

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explained the definition of writing, definition of short story, characteristic of short story, the elements of short story, the genres of short story, the steps to write a short story, historical tourism, and short story in introducing historical tourism.

2.1. Definition of Writing

Writing is a medium of human communication that represents language with signs and symbols. Writing, in other words, is not a language, but a tool used to make languages readable. Gaith (2002) stated that

Writing is a complex process that allows writers to explore thoughts and ideas, and make them visible and concrete. Writing encourages thinking and learning. It motivates communication and makes thought available for reflection when thought is written down, ideas can be examined, reconsidered, added to, rearranged, and changed.

In addition, White (1986) stated writing is the process of expressing the ideas, information, knowledge, or experience and understand the writing to acquire the knowledge or some information to share and learn. While Tarigan (1983) stated

Menulis adalah menurunkan, melukiskan lambang-lambang grafik yang menggambarkan suatu bahasa yang dipahami oleh seseorang, sehingga orang-orang lain dapat membaca lambang-lambang grafik tersebut kalau mereka memahami bahasa dan gambaran grafik tersebut.

It means writing is a way used by the writer to make graphic symbols that describe a language that understood by readers.

From the definition above, there are three similarities between Gaith, White, and Tarigan opinions. The first similarity is writing can give information to readers. Gaith, White, and Tarigan stated writer can convey information in writing. The second similarity is in writing, the writer can express ideas, knowledge, and experience. The writer can share to the readers about their ideas, knowledge or experience in their life. The third similarity is writing as media of communication

between writer and readers. Writing can be used for indirect communication between the writer and the readers. So the conclusion, writing is an activity to express ideas, events, feeling or thinking in written form that can be the tool to communicate with the readers. Writing also contains information that the writer wants to convey.

2.2. Definition of Short Story

Short story is one type of literary works. Short story is a story that tells about the character's life. According to Keraf (2003) stated "*Cerpen dapat dikategorikan dalam narasi, yaitu suatu bentuk wacana yang berusaha mengisahkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa sehingga tampak seolah-olah pembaca melihat atau mengalami peristiwa itu.*" It means short stories can be categorized in narration, which is a form of discourse that has purpose to narrate the events so the readers can feel like they are seeing or experiencing that event.

Whereas, Sumardjo (1983) stated that "*Cerita pendek adalah cerita yang membatasi diri dalam membahas elemennya. Kependekan sebuah cerpen bukan karena bentuknya yang jauh lebih pendek dari novel, namun karena aspek masalahnya yang sangat dibatasi.*" It means a short story is a story that have small aspect of elements and have limited problem that tells in the story. In addition, Menrath (2003) stated a short story is a piece of prose fiction which can be read at a single sitting and has a limited set of characters, one single action and a simple plot. In here, Sumardjo and Menrath have same opinion that stated short story has limited aspect of problem and elements so it can be read at a single sitting.

From three experts opinions above, there are two differences about short story that explain by the experts. The first differences is Keraf stated short story can be categorized in narration, while Sumardjo and Menrath stated short story has limited aspect of problem and elements. The second differences is Sumardjo and Menrath have same opinions that stated short story can be read at a single sitting but Keraf does not stated about that. Keraf stated short story has purpose to narrate the events so the readers can feel like they are seeing or experiencing that event. So the writer concluded that short story is a story that use story line that makes the

reader feel involved in the story itself. Short story describes an event which involves the limits problem, characters, and plot of the soul or human life that can be read at a single sitting.

2.3. Characteristic of Short Story

To write a short story, there are many things that are needed by the writer, one of which is the characteristics of the short story. Nurgiyantoro (2015) stated

Cerita pendek adalah sebuah cerita fiksi yang memiliki panjang yang bervariasi mulai dari 500-an kata hingga puluhan ribu kata. Sebuah cerpen di bangun dari dua unsur yakni intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Cerpen menuntut penceritaan yang serba ringkas, tidak sampai pada detail-detail khusus yang kurang penting.

It means short story is fiction story that has length between 500 words until thousand words. A short story is built from two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. Short story requires a very concise story, not to the specific details that are less important.

Edgar Allen Poe (1896) stated the length of a short story typically between 1,000 and 20,000 words long and can be consumed in a single reading session. A short story should take 30 minutes until two hours to read. Short stories usually focus on a single subject or theme. Like Poe, Nurhayati (2019) stated “*Cerita pendek memiliki ciri-ciri tulisan yang singkat, padat, lebih pendek daripada novel yang terdiri kurang dari 20.000 kata*”. It means a short story has a short and clear story with no more than 20,000 words.

