

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

In writing the short story, the writer uses some theories to explain the definition of romance and what is asthma in general. The purpose of using these theories as a guide in creative writing is to make it more logically connected and also more academic. The theory is the most effective tool to reach the highest of professional tools and as a basis to solve problems by the explanations in a complex situation (Swanson, 1997, pp. 115–116).

2.1.1. The Definition of Romance

When the reader talks out about romance, it's automatically referred to the fiction work inside their minds. Romance is not just an ordinary fictional work, but about a love story. The focus in romance fiction is how the love relationship or courtship between the main characters develops in the story. The characteristic of the romance story must have a satisfying ending or is usually called a "Happily Ever After" ending (Ramsdell, 2012, p. 4).

In a book entitled *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, M. H. Abrams (1999) argues that "Typically they (Romance Fictions) dealt with separated lovers who, after perilous adventures and hairbreadth escapes, are happily reunited in the end." Apart from that, he also disputes that "The Romance is said to present life as we would have it be-more picturesque, fantastic, adventurous, or heroic than actually; realism, on the other hand, is said to represent life as it really is."

2.1.2. The Origin of Romance

Romance has a unique historical background in the 18's to 19's by the appearance of Greek's fictional romance. Most Greek romance has a combination of love and adventure. Both of the characters (man and woman) have good value in the story, such as a young, wealthy family, good looking. The storyline is not as good as the physical appearance of the characters, the problems they meet are separation, a lot of misfortunes, and also separation. In Greek romance, the woman character plays important roles and is loyal to one partner, together with trust in gods, and guarantees a happy ending (B. P. Reardon, 1998, p. 3).

After the Greek romance, comes a famous fiction that is the chivalric romance. Chivalric romance is popular in the class of high medieval and early modern Europe. The features of chivalric romance are pictured by a chivalric knight and also the loyalty to noblewomen. The adventure of chivalric romance is marked by a quest which the knights had to finish (McCracken, 1998, p. 77).

In the early 1980s, there are some critics to aim to review the form of romance fiction. By using the feminist analysis to discuss more the character of women who are dominated by men in the context of romance fiction. In the same year, the criticism of psychoanalysis is tended to be more universal to analyze to the disadvantage to the historical purposes (McCracken, 1998, p. 76).

2.1.2.1. Feminism

Romance is identical to women as a central character. Before the feminism movement starts, men dominate women in every decision they made and women have to obey men's words. The women's character is considered to have soft characteristics,

a complement of a male character, and just being a housewife; for example, cook dinner, take care of the child, and sewing. Between men and women has been differentiated by a gender difference and it defines the social strata of women in society (Stevens, 2004, p. 32).

After knowing the position of women in society, a lot of women unite and expressing the women's rights movement, or are called the women's liberation movement. Elinor Burkett in *Woman's rights movement* (1998) mentions that the feminist movement happens in the early 19's and the end of 19's as a form to express the equality of gender between men and women. The biggest feminism movement happened twice and those are considered as the biggest waves of the feminism movement. The first wave of the feminist movement happened in the early 19's. The first movement is focused on women's legal rights, especially the right to choose for themselves. The second movement occurred in the 1960s and a lot of colored women participated in the second wave. The focus in this wave meant on discrimination issues. Besides that, the purpose of this wave is also about gender equality from politics and culture's point of view.

2.1.3. Romance's Genre

Romance isn't just a general genre to enjoy, but there are some subgenres on the romance itself. According to Louis Tyson (2006), Northrop Frye uses the word *myth* to classify some genres that can be associated with the romance genre. The examples of the genres of myth are specific of myth, irony, satire, tragedy, and comedy (Tyson, 2006, p. 221).

1. Myth.

Myth is the story where there is the ideal world and it is better than the real world. The world in the myth is told that there is no shortage in it. The main character in the myth story is usually brave, noble heroes, and focus on their goals.

2. Irony.

The irony is the story that the main character has to down at the end of the story. The irony is marked by how the main character wants to be loved by the other character, but never got it.

