

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains about crochet souvenir, traditional food and tutorial video.

2.1 Souvenir

According to Bagyono (2005, p.19), souvenir is the thing that can remind the visitor about the place that they visited. Others, Prakosa and Cheon (2013) explains more that souvenir as the thing which has the function to remind about some experiences and it is produced as commercial and rarely connected as universal to tourists.

Further, A souvenir is valued not for the item itself but for the memories associated with it. Souvenirs remind people of the places they've been and the wonderful experiences they have had, (Wonderpolis.org, 2014).

Those scholars agrees that souvenir is the thing that can remind the visitors about the place that they visited, but Pendit adds more that souvenir is also produced as a commercial thing.

2.2 Crochet

There are some definition of crochet that said by the experts. According to Solovay (2016), Crochet is a needlework technique performed using a crochet hook plus fiber or other similar material. Different from Bradley (2006) adds that Crochet is an extremely and popular technique, and as with knitting that can be combined to create fantastic garments and accessories. The explanations from Bradley is more widely than Solovay, because Bradley states that crochet is also as same as knitting but there is also the similarity that crochet is to create fantastic garments. And both of those scholars states that most typically, this material

is yarn or crochet thread, but it might also be fabric, wire, twine, or other innovative material.

Haws and Proctor (2012, p.3) state that proper tools are necessary in crocheting. The tools are:

1. Crochet tools, a crochet hook is the first tool required then the pattern tells the size of hooks to use.
2. Measuring tools, for measuring crocheter will need a ruler (either 6-12 inch), a measuring tape, or a metal-measuring gauge.
3. Scissors, a small pair of scissors or shears handy for cutting yarn, trimming, pompoms, etc and keep the scissors in safety case.
4. Tapestry needle, a blunt-pointed tapestry needle is used for sewing seams. A straight, steel needle is best and some tapestry needles have a “hump” around the eye. Which is not good for joining seams in crocheting as the hump catches on stitches and makes it hard to pull the yarn through.

Each crochet project is comprised of crochet stitches, (Soltys, 2013, p. 3). The basic crochet stitches are as follows:

1. The chain stitch is a series of chain stitches or foundation chain, which normally begin with a loop secured.
2. The slip stitch is used to join the ends of foundation chain into a ring or circle for crocheting in the round.
3. The single crochet stitch is the most basic fabric-building stitch. It makes a tight fabric with very little stretch or give.
4. The double crochet stitch is taller than single crochet, and makes a softer, more flexible fabric.
5. The half double crochet stitch is taller than single crochet, but shorter than double crochet, this stitch is also half way in between the two when it comes to firmness and flexibility.
6. The triple (or treble) crochet stitch is the tallest of the basic crochet stitches, triple (also known as treble) crochet makes a very flexible fabric with gaps

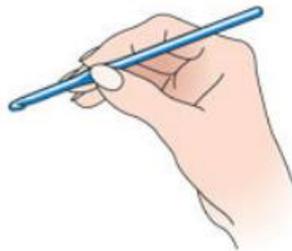
between the stitch. In the United States, triple and treble are interchangeable terms. In Great Britain, Australia, and other Commonwealth countries, the term “treble crochet” is the term used for what people call “double crochet” in the US.

According to Gillbank (2006) there are some steps in crocheting, they are:

- a. Holding the yarn and hook.

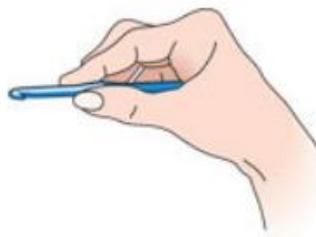
There are no hard and fast rules about the best way to hold the hook and yarn. Choose whichever way crocheter find the most comfortable.

- 1) Some people prefer the "pencil grip". The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a pencil.



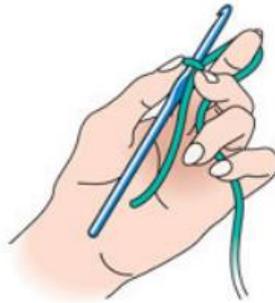
Picture 2.2.1

- 2) Some people prefer using the "knife grip". The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a dinner knife ready to cut.



Picture 2.2.2

This is the way for crocheting to hold the hook. The left hand holds THE crochet work and at the same time controls the tension of the yarn. The left-hand middle finger is used to manipulate the yarn, while the index finger and thumb hold on to the work.