From three experts explanation above, they have a similar opinion. Nurgiyantoro, Poe, and Nurhayati stated the length of short story between 500 words until 20.000 words. Nurgiyantoro also added short story *is fiction story and built from two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. So the conclusion is short story is a fiction genre and has length that ranges from 500 to 20,000 words. The story can be read in one single reading that take 30 minutes until two hours to read.*

2.4. Elements of Short Story

According to Nurgiyantoro (2015) stated

Sebuah cerpen di bangun dari dua elemen yakni intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Intrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang membangun karya sastra itu sendiri. Sedangkan ekstrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang berada di luar karya sastra itu, tetapi secara tidak langsung mempengaruhi bangunan atau sistem organisme karya sastra.

It means a short story has two elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic are elements that build the literary work itself. While extrinsic are elements that are outside from literary work, but indirectly affect the building or system of literary organisms.

The following are intrinsic elements of short story by Nurgiyantoro (2015)

1. Character

Character simply means a person who acts, appears, or is referred to in a work. As a literary term has an altogether meaning. Characters are the central feature in any play or in short story. Character is the person who takes a part of the events which described in the plot. There are two kinds of characters, as follows:

- a. Major Character is the character of person who always appears in the story until the story comes to its resolution. Sometimes it is said as leading character. The leading character is a more ordinary and realistic character, and without quite so many implications of virtue. It is usually called as protagonist.
- b. Minor Character is the character of person who seldom appears in the story. This character usually appears occasionally. It is usually called as antagonist. Antagonist is a character whether man or woman who is making for an ideal.

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 a beginning of the story where the character 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 event and complication begin to resolve themselves. (events between climax and denouement or ending)

e. Denouement or ending

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

3. Setting

Setting is the local and period in which a story occurs. A story must take a place in space and time, and therefore must have some setting. Setting is as important as the character. In a fiction work, the setting not only serves as a background but also physically makes a story become more logic. It is also has a psychological function that are able to make a certain ambiance which controlling the reader emotion or psychological aspects.

4. Theme

The term 'theme' refers to some general idea embedded in a story the key word in general. Therefore, theme can be defined as a generalization about life or human character that a story explicitly or implicitly embodies.

5. Point of View

Point of view is one important tool in telling a story since it determines how much the reader should know and what is happening. There are three types of point of view. **First person point of view** is the narrator tells the story

from his or her own perspective. You can easily recognize first person by its use of the pronouns "I" or "We". **Second person point of view** uses the pronoun "you" to immerse the reader in the experience of being the protagonist. It's important to remember that second person point of view is different from simply addressing the reader. **In third person point of view**, the narrator is someone (or some entity) who is not a character in the story being told. Third person point of view uses the pronouns "he," "she," and "they," to refer to all the characters. It is the most common point of view in writing, as it gives the writer a considerable amount of freedom to focus on different people, events, and places without being limited within the consciousness of a single character.

Besides intrinsic elements, there is extrinsic elements. Nurgiyantoro (2015) stated

Ekstrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang berada di luar karya sastra itu, tetapi secara tidak langsung mempengaruhi bangunan atau sistem organisme karya sastra, yang termasuk unsur ekstrinsik adalah unsur biografi pengarang; psikologi dari pengarang, pembaca, dan karya sastra; keadaan lingkungan pengarang; dan pandangan hidup suatu bangsa.

It means extrinsic are elements that are outside from literary work, but indirectly affect the building or system of literary organisms. Extrinsic element consists of elements of the author's biography; the psychology of authors, readers and literary works; the state of the author's environment; and the outlook on life of a nation

Whereas the elements of short story by Klarer (1998):

1. Plot

Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which leads to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. The exposition or presentation of the initial situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is followed by a resolution of a complication.

2. Character

Type of character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character, and term round character usually denotes a person with more complex and differentiated features. In short story, character that commonly emerges is flat character since short story only presents the critical time of the chief character.

3. Characterization

There are two methods in describing the characterization in literary work; those are expository method and dramatic method. Expository method is the way of author in describing the characters directly. Dramatic method is the way of author in describing the characters indirectly. In this method, the author does not describe the characters explicitly.

