

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Definition of Writing**

Writing is a language skill that is used to communicate indirectly. Writing is putting graphic symbols that represent languages understood by others (Tarigan, 2008). Likewise, Byrne cited in Septiawan (2018) stated writing is the act of forming the graphic symbols such as letter and numbers which are arranged in certain rules into meaningful words, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. Moreover, Harmer cited in Redante (2015) said that writing is a form of communication to deliver thought or to express feeling through written form. It means that writing is productive skills that express feeling through written communication.

Furthermore, Suparno and Yunus cited in Samsuri (2013) stated writing activities involve several elements, they are the author as the delivery of messages, the contents of writing, media, and also the reader. In addition, Troyka cited in Redante (2015) explained writing is a way of communicating a message to a reader for a purpose. The purposes of writing are to express one's self, to provide information for one's reader, to persuade one's reader, and to create a literary work.

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that writing is a form of communication that express thought or feeling by putting graphic symbols that understood by others. The better the writing delivered the better the message received by others.

#### **2.2. The Process of Writing**

A creative work system requires steps that are arranged systematically. Writing activities also require certain steps in the process. According to Gentry and Mcneel (2014), there are 5 steps in full writing process. The process are as follows:

1. Pre-writing (planning). Prewriting identifies everything that writer need to do before starting the draft. In pre-writing, writer should find the idea, build on the idea, make the plan and the structure of writing the idea.
2. Writing. In this step writer have a plan and ready to start writing. The writer write the draft with some kind of direction and rules by identify the best time and location to write and eliminate potential distractions.
3. Revising (organizing). When revising the work, many writers naturally adopt the A.R.R.R. approach; Add: for additional scenes and any additional details, Rearrange: consider the flow, pacing and sequencing of the story, Remove: writer may need to eliminate passages that don't quite fit, Replace: try to look different resources, and if there is something better for the draft, rewrite it and replace it.
4. Editing. In editing process, make sure that sentences themselves are sentences, the words that used are the right words, the spelling and punctuation are correct. Check for repetition, clarity, grammar, spelling and punctuation.
5. Proofing. When proofing the final work, make sure no little mistakes are left. Using this 5 steps does not mean to write 5 draft. Write one draft, leaving space for correction, work on the existing draft, and copy the finished product on a paper.

In addition, Rampan (1995) stated the steps that can be used to facilitate writing stories are as follows.

1. Determine the idea or theme. Ideas or themes can be obtained from personal experience or other people. Ideas that emerge should be noted so that it is not difficult to compile in determining the most appropriate ideas to be arranged in a short story.
2. Arrange the outline. The outline is the framework or description of the storyline that will be made into a story. In this stage, the writer do character selection and characterizations as the backbone of the story. The writer also choose the setting and determine the flow of the story.

3. Develop a draft outline. At the stage of developing the framework of this story, the authors develop a framework and do not stop to look at the writing that has been made.
4. Revise. Revise is a process that must be done after finishing writing to know the good and the bad of the short story.

### **2.3. Definition of Short Story**

Short story is a form of fictional literary work. Short story is a story that tells about the character with his life. According to Keraf cited in Jayanti (2011) short story 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. Just as Semi (2003) stated that narration is a form of conversation or writing that aims to convey or tell a series of events or human experiences based on developments from time to time.

However, Jabrohim cited in Anggraini (2010) said that short story is a short and compact fiction, and the story elements are centered on one event so the number of character is limited and the overall development the story gives a single impression. It is similar to Sumardjo cited in Pratrasta (2017) that said a short story is a story that limits itself in discussing one element of deep fiction in their smallest aspect. Short for a short story not because of its length much shorter than a novel, but because of limited problem that tells. Because of this limitation problem, the story will be written clearer and will be more impressive to the reader. Impression left in a short story must be sharp and deep so the reader not easily forget.

Based on the statement above, it is assumed that the short story is a short and compact fiction that has narration form and tells about character with his life.

### **2.4. Characteristics of Short Story**

According to Nurgiyantoro cited in Kartikasari (2017) there are several things that can be used as a guide to know the short story, which is as follows.

1. Based on its physical form, the short story is a story that has short content.

2. Short story is a fiction story. Short story is not narrative event that have occurred based on reality. However, the result is from the author's invention. But story source written based on the reality of life.
3. Short story is narrative or storytelling.
4. Short story as work of fiction is built by the same building elements.
5. Short story is built from two elements, they are intrinsic and extrinsic. Because the short form, the short story requires a very concise storytelling, not specific details that are less important in the story.

