

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses about the definition of short story, the elements of short story, the characteristics of short story, the types of genre in short story, the steps of writing a short story, the structure and parts of book compilation, and the definition of tourism destination.

#### **2.1. The Definition of Short Story**

According to Poe (1846), “A short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half hour to two hours. In contemporary fiction, a short story can range from 1,000 to 20,000 words”. It means that short story is a story that usually can be read in short time. In other word, the reader does not need much time to comprehend what the short story tells about.

Meanwhile, Roberts (1983) states “A short story is usually about one or two characters undergoing some sort of difficulty or facing some sort of problem”. It means short stories usually focus on only one or two figures who have to face conflict in a story. While Agnes (2010) said “Short story is a kind of story shorter than the novel or novella, characteristically developing a single central theme and limited in scope and number of characters”. It means short story is a story with a fully developed theme but significantly shorter and less elaborate than novel or novella. Short story is less complex than novels, often focusing on a single incident. They have a small number of characters. As with short-short story, short stories may have a surprise ending.

On the other hand, Tarigan (in Junaedi, 2006) also states another classification of short story which is based on the quality of work. Tarigan states that short story is divided into two types: “*Cerpen sastra*” literary short story which contains the norms demanded by literary art and “*Cerpen hiburan*” entertaining short story which contains the material of the short story categorized as an entertainment.

Moreover, Abrams (1993) decides “A short story is a brief work of prose fiction, and most of the terms for analyzing the component elements, the types, and the narrative techniques of the novel are applicable to the short story as well”. It means short story is a brief fiction that has similarities with novel in analyzing the component elements, the types, and the narrative techniques.

Considering the statements above, it can be concluded that short story is a brief work of prose fiction from 1,000 to 20,000 words that usually can be read in short time. Short story is classified into two major classification, short story based on the number of words (short-short story and long short story) and short story based on the quality of work (literary and entertaining short story).

## 2.2. The Elements of Short Story

In a short story there are some elements that really essentials for a short story in general. According to Sumardjo (1984), the elements of short story are as follow:

*1) Plot (Alur cerita) ..., 2) Tokoh (Perwatakan) ..., 3) Latar (Pokok pembicaraan) ..., 4) Latar (Tempat terjadinya peristiwa) ..., 5) Gaya bahasa ... 6) Sudut pandang penceritaan ...*

It means that the first is plot. It is the pattern that relate each other in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. The type of plot that often used by an author is a plot by Gustav Freytag (1990). He considered plot a narrative structure that divided a story into five parts, like the five acts of a play. These parts are: exposition (of the situation); rising action (through conflict); climax (or turning point); falling action; and denouement or resolution.

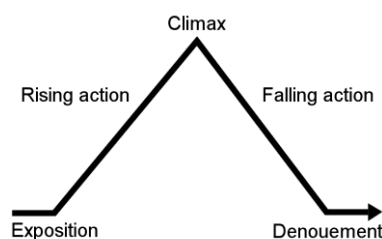


Figure 2.1 Freytag Triangle Plot

Source: <https://solqushorts.files.wordpress.com>

The second is character. It is a person or even an animal in the story or in the novel. The character makes up central interest of many dramas or novels. Character

in literature, a personage in a novel story, short story or poem. Character is also very important in the story, it can make the story to keep moving, without characters the story can not be performed as a literary work. There are two kinds of character in the story. there are main character and minor character.

The third is setting. The setting is where the action of the story happens. Setting includes place, time and culture of where the story happens. The setting of the story also provides as richness and depth to the story as it can relate to the main message or idea to get across to your readers. Think of the setting as a scenic background for which the drama of the tale will take place.

The fourth is theme. The theme is the story's main ideas on the message that the writer intends to communicate. Short stories often have single themes and illustrate a single idea such as the result of certain actions on behalf of either the protagonist or antagonist. Theme can be reflected in a variety of ways through the story. Theme can be incorporated in a story through setting, clothing, musing, sounds, certain smells things, things the characters touch or hold, transportation and the occupation, abilities of the characters etc.

The fifth is style. It is the codified gesture, in which the author tells the story. Along with plot, character, theme, and setting, style is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction.

The last is point of view. It is the way and or views of the author used as a means for presenting the characters, action, background and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader. The point of view or narrative perspective, characterized the way in which a text presents a person, event and setting. The point of view discusses about who is telling story, or from which position the events are perceived. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds: first person, third person, dramatic, or omniscient point of view (Jones, 1968).

### **2.3. The Characteristics of Short Story**

According to Sumardjo and Saini (1997), "*Ciri-ciri cerita pendek adalah ceritanya pendek, rekaman bersifat fiksi, bersifat naratif, dan memiliki kesan*

*tunggal*". It means that the characteristics of short story are the story should be short, fictional, narrative, and has a single impression, they are:

- a. A short story should be short.
- b. Fictional

There are two types of fictional: short story and novel. Based on the types of fictional the writer chooses short story because suitable with my ability and time.

- c. Narrative

According to Derewianka (2004), there are many different types of narrative such as humor, romance crime, legend, myth, fable, real-life fiction, historical fiction, mystery, fantasy, science fiction, diary-novels, and adventure.

