CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses about writing definition, purposes of writing, types of writing, the writing process, story book definition, writing picture story book, translation definition, principles of translation, types of translation, translation process, legend, and story book.

2.1 Writing

There are many definitions of writing. Hadley (1993, p.291) claims that writing is a communication. Dalman (2015, p.3) says that writing is a communication activity which deliver the information as written to other by using written media. To sum up, writing is an activity for delivering messages by using written language as a media (Suparno, 2008). Moreover, (Nurgiyantoro 2001 in Purwandari 2012, p.10) states that writing is an activity to give explanation about idea through language as media. It means, by writing as a communication way, the people can get the information about something and people deliver the information by using written language as a media.

Futhermore, Syarif, et.al (2009, p.5) state that writing is an indirect communication in the form of transfer the mind or feeling by graphology, language structure, and vocabulary. While, Meirani & Lindawati (2010) mention that writing is one of language skills that must be mastered by the people.

In addition, from the definitions above, the writer concludes that writing is a communication activity to deliver messages, ideas to the people by using written language, as an indirect communication, and the people must be master the language skill.

2.1.1 The Purpose of writing

Writing is an activity which has the purposes. (Suriamiharja 1997, p.10) states that the purpose of writing is to make the content can be read and understood by the people well. KSDE Writing Consultant (2012) has mentioned

some purposes of writing, they are informing, persuading, exploring/learning, entertaining. The purposes can be described as follows:

a. Informing

Informing is one of the most popular purposes of writing. Most journalistic writing fits this purpose. A journalist uncovers the facts about some incident and then reports those facts, as objectively as possible to his or her readers. The purpose informational writing is to convey information accurately and objectively. More examples of writing are to inform laboratory reports, economic reports, and business report.

b. Persuading

Persuading is writing purposes which try to persuade the people by any strategies that might work. For example, advertisements are a good of persuasive writing. They not fairly represent the competing product, and they often appeal to image, to emotion, to character, or to anything except logic and the fact.

c. Exploring/learning:

In exploratory writing, the writer's purpose is to ask key questions and reflect on topics that defy simple answers. In those topics, intuition and reflection are more important than rational analysis or argumentation, writers focus more on their journey of discovery than on any definite answers. In the exploratory writing, your readers are friends, sharing your journey of discovery, and listening to your thoughts.

d. Entertaining

As a purpose of writing, entertaining is often used with some other purposes (to explain, argue, or inform in a humorous way). Sometimes, however, entertaining others with humor is our main goal. Entertaining may take the form of a brief joke, a newspaper, a television script or an internet homepage, but its goal is to relax our readers and share the story of human or surprising actions.

On other hand, Dalman 2015, p.13-14 mentions that the purposes of writing are assignment purpose, creative purpose, explication purpose. The explanations can be shown as follows:

1. Assignment purpose, in general, assignment purpose is showed to the students. The student is writing an essay to fulfill a task that given by the teacher or lecturer.

2. Writing related to a creative process. Creative purpose is usually used in writing belles-lettres e.g. poetry, prose, the writer must be use imagination as well.

3. Explication purpose, the main purpose of writing is to give the information to the readers. In this case, the writer must be able to give information about politics, economic, education, religion, social-culture etc. For example, the writer is writing a newspaper or magazine.

In conclusion, the purposes of writing are varying, they are to inform, to persuade, to explore, and to entertain the people, and also writing purpose can be assignment, creative, and explication purposes to make the people know about the information in the content.

2.1.2 The Types of Writing

There are many types of writing. Syarif et.al (2009, p.7-9) state that the types of writing can be classified into four, namely descriptive, narrative, expository, persuasive. The explanations can be described as follows:

a. Descriptive

Descriptive is a type of writing which explains or describes some objects, places, atmosphere or circumstances and delivered by words.

b. Narrative

Narrative is a type of writing consists of an explanation by the words to tell about someone experiences based on the time, and has goals to inform the readers or listeners about the experience of the writer.

c. Expository

Expository is writing type which attempt to explain, to analyze a subject or main topic. By reading an expository writing, it can increase and expand someone's knowledge. The people who write an expository is try to explain the problem in detail and give an interpretation of the fact. Expository is often used to convey scientific description, news, articles, others.

d. Persuasive

Persuasive is a type of writing consist of content that can be persuade the people and built the readers interest's in believing something as implicate or explicate that write by the writer. In other hand, persuasive related to persuade the people by language.

