

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter discusses about the role and function of fiction as medium to introduce tourism destinations, definition of novella, characteristics of novella, kinds of novella, elements of novella and novella layout, definition of tourism, as well as tourism destination.

#### **2.1 The Role of Fiction in Introducing Tourism Destinations**

Hallett (2010) defined fiction as any imaginative re-creation of life in prose narrative form. All fiction is a falsehood of sorts because it relates events that never actually happened to people (characters) that never existed, at least not in the manner portrayed in the stories. Furthermore, Kurland (2000) stated that fiction is commonly divided into three areas according to the general appearance of the text, as follows:

1. Short stories, novels, and novellas, etc. are the usual paragraph structure and forming chapters.
2. Poetry is lines of varying length and forming stanzas.
3. Plays are spoken lines and stage directions, arranged in scenes and acts.

According to Gillespie (1967) in Bloom (2008), fictions, such as novel or novella, can be a good persuasive communication, which deliver messages in order to give the information to the readers. Furthermore, Mossberg, et.al. (2010) stated that fictive story can give a unique competitive advantage and a more meaningful experience to the places where the fictive story takes place.

In addition, Bloom (2008) stated that writing fiction, for instance novella, of which theme is locale can introduce the area to public and the setting place where the story takes place impliedly gives information about the area. As supported in Mahadewi (2012) said that an area that became the setting of a literary story is definitely lifted in terms of tourism, as evidenced by the increase

of tourists to 300% to the island of Belitung since the publishing of a novel entitled *Laskar Pelangi* of which setting is Belitung island.

In brief, the writer assumed that fiction is another medium to introduce tourism destinations and improve the rate of tourist visit. In this case, writing novella can give another alternative to introduce tourism destinations in Palembang.

## **2.2 The Function of Fiction in Introducing Tourism Destinations**

According to Wellek and Warren (1956, p. 3) in Sonya (2014), in fictions, the author presents a work to delivers his/her ideas to the reader. Every work has its own characteristic and author's objective. It is obvious that the author's ideas in a work can be very influential to the readers' mindsets.

Additionally, Raymond and Oatley (2008) stated that fiction has largely been ignored by psychology researchers because its only function seems to be entertainment. In fact, fiction has more important functions. It is a medium to deliver messages in order to give the information to the readers. Also, it can influence the readers to visit the places where the fiction takes place.

Furthermore, Green, et.al. (2013) said that there are two functions of fiction, as follows:

### **1. Models for Character**

Homo sapiens are the Storytelling Animal. Fictions allow us to develop and shape character education while making it fun. Spending billions on books, movies, and TV series are not merely because we enjoy them, but because those are our deepest sources of inspiration.

### **2. Perspective Taking**

Fiction often gives us keen insights into another's world, allowing the readers to get brief glimpses through unfamiliar eyes. Also, the places where the fictions take place allow the readers to know the places in parts of the world.

### **2.3` Novella**

The definition of novella has been defined by some experts. However, there are four experts define novella as follows:

According to Kiana (2016), a novella is somewhere between a novel and a short story. In addition, Bradbury (2017) the novella is a work of fiction that is longer than a short story but shorter than a novel. Furthermore, Clements (1972) explained the original name of novella and its definition,

The English word "novella" derives from the Italian novella, derived from nuovo, which means "new". A novella is a text of written, fictional, narrative prose normally longer than a short story but shorter than a novel, somewhere between 7,500 and 40,000 words.

As supported by Casano (2012), the novella is a literary genre of written fiction. We can broadly say that a novella is shorter than a full-length novel but longer than a short story. They are typically about 60 to 120 pages, or 7,500 to 40,000 words.

Based on the definitions above, it is assumed that the novella is a work of fiction that is longer than short story but shorter than novel. The length of novella is typically about 7,500 to 40,000 words or 60 to 120 pages.

### **2.4 Characteristics of Novella**

The following are some characteristics of novella according to experts. Clements (1972) stated that novella can involve multiple sub-plots, twists, and characters. Its length constraints mean you'll find fewer conflicts in a novella than you will in a novel, but there will also be more nuance and complication than you'll find in a short story. Novellas are more often focused on one character's personal and emotional development rather than with large-scale issues.