In addition, Nadeak (1989) states a short story can be said to be good if:

1. give a world or story that impresses and enriches mind of the reader,
2. provide alternatives in life, can be accounted for, and instilling the meaning of life through the beauty that is served,
3. can invite readers to think and develop their imagination well and creatively,
4. there is harmony between content and form that makes the short story interesting to read in a short amount of time,
5. can be found an inner development of the main character, a conflict that continues to climax, and in that conflict will be found philosophy, viewpoints, ideas, and all the ambition of the author,
6. has a good title. Good title means it is have a relation with the content. An interesting title will attract the reader, but even the reader feels attracted to a title, if discussion sentence uninteresting he will not continue to read it.

Based on statement about it can be concluded that the short story is a work of fiction that has characteristics such as has a short and compact storyline, deliver in a narrative sentence, and built by two elements, namely intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The impression left in short story must be sharp and deep so the readers can get moral value from the story.

## **2.5. Kinds of Short Story**

The existence of the types of short stories are to make a differences each of the short stories, so it will be easy to classify. As time goes by, short story

undergoes development. Nurgiantoro cited in Febriya (2016) said types of short stories are classified based on the number of words as follows:

1. Short-short story (*cerita pendek yang pendek*): more than 500 words
2. Middle short story (*cerita pendek yang cukup panjang*): 500-5000 words
3. Long short story (*cerita pendek yang panjang*): 5000-30000 words

Short story in the opinion above, can be described that the types of short stories only emphasizes the number of words contained in the short story itself. It can be assume that short story usually consists of 500 words and at most reaching 30,000 words.

Sumardjo cited in Febriya (2016) said, the types of short stories also can be classified according to the quality of the short story itself. Both types of short stories as follows:

1. Literary short story (*cerita pendek sastra*), this is higher quality than short story entertainment because it is very concerned about the aspect of teaching, useful information, morals and philosophy.
2. Short-story entertainment (*cerita pendek hiburan*), this short story emphasize the entertainment aspect, but it can also give some information to the readers.

It can be concluded that short story that classification based on quality is more emphasize on the contents contained in the short story itself. A short story is made for a specific purposes, it can be for entertainment, education or for a information.

## **2.6. Elements in Short Story**

Nurgiantoro (2010) stated the elements of short story is the things that will be found if people read the story itself. The building element of short story is referred to intrinsic and extrinsic elements. It is similar to Kosasih cited in Soraya (2019) that said the elements of short story consist of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Whereas, Stanton cited in Wicaksono (2014) divided the elements of fiction into three parts, namely the facts of the story, the tools of the story and theme. The facts of the short story and theme are the element that in

short story itself and the tools of story is the things that the author uses to select and organizes the details of the story.

So, it can be assume that elements of short story are divided into two parts, they are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

### **2.6.1. Intrinsic Elements of Short Story**

Intrinsic element is an element that is in the short story itself. The intrinsic elements of short story are theme, plot, setting, characterization, and point of view (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). But, Stanton cited in Wicaksono (2014) said the intrinsic elements of short story is just theme, plot, characterization and setting.

#### **2.6.1.1. Theme**

The theme is the central idea or belief in short story. It is the author's underlying meaning or main idea that they are trying to convey. The theme may be the author's thought about a topic or view of human nature. It is same as the opinion from Fananie (2000) that says theme is ideas and views of the author's life that become the background of creation short story.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2012) themes can be classified from the priority level, they are mayor theme and minor theme. The mayor theme is the basis or general idea of the theme and the minor theme is a supportive theme and reflect the main meaning of the whole story.

#### **2.6.1.2. Plot**

Plot is story that contains of sequence of events. However, in every events just connected by cause and effect in which an event is caused or causing another event to happen. Likewise, Sudjiman cited in Rabbani (2017) state events that are sorted build the backbone of the story is the plot. Plot is a series of events and character actions that relate to the central conflict. According to Freytag cited in Tussadiyah (2017), plot is divided into several parts, 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.

### **2.6.1.3. Setting**

Abram cited in Nurgiyantoro (2010) stated that setting is a place, time relationship, and social environment when the events that are told. Authors often use description of landscape, scenery, buildings, season or weather to provide a strong sense of setting. In addition, Sudjiman (1988) says that the setting functions as a projection of the character's inner state, becoming a metaphor and the emotional and spiritual state of the character.

### **2.6.1.4. Characterization**

The characters are the people, animals, or things that take part in the action of the story. According to Birkert cited in Tussadiyah (2017) character is an imagined person in story whom we know from the work we read on the page. Characters consist of main characters and minor characters. There are two types of characters, such as: Protagonist which is the character with whom the reader emphasized and Antagonist which is the character that goes against the protagonist. In addition, Khairil as cited in Tedja (2018) says characters are actors in literary works that have variety of functions or role, starting from the main role, important role, rather important, and just cheerleader. The difference in roles is what makes the character get the title as the main character (central), the

protagonist, the antagonist, the main supporting role (the mainstay character), the no character important (extras), and cheerleader (background).