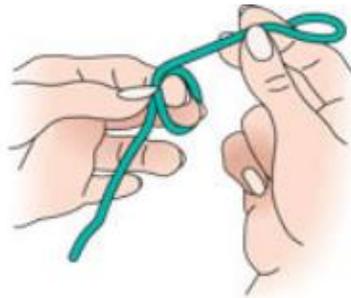


Picture 2.2.3

b. Making foundation chain

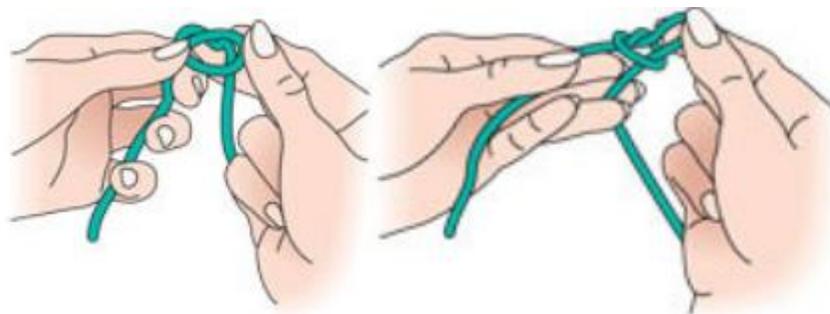
Almost all crochet begins with a base or foundation chain, which is a series of chain stitches beginning with a slip knot.

- 1) Make a circle with yarn or thread.



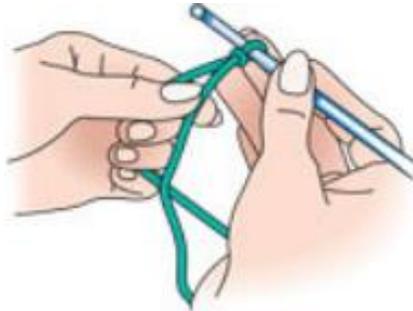
Picture 2.2.4

- 2) Pull a loop through the circle.



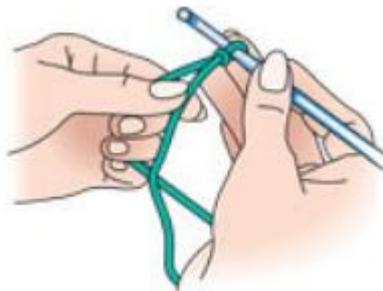
Picture 2.2.5

3) Insert the hook in the loop.



Picture 2.2.6

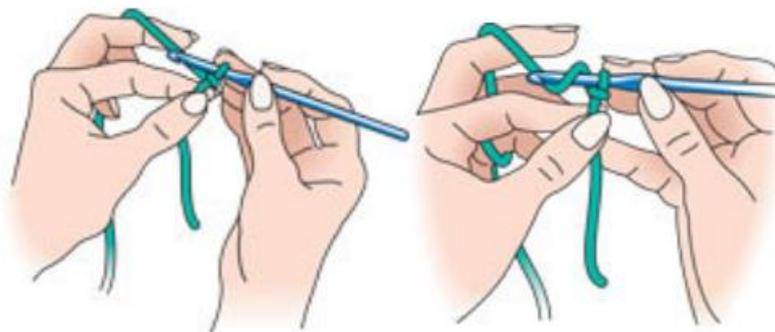
4) Pull gently and evenly to close the loop and slide the knot up to the hook



Picture 2.2.7

c. Yarn Over

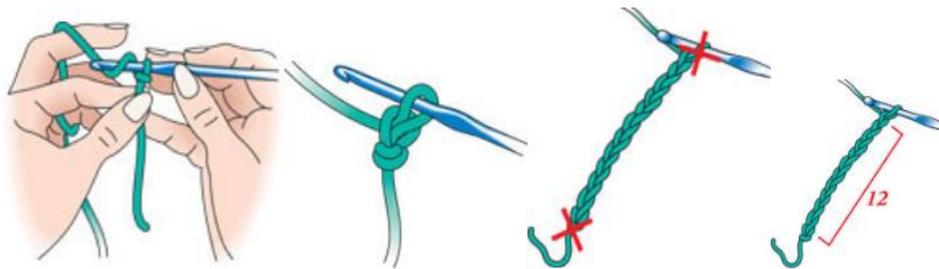
Wrap the yarn from back to front over the hook (or) hold the yarn still and manoeuvre the hook. This movement of the yarn over the hook is used over and over again in crochet and is usually called "yarn over", abbreviated as "yo".



