There is no conclusion or persuasion in this kind of ending. This ending only convey illustration of a destination.

- Call back ending

Call back ending is an ending which review the lead of travel writing.

g) Add the guides

- How to get there (transportation)

It is about the information of public transportation to get there or the way how to get there, for example:

we made our way to there using a train from Palembang, to Lampung station, it took our time about twelve hours to get there, but we never get bored, in fact it was so much fun.

- Where to stay (accomodation)

This part explain about kinds of accomodations where the travellers stay, for example:

we drop in one of restaurant in Jogja first, after that we go to our inn. Our inn located near Malioboro.

- Where to eat (culinary)

It is about recomendation of travel writers' culinary places to readers. This kind of travel guides not only explain about the restaurant but also the menu.

- When to go (the time)

This travel guide usually post in the article which related to time. For example, surving article (this article explained about the right time to go surving), diving article, and etc.



- What to do (the attraction)

This part give information to reader about what kinds of activity the reader can do, for example: shopping, fishing, diving, and etc.

Another example:

On the next day, after breakfast my friends and I go to Borobudur temple. There, we go around for sight seeing, take a picture and shopping, too.

- Important notes

Every tourism destinations have different atmosphere and condition, so it has important notes to explain that situation , for example:

“Please dress appropriately.....”

“If you shake your head here it means YES, then you nod your head means NOT.”