# CHAPTER II

# LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the related theories of the focus of this final report. They are folktales, pocket book, horror genre, *Antu Banyu*, and steps in writing process.

## 2.1 Folktale

According to Dawkins (1951) “A folktale may be described as a story handed by oral tradition from mouth to ear among people generally in fact illiterate, though not necessarily so, for even in the academic world the stories told from man to man”. Then, University of Oslo (2015) wrote that, “A folktale is a prose narrative with fictional content that was passed on in an oral tradition”. Furthermore, Armstrong State University (2018) states that, “Folktale is a traditional narrative, usually anonymous, handed down orally, e.g., fables, fairy tales, legends, etc”. From the explanations above, the writer conclude that folktale is a story which is usually delivered by oral tradition usually about fables, legends, etc.

## 2.2 Pocket Book

### 2.2.1 Definition of Book

 Ingram (2011) states that, “Book is a collection of printed pages bound inside a cover (hard or soft) that you could place on a shelf in your library or in a store”. According to Fyfe (2009) *“*Books are usually a collection of handwritten, printed or empty sheets. These may be made of paper, parchment, or any other material and bound together at sides. Each book has number of single sheets”.

Based on the explanation above, the writer conclude that book is a collection of writings that were printed and made into one that can be used to communicate and add knowledge.

### 2.2.2 Definition of Pocket Book

Bittner (2009) mentions that, “Pocket book is a type of book, smaller than hard-cover and trade paperback books. It has a paper cover, relatively small type, small margins and gutters, nut contains the full text of the book*”*. Furthemore, Yanete (2016) concludes that, *“*A pocket book is small, light, and easy to keep in a pocket, so it is easy to bring and read every time and everywhere*”*. On the other words, pocket book is a book contains informations and have a small size, so it can be carried everywhere.

## 2.3 Horror Genre

 According to Libmedia (2017) “The horror genre is one that catches a lot of negativity for it’s inherently evil subject matter and it’s necessity to adhere to traditions that are often written off as cliches”. Then, Prohaszkova (2012) tells that, “Horror as a genre that invokes tension in recipients is not accurate enough, as science fictions, thrillers, detective and crime stories initiate the feeling of suspense as well”. According to the explanation above, the writer conclude that horror is a genre which make the readers scare, scream, and frighten. It can be ghosts, vampires, thriller and etc.

## 2.4 Antu Banyu

In the community, there is a story which describes the origins of *Antu Banyu*. Darmansyah (2012) tells that, in the past lived a girl named Juani who came from a simple family. Juani is a very beautiful girl. One day, Juani was forced to marry Juandan because his father was in debt to the Juandan's family. Juandan is a man from a rich family. But he has a skin disease in all over his body. Until the wedding night finally arrived. When everyone was welcoming the Juandan's family, Juani ran straight through the back door to the Sungai Musi. Juani plunged into the river and died.

## 2.5 Steps in Writing Process

According to Yusri (2016) there are 4 steps of writing process, they are prewriting, drafting, revising, and editing and proofreading.

1. Prewriting

Prewriting is everything which can do before begin to draft the paper.

1. Drafting

Drafting is the stage when the writer begin to put the paper in paragraph form.

1. Revising

In this step, the writer can check the paper by asking some questions.

1. Editing and Proofreading

Here is where the writer check on the spelling and grammar and experts. Spell check is linguist.

## 2.6 Writing Paragraph

According to Greco, Sherman, and Brewer (2006) there are 5 types of writing paragraph. They are descriptive paragraph, narrative paragraph, persuasive paragraph, and expository paragraph.

1. A descriptive paragraph describes a person, place, thing, or idea.
2. A narrative paragraph tells a story just like a narrator in a story or play. The first person “I” or third person singular “he” or “she” is usually used when writing narrative.
3. A persuasive paragraph tries to convince the reader to agree with the writer’s opinion on a topic.
4. An expository paragraph gives information about a person, place, or thing. It can explain ideas, give directions, or show how to do something.

## 2.7 Verb Tense Consistency

 Based on Grammarly, Inc (2018) states that, “Verb tense consistency refers to keeping the same tense throughout a clause. If you have two or more time periods, start a new clause or a new sentence”. According to Yosi (2009) there are some tips on controlling shifts in ver tenses.

1. Do not shift from one tense to another if the time frame for each action or state is the same.
2. Do shift tense to indicate a change in time frame from one action or sate to another.
3. Establish a primary tense for the main discourse, and use occasional shifts to other tenses to indicate changes in time frame.