Picture 2.2.8

d. Chain Stitch

The chain is used as a base to build stitches into in piece of crochet. Usually one stitch is worked into each of the chains although this can vary according to the pattern. Sometimes more than one stitch is worked into a chain or chain stitches are missed out. Chain stitches are also used to create height at the end of the row to make sure the crochet stays straight at the sides. Crochet can see this happen where crochet are told to chain 1 stitch then start crocheting into the stitch next to the new chain stitch. Yarn over and pull the yarn through the loop already on the hook to form a new loop. Be careful not to tighten the previous loop.



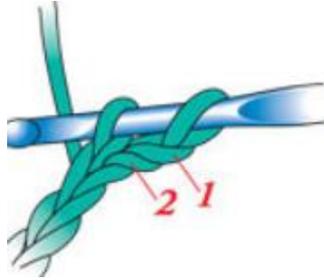
Picture 2.2.9

Repeat to form the number of chains specified in the instructions. Do not count the slip knot as a stitch.

e. The Double or Single Crochet Stitch

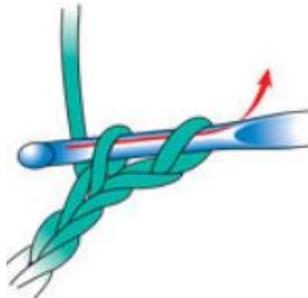
This stitch is the simplest crochet stitch. Confusingly it is called Double crochet in Europe and Single crochet in America. They are the same thing though so make sure when crochet are reading a pattern crochet know where it has come from.

- 1) Insert the hook into the work (second chain from hook on the starting chain),
* yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.



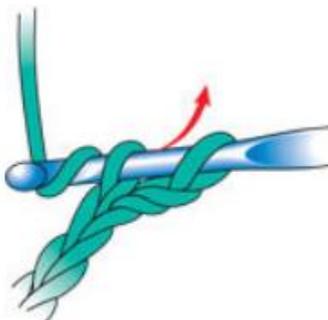
Picture 2.2.10

- 2) Yarn over again and pull the yarn through both loops on the hook.



Picture 2.2.11

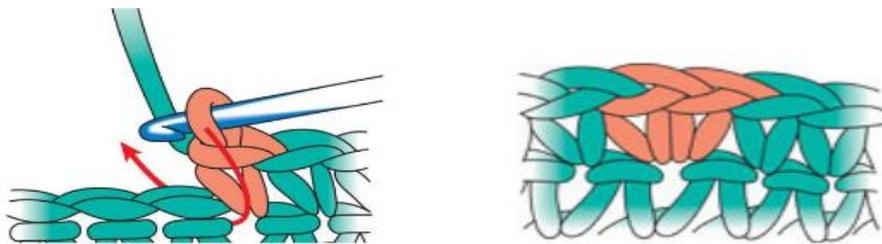
- 3) One dc made. Insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.



Picture 2.2.12

a. Crochet Increases

To increase the width of a basic crochet fabric, 2 or more stitches have to be worked into 1 stitch at the point specified in the project instructions. Make one double crochet stitch as normal. Then work a second double crochet stitch into the same place – this means where crochet had one stitch on the first row, now crochet have two.

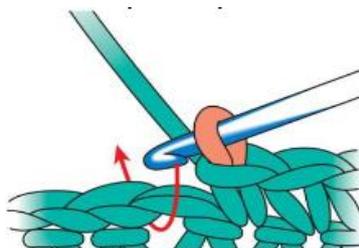


Picture 2.2.13

b. Crochet Decreases

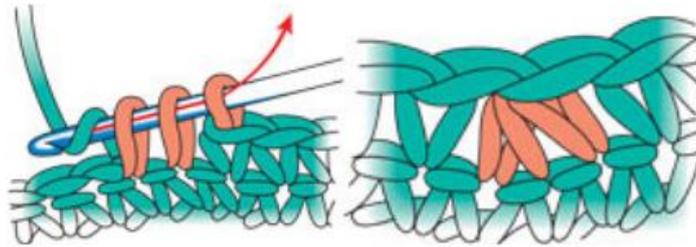
To decrease the width of a basic fabric, 2 or more stitches have to be worked together, by leaving the last loop of each stitch on the hook then working them off together. Double crochet stitches can be decreased in this way, called dc2tog.

