

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter, the researcher presents the result of reviewing of related literature which covers the definition of short story, the history of short story, element of short story, corpus definition, tools f corpus, type of corpora and previous study.

A. Short Story

1. Definition of Short Story

The short story is a concise form of prose fiction. The roots of the short story lie in antiquity and the Middle Ages. Story, myth, and fairy tale relate to the oldest types of textual manifestations, “texts” which were primarily orally transmitted. The term “tale” (from “to tell”), like the German “Sage” (from “sagen”—“to speak”), reflects this oral dimension inherent in short fiction (M. Klarer, 2004: 13). According to Cavanagh et al. (2010: 103) a central characteristic of the short story is that it is a story which is short.

Thus it can be distinguished from a novel, which is a story that is long.

In the other side Tucan (2014) define short story as intuitive, mythic, antisocial, immaterial, fragmentary, intense, mysterious, unusual, misleading, oral, and lyrical. The short story can be all this. Or it can be nothing like this. It delights into indeterminacy and resists definition. Lerena (2014: 26) also define short story like any art form, “can be anything” if we thinks of its range of possibilities, or if we look at the immense variety of result that have been

and will be produce. It cannot be grasped in a formula. However each form is ruled and limited by certain specific condition, with these being both its limitation and its strength.

2. The History of Short Story

As we mentioned above, the origin of the short story lie in antiquity and the Middle Ages. Story, myth, and fairy tale relate to the oldest types of textual manifestations, “texts” which were primarily orally transmitted. Even the Bible includes stories such as “Job” (c. fifth-fourth century BC) or “The Prodigal Son” (c. first century BC), whose structures and narrative patterns resemble modern short stories. Other forerunners of this subgenre of fiction are ancient satire and the aforementioned romance. (Patea: 2012) Then around sixties, short story has been growing continuously and interest many people, critical and theoretical studies about short story have been flourishing since the last decades of the twentieth century. (M. Klarer, 2004: 13) In the end of the eighteenth century along with the development of the novel and the newspaper, The short story emerged as a more or less independent text type.

According to Cavanagh et al.(2010: 104) a critical article wrote by Edgar Allan Poe has changed the perspective of short story as a new genre with unique qualities. His critical comments consider as the pioneer theorist of the new genre and responsible for the birth of the short story as a unique genre. Then in nineteenth century when the magazine published regularly, it gave a major influence on the establishment of the short story by providing an

ideal medium for the publication of this prose genre of limited volume. Even today, the magazines still function as privileged organs for first publications of short stories. Many of the early novels appeared as serial stories in these magazines before being published as independent books.

3. **Elements of the short story**

Here are some basic elements of short story:

a. **Plot**

According to Klaler (2004: 15) Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. Gordon and Keuhner (1999: 1) said that plot define as an author's careful arrangement of an incidents in a narrative to achieve a desire effect. So that, we can say that plot is a series of actions and presented in chronological order. But in order to make a good plot and connecting each other between the incidents we need causality. In narrative with a plot, there is little that happens without a cause. So with the use of causality in plot, it will make a connection between the incidents in plot. Traditionally, plot grows out of a conflict. While conflict is an internal or external struggle between the main character and an opposing force. When a story includes the internal conflict, the main character is in conflict with himself or herself. In contrast, an external conflict can occur between the central character and either another character, society or natural force, including fate.

In a plot, there is a structure or architecture to illustrate the arrangement of an incident. (Gordon and Keuhner, 1999: 2) German critic Gustav Freytag developed a diagram to draw the structure of the plot.

Climax

Initiating Incident

Resolution

Figure 2.1 Diagram of plot structure

Note the label exposition as used in the diagram. Exposition is one of the four basic modes of expression. The other three are description, narration, and persuasion. Exposition refers to the explanatory information that need by the reader to comprehend the situation in the story. Exposition establishes the setting, the major characters and background information about what happened before the story began. The initiating incident is the event that changes the situation establishes in the exposition and sets the conflict in the plot. In the rising action, various incidents occur to develop, complicate, or intensify the conflict. In a story, an action can be high speed cases, adventurous deeds, or violence, but it can be as subtle as a raised eyebrow, or a hidden smile. Climax has

been defined as the point of the greatest conflict, the emotional high point, or the turning point in the plot. A story's climax often requires the main character to choose some form of action. The events that follow the climax are known as the falling action. In short story, this section of the written tends to be fairly brief. The falling action leads into the resolution.

b. Setting

Klaler (2004: 25) define setting as the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops. It is another aspect traditionally included in prose fiction. According to Gordon and Keuhner (1999: 45) setting can be general, specific, or very detailed and usually functions as a background for a story.

c. Character

(Gordon and Keuhner, 1999: 95) in literary term character is a person created for a work of fiction. There is a classification to differ the characters in fiction. First is round and flat character. Round character is three dimensional complex characters enough to be able to surprise the reader. Because of such character exhibit many characteristics. In contrast, flat character is one who incapable of surprising the reader. Such two dimensional character can often be summarized with one or two characteristics. The second is major and minor character. The protagonist refers to the main or central character in any work of fiction especially short story. Generally, this character is the roundest, most fully develop character in the story or any other work of fiction.