Dalman (2015, p.93-145) explains that the types of writing are descriptive, narrative, expository, persuasive. According to (Finoza 2008, p.233-247 in Dalman 2015, p.93) descriptive is a type of writing which a purpose to increase knowledge of readers to describe the object. Narrative is a story based on the occurrence or event, and it is types of writing which creates, arrange, and tell human's activity chronologically. Expository is a types of writing which explain or inform about something to increase reader's knowledge. Persuasive is a types of writing which contains an explanation and characterized to persuade the readers or listeners to follow writer's desire.

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that the types of writing are descriptive, narrative, expository, persuasive. Every type has its own definition, goals for the readers or the listeners, in order to the readers or listeners will get the information.

2.1.3 The Writing Process

There are some processes of writing. Oshima and Hogue (2007, p15-19) state that the processes of writing are prewriting, organizing, writing, and polishing: revising and editing. The writing process can be described as follows:

a. Prewriting

Prewriting is the first step or way to get an idea. Of course, before we start in writing, we must choose the topic, and the topic must be supported by the explanation of the ideas.

b. Organizing

Organizing is the writing process to organize the ideas into a simple outline.

c. Writing

Writing is the writing process to write a rough draft by using outline as a guide. Write your rough draft without stopping to think about grammar, spelling, or punctuation. Just get your ideas down on paper. You will see many errors in your rough draft. This is perfectly and acceptable because this just rough draft. You can fix the errors later.

d. Polishing: revising and editing

After you write, you must polish what you have written. This step is also called revising ad editing. First, attack the big issues of content and organizing (revising), the writer checks and rearranges the content. After the writer revise the content, the writer checks the smaller issues of grammar, punctuations, and mechanics (editing).

In other opinion, Dalman (2015, p.15-19) the writing processes are pre-writing, writing, and post writing. The explanations can be described as follow:

a. Pre-writing

In prewriting process, the writer prepares herself, identification problem, collects the information, discussion, read, and observe which can support the writing process. The writer must be choose the theme, choose the topic, identification problem, identification the readers, collect the information, and make draft lists.

b. Writing

After the writer choose the topic, collect information, and make draft list, the writer ready to write. In writing process, the write developed and

support the idea start from opening, content, and closing. In the opening the functions is to introduce to the main idea. Besides, the content function's is to show or describe the topic or the main idea, and the things which can support the topic or main idea, for example an illustration, information, or reason. In the closing is to return or remain the readers to the first or the main idea/topic, and stress to the important information. Closing is also called as conclusion.

c. Post writing

This process is a process of completion in writing. The process consists of editing and revising. Editing is a process of checking and correcting the elements of writing. Revising relates to the content and the writers revise it.

In conclusion, the writing process are prewriting, organizing, writing and post writing, and in post writing there are two consist of revising and editing.

2.2 Story book

According to Herdiansyah (2013, p.42) story is an illustration of humans' experience that has a specific value. Nurgiyantoro (1995) in Fajarwati (2011) mentioned that story is a narrative of events which arranged based on the times.

Moreover, Triharto (2015) states that book is a collection of written or printed pages and sheets which collected or sewn together along one side and bound in covers. According to Wiranda (2013, p.28) "a story book is a kind of delivering a message into text and illustration picture that support a book. Then, Breitlink (2005) classifies story books into fourteen types. One of them is picture story book. Picture story book is a book which is packed in written or picture that complements the story, and it often mirroring the plot. Usually picture story book is for children. A picture story book is a story contains a picture; usually picture story book is for children (Mugiharto 2015, p.56). So, a picture story book is a one types of story book contains a picture or illustration, and it is usually for children.

2.2.1 The Elements of Story in Story Book

To write a new story book , the writer should know the elements that are in story book. It can be the things which should be considered when write a story book.