- 1) To decrease in double crochet, draw up a loop in each of the next 2 stitches,



Picture 2.2.14

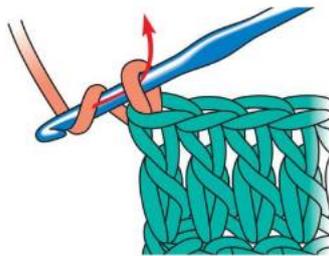
- 2) Yarn over and pull yarn through all three loops on the hook.



Picture 2.2.15

- c. Fasten off

To fasten off the yarn permanently, cut the yarn leaving an 8" end (longer if crochet need to sew pieces together). Pull the end of the yarn through the loop on the hook and pull gently to tighten.



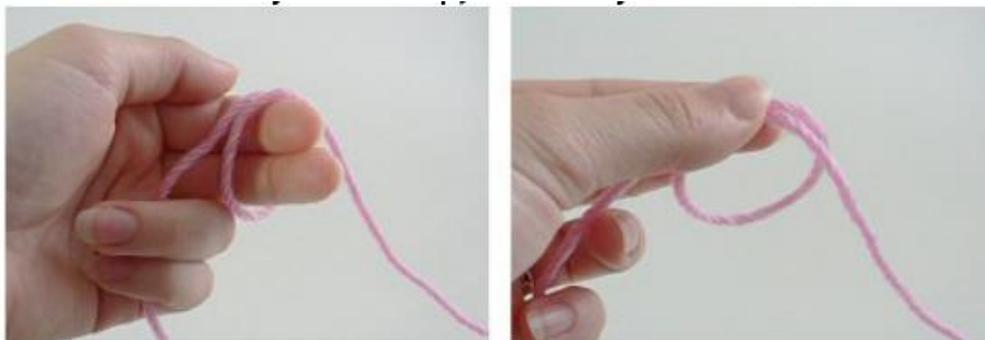
Picture 2.2.16

- d. Crocheting in circles – the magic ring technique

In order to crochet a sphere, crochet need to crochet in a circle instead of in a straight line. The easiest way to do this is to use something called a “magic ring” which enables crochet to make stitches in a circle and then pull the ring like a drawstring to bring those stitches around and close the hole in the middle.

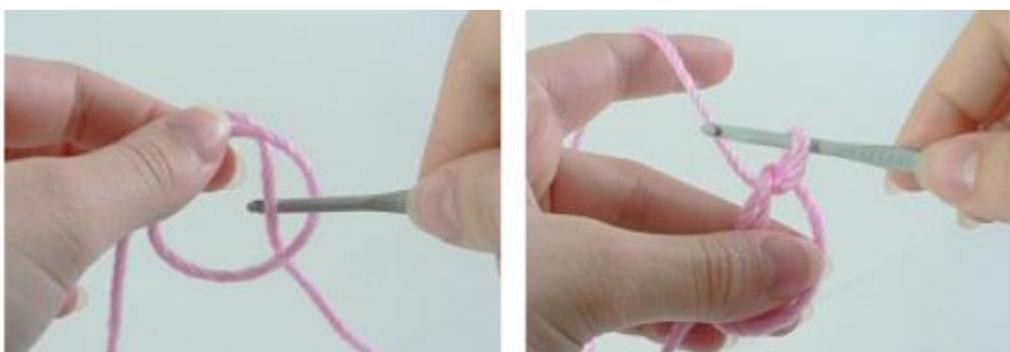
- 1) Make a loop a few inches from the end of the yarn.