3. Satire.

Satire is the story of the real world with the weirdness and ugliness of human beings.

4. Tragedy

The tragedy is where a movement from the imaginary world to the real world. In tragedy, the main character falls from the ideal romance story into the story of loss and sorrow.

5. Comedy

Comedy is different from tragedy. Comedy is marked by the movement of the story from the world full of trouble into the world of joy and happiness.

Besides Frye's explanation about the romance genre, Romance subgenres can be divided into five main subgenres, such as traditional regency romance, historical romance, contemporary romance, romantic suspense, and paranormal romance (Wyatt et al., 2009, pp. 121–125). Each main subgenre can be enjoyed because it has different characteristics.

1. Traditional Regency Romance

Traditional Regency romance is one of the earliest classic romance genres, and this type of genre provides a foundational introduction to the romance genre. Regency Romance evolves to be bolder, sexier, more adventurous, and less restricted. Regency romance becomes more popular by keeping the mark of the period but it hangs in the traditional core style to make it accepted in the historical mold.

2. Historical Romance

This genre is marked by the composition of historical fiction and romance. Each area has detailed and integral as a result of the love story or as a backdrop to romance fiction. In Europe, the most popular settings are Medieval, Victorian, and Regency. The stories of the Civil War and pioneer stories are popular in North American. The other signs support the historical genre by looking at the date, events, personages, clothing, dress, and culture.

3. Contemporary Romance

Contemporary Romance writes about modern women who turn their worlds upside down. Contemporary Romances often mixing up the elements of other romance subgenres, such as paranormal romance, romantic suspense, and women's fiction. A lot of contemporary romance fiction set women as the main character. The characteristic of a woman is independent, following their dreams, and fighting for her life.

4. Romantic Suspense

The earlier romantic suspense tells a story in which a woman is put in a dangerous situation and the hesitation of two men she should trust and love. This type of romantic suspense has been applied in Marry Stewart, Elizabeth Peters, and Ellis Peters novels.

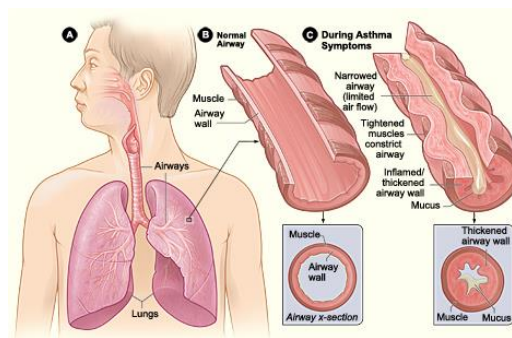
In the late 1980s, the standard of romantic suspense has changed. Some novelists; such as Nora Roberts adds more suspense to her novel and add paranormal aspects to her romantic suspense novel. But in the present day, romantic suspense has changed. Romantic suspense has been colored with violence and it is clearly can be seen from strong language in addition to steamy romance.

5. Paranormal Romance

A lot of reader meets this romance genre. The paranormal genre is a combination of fiction stories and romance, and it is usually ended with Happily Ever After. The other elements require a setting as if loves between alternate realities, future or alternate Earth, or fictional planets or star systems. The characters range are including humans and non-human, for example, aliens, goblins, ghosts, vampires, cyborgs, or animals. Those non-human characters are hard to be explained in scientific ways.

2.1.4. Asthma

Asthma is known as a disease in the human respiratory tract. It is marked as a chronic inflammatory disorder in the human tract where the cells and cellular elements play an important role. It leads to the narrowing of the airways and may produce extra mucus. The characteristics of people affected by asthma are as follows coughing, wheezing, hard to breathe, and chest tightness (Bourdin et al., 2009, p. 999).