Then, the opponent of the protagonist is antagonist. This character is also the round character. Then, these two characters are belong to the major character. The other character of major is minor character. Their degree of importance depends on their function. Sometimes, the minor character presents as partner or one or two friends. Their conversation enable the audience to know the protagonist thinking or planning. This kind of minor characters are known as foil. The other kind of minor character is stereotyped character. This character represents a category of people, then, the final category of character is piece of furniture character. The third is active and static characters. Active character is one who changes because of what happens in a plot. The static character remain unchanged, their character is same at the end of story as the beginning.

d. Point of View

Point of view is known as narrative perspective. Klaler (2004: 20) define point of view as the way in which a text presents persons, events, and settings. Klaler also classifying point of view into three basic positions: the action of a text is either mediated through an exterior, unspecified narrator (omniscient point of view), through a person involved in the action (first-person narration), or presented without additional commentary (figural narrative situation). But according to the Gordon and Keuhner (1999:151) there are two main point of view we should know: first person (I) and third person (he, she, they).

e. Theme

Gordon and Keuhner (1999: 1999) define theme as an author's insight or general observation about human nature or the human condition that is express through character, plot, and imagery. Theme is usually state implicit. Because it must be inferred by the reader, theme is therefore more subtle and more open to various interpretations.

f. Style

According to Gordon and Keuhner (1999: 243) Style is a writer's characteristic way of saying thing. Style in literary work reflects his or her character or personality. However, style refers to the writer individual choices in diction, imagery, syntax and variety.

B. Corpus

1. Definition of Corpus

According to Lindquist (2009:3) the word 'corpus' derived from Latin which means 'body'. The term was used about the total works written by an individual author or certain mass of texts, as for example "The Shakespeare corpus". These were the so-called pre-electronic corpora. Nowadays, the term 'corpus' is almost always associated with 'electronic corpus', which is a collection of texts stored on some kind of digital medium to be used by linguists with the purpose of retrieving linguistic items for research or by lexicographers in making dictionaries. McCarthy (2004: 1) also gave definition in the same way that corpus is a collection of texts, written or spoken, usually stored in a computer database. From the statement above we can conclude that computer has pivotal role in corpus.

According to Leech in McEnary and Gabrielatos (2006: 34) the benefits of the use of computers in corpus linguistics are substantial. Computers and software programs have enabled researchers to collect, store and manage vast amounts of data relatively quickly and inexpensively. Therefore, (Lindquist, 2009: 5) by using a corpus, the linguist can investigate more material and get more exact calculations of frequencies.

2. Tools of Corpus Analysis

a. Concordance Tool

(Grigaliuniene, 2013: 37) Concordance tool is a kind of search engine designed for language study. It looks through a corpus and lists every single occurrence of a word or phrase. To use a concordance, a word or phrase is entered and the software finds all instances of that word or phrase. According to Lindquist (2009: 5) by getting the information in this way is certainly quicker than reading through the complete texts.

b. Wordlist Tool

(McCarthy, 2004: 10) wordlist or frequency list is the most basic tool for analyzing the texts and contain list that tells what words and phrases are used most often. Grigaliuniene (2013: 43) states that the frequency information plays a very significant role in language research and language learning. This tool is a great help researcher and learner. It is can help to identify the most and the least common items used in corpus. It also can help the researcher in choosing the frequent and the most unusual, creative lexical items for study. According to Lindquist (2009: 8) one of the main advantages

of this tool is that linguists can easily get frequency data from large masses of text, which would be virtually impossible to achieve by hand.