Grasp the join of the loop (where the 2 strands of yarn overlap) between your left thumb and forefinger:



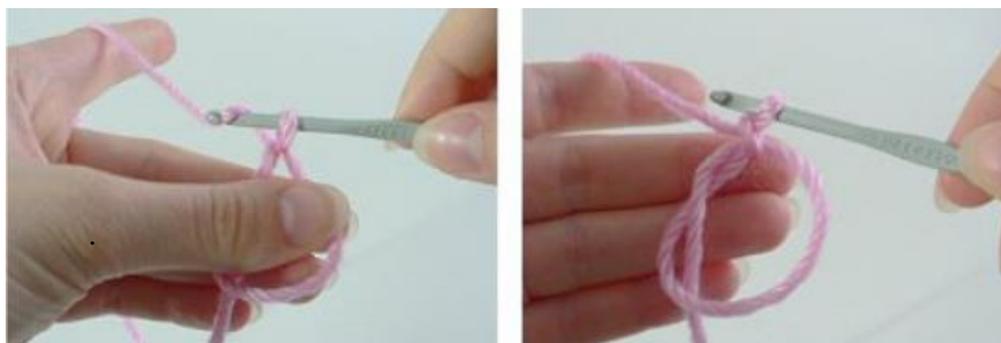
Picture 2.2.17

2) Insert hook into the loop from front to back. Draw up a loop:



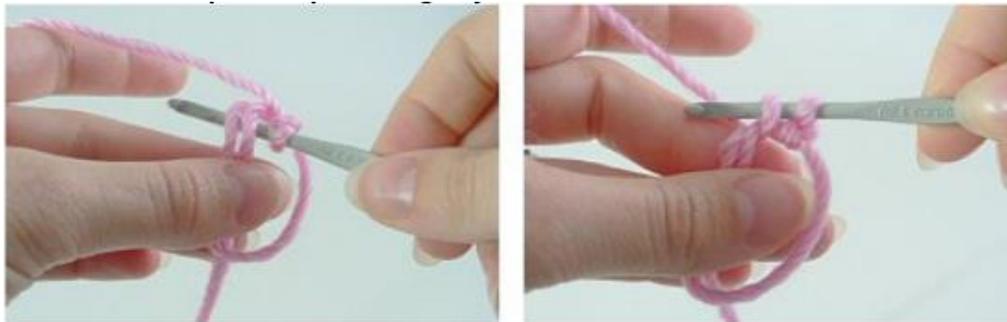
Picture 2.2.18

3) Chain 1 stitch. Note: this does NOT count as a stitch:



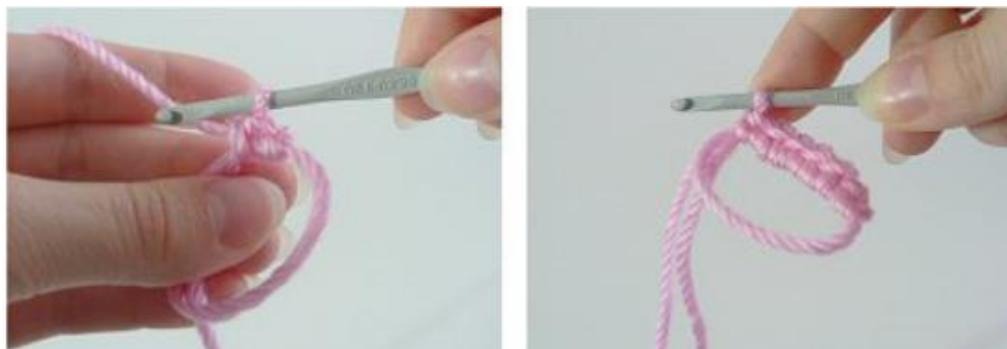
Picture 2.2.19

- 4) Insert hook into the loop, so crochet are crocheting over the loop and the yarn tail. Draw up a loop to begin crochet first double crochet stitch:



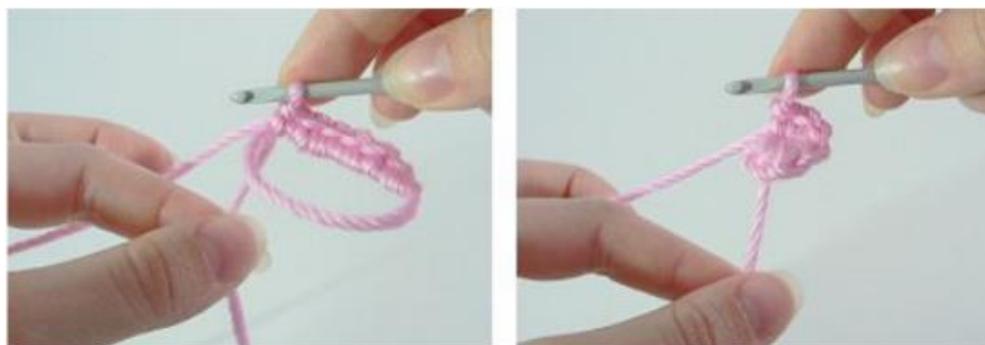
Picture 2.2.20

- 5) Complete the double crochet stitch. Continue to crochet over the loop and the yarn tail until crochet have the required number of dc or sc for the first round (6 dc or sc shown here):



