

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Tourism

According to Law no 10 of 2009 on Tourism, Tourism is "Various kinds of tourism activities and supported facilities and services provided by local communities, fellow tourists, government, local government and Businessman ". Tourism is a temporary travel activity from the original residence to the destination for the reason not to settle or earn a living but only to satisfy curiosity, to spend leisure or holiday and other purposes. Koen Meyers (2009). Richardson and fluker (2004) Tourism is an activity or persons who travel and live outside their environment for no more than a year in a row for leisure, business and other purposes.

Viewed from the side institutions, tourism is an institution established in an effort to rekreatif human needs. As an institution, tourism can be seen from the side of management, that is how it goes, starting of planned, managed, to be marketed in the buyer tourists. (Wardiyanta, 2006: 49). Tourism can be defined as a whole network and symptoms related to residence of foreigners in a Place, provided that they do not live there to do anything important jobs that provide permanent benefits or temporary. (Soekadijo, 2000: 12).

Based on the explanation above the writer can conclude that tourism is an activity that done by people for specific purpose like business or leisure activity and go from their local city to another city for a few days.

2.2 Kinds of tourism

There are many kinds of tourism that could be chosen by tourists. They can select and search before enjoying their tourism activities. They also can more selective to choose kind of tourism which they want. Based on Spillane (1987) mentions the type of tourism can be determined by the destination in the tour. The types of tourism, among others.

a Tourism for enjoy the trip (Pleasure Tourism)

Pleasure tourism is the type of tourism that is done by people who leave their homes for a vacation to enjoy some new fresh air, to satisfy curiosity, to refresh their rain, to see something new, to enjoy the beautiful of nature, to find out the story of the local people, to get peace in the village.

b Tourism for recreation (Tourism Recreation)

Tourism recreation is travel which is undertaken by people who use their holiday to rest, recover the freshness of body and soul, who want to refresh tiredness.

c Tourism for cultural tourism (Cultural Tourism)

The type of this tourism is characterized by a motivation, such as the desire to study in the centers of teaching and research, to learn the customs and way of life of the people of other countries, to visit historical monuments or relics of past civilizations.

d Tourism for sport (Sport Tourism)

Actually, sport tourism is focused on sport event. Everything that related with sport and contained tour is called sport tour or sport tourism. There are two types of sport tourism, those are divided into:

1 Big Sport Events

Big sports events such as the Olympics, the ski world championships, World Cup and others who draw attention not only to the athletes, but also the spectators and fans.

2 Sporting Tourism of the Practitioners

Sport tourism of the practicioners is kind of sports tourism for them who want to practice lonely, such as climbing mountain, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and others.

e Tourism for trading business (Business Tourism)

According to the theorists, this is a business trip form a travel professional or travel because they had something to do with the job or position that does not give the culprit a good choice selection of destinations and travel time.

f Tourism for convention (Convention Tourism)

Tourism convention or meeting is a meeting attended by hundreds or

even thousands of participants who usually stay a few days in the city or the host country.

2.3 Tourism Attraction

Tourism attraction is something that has some qualities that can bring behavior that causes adient behavior based on j.p Chaplin (2008). Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 Year 2009, Tourism Attractions is described as everything that has uniqueness, convenience, and value in the form of diversity of natural wealth, culture, and man-made products that become the target or tourist visit.

2.3.1 The attraction or tourist attraction according to Yoeti (2002: 5) is anything that can attract tourists to visit in a tourist destination, such as:

- a) Natural Attraction : Lanscape, seascape, beaches, climate and other geographical features of the destinations.
- b) Culture Attraction : history and folklore, religion, art, special events and festivals
- c) Social Attraction : the way of life, the resident populations, lamguages, opportunities, for social encounters
- d) Built Attraction : building, historic, and modern architecture, monument, parks, gardens, marina etc.

2.4 Heritage of Tourism

According to the Aridkunto (2001;19) Heritage is currently living humans and what was passed on to future generations. According to Echols and Shadily (2002.183). The role of heritage as a carrier of histoical Value from the past means that it is seen as part of the cultural tradition of society. The National trust for Historic Preservation in the United States in Lussetyowati (2015) defines heritage tourism as “travelling to experience places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people f the past”, while according to Georgia Department of Natural Resources defined that heritage tourism is a personal encounter with traditions, history, and culture. Those researchers all

agree that heritage tourism has concept of history. Based on the opinion of those researchers, the logical conclusion would be that heritage tourism is the places that have history.

2.5 Synopsis Story of Five Days Five Wars History

According to Ridwan Retrieved December 29, 2014, From Wartasejarah.blogspot.co.id Website, <http://wartasejarah.blogspot.co.id/2014/12/per-tempuran-lima-hari-lima-malam-di.html>. Dutch launched its aggression before the first date of July 21, 1947, in Palembang first happened a great battle known as the Battle of Five Days Five Nights 1st through January 5, 1947. This battle is a battle of three dimensions for the first time we have experienced. The war involves the power of the land, sea, and air. Judging from the economic aspect, if Palembang fully mastered it means also to master the refineries in Plaju and Gerong River. In addition, it can also dominate the trade of rubber and other cash crops for export, especially Palembang which is dominated by water so it is good for trade. even by the Dutch themselves before World War II, once promoted as "Venetie van het oosten verre" or "Venice of the Far East".

2.6 Comic

According to Scout McCloud (in Waluyanto, 2005: P.51) comics have meaning pictures and other symbols “terjukstaposisi” (adjacent, contiguous) in a certain order, to deliver information and achieve aesthetic responses from readers. Hamalik (1986) in Arsyad Azhar (2011: 15-16) says argues that the use of instructional media in teaching and learning can generate new passions and interests, raise motivation and stimulation of learning activities, and even bring psychological effects on students. Based on the expert opinion, there is a way to increase the passion in reading is by liking one of the learning media one of them by reading comic

According to Waluyanto (2005: P.51) comics as a medium of learning is a tool that serves to convey a message of learning. In the context of this study refers to a process of communication between learners (students) and learning resources

(in this case learning comics). Communication will run with the maximum learning if learning message is delivered in a clear, coherent, and attractive. Furthermore McCloud (1993) defines too comics as follows, "comics are drawings and other symbols that “terjukstaposisi” (side by side) in a specific order, aims to provide information and or achieve aesthetic responses from readers.”.

Based on the expert explanation above the writers can conclude that there is the way to increase the passion of reading is by liking one of the learning media for reading, one of them by reading comic. Comic can be used as one tool of learning because in addition to convey the information and meaning contained in the story.

2.7 The Benefits Of Reading Comic

As one of the visual media, comic media certainly has its own advantages if it is used in teaching and learning activities. The advantages of comic media in teaching and learning activities is stated by Trimo (1992: 22) :

1. Comics can motivate students during the learning process;
 - This is one example of a great way to motivate learning because this is of interest to children and adolescents and the image as a media deliver y.
2. Comic consists of images which is a medium that can improve the quality of learning; comic is permanent;
 - pictures as a medium to deliver because the image is easy to understand for any circles of age children to adults,
3. Comics can generate interest in reading and directs students to the discipline of reading, especially those who do not like to read;
 - Image as a learning medium which is nice because the image can convey the meaning of the story, be it picture was describing sad, happy, excited, and others who portray the atmosphere of the story.
4. Comic is part of popular culture (Gene Yang in Wuriyanto, 2009).
 - comic is one part of the culture, comics for the first time in Japan, until now comics still enjoy many circles.