According to Tri (2015) the elements of story are theme, plot, setting, and character. Marzano (2012) claims that elements of story are theme, setting, plot, character and point of view. To sum up, Kosasih (2016) states that there are some elements that should be allowed for writing story, they are:

1. Orientation (setting/aim) consists of the information about the background of story or the events and the characters in story.
2. Imporant events (record of events) contains the main event or the events that is arranged as cronological.
3. Reorientation consist of conclusion and eveluation related to the events that had been told before.

2.2.2 Writing Story Book

According to (Kosasih 2016, p.154) there are some ways to write a story book of, namely:

1. Choose and decided the character, plot and conflict, event and kind of story.
2. Recollect the information related to the character, plot theme, or event. Write the important parts and look at the whole story. In writing story book, the writer must know about the differences character each others, the emotion etc.
3. Write the story based on the information.
4. Use language which is easy to understand by the people and use simple sentence.

2.3 Translation

There are many definitions of translation. Hornby (2000) in Wardini (2011, p.11) mention that translation is a process to change something that is

written into other language. According to (Pinchuck 1977, p.38) translation is a process to find TL (target language) equivalence for SL (source language) utterance. Other definition is mentioned by (Catford 1965, p.20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (TL). Moreover, Nida and Taber (1969, p.12) states that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language that closest natural equivalent of message from source language (SL), the first in terms meaning and the second in terms of style. However, translation is made possible by an equivalence of thought which lies behind its different verbal expression (Savory 1968, p.13). So, translation is a process of replacing/reproducing from the source language (SL) written text into target language (TL) equivalence.

2.3.1 The Principles of Translation

According to Savory (1968, p.49) cited in Negara (2017, p.1) "There are no universally accepted principles of translation because the only people who are qualified to formulate them have never agree among themselves, but they are also contradicted each other. The priciples of translation can be describe as follows:

1. A translation must give the words of the original
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original
3. A translation should read like an original
4. A translation should like a translation
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original
6. A translation should process the style of the translation
7. A translation should contemporary of the original
8. A translation should read as contemporary of the translation
9. A translation may add to or omit from the original
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original
11. A translation of verse should be in verse
12. A translation of prose should be in prose."

2.3.2 The Types of Translation

There are many types of translation. According to (Catford 1965,   p.21) types of translation can be divided into three, namely:

1. Full translation and partial translation
2. Total translation and restricted translation
3. Rank of translation

The differences between full translation and partial translation relates in the extent of Source Language (SL) text which is submitted to the translation process. In full translation entire text submitted into translation process, which is every part of source language (SL) text is replaced to target language (TL) text material.

For example *Aku cinta Indonesa=* I love Indonesia.

However, in partial translation there are some parts of source language (SL) untranslated into target language (TL), e.g.

I like hamburger = *saya suka hamburger.*

The differences between total and restricted translation related to level of language involved in translation. In total translation source language (SL) grammar is replaced by equivalent target language (TL). For example:

Source language: The child has slept for two hours.

Target language: *anak itu telah tidur selama dua jam.*

However, restricted translation there is a replacement of source language (SL) by equivalent target language (TL), but with no replacement of grammar or lexis replacement.

The last type mentioned by Catford related to the rank in grammatical hierarchy that translation equivalent is established. These ranks of translation are:

1. Word for word translation
2. Group for group translation
3. Sentence for Sentence translation
4. Paragraph for paragraph translation
5. Discourse for discourse translation

However, Jacobson (1959, p.234) states that there three types of translation, namely; intralingual translation, interlingual translation, intersemiotic translation. The explanations can be described as follow:

1. Intralingual translation (rewording) is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language, e.g. paraphrasing

2. Interlingual translation (translation proper) is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some others language, e.g. the replacement of source language (SL) into target language (TL) equivalent.

3. Intersemiotic translation (transmutation) is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs system e.g. verbal art into music, dancer cinema.

2.3.3 The Translation Process

Every activity has a process. Translation has a process too. According to (Nida and Taber 1969 in Emzir 2015, p.12) there are some things that must be done as systematic in translation process, namely, analysis, transfer, and restructuring. The explanations can be described as follows:

1. Analysis is used to know the message that will be translated. Analysis is related to the kinds of text, sentence structure, grammatical and semantic analysis.