3. **Types of corpora**

Over the years, linguists have compiled a large variety of corpora for various purposes, and the number of corpora is growing rapidly. According on Lindquist (2009: 10) here are some types of corpora:

a. **Spoken corpora**

Spoken language is one of area which is often under-represented in general corpus. Actually, most people speak more than they write and listen to others talking more than they read. Due to the fact that spoken corpora is technically complicated and more expensive to compile. According to McCarthy (2004: 1) Spoken corpora contain transcripts of spoken language. Such transcripts may be of ordinary conversations recorded in people's homes and workplaces, or of phone calls, business meetings, radio broadcasts, or TV shows. Spoken corpora show us how language is used in real life and in many different contexts. The first spoken corpora that made digital in history was the London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC), and for a long time it remained the one most frequently used. It contains around 500,000 words and the speakers were mainly faculty, staff and students at University College, London.

b. **General corpora**

General corpora described so far about language in general. They aim to give a picture of the whole language. There are written-only and

spoken-only in general corpora, but there are also general corpora that contain both, such as The Bank of English (BoE), The British National Corpus (BNC). The American National Corpus (ANC), Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), and The International Corpus Of English.

c. **Specialised corpora**

The Specialised corpora create by the researcher for the specific reason based for their purposed. Researchers find it necessary to create specialised corpora for the particular research questions and they have made these corpora available to other scholars as well. Here are the examples of the specialized corpora: The Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English (MICASE), and The International Corpus of Learner English (ICLE).

d. **Historical corpora**

This type of corpora create by the linguists based on their interested in how the language change over time. They study this corpora by compare the older texts with the modern ones. Here are the examples of historical corpora which contain texts from older period of English: The Helsinki Corpora, and Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts.

e. **Parallel and multilingual corpora**

This corpora compile by the linguist not only contain English language texts but also two or several languages. Usually they contain originals and their translations or similar text types in different languages. The parallel

and multilingual corpora can be used both for comparative linguistic studies and for translation studies.

C. Previous Study

Previous study is the result of the research from the researcher before some research related to the corpus analysis of the most frequently used adjective in the child short story has been conducted by some researcher of the study.

The first previous study was conducted by Kartal (2017). The aim of the researcher is to analyze the most frequent adjective in academic texts. The researcher also tried to investigate the differences in frequency and function in social sciences, technology, and medical sciences. In selected the adjective, the researcher extracted the list of adjective from 839 until got new list of adjective include 334. The findings indicate that 334 of the 839 adjectives in COCA were more frequently used in the academic sub-corpus than the other sub-corpora. In other words, almost 40% of the most frequently used 839 adjectives are mostly found in the academic sub-corpus of COCA.

the disciplines of the academic register were grouped into two categories: a. social sciences (history, education, geography/social science, law/political science, humanities, philosophy/religion); and science/technology, medicine. All of the adjective which more frequently used were mostly found in social science than in science/technology, medicine which is used 11,872 times in social sciences and 21,992 times in science/technology and medicine. And the last of the result show that the

frequency rate of the first 100 adjectives was evaluated and then evaluative adjectives extracted. There were 35 evaluative adjectives.

The second previous study was conducted by Sa'ad (2016). The researcher focuses to analyze the frequency of adjective that was used to describe three protagonists in the novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. This study incorporates two concepts which is stylistic analysis and corpus analysis. Antconc software was used to find out the Frequency words in the novel. Afterwards, the corpus was then tagged by using software called CLAWS which is free part-of-speech software that tags the words inside the corpus according to its parts-of-speech. The result of the study revealed that the amount of *adverbs* usage by the writer in the novel was significantly higher than the amount of *adjectives* that were used, with a difference of 2,864 tokens.

Then, features in the novel are already centralized to each protagonist that readers would straight away recognize which features these adjectives belong to such as Harry's customary green eyes and black hair, Hermione's bushy hair and lastly, Ronald's red hair as well as his tall and lanky features. These adjectives were not really an immense influence in depicting them as heroic characters but it gave them familiar distinctive differences amongst each other that readers could immediately identify. Nevertheless there were recurring adjective that portrayed them as heroes such as faint scars, high (indignant) voice and pale features. Therefore the depictions for physical appearance of heroes based on adjectives used by the writer were not really

conclusive. However, adjectives used for character traits were a strong indicator in depicted heroic characters. This is because the descriptive adjectives used for some characters are quite informative in providing details about the character's behavior.

For the final conclusion, the researcher said that the adjective alone was not a strong contribution in depicted whether the character was heroic or villainous. It was only gave a small contribution and it could not be conclusive to the whole characters being studied. Another more crucial aspect is that the adjective were analyzed in phrases. If they were to be analyzed just by the adjectives alone, they would have provided a result that is not intuitive in finding the deeper characterization of these individuals

The present study was different from the previous studies in term of: (1) text type of corpus, the first study focus in the academic text of sub-corpora of COCA corpus. Then, the second study focus in the corpus taken from Harry Potter of Deathly Hollows novel. Whereas, in this study focus to analyze short story for middle school students. (2) Second Difference is focus items which analyzed in the corpus. The first study conducted by Kartal focus in analyzing the evaluative adjective in the academic text of sub-corpora COCA corpus. Then, the second study focuses to analyze the frequency of adjective that was used to describe three protagonists in the novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. While, this study focus to analyze the most frequently used adjective in short story for middle school students.