

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Writing

Writing is one of language skill as basic knowledge to everyone. Writing is a skill because the more to practice writing, the better to write (Langan, 2008, p. 16). According to Hogue (1996, p. 6), using correct grammar not always considered as good writing, but it means thinking, planning, checking, and revising. Urbanova & Oakland state that the written language has an important social and educational function nowadays (in Klimova, 2012). As Alkaaf & Al-Bulushi (2017) say writing is considered as one of important communication which people can express their thought. The writer concludes that writing is a skill, but also considered as communication that can express thought through words.

The benefits of writing according to Langan (2008, p. 13) are becoming comfortable with the basic structure of writing with well-organized, writing will strengthen the writing skills as reader and listener, and writing will make a stronger thinker.

2.2. The Writing Process

The writing process is the steps of making coherent written text. According to Hogue (1996, p. 6) there are four steps of writing process such as prewriting (getting ideas and organizing them), writing the first draft, editing the first draft (checking and correcting it), and writing the final draft to hand in. While, Langan (2008, p. 25) claims that the steps of writing process are prewriting, writing the first draft, revising, and editing. Here, the steps of writing process:

1) Prewriting

There are five prewriting techniques that may help get words on paper. First, **Free writing**. Free writing means writing in rough sentences that comes to mind about a possible topic. It focuses on discovering what you want to say without worry about mistakes. Second, **Questioning**. Questioning generates ideas and details by asking questions such as *why*, *when*, *where*, *who*, and *how* about subject. Third, **Making a List**. Making a List or *Brainstorming* means collecting ideas related to the subject of writing. Fourth, **Clustering**. Clustering, also known as *Diagramming* or *mapping* is a technique that helpful for people who have thinking in a visual way. Basically using lines, boxes, arrows, and circles to show relationship between ideas. Fifth, **Preparing a Scratch Online**. This technique is an excellent technique according to Langan because it help the writer to think carefully about the point what you are making, the supporting items for the point, and the order in which will those items arrange.

2) Writing a First Draft

A first draft is a rough sketch. It is a place to figure out what the story wants to write and happen to get lot of mistakes. To write a first draft, do not worry about grammar, punctuation, or spelling. Instead, make the writing clearly and develop the content of the subject you want to say with plenty of specific details. The first draft is not the final paragraph because it needs corrections and changes in the first draft.

3) Revising

Revising means rewriting an essay and building up to make it stronger. There are three quick hints that may help people to make revision easier. First, set the first draft aside for a while and come back later with fresh, more objective point of view. Second, work from typed or printed text in which be able to see the writing more impartially. Third, read the draft

aloud because hearing how the writing sound will help to pick up problems with meaning as well as style.

4) Editing

Langan says many people find it hard to edit their writing carefully. It is important to edit the paper for mistakes in grammar, punctuation, mechanics, usage, and spelling. Furthermore, there are hints that can help people to edit the draft for mistakes:

- Have a hand two essential tools (A dictionary and a grammar handbook)
- Use a sheet of paper to cover the essay so that only expose one sentence at a time. If a sentence does not read clearly and smoothly, something wrong is chance.
- Pay attention to the kinds of errors that tend to make.
- Try to work on a type written which able to see the writing more objectively.

2.3. Short Story

According to Abrams & Harpham (2009, p. 331), a short story is a brief work of prose fiction, and most of the various narrative techniques of the novel are applicable to the short story as well. Another explanation of short story is a form of literature in its own right. It demonstrates of how diverse human experience be and many people love this because how it able strike directly to people heart and mind (Milton, Ryan, & Cashdan, 2013). Furthermore, Poe (in Lawrence, 2019) defines a short story is a brief tale which can be told or read at one sitting.

Based on those explanations above, the short story is a brief tale prose fiction that can be read at one sitting. The short story is literature that loved by people because it can strike directly to the mind.

2.3.1. Characteristic of Short Story

The typical range of short story must be shorter than a novel. Most of the novels have a range of 35,000 to 40,000 words long, but for short story, it should be below than that. A novella begins between 20,000 to 30,000 words and less than a short story (Milton, Ryan, & Cashdan, 2013). An article by Klein (2018) explains that in general, the length of a short story is about 7,500 words and sometimes 10,000 words. She also explains that below 1,000 words with a maximum of 1,500 words has considered flash fiction. For example, Márquez has an average word count of 2,412 words. Ray Bradbury, a legend in the short story universe, has written short stories at the upper lengths of mid-6,000s.

A short story must contain one and only one idea. The end of the short story is vital in its structure. A good short story must end in an impressive way.

Based on the statement above, the length of a short story should not be above 20,000 words, so the writer concludes that the range of 2,000 words up to around 10,000 words long as the best of short story length in which contain one idea with ending in structure.

