

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer will discuss some related theories to the focus of this report, they are about definitions of design, definitions of a short story, characteristics of a short story, elements of a short story, types of a short story, structures of a short story and definitions of historical objects.

2.1. Definitions of Design

In short story, design is the materialization of ideas shaped by points-of-view and principles that tell how to go about materializing an idea. Sachari and Sunarya (2001) stated that design is a physical translation of social, economic, and administrative aspects of human life, and is a reflection of the culture of his day. The design is one manifestation of intangible culture, design is the product of values that are valid for a certain period.

According to Beta (2008), design is a creative process in solving a problem in matters relating to the design of an object that is functional or aesthetic. Which in principal looks at the technical aspects, function, material, without releasing the elements of color, lines, texture, balance composition and form. Based on some statements above, it can be concluded that design is a process of designing a plan or idea which is related to the object based on a technical aspect, function and material.

2.2. Definitions of Short Story

Short story is a brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. According to Jacob (2001), a short story is short fiction that is finished reading in one sitting. The short story has only one meaning, one crisis and one effect for the reader. The author of the short story just wants to make a point sharply.

Furthermore, The Liang and A. Widyamatava in Korrie (1995) stated that short story is an imaginary story in the form of short prose, usually under 10,000 words, aiming to produce a strong impression and contain elements of drama, therefore the flow is also called dramatic conflict. Based on the statements above, it can be assumed that the short story is a fiction story that has a strong impression and it can be finished reading in one sitting.

2.3. Characteristics of Short Story

According to Surana (2001), the characteristics of a short story are as follows:

1. In general, the story is short.
2. The things that are shown in the short story are the things that are important and meaningful.
3. The contents are short and compact.
4. Describing the character of a story who face a dispute (conflict) and resolve it.
5. It can leave an impression in the heart of the reader.

Meanwhile, Lubis in Tarigan (2014) mentioned the characteristics of a short story are as follows:

1. The short story must contain the author's interpretation of his concept of life both directly and indirectly.
2. In a short story, an incident must master the plot.
3. A short story must have someone who must be the subject or main character.
4. A short story must have an interesting effect or impression.

Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that the characteristics of the short story are the story is short, the contents should be important and meaningful, there must be a main character, and it must have an interesting effect or an impression in the heart of the reader.

2.4. Elements of Short Story

The short story is built by several elements. Because of its short form, the short story demands very concise storytelling, not to the specific details that are

less important, which is willing to extend the story. Aminudin (2009) explained the elements of a short story as follows:

1. Theme

Short story only contains one theme. The theme of the short story is influenced by intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the short story. Intrinsic elements are elements that build the short story itself directly. Extrinsic elements are the subjective condition of the writer. The theme concerns story ideas, the theme concerns the entire content of the story which is implied in the short story.

2. Storyline and Plot

Storyline is a manifestation, a form of container, physical form of the plot of the story. The plot is part of the series of invisible storyline. The storyline is reinforced with the presence of a plot.

3. Figure and Character

The characters of a short story is limited. A good short story should be able to arouse the imagination of the talker further.

4. Setting

The setting in the short story is a part of the short story that is considered important as the driving force of the story.

5. Point of View

Point of view related to who told the story in the short story. The point of view is the author's vision. The point of view taken by the author is useful to see a story happening.

6. Style

Style concerns the author's unique way of expressing the expression of the story in the short story that he wrote. This style can also be said with the use of the unique style of language of each author. The language style involves metaphors, personifications, metronomic, and others.

7. Mandate

The mandate is the final part which is the message of the story which is read.

Meanwhile, Nurgiyantoro (2012) explains about the elements forming short stories as follows:

1. Plots

Plots in short stories are generally single, consisting of only one sequence of events that are followed until the story ends (not finished, because many short stories do not contain clear settlement, the settlement is left to the reader's interpretation).

2. Theme

Because the story is short, the short story only contains one theme. This relates to the situation of plots that are also single and limited actors.

3. Characterization

The number of short story characters is very limited, especially the main character. Compared to the novel, short characters are more limited, both those related to the number and data of the character's identity, especially those relating to characterization, so the readers must construct themselves more complete pictures of the character's place.