2. Transfer is a process to divert a result from the analysis source language (SL) into target language (TL) by looking the relation between meaning, sentence, paragraph etc.

3. Restructuring is used to check the result which is related to the accuracy, conformity of language style, word structure and others.

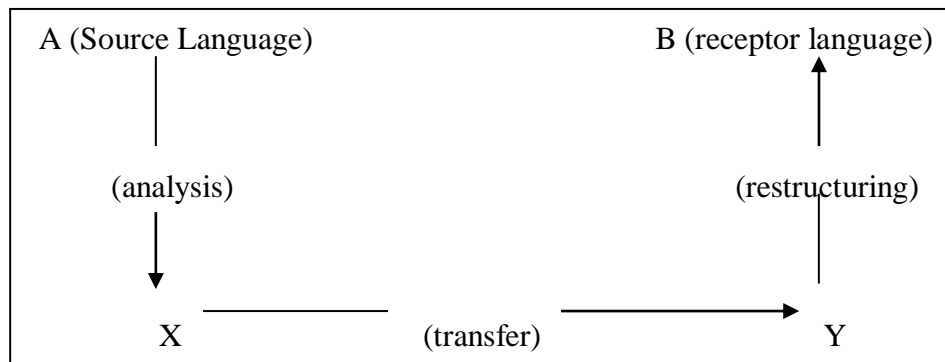   The chart of translation process can be described as follow:

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Figure 2.1 The process of translation (Nida and Taber 1969)

Moreover, Hoed (2006, p.11) mention that the steps of translations are analysis, transfer, restructuring. In analysis step, whole the text or massages must be read and understood in source language. The important parts must be note. This procedure includes structure, semantic, language style, and message. In transfer step, a translator starts to translate the text in mind, if it is needed it can be written. In the last step is restructuration, the translator is doing real translation start from arranging the sentences as detailed. A translator also changes the grammatical, semantic of source language to be target language.

2.4 Legend

The introduction of local resources through literary can be given through folklore of fairy tales, myths, and legends that the end with the matter is best done in daily life. A legend is a traditional story that has been believed by the people a long time ago. According to Sharpe (2008, p.19) "legends are about historic or quasi-historic people or places". Slatta (2001, p.14) states that a legend is a story coming down from the past and it regarded as historical although not verifiable. Danandjaja (2002) in Aiza (2016, p.5) says that legend secular (worldly), occurrence at the time of the not so ancient and located in the world as we know today. A legend is also defined as a literature of the people, which is spread out through to word or spoken (Danandjaja 2007, p.5 in Fahmiyati 2012, p.1). Rusyana, et.al (2000, p.39) claim that a legend is a traditional story which has owned by the people in the past.

There are some characteristics of the legend stated by Rusyana (2000) They are (1) legend is a traditional story because the story is owned by the people long ago, (2) the actor in the legend is imagined as a true actor that lived in the past, (3) another actor is also famous person, that build the public welfare, (4) the actor is considered as an actor of history by the local people, (5) background d the story consists of setting place and time, and (6) actors and actions are as imagined really happens, makes legend occur in real time and space.

The legend can be classified into four, namely: religious legend, supernatural legend, personal legend, and local legend according to (Danandjaja 2002, p.67 in Suryani 2015, p.21). Religious legend belongs to the people who are pure. For example the legend of *Wali Songo,* in the legend there are the people who are pure, like Sunan Ampel, Sunan Bonang, Sunan Giri, Sunan Drajat, Sunan Kalijaga, Sunan Kudus, Sunan Muria, and Sunan Gunung Jati. Supernatural legend is also called as *takhayul* usually a story that is really happen and ever feels by someone. The example for this legend is the people's credo of ghosts, *Gendruwo, Sundel Bolong* and *Nyi Blorong*. Personal legend is a legend about certain characters that are considered and really happened, such as *Ande Ande Lumut* legend. Local legend is a legend which connected with the specific place, like *Tangkuban Perahu* legend from Lembang, West Java.