4. Point of view

Narrative perspective or point of view characterizes the ways in which a text presents persons, events, and settings.

5. Setting

In action of interpretation, setting can be distinguished into setting of place, time and culture. The setting of place physically is a place where events in a story occurred. The setting of time describes about time of every event that occurred in the story including present, past or even uncertain times. Whereas the setting of culture describes of society conditions, social group and their attitude, custom, life style and language used in events of the story.

Based on the explanation before about elements of short story, there are two differences between Nurgiyantoro (2015) and Klaler (1998) opinions. The first difference is Nurgiyantoro stated there two elements of short story are intrinsic and extrinsic, but Klaler stated the elements of short story just intrinsic elements. The second difference is the intrinsic elements by Nurgiyantoro are characters, plot, setting, theme, and point of view, while the intrinsic elements by Klaler are characters, plot, setting, point of view, and characterization.

Therefore, the writer concluded that elements are important things that needed by the writer to write a short story. There are two kinds of elements, are intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic elements are plot, theme, setting, character, and point of view. Extrinsic are elements of the author's biography; the psychology of authors, readers and literary works; the state of the author's environment; and the outlook on life of a nation. Both elements of short story are essential for short story elements. So in this final report, the writer will focus on intrinsic elements of short story.

2.5. 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 classification have been based are highly variable (Abraham and Harpham, 2009). There are many genres of short story such as, horror, romance, action adventure, science fiction, fantasy, mystery/crime, and historical.

In here, the writer chose romance as the genre of the short story. Romance is a genre story that focuses on the relationship and [romantic love](#) between two people, and must have an emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending. Romance was synonymous with aristocratic literature. It was because romance used to teach morals through the combination of stories of adventure, courtly love, and dedication. It was chivalric literature, which aimed at teaching the aristocracy the rules of behavior, bravery, gentlemanliness, and life in general. In addition, the principle function of romance was to maintain order in society by presenting sources for entertainment. The author keeps the two apart of the characters for most of the story, but the characters do eventually end up together. There are many subgenres of the romance story, including [fantasy](#), [historical romance](#), [paranormal fiction](#), and [science fiction](#). Some example of romance story such as, *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, [The Notebook](#) by Nicholas Sparks, *This Is How You Lose Her* by Junot Díaz, and so on.

2.6. The Steps of Writing a Short Story

There are many expert opinions that say how to write a good short story. According Rampan (1995) stated the steps of writing a short story are as follows:

1. Determine the idea or theme.

Ideas or themes can be obtained from personal experience or other people.

2. Arrange the outline

The framework is a description of the storyline that will be made into a story. What is done in this stage: character selection and characterizations that form the story; choose background; and determine the plot.

3. Develop a draft outline

At the stage of developing the framework of this essay, the authors develop a framework and do not stop to look at the writings that have been made.

4. Revise

After finishing writing, it can be read to find out the advantages and weakness of writing.

While the steps of writing short story by Grenville (2001) are:

1. Getting ideas (in no particular order).

Getting ideas isn't usually a matter of having one giant brainstorm. More often, it's a matter of gradually accumulating a little idea here, another little idea there. Eventually they all add up. An idea can come up by making a list or freewriting.

2. Choosing (selecting the ideas that will be most useful).

This step is about looking at all the ideas that are obtained and assessing it. This is where the writer starts to discriminate between the ideas definitely can't use, and ones that have some potential.

3. Outlining (putting these ideas into the best order—making a plan).

An outline is a work plan for an article. This is a list of all ideas that will be in a section in the order they should be made. To make an outline, the writer need to know the theme of the writing

4. Drafting (doing a first draft from beginning to end, without going back).
Redrafting can seem like a chore, but the writer could also see it as a freedom. It means that this first draft can be as rough and ‘wrong’. In this step, the writer will add or cut as the needed to make it the right length.
5. Revising (cutting, adding or moving parts of this draft where necessary).
Revising literally means ‘re-seeing’. It is about fixing the bigger, structural problems and, if necessary, ‘re-seeing’ the whole shape of the piece. What this boils down to is finding places where the writer needs to cut something out, places where should add something, and places where need to move or rearrange something.
6. Editing (proofreading for grammar, spelling and paragraphs).
Basically ‘editing’ means making the piece as reader-friendly as possible by making the sentences flow in a clear, easy-to-read way. It also means bringing the piece of writing into line with accepted ways of using English: using the appropriate grammar for the purposes of the piece, appropriate punctuation and spelling, and appropriate paragraphing.