4. Setting

Illustration of story setting seen quantitatively. Short stories do not require specific details about the state of the setting, for example those relating to place and social conditions.

Based on the opinions above, it can be reviewed that the elements forming the short story are only to determine intrinsic elements which include plot, theme, characterization, setting, point of view, style and mandate. The intrinsic elements can build or form a short story.

2.5. Types of Short Story

The existence of the types of short stories is to distinguish each of the existing short stories, so it is easy to classify. Short stories develop over time. Nurgiyantoro in Hidayati (2009) said that the types of short stories are classified based on the number of words as follows:

1. Short-short stories are more than 500 words.
2. Middle short stories are 500-5000 words.
3. Long short stories are 5000-30000 words.

Based on the opinion above, it can be explained that the types of short stories only emphasize the number of words contained in the short story itself. The word of the short story usually consists of 500 words and at most reaches 30,000 words.

Sumardjo in Hidayati (2009) said that the type of short story is classified based on the quality of the short story itself. The two types of short stories are as follows:

1. A literary short story is a short story of higher quality than entertainment short story because it is very concerned about aspects of teaching, useful information, morals, and philosophy.
2. Entertainment short story is a short story that is lacking in quality because it only emphasizes the entertainment aspect.

According to the opinion above, it can be explained that more emphasis on the content contained in the short story itself. A short story is made for a particular purpose, whether it is for entertainment, education or information. Based on the description above, the writer can conclude that the types of short stories can be easily distinguished or classified based on the number of words and the quality of a short story itself.

2.6. Structures of Short Story

The structure of the short story text can be said as the framework of the whole description in a short story text. As such a structure is responsible for the entire set of texts, so it is worth mentioning as short story texts. This structure can also easily recognize whether the text is a short story text or not. Therefore, the structure of this text can also be seen as a characteristic that is inherent in the short story text. Hidayati (2010) explains the technical structure of the short story as follows:

1. Exposition or introduction of the situation, is the process of cultivating and introducing important information to the reader. This stage usually contains an explanation of the exact occurrence of events and the introduction of each of the actors who support the story.

2. Conflict, is a middle element in the story that reveals inner contradictions, the struggle of the characters both with themselves and things outside themselves.
3. Rising Action or conflict culminates, is the development of conflict so that the problem becomes tapered.
4. Climax, is the highest peak in a series of peaks of four forces in conflict achieving intensification of the peak or climax.
5. Denouement, or resolution, which is a situation where the level of conflict begins to decrease, usually the writer provides a solution to problems and all events until the story is finished.

Meanwhile, Kosasih (2014) explains the structure of short stories in general formed by:

1. Abstract (synopsis) is part of a story that describes the entire content story.
2. Orientation or introduction to the story, whether it concerns the characterization or the seeds of the problems they experience.
3. Complications or peak conflict, namely the short story that tells the peak of the problem experienced by the main character.
4. Evaluation, which is the part that states the author's comments on the peak event he has told.
5. Resolution is the final stage of completion of the whole series of stories.
6. Koda is the final comment on the entire contents of the story, perhaps also filled with conclusions about things experienced by the main character later.

From the explanations of the structure above, it can be explained again that six elements can be found in the structure of a short story, namely abstract, orientation, complications, evaluation, resolution, and code.

2.7. Definitions of Historical Objects

In general, people refer to historical objects as artifacts. Artifacts are archaeological objects or relics of historic objects, namely all objects created or modified by humans that can be moved. Schein (1992) cites that artifacts include all the phenomena can be seen, heard, and felt when a new group with an

unfamiliar culture is encountered. Artifacts contain visible results of an organization such as:

1. Architecture
2. Physical environment
3. Language
4. Technology and products
5. Artistic creations
6. Style
7. As embodied in clothing
8. Manners of address
9. Emotional displays
10. Myths and stories about organization
11. Published list of values
12. Rituals
13. Ceremonial

Artifacts are tangible cultural results that are easily observed by individuals or groups of people both inside and outside the organization. Meanwhile, according to the philosopher Mario Bunge (1999) defines an artifact as a “man-made object”, he uses the word “object” in the wide sense of anything we can create, including “symbols, machines, industrial processes, social organizations, social movements”. Based on the definitions above, an artifact is a man-made object or phenomenon that can be observed by people.