Picture 2.2.21

- 6) Grab the yarn tail and pull to draw the center of the ring tightly closed:



Picture 2.2.22

- 7) Begin the second round by crocheting into the first stitch of the first round (below, left). At the end of round 2 the work will look like this (below, right):



Picture 2.2.23

There are other ways to crochet in circles such as making a chain of stitches in a straight line and then joining them together but this magic ring method is by far the easiest and doesn't leave gaps in the ball.

The listed below are standard abbreviations that may appears in crocheting, (Bradley, 2006, p. 16) :

Beg: begin(ning)

Ch: chain

Sc: single crochet

Dc: double crochet

Hdc: half double crochet

Tr: treble crochet

St: stitch

Sl: slip

Sk: slip

Yo: yarn over

In: increase

Rep: repeat

Rnd(s): round(s)

Lp: loop

Rs: right side

Ws: wrong side

Tog: together

*, **, + or ++ : repeat whatever follows

[: work instructions in brackets the number of times indicated.

2.3 Traditional Food

According to Katie (2016), traditional food are food that were consumed through out history before the modernization and industrialization of the food supply.

Further, Foster (n.d) adds that traditional food are food in their original form, as they were created, not modernize, not processed, and not package, food that have a long history of supporting good health, food that are whole nutrients-dense, food that are simple and basic; meat and poultry eggs, whole grains, fish, beans and legumes, vegetables, fruit, nuts and seeds, dairy, fats.

2.3.1 Kinds of Traditional food of Palembang

2.3.1.1 Pempek

Palembang special food that has been famous throughout Indonesia, (Atiq, 2010). By using The main basic ingredients of fish and sago, Palembang society had succeeded in developing materials base into a variety of types Pempek by varying field or other additives such egg, fish, or know the basic ingredients. Variety types of Pempek located in Palembang, among others Pempek Adaan, Pempek Lenjer, Pempek Kulit,

Pempek Pistel, Pempek Telok and many others. As a complement to eat Pempek, Palembang society used to add sauce made from boiled sugar, chili, and dried shrimp by local people that is called the kind of sauces as “cuko”,



Picture 2.3.1.1 Retrieved from <http://www.wacana.co/2016/08/pempek-palembang/>

2.3.1.2 Lumpang Cake

Lumpang Cake is one of traditional food from Palembang. This cake usually serves with desiccated coconut that adds with salt and then it is steamed. The name is taken by the form of Lumpang in Bahasa Indonesia and it is called Lumpang because in the middle form of this cake is like Lumpang or there is such a small hole.. The texture is tender and soft and the taste is sweet. People usually serves Lumpang with coffee in the morning, (Rahmawati, 2016).



Picture 2.3.1.2 Retrieved from <http://mangcook.com/resep-membuat-kue-lumpang-pandan-hijau-enak/>

2.3.1.3 Sekayo

Sekayo or Srikaya in Bahasa Indonesia is molded with the same mold like Lumpang. The difference is that the color of this cake is not as green

as Lumpang. The texture also is not sticking as Lumpang. And also Sekayo is made laminated with sticky rice, (Suryani, 2015).



Picture 2.3.1.3 Retrieved from <http://food.detik.com/read/2015/05/28/155400/2927753/297/yuk-bikin-kue-sekayo-khas-palembang-dengan-pelengkap-ketan>

2.4 Tutorial Video

2.4.1 Tutorial

Tutorial shows to do something, more like a set of instructions demonstrating. Tutorial is the way of people to show the instructions to do something by demonstrating them with their own way, (Shopie, 2016). And others Millan (2009) defines that tutorial is a book or computer program that gives instructions on how to do something.

Those scholars agrees that tutorial is the way people or things that gives the instructions on how to do something. While the second scholar adds that tutorial is from a book or computer program that show the instruction.

2.4.2 Video

Video refers to recording, manipulating and displaying moving images, especially in a format that can be presented on a screen, (Rouse, 2010). Similar to Nimah (2013) states that video is images in frame where frame by frame is mechanical projected through projector lens so that in the screen the images exist.

