

## **CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Design**

Helfand (2014) mentions that graphic design as a complex combination of words and images, figures and graphics, photographs and illustrations that require the special thought of an individual who can combine these elements, so they can produce something special, very useful, surprising or subversive or something memorable. While, according to Sihombing (2009), graphic design is employs various elements such as markers, symbols, verbal descriptions visualized through typography and images either with photography techniques or illustrations. These elements are applied into functions, as visual devices and communication devices.

From the experts' opinion above, the writer concludes that graphic design is a form of painting (picture) applied that gives freedom to the designer to select, create, or adjust the way elements such as illustrations, photographs, text, and line one a surface in order to be produced and communicated as a message.

### **2.2 Children at the Early Adolescence.**

According to Curtis (2005) states that children at the early adolescence is a child in complex multi-system transitional process involving progression from the immaturity and social dependency of childhood into adult life with the goal and expectation of fulfilled developmental potential, personal agency, and social accountability. Curtis (2005) says that children at the early adolescence is the synthesis of profound corporal development with the evolution of a matured existential essence and integration of the nascent self within family, community, and culture. In conclusion, children at the early adolescence is a child who is in the process of development from immaturity into adult life in society.

### **2.3 Characteristics Children at the Early Adolescence**

Early adolescence is an important period of life span, a transitional period, period of change, the age of trouble, the period in which individuals seek self-identity, and a process towards the maturity. At this age, Teenager spends a lot time with friends, besides that, they start receiving a lot information from the media. There are various studies

about the nature of early adolescence. According to Djang (2011) states that the characteristics of children at the early adolescence are a) the increasing influence of peers b) more mature social behavior patterns c) the creation of new social groups d) the appearance of new values in choosing friends and leaders and value in social acceptance.

Another opinion about the characteristics of early adolescence raised by Djang (2011) says that the characteristics of children at the early adolescence are physical growth fast, high self-awareness, and always interested in trying something new.

#### **2.4 Folktale**

According to Kanzunuddin (2015) folktale is the expression of the culture of a society through speech language directly related to various aspects of culture and social values of the community composition. Meanwhile, according to Danandjaya (2007), folktale is the part of collective culture that spread and inherited hereditary among any sort of collective, traditionally in a different version, either in the form of oral or example that accompanied the motion and gesture or memories device. Folktale is an oral tradition inherited hereditary in public life, such as the folktale of Si Kancil, Si Kabayan, Bawang Merah Bawang Putih, etc. Folktale is usually shaped speech that serves as the media disclosure of the behaviour of life values in the life of the community.

#### **2.5 Moral Values**

Rosyadi (2014, p:123) moral value is value that must be separated with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other values. For example, honesty is example of moral values, this value has no meaning if it does not be applied with other values. Economic values is relation of human and thing. Thing is needed because its usefulness. In conclusion, moral value is value that must be applied to other values, so that it will be useful.

#### **2.6 Picture Book**

According to Putra (2010) cited in Astuti (2012 : p.20) picture books is an art that uses unmoving pictures are arranged such that form the fabric of the story. Usually the picture books printed on paper and include the text. Picture book is a unique media, combining text and images in the form of creative, media is able to attract people of all ages, because it has advantages and easy to understand. While according to Astuti (2012 : p.18) at first, the definition of the picture story book is any book in which there are pictures.

Furthermore, according to Astuti (2012 : p.18) states that picture story book contains many illustrations to vary degrees and to be enjoyed in the story.

## **2.7 Function of Illustrated of Story Book**

Illustrated story book is good as a learning media, especially for children because it has an interesting pictures to encourage students to be more active and fun in learning. According to Wigianto (2015) illustrated story book is something familiar in childhood. In addition, the book is a good media for children to learn in reading. Illustrated story book is a united story accompanied with drawing that serves as an ornamental and supporting media that can assist in understanding the content of the book. Through illustrated story book, the reader can easily receive information and the description of the story that would be delivered. While Florentina (2010 : p.152) claims that illustrated story book is one of the strategies in attracting the children's attention and readers in general. Illustrated story book becomes the fascination in reading a book. The pictures implied in the text to clarify the meaning of the words. Because picture is a visual text with the intention to make the children interested in reading a book.