#### **2.6.1.5. Point of View**

Point of view defined as the angle from which story is told. Aminuddin cited in Ulfa (2019) states point of view is the way an author presents the characters in a story. However, Sumardjo and Saini (1991) says that point of view involves technical storytelling, which is a matter of how the author's personal views can be expressed as well as possible.

Nurgiyantoro (2007) explained there are three kinds of point of view, they are first-person point of view, second person point of view, and third person point of view. According to Salmadian (2017) *First person point of view* is the narrator tells the story from his or her own perspective. Readers 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.

#### **2.6.2. Extrinsic Elements of Short Story**

According to Habibah (2013), extrinsic elements are the elements from the outside of the fiction work, but indirectly the elements influence layout or organisms system of fiction work. These elements consist of individual condition of the writer such as: the writer's attitude, belief, life worldwide, biography, and environmental circumstances such as economic, politic, and society. It is similar to Wellek and Werren cited in Munawaroh (2017) that says four extrinsic



elements that related to fiction works are author's biography, psychological and sociological.

Based on the explanation above, the writer assumes that both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of short story are essential.

## **2.7. Genres in Short Story**

Gerhana (2016) stated that short story is a part of a work of fiction. Fiction itself has several genres such as horror fiction, romance fiction, science fiction, historical fiction, detective fiction, religion and comedy. If it is differentiated based on the age of the reader, fiction itself can be divided into several, they are children's fiction, teen fiction and adult fiction. Furthermore, Patterson (2016) explained the genres in short story are as follows:

1. Romance. These stories are about a romantic relationship between two people. They are characterized by sensual tension, desire, and idealism. The author keeps the two apart for most of the story, but they do eventually end up together. There are many sub-genres, including paranormal, historical, contemporary, category, fantasy and gothic.
2. Action Adventure. Any story that puts protagonist in physical danger characterized by thrilling near misses, and courageous and daring feats, belongs to this genre. It is fast paced, the tension mounting as the clock ticks. There is always a climax that offers the reader some relief.
3. Science Fiction. This genre incorporates any story set in the future, the past, or other dimensions. The story features scientific ideas and advanced technological concepts. Writers must be prepared to spend time building new worlds. The setting should define the plot. There are many science fiction sub-genres.
4. Fantasy. These stories deal with kingdoms as opposed to sci-fi, which deals with universes. Writers must spend plenty of time on world building. Myths and magic-based concepts characterized these books.
5. Suspense/ Thriller. This genre involves pursuit and escape. There are one or more dark characters that are protagonist must escape from, fight against, or

best in the story. The threats to protagonist can be physical or psychological, or both. The setting is integral to the plot.

6. Historical. These fiction stories take place against factual historical backdrops. Important historical figures are portrayed as fictional characters. Historical romance is a sub-genre that involves a conflicted love relationship in a factual historical setting.
7. Horror/ Paranormal/ Ghost. These are high-pitched scary stories involving pursuit and escape. The protagonist must overcome supernatural or demonic beings. Occult is a sub-genre that always uses satanic-type antagonist.
8. Mystery/ Crime. These are also known as 'whodunits'. The central issues are a question that must be answered, and identity revealed, a crime solved. This short story is characterized by clues leading to rising tension as the answer to the mystery is approached. There are many sub-genres in this category.

## **2.8. Culinary Tourism**

According to Murray (2004), culinary tourism can be described as a form of tourism that is inspired by beverages and foods. International Culinary Tourism Association (ICTA) cited in Williams (2013) defines culinary tourism as the quest of memorable and distinctive eatable and drinking experiences. It also indicates that there are groups of tourists who will spend most of their money to travel across different parts of the globe to experience and sample original cuisines that have been identified as having cultural importance in different parts of the world.

Furthermore, International Culinary Tourism Association (ICTA) cited in McLean and Hurd (2011) also says that culinary tourism is defined as the pursuit of unique and memorable culinary experience of all kinds, often while travelling, but one can also be a culinary tourist at home. While many people think of culinary tourism as 5-star restaurant experiences or fine dining with wine tasting, it truly has evolved into a broader sense ranging from a street vendor to a high class speciality restaurant.

In addition, Ontario Culinary Tourism Alliance (OCTA) cited in Tan (2016) state that culinary tourism includes any tourism experience in which a

person learns about, appreciates, consumes, or- dare we say- indulges in food and drink that reflects the local cuisine, heritage, or culture of the place. The further you travel, the wider the range of culinary experiences enjoyed. It is not about the food you eat; food tourism is not necessarily about dining luxuriously, but more about eating adventurously to seek out new culinary experiences.