

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer presents about the definitions that correlate to the research title.

2.1 Creative Writing

Creative writing refers to prose or poetic construction is based upon a topic with the purpose of expression by the writer and it is primarily intended to entertain readers (Biggs &Collis, 1982). Two aspects of writing are distinguished: the process of writing, and the quality of the product. Writing is defined as the activity of creative process of moving ideas into written symbols (Semi, 2007). Meanwhile, according to Pranoto (2004) writing means pouring thoughts into written form or saying something to others through writing. Writing can also be interpreted as an expression or expression of feelings as outlined in written form. In other words, through the writing process, we can communicate indirectly.

Based on the meanings above, it can be concluded that creative writing is an activity of delivering indirect information or through writing where the message to be conveyed is in the form of symbols or letter symbols that are read and understood by the reader. Writing is a form of communication apart from speaking, listening and reading.

Crafting a text involves integration between reading and writing; the resulted text is composed and refined as the writer moves constantly between reading what has already been composed and writing/revising the developing text.

2.2 Definition of Novella

Novella as one genre of fiction literary works is formed by intrinsic elements or an element present in the text and directly constructs a text. Novella or Novelette is an imaginative literary work of the author. The word novella or novelette is derived from the word novel added with suffix-ette which means

"small" so that novelette means a small novel (Tarigan, 1984). The novelette is a fictional prose that resembles a novel, but is shorter. The contents of the novelette can come from the real world imagined by the author. The experiences and environment that occur around the author are a source of inspiration or reference in making a novelette literary work. Back in the day, the term "novelette" referred to a story that was romantic or sentimental in character. Basically the elements of the novelette are the same as the elements in the novel, only the number of words and the number of sheets of paper is shorter than the novel. The word count is usually between 17,500 words to 40,000 words.

2.3 Characteristic of Novella

According to Casano (2016), the characteristics are as follows;

1. Novella is longer than short stories and shorter than novels.
2. The length of the story is usually 17,500-40,000 words.
3. The average number of pages is under 200 pages.
4. Reading time per one novella averages 1-1.5 hours or more.

2.4 Element of Novella

In novella, elements of writing fiction are same as the element of novel. They use an intrinsic and extrinsic element. An intrinsic element is the elements that directly participate in building story. This is supported by Nurgiyantoro cited in Lestari et al (2017) said that intrinsic (fiction) elements are the elements that make up the literary work itself. An intrinsic element is important because each element represent the different explanation that will affect the story. The following are intrinsic elements of story by Nurgiyantoro (2015).

1. Character

Character simply means a person who acts, appears, or is referred to in a work. Characters are the central feature in any play or in novella. Character is the person who takes a part of the events which described in the plot. There are two kinds of characters, as follows:

1. Major character is the character of person who always appears in the novel until the novel 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.

2. Minor character is the character of person who seldom appears in the novel. 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

Plot is one of the elements of fiction and organized the sequence of events and actions that make up the story. An author uses plot to arrange the sequence of events. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character.

The structure of Novella is same as structure of short story. Suherli et al (2017) mentioned the following structures, they are:

- Introduction to the story situation (exposition, orientation)
In this section, the author introduces the characters, arranges scenes and relationships between people.
- Disclosure of events (complication)
This section presents an initial event that gives rise various problems, conflicts, or difficulties for the characters.
- Heading to a conflict (rising action)
An increase in attention, excitement, or the involvement of sharing a situation that causes increased hardship figure.
- Peak point (turning point)
This section is also called the climax. Here's the part of the story the biggest and most thrilling. In part also, be determined changes in the fate of some of its characters. For example, did he then successfully solved the problem or failed.

- **Completion (ending or coda)**

As the end of the story, this section contains an explanation of attitudes or fates experienced by the character after experiencing that peak event. But there is also a story that is the final settlement the story is left to the readers' image. So, the end of the story left hanging, without resolution.

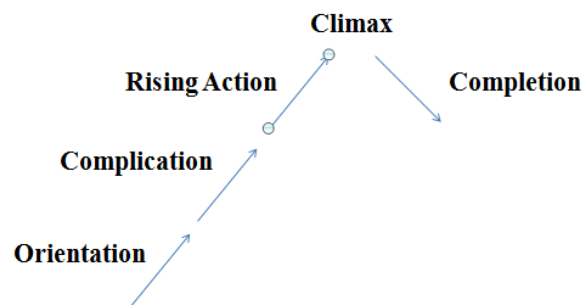


Chart 2.1 Novella structure.