Additionally, Casano (2012) illustrated that there are some main characteristics of novella, such as:

1. Novellas have fewer words and pages than full-length novels.
2. Novellas will have fewer conflicts and subplots than novels do. The main narrative will resemble more of a straight line and not veer off into complicated back stories, multiple points of view, and meandering plot lines. The conflicts in a novella will be more complicated and better defined than in a short story. Short stories will not incorporate crazy plot twists or complicated subplots, much like novellas.
3. Novellas typically involve a single event concentrated on one character or just a few characters.

It is in line with Toast (2012) there are three characteristics of novella. First, a novella generally features fewer conflicts than a novel, yet more complicated ones than a short story. The conflicts also have more time to develop than in short stories. Second, the novella is generally not as formally experimental as the long story and the novel can be, and it usually lacks the subplots, the multiple points of view, and the generic adaptability that are common in the novel. Third, it is most often concerned with personal and emotional development rather than with the larger social sphere. The novella generally retains something of the unity of impression that is a hallmark of the short story, but it also contains more highly developed characterization and more luxuriant description.

In short, there some characteristics of novella, such as: it has fewer words and pages than novel, it is most concerned with a personal character, and also it has fewer conflicts and subplots than novel.

## **2.5 Kinds of Novella**

According to Deverell (2014), there are three kinds of novella, as follows:

1. The literary novella

A literary novel stress that the subject matter is strong on character and irony, with lesser emphasis on pure plot and offers more serious explorations of the human condition.



## 2. The inspirational novella

The shorter novella form has also been used by authors who want to tell inspirational stories that appeal to all ages. The novella's length makes it more approachable for younger readers, and also makes it easier for the writer to deliver pithy, more immediate advice. The following are the examples of inspirational novella.



## 3. The genre novella

Novellas are also a popular choice for genre fiction. The Floral Underworld by E. A. Deverell, My Sweet Friend by H. A. Leuschel, Measure of a Man by Susan May Warre are some examples of genre novella.



## 2.6 Elements of Novella

The same as novel, there are two elements of novella, such as: intrinsic and extrinsic elements, which build the edifice of a novella. Rafiq (2014) stated that the two elements are integral parts of any novella. Without them, no writing work might be incorporated in the realm of novella. The following are some of the intrinsic elements of a novella.

### 1. Theme

The theme is the central idea or belief in novella. It is the author's underlying meaning or main idea that he is trying to convey. The theme may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human nature.

### 2. Plot

A plot is the sequence of events in a story or play. It is a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict. Plot consists of some part, such as:

#### a. Introduction

It is the beginning of the story where the characters and the setting are revealed.

#### b. Rising Action

This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax).

c. Climax

This is the highest point of interest and turning point of the story. The reader wonders what will happen next; whether the conflict will be resolved or not.

d. Falling Action

The events and complications begin to resolve themselves. The reader knows what happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

e. Denouement

This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

3. Setting

The setting of a novella is the time and place in which it happens. Authors often use descriptions of landscape, scenery, buildings, seasons or weather to provide a strong sense of setting.

4. Characterization

The characters are the people, animals, or things that take part in the action of the story. Characters consist of main characters and minor characters. There are 2 types of characters, such as: Protagonist which is the character with whom the reader emphasized and antagonist which is the character that goes against the protagonist.

5. Point of View

Point of view is usually an important element of novella. It is defined as the angle from which the story is told. There are typically three types of point of views, such as: First person, Second person, and Third person.

Extrinsic elements, according to Habibah (2013), are the elements from the outside of the novella, but indirectly the elements influence layout or organisms system of novella. These elements consist of individual condition of the writer such as: the writer's attitude, belief, life worldwide, biography, and environmental circumstances, such as: economic, politic, and society.

Based on the explanations above, the writers assume that both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of novella are so essential. Intrinsic elements are the elements that come from inside of the novella itself while extrinsic elements are the elements that come from the outside of the novella.