## **2.8 The Important Points in Designing Storybook**

In designing storybook there are some important points that must be used by designer in order to make the picture and the text of storybook interesting. According to Supriyono (2010) there are some points in designing such as :

### **1. The Grid**

The grid is built upon the framework arrangement of lines with vertical and horizontal position. The grid is used as a tool to composite or arrange the objects in the image space so the image look more presentable and nice

### **2. Color**

Color is one of the most important elements in designing because color can speak through the image or design work.

### **3. Font**

The font is an icon that is used to select the letter. In designing story book the font used is formal font, Its purpose is to make the reader easy to read the text.

#### 4. Layout

Layout is arrangement of writing and picture. The main purpose of the layout is displaying image and text elements to be communicative to make the reader easier to get the information

#### 5. Highlight

A highlight is a lighting, line or coloring to generate particular lights effects.

#### 6. Negative Space

Negative space is the empty space which there are not picture or text. In making the design leftover enough space, too much picture and text will make the layout design to be crowded so that the message becomes less effective.

#### 7. Illustration / sketches

Illustration is a result of writing in the form of painting, drawing, photography or other visual arts technique. The function of illustration is to animate a story and serves giving shadows on every character in the story.

#### 8. Icon

The icon is a something that wants to show to the readers such as the title of the story book. Icon must be simple and easy to understand and universal.

#### 9. Simple technique

Techniques is a way that uses to make something. Designing uses simple technique is more beautiful than using 3D graphics that have nothing to do with the topic.

### **2.9 How to Write a Children's Storybook**

In writing a storybook there are some important things that must be used by writer in order to make the storybook interesting and easy to understand. According to Sarumpaet (2003) there are some points in writing children's storybook, such as:

1. Finding and determining the subject
2. Develop the main points of the story
3. Develop the story
4. Revise the story

5. Give the title in the beginning and end of the making story

The things to consider in writing children's storybook there are:

1. Choose simple words or single sentences
2. Avoid using of foreign words
3. Avoid language cursing, rude, cruel, and slovenly
4. Theme of the story not too large, serve only acceptable by the children

### **2.10 Raden Alit**

Raden Alit was a son of a king in Tanjung Kemuning named Raja Ratu Ageng. Tanjung Kemuning was an area in Ogan Komering Ilir. The king had three children and one of them was Raden Alit. Raden Alit had very invulnerable supernatural power since he was a child. This supernatural power gave many advantages for him. For instant, one day, his sister, Dayang Bulan, was abducted by the king's son of Negeri Salek Alam. Using his supernatural power, Raden Alit was able to find his siter and bring her back. Raden Alit and his brother Raden Kuning, used the power to find the way how to help his sister from the king's son of Negeri Salek Alam named Malim Hitam.

Raden Alit was married to a daughter of Raja Jin, name Salipuk Jantung Pandan. He life happily with his wife till death.

### **2.11 Plot**

According to Sapparina (2002 : p.45) plot is the order of event in a fictitious story, concerning on what happens that has been planned by the author. Furthermore, according to Nurgiantoro (2005 : p.113) plot the the event of the story which is not simple, because the author arranges it based on the causation effect. It is also in line with Jabrohim (2003 : p.110) that plot is a path series of events arranged in cause of relationship effect. So, from the explanation above, the writer concludes that plot is a path series of events which is arranged based on the cause of relationship effect.

There are kinds of plot of the story. According to Jabrohim (2005) there are three kinds of plot; a) Chronological plot, is the chronological order of the storyline presented by the author on an ongoing basis from the introduction and completion stage. b) Backtrack plot, is the stages of the process of running a story in an unordered manner, and c) Mix plot, is a combination of forward and backward flow. Plot of the story is also important in order to know the order of the series in the story.