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 make a story become more logic. It is also have a psychological function that are able to made a certain ambiance which controlling the reader emotion or psychological aspects.

4. Theme

Theme is seen as the basis of the story or general idea in a work of fiction. 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 (Abrahams and Harpham, 2009).

- **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.
- **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.

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 attitude, belief, life worldwide, biography, and environmental circumstances such as economic, politic, and society. Based on the explanation above, the writer assume that both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of short story are essential.

2.5 Steps in Writing Novella

Writing activities require several systematic steps that are arranged correctly in order to be able to produce a good work. Here the steps in writing a story according to 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.

2.6 Wedding Dress

Wedding dress is clothes worn by the bridegroom in the wedding party. Wedding dress is special clothes worn only for brides, with certain procedures and certain times (Amin, 2020). According to Fadilah (2013) said that the wedding dress is a special dress worn in a wedding reception. This clothing is included in the exclusive clothing category by having a luxurious and special model, besides that it is also one of the cultural elements, the embodiment is inseparable from the chain of messages conveyed through symbols known as community traditions.

2.7 Palembang Traditional Wedding Dresses

Traditional wedding dresses are clothing that is attached to the symbols and philosophy of life and is used for generations (Amin, 2020). Traditional wedding dress or clothes that worn by people in area that has historical value and meaning, it shows the social identity or custom of an area of tribute. Palembang wedding dresses called as *Aesan Pengantin* or *Penganggon*. There are two kinds of *Aesan Pengantin* that mostly known to public, they are Aesan Gede and Aesan Pak Sangko.

2.7.1 Aesan Gede

Aesan Gede is the traditional clothing or dress from Palembang, Sumatera Selatan that is used in wedding ceremonies. *Aesan Gede* is related to the nickname of Sumatera as *Swarnadwipa* or the golden island. This is can be seen from some of the accessories worn in *Aesan Gede* which is form of jewelry with golden images. This dress is included in one type of *songket* cloth that was used often by the nobility. This dress is used for traditional wedding ceremonies because it symbolizes the greatness of person who wearing it.

According to cultural experts have agreed that the meaning of *Aesan* is decoration, while *Gede* which means greatness. So, *Aesan Gede* is greatness clothes. *Aesan Gede* in the 1970s it was only used by the nobles and descendents of the sultans but, following the era *Aesan Gede* can be wear by any people for wedding ceremony or even for performing traditional dancing of Palembang. (Hikmawati, 2016).

2.7.2 Aesan Paksangko

Aesan Paksangko is the traditional dress of Palembang brides besides *Aesan Gede*. *Aesan Paksangko* is a red brackets patterned with the golden star flower details and perfected with a lotus chest. The bottom of this dress is paired with a shiny *songket* bandage to perfect the impression of luxury. *Aesan Paksangko* has a philosophical meaning that symbolizes the greatness of the people of South Sumatera.

Pak Sangko is also called *Pak Sangkong*. According to Ali Hanafiah (in Hikmawati, 2016) *Pak Sangkong* consists of two words, *Pak* and *Sangkong*. *Pak* means eight, while *Sangkong* means god. So *Pak Sangkong* is the clothes of eight gods.

2.8 Inducing Local Culture.

The information about local culture in literature can help to create tourism destination's image in reader's mind. This study collected data about Palembang traditional wedding dresses which is part of local culture. Information

on the culture of each region or certain communities can be conveyed through stories like fiction. In addition Evseev et al (2019), holds that;

“With the novel “Eugene Onegin” by Alexander Pushkin, which has been translated into many languages, enables a foreign reader not only to get acquainted with the nature of Russia depicted in different seasons, but also to perceive the culture of Russia, to understand mental and psychic peculiarities of Russian people’s worldview.”

The mean is fiction literary works such as novels or novels can illustrate information and become the reader's perception. The reader does not only focus on the plot but also gets knowledge about the culture conveyed by the author. Mahadewi (2012) holds that an area that became the setting of literary story is definitely lifted in terms of tourism, as evidenced by the increase of tourist to 300% to the island of Belitung since the publishing of a novel entitled *LaskarPelangi* of which setting is Belitung Island.

From the statement above, it could be concluded that fictional literary works such as novella can be used in introducing or delivering information on a cultural custom or a place of recreation. In addition to successfully introducing the island of Belitung, novella is also likely to be able to introduce cultural customs such as traditional dresses in Palembang.