## **2.7 Elements of Novella Layout**

In designing novella, Ayala (2015) says that there are some elements of layout. They are front and back cover, identity of novella, epigraph, table of contents, prologue, contents, epilogue, about the author, and blurb.

First, cover is one element present in novella. It is in the front side of the novella, which serves to attract customers, with interesting illustrations, and then customers will be interested to buy the novella. Second, identity of the novella is the second recto page contains the title, author name, cover design, editor, publisher, publisher's city and state, and logo, where the novella was printed, and disclaimers and/or warnings about the text.

Third, epigraph is the third verso page, if used is usually a quotation from another person or another work. The fourth is table of contents. It is the recto page contains the chapter heading and page numbers of the body of the novella. Then, prologue is a scene that comes before the story. It is used to brainstorm the reader. It is something of import but something that does not flow with the chronology of the story. Afterwards, contents contain the chapters of the novella. The page numbers are in Arabic numerals, for instance 1, 2, 3, etc.

The next is epilogue. It comes after the story and often wraps up the story nicer than the ending did. Think of it as an ending after the ending. It should offer insight into the novella. It does not need to make everything crystal clear or provide a happy ending where it is not necessary. Sometimes there is a shift in narration, where another character takes over and tells it from their perspective. Or, it could remain the same narrator, maybe a little further along in their lifetime. Maybe your story does not need an epilogue – that is entirely up to you.

Then, it is about the author section. They are items to consider including in author biography, such as: personal details (family, city of residence, personal



interests, etc.), professional background, education, current business or profession, achievements or awards, previous publishing experience, contact information, etc. The last is blurb. It is one of important elements in novella. People can pick up a novella because the cover or title looks interesting. The next thing is by reading the back blurb. At basics, the back blurb is a sales pitch. It has to be almost an exaggeration of your story that entices the reader to buy.

## **2.8 Tourism**

Tourism is defined in many ways depending on the source used but the basic idea is the same in all of them. World Tourism Organization (2005) defines tourism as the movement of people outside their usual residence for personal or business purposes and the duration of the trip can be no more than one continuous year. It is also pointed out that in order to be classified as a tourist the visitor's trip must include an overnight stay. Other vice the visitor is classified as an excursionist or a same-day-visitor.

In addition, Mathieson and Wall (1982) in Bonarou (2011) define tourism as the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs. Besides, McIntosh and Goeldner (1990) in Bonarou (2011) states,

Tourism is a collection of activities, services and industries which deliver a travel experience comprising transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment businesses and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups traveling away from home.

Furthermore, Goeldner & Ritchie (2006) state that tourism is a compound of hospitality services arranging from transportation, accommodation, entertainment, restaurant services and shopping that are available for people travelling away from home. All services attracting and hosting visitors can be called tourism services and the interaction between the suppliers and the tourists can be called tourism.

From the following definitions above, the writer concluded that tourism is the activities of temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, it is also any of services and business activities which are undertaken to support travel activities.

## **2.9 Tourism Destination**

According to Hadinoto (1996, p. 15) in Anggi (2016, p. 4), “Destination is a specific area that is selected by a visitor to stay for a certain time.” Additionally, Heath and Wall (1992) in Bunghez (2016) stated, “Tourism destination represents the catalyst link that unites, maintains and drives all sectors of the tourism industry, namely transport, accommodation, food and entertainment, being a complex and specific item for tourism.” Further, Beritelli (2009) remarked,

A tourism destination is a geographical area consisting of all the services and infrastructure necessary for the stay of a specific tourist or tourism segment. Destinations are the competitive units of incoming tourism. Destinations are therefore an important part of a tourism product.

Meanwhile, Bunghez (2016) defines tourism destination as the place or geographical space where a visitor or a tourist stops either for a night or for a period of time, or the terminal point of a tourist’s holiday, whether they are travelling for tourism or business purposes. The place or terminal point can be a country, a region, an area or a town and is an attraction where tourists can spend most of their time.

In brief, tourism destination is the particular place or geographical area where visitors or tourists come for a specific purpose, either for relaxing, studying, business, or for other purposes. It is typically provided by any of infrastructure and facilities supporting tourism activities.