Further Arsyad (2011, p.49) in Siwi (2012) states that video is images in the projector that is displayed and showed to the people. Video definition can be just images in the projector that has the purposes to be displayed and showed to

the many viewers. While according to Cahyawening (2013) in Smaldino (2008, p.374), video is the storage of visuals and their display on television-type screen.

Video as combination of images that is written in sequence for specific time and speed that can get added the audio as accompanist from that images, (Sany, 2014). Video can be means as the combination of images that have written in some period of the time or just specific time and speed that can add the audio as its accompanist.

From those definitions of video base on some experts that video is combination between audio and visual that has specific time and speed to be displayed. Video also means the images that has been recording or displaying of the storage through the projector which is presented on the television-type screen to the viewers.

2.4.3 Characteristics of Tutorial Video

Further, there are some characteristics of tutorial video. According to Sophie (2016) states that characteristics of tutorial video are always a real live person on screen or behind the camera. It is less distilled, the details, the background, or unusual of presenter outfit can be quite distracting. A tutorial video is something that the topic might be set, but there is no pre-written, clearly organized script. It is improvised on the fly – especially the spoken elements. Which, in turn, leads to this tutorial videos that are not so much longer ten to fifteen minutes, it depends on the topic. Tutorial videos usually take place in the real world and show actual object and show how to do something. It is more like a set of instructions demonstrating how to use certain software, how to cook a certain dish, or how to assemble a certain item of furniture. And it does not have a story. It just presents everything objectively and factually and also mainly serves as a set of instructions.

2.4.4 Tips to Make A Tutorial Video

The few tips to help for making solid and valuable tutorial video, (Boyrie, 2013). Those are:

1. Get a microphone

A usb microphone is to make the sound of the video become clearer and the result of the sound is not muffled.

2. Write a plan

The goal of video is to help the audience. It will help the maker to remain focused and clear. Then, writing it down will help the maker of video to think about every possible details and tips that can add, making the screencast exhaustive and valuable.

3. Choose great examples

Next gathered good equipment, it is time to think about what the maker will be talking about. As an example, take a complicated and beautiful sample. The screencast will be easier to introduce if the result is beautiful and it will attract viewers and show the skills at the same time.

4. Rehearse before recording

This advice follows on from the previous one. To prevent any problem, rehearse the tutorial before actually recording it. The maker has got to be able to explain the audience every possible detail of the technique that are showing. So, study and take notes, it will prevent any mental block during the recording.

5. Announce objectives and show results

Whether the maker is creating a written or video-based tutorial, it is always a good idea to show the final result and explain the goals of tutorial straight in the introduction. This will help your audience understand what you are talking about, and keep them excited about the tutorial. It is nice to do the same as a conclusion, too.

6. Explain possible mistakes

Take the time to analyse the problems, and to explain how to overcome them. It is always a good idea to pre-empt some questions. Once again, it will make the

screencast more valuable, and you will establish your expertise in this specific domain.

7. Be yourself

The audience will not follow the video until the end if speaker talks with a monotonic voice. But they will remember the speaker more easily if you add a little personality to your video. Personality might come in the form of adding extra info your viewers are not expecting, creating unusual artwork for the screencasts, or just talking in a casual, natural way.

8. Post-production

To stand out from others screencasters, do not hesitate to add a jingle, subtitles for extra information, zoom, shortcuts. Anything that can make the viewing easier and enjoyable. Save the video in a good quality, too. Whether it will be sharing it on YouTube, Video or another platform, they all offer high-resolution viewing nowadays. It might as well take advantage of this and give the audience a good learning experience.

2.4.5 Benefits of Tutorial Video

According to Rizcy (2015), the benefits of tutorial video as follows:

- a. It can minimize the time and space
- b. It can picturize the things become realistic in short time
- c. The tutorial video can be replayed to make the explanation clearly
- d. The message of tutorial video can be easily delivered and remembered
- e. Developing the thought and argument of the learners
- f. It can develop the imagination
- g. Make the abstract thing become clear and real
- h. It will be able to attract the creativity of the learners and express their thoughts

The benefits of tutorial video can make people to get visibility and make some profit, (Michaela, 2015)

Based on stated above the writer concludes that the benefits of tutorial video can make learners easily to learn something and attract them to express their

creativity, beside that the makers of tutorial video also get the other advantages for themselves.