On the other hand, Hidayati (2009) stated that the steps to write a short story are as follows:

1. Determine the idea;
2. Then look for ideas and themes;
3. Write down everything that relates to the theme already determined;
4. Make a story frame from the beginning to the end of the story; the framework is based on all things related to the theme that has been written.
5. Re-check the framework that has been made; discard the sentence which is less necessary.
6. Start writing with reference to the framework that has been made; Short story writing must pay attention to the reader and the use of sentences.

7. After writing the story, shoot it again, make a sentence that is needed;
8. The final step is to give a title to the story that has been finished writing.

From three experts opinions above, they have difference opinions about how to write a short story. Rampan (1995) stated there are four steps to write a short story. The steps are determine the idea or theme, arrange the outline, develop a draft outline, and the last is revise. While Grenville (2001) stated there are six steps to write a short story are getting ideas, choosing ideas, outlining, drafting, revising, and editing. On the other hand, Hidayati (2009) stated there are eight steps to write a short story are determine the idea, look for the ideas and theme, write everything that related to the theme, make a story frame, re-check the framework, start writing, make a sentence that is needed, and give the title to the story.

In this final report, the writer applied the steps of writing short story by Grenville (2001). The writer chose Grenville's steps because the steps is the easiest one among those three expert's ideas and not complicated to write a short story.

2.7. Historical Tourism

Tourism is act and process of spending time away from home in pursuit of recreation, relaxation, and pleasure. James (1982) stated that tourism is purposeful human activity that served as a link between people either within one or some countries or beyond the geographical limits. It involves that temporary displacement of people to another region, country or continent for the satisfaction of varied need other than exercising a remunerated function. While Intosh (1995) stated tourism is a composite of activities service and industry that deliver a travel experience, transportation, accommodation, eating, shopping, entertainment, activity and other services available for industry or group that are away from home. So the conclusion, tourism is activities that including with experience, transportation, accommodation, and entertainment to get recreation, relaxation, and pleasure conducted outside from home.

Historical tourism means traveling with the primary purpose of exploring the history of a place. It may mean simple sightseeing of renowned historical architecture, visiting local museums that document the past through artifacts, art, and literary remains, or even something as quaint as sampling authentic historical recipes in their place of origin. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) cited in Kausar (2013) stated that one of the fastest growing tourist activities by visits to cultural and historical heritage attractions. In 2009 a study conducted by Mandala Research (Georgia, 2010) “The vast majority of these travelers (65%) say that they seek travel experiences where the destination, its buildings and surrounding have retained their historic character”. Because historical tourism has existed for a long time and has uniqueness, the writer wants to use historical tourism as the setting place for the story.

2.8. Short Story in Introducing Historical Tourism

According to Adaval & Wyer (1998) a lot of social information that people get in daily life is transmitted in the form of literary work. The literary work writing may help the writer to use linguistic style that suitable with the desired topic because this type of writing depicts a story in special and exciting ways in which may impact the reader feeling. One of the types of literary work is short story. A short story is a literary work of narrative prose fiction. Keraf (2003) stated “*Cerpen dapat dikategorikan dalam narasi, yaitu suatu bentuk wacana yang berusaha mengisahkan suatu kejadian atau peristiwa sehingga tampak seolah-olah pembaca melihat atau mengalami peristiwa itu.*” It means short stories can be categorized in narration, which is a form of discourse that has purpose to narrate the events so the readers can feel like they are seeing or experiencing that event. Short story can be effectively used as a promotion about destination, it leads the people or reader to imagine about object and situation based on the writing in which may result in awareness among the local community.

Historical tourism has been around for a long time. Traveling long distances to explore the mysteries and wonders of the past is not new concept, it has existed for centuries and continues to be a popular reason why people travel. Looking at

the trends, one can say that history is never too old-fashioned to be cherished. Palembang is a city that has a lot of historical tourism. This is the reason why the writer eagers to encourage people to visiting Palembang Historical Tourism destinations. Therefore, the writer intended to introduce historical tourism in Palembang by using short story. The writer wanted to wrote short story because the short story about historical tourism was rarely found especially with Palembang as the setting place of the story.