2.3.2. The Elements of Short Story

In a short story, elements of writing fiction are important because each element represents the different explanation that will effect the story. The elements of the short story are as follows:

1) Plot

Plot (which Aristotle termed the *mythos*) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects. There are many variety of plot forms (Abrams & Harpham, 2009). There are plots that designed to achieve tragic effects, and

others to achieve the effects of comedy, romance, satire, or of some other genre. Each of these types can be represented in many narrative ways and when the characters can be adjusted, they can make a story of conflict.

2) Characters

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities. **The protagonist** is usually a dynamic character that changes the most during the events. **The antagonist** is usually the opposite of the protagonist. According to Childs & Fowler (2006, p. 23), character is the fictional representation of a person, which is likely to change, both as a presence in literature and as an object of critical attention, much as it changes in society. When characterizing, the author can presents the character by showing the speech, actions, feelings, and the character's inner thoughts (Abrams & Harpham, 2009).

3) Setting

The setting of the short story is where the action of the story happens. Setting includes place, time and culture of where the story happens. Settings may take various forms: alternate history, campaign setting, constructed world, fantasy world, fictional universe, future history, imaginary world, mythical place, other world (science fiction), parallel universe, planets in science fiction, simulated reality, virtual reality, utopia etc. According to Abrams & Harpham (2009, p. 363) the setting of story can consist of a single scene or more within the writing work in particular location in which it takes place.

4) Theme

Theme means the story's main ideas on the message the writer intends to communicate. Short stories often have single themes and illustrate a simple idea, such as the result of a certain action on behalf of either the protagonist or antagonist.

5) Narrator and Point of View

The narrator is the teller of the story, the orator, doing the mouth work, or its in-print equivalent. The person who tells a story is called as the narrator, and the angle from which the story is told is called its "point of view". There are three types of point of view (Abrams & Harpham, 2009). **First-person point of view** is distinguished between the narrative "I" who is only a fortuitous witness and auditor of the matters he relates. **Second-person point of view** is when the story gets told by the narrator to someone as the second-person pronoun "you." **Third-person** is used by the narrator as someone outside the story to refers all the characters in the story by name, or as "he," "she," "they."

6) Style

Style defined as the manner of linguistic expression in prose of how writers say whatever it is that they say. The style specific to a particular work or writer, or else distinctive of a type of writings, has been analyzed in such terms as the rhetorical situation and aim (see rhetoric); characteristic diction, or choice of words; type of sentence structure and syntax; and the density and kinds of figurative language. A style is a manner of expression because there are alternative ways of putting messages into words (Childs & Fowler, 2006, p. 228).

2.3.3. The Genres of Short Story

The genres into which literary works have been grouped at different times are very numerous, and the criteria on which the classifications have been based are highly variable (Abrams & Harpham, 2009, p. 134). The followings are the genre of short story the writer chose:

1) Fantasy

Fantasy is a genre story about different world from reality that has its own fiction creation. In the world of fantasy, the imagination of using magic and supernatural form affect the plot, setting, and characters. The examples of fantasy stories are *Harry Potter* by J. K. Rowling and *The Travelling Companion* by Hans Christian Andersen.

2.4. Tourism

When people think about tourism, they will think about sightseeing, vocation, destination, and holiday. Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business, and other purposes (UNWTO, 2005). While, based on Goeldner and Ritchie (2009, p. 6), tourism may be defined as the activities and services that deliver a travel experience for tourist or group of traveler. Another definition of tourism by Andrews (2008, p. 17), tourism is the act of travel away from home, mostly for the purpose of recreation or leisure.

Based on UU No. 19 tahun 2009, tourism is an activity of travelling that carried out by individual or group of people by visiting certain places for recreation, personal development, or learning the uniqueness of tourist attractions interim period.

From the explanation above, tourism is an activity that people or group of people travels away from home for recreation, leisure, or business purpose in a short time.

2.5. Short Story in Introducing Tourism Destination

A lot of social information that people get in daily life is transmitted in the form of a narrative (Adaval & Wyer, 1998). Schank and Abelson in Adaval & Wyer (1998) claim that people acquire social knowledge that consists of stories in which provide the basis for comprehending a new experienced and making judgment and decision about the person, object, and events to which the stories refer. Furthermore, Yavuz (2014) says storytelling that related to the destination can effectively used in promotion and may raise local community awareness in which brings advantages for identity development, branding, and marketing. The relation between storytelling and writing according to Alkaaf & Al-Bulushi (2017) is that young people listen to stories and subsequently incorporate them in their writing especially in narrative writing. The narrative writing may help the writer to use linguistic styles that suitable for the desired topic because this type of writing depicts a story in special and exciting ways in which may impact the reader feelings. A Short story is pertinent in narrative writing. Because the story may effectively used as a promotion about the destination, it leads the people or reader to imagine about object and events based on the writing in which may result in awareness among the local community.

Based on the statements above, the writer concludes that people most likely get information or knowledge through a narrative in which this case the effective one is a short story because people indirectly will make a judgment from the story given. When the story has related to the destination, that judgment is used by tourism marketing as one way to promote the tourism destination especially as introduce a destination to the reader. This happens because the story makes people imagine object or events based on writing.