- d. A short story has a single impression. It means that, the story only has one plot.

#### **2.4. The Types of Genre in Fiction Story**

According to Permana in Purnama (2014), the seven types of genre in fiction are as follow:

- 1) *Sci-fi (Fiksi Ilmiah ...*, 2) *Horor ...*, 3) *Fantasi ...*, 4) *Romansa ...*, 5) *Komedi ...*, 6) *Misteri ...*, 7) *Petualangan ...*

It means that the first is Sci-fi (Science Fiction). It is a genre which has concept of technology and science that is often not real. The second is horror. It is a genre that the story and plot are built to give eeriness to the readers. Horror can be about ghosts and can be about serial killer. The third is fantasy. It is a genre which has magic and supernatural elements, the story is from manifestation of high-level creativity that demands free imagination, but also still logic and rational. The fourth is romance. It is a genre with the story about daily life or slice of life. Romance has the characteristic where the dictions written are so poetic and romantic so that can create a heart-warming situation that make the readers can enjoy its beauty. The fifth is comedy. It is a genre that the story more emphasizes on comedy and parody elements. The next is mystery. It is different from horror. Mystery has to make the readers curious along the story because there are many things hidden and will be

revealed one by one. The last is adventure. It is a genre about an adventure. An adventure is not always wandering to far places, it also can be an event that can change something.

## **2.5. The Steps of Writing a Short Story**

Writing activities have steps that we must take before producing a good writing later. According to Sayuti (2009), the five steps of writing a short story are as follow:

*2) Tahap Pramenulis ..., 2) Tahap Menulis Draf ..., 3) Tahap Revisi ..., 4) Tahap Menyunting ..., 5) Tahap Mempublikasikan ...*

It means that the first is step of pre-writing. Writers explore ideas, choose ideas, and prepare the written material. The second is the step of writing the draft. Writers write ideas into rough writing before being written in finished writing. The third is the step of revising. Writers revise or add new ideas. This refinement or revision focuses on addition, subtraction, content according to the omission of readers, and structuring content according to the needs of the reader. The fourth is the step of editing. Writers must make improvements to the essay on other aspects of language and mechanical errors. The last is the step of publishing. Writers send essays to mass media, such as newspapers or magazines, but wall magazines or school bulletins can also be good media for publishing writings.

## **2.6. The Structure and Parts of Book Compilation**

According to Suwarno (2011) the general structures or parts of the book are as follow:

*3) Cover atau sampul buku ..., 2) Halaman preliminaries ..., 3) Bagian utama (isi) ..., 4) Bagian postliminary ...*

It means that the first is cover of the book. It is the outermost protective part of the book that is useful for presenting the title of the publication page, the name of the author, the publisher, accompanied by graphic images to support the attractiveness of the reader. The second is preliminary page. It is really need to be included before the main information or contents of the book are submitted, the

placement is between the cover and the contents of the book. The preliminary page can consist of: the title page, containing the title, sub-title, author's name, translator's name, to the publisher; a blank page does not contain any information, but sometime uses to display copyright laws; copyright note page, on this page contains the title of the book, the name of the author / translator, the owner of the copyright, and the cover and illustration designer; additional pages, which containing preface or introduction from the author; and table of contents page. The third is main section (contents). It is the part that contains and discusses information or core material from the book. The last is postliminary section. It is the final part to close the contents of the book. This postliminary section consists of: closing notes, usually containing conclusions or summaries or adding relevant material or information; glossary; attachment; index; bibliography; and writer biography.

The structure and parts of the book above are general compilers of books. In fact, the structure or parts of the book above still adjust to the needs and each type of book. For certain types of books may require additional certain parts to complete the book section, but there are also several types of books that not all of the parts of the book above become compilers. In this case, the writer only needs the cover of the book, the title page, the main section which is the story of the short story, and the author biography.

## **2.7. The Definition of Tourism Destination**

In accordance with Undang–Undang No.10 tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisataaan *Destinasi pariwisata adalah kawasan geografis yang berada dalam satu atau lebih wilayah administrasi yang terkait dengan daya tarik wisata, fasilitas umum, fasilitas pariwisata, aksesibilitas, serta masyarakat yang saling terkait dan melengkapi terwujudnya kepariwisataan.*

It means that tourism destination is a geographical area within one or more administrative areas which include tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities. In addition, 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, Pinata & Diarta (2009) defines “*Destinasi pariwisata adalah tempat yang dikunjungi dengan waktu yang signifikan selama perjalanan seseorang dibandingkan dengan tempat lain yang dilalui dalam perjalanan.*” It means that tourism destination is a place that is visited with a significant period of time during a person’s journey compared to other places that are traveled during the trip. Furthermore, Hadinoto (1996) said “*Destinasi pariwisata merupakan suatu Kawasan spesifik yang dipilih seorang pengunjung dimana dia dapat tinggal selama waktu tertentu.*” It means that tourism destination is a specific area chosen by tourists, where they can stay and live for a certain time.

In brief, tourism destination is a geographical area within one or more administrative areas where they can stay and live for a certain time. It is typically provided by any of infrastructure and services supporting tourism activities.