Picture 2.1. Anatomy of Normal Lung and Asthmatic Lung

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4a/Asthma_attack-illustration_NIH.jpg

Asthma has taken a lot of victims around the world without looking at age, especially in Canada. It becomes the third chronic disease in Canada in 2016. As reported in *Statistics Canada* on its web, around 8.4% of Canadians aged 12 and older have been reported that are diagnosed with asthma by a health professional. Among these Canadians, there are 9.5% of females and 7.3% are males. Asthma doesn't not the only attack at the age of 12 years old and older, but among these Canadians, some children have been hospitalization because of this disease. Based on the research in *Canadian Institute for Health Information*, it states that "approximately 15% of children and youth in Canada were living with asthma in 2014-2014, and asthma continues to be one of the leading causes of hospitalization among children and youth. Many of these hospitalizations are considered avoidable if appropriate treatment and management are provided at the primary level of care."

Asthma can't be triggered by itself, some conditions can trigger or accelerate the relapse of asthma symptoms, such as:

1. Atopy

The first trigger is *Atopy*. Atopy refers to the genetic tendency to high levels of immunoglobulin E against common environmental proteins. This environmental protein is called an allergen and it is caused by the symptoms or triggers. The example of allergens are pollen, pets, or dust mites (Ali, 2011).

2. Cigarette smoke

Cigarette smoke is very harmful to trigger asthma. A person who inhales cigarette smoke or is called a secondhand smoker is slowly killed by their cigarette smoke.

The smoke attacks small hair in the airway tract called *cilia*. Cilia has a task to sweep dust and mucus out of the airways, but the smoke is forcing the cilia to stop working. So the dust and mucus will accumulate in the airways (Weiss, 1994).

3. Rhinosinusitis

Rhinosinusitis can be triggered by inflammation of an allergen or irritant and it is causing the postnasal drip. Postnasal drip is when the number of sinuses increases or getting thick or the amounts of mucus secreted by the nose our body's response is coughing to get rid of it. From this condition, coughing affects asthma symptoms (Ambardekar, 2020).

4. Gastroesophageal reflux

Gastroesophageal reflux or known as GERD is the condition where the stomach acid is filling the esophagus. Besides, the stomach acid is also damaging the throat and the airways of the lungs. The difficulty of breath begins and it may lead the patient to cough, and not only coughing, but lungs also become more sensitive to allergen and can trigger asthma (Kerr, 2019).

2.2. Formal Framework

The formal framework or formal elements discusses the characterization, plot, settings, theme, and also point of view which are called literary work's elements. In this part, the writer also invites the reader to look closely at the writer's intention to represents the text's meaning to be examined. The literary work itself will exist on a paper and remains there, but the reader and the reading style may change. Unlike the scientific book or scientific language, the literary work has a characteristic in which a word is placed in a special place between the other. This creates a bond and cannot be reproduced or replaced by any other words. Another characteristic of the literary work

is expressive from the communicates tone, attitude towards the characters, and the feeling when we read it (Tyson, 2006, pp. 137–138).

This formal framework also becomes a guide for the writer in continuing creative writing. The writer will look closely and understands the elements that literary work already has, such as; character and characterization, plot, settings, theme, and also point of view. By understanding what are those elements meaning for, it will be easier for the writer in making the short story, because those elements are the key to reach the literary works and they cannot be separated.

2.2.1. The Definition of Short Story

Before knowing about the formal elements of the short story, it will be better to know what is a short story is. On the website of *Britannica*, Arlen J. Hansen (2019) states that “Short story, brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and that usually deals with only a few characters. The short story is usually concerned with a single effect in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes.”

The short story focuses only on the specific characters, a single plot, and it is a very brief structure with a short period. The structure of the story usually begins with some explanation about the information of the setting, introduces the main character, and the event of the plot of the short story (Gelpí, 2007, p. 3).

James Cooper Lawrence (1917, p. 275) argues that “This definition requires two things of the story: (1) that it shall be short and (2) that it shall possess coherence sufficient to hold the reader’s or listener’s unflinching interest from beginning to end.” His argument told us that a short story must be short and it should keep readers’ or audiences’ attention from beginning until the end of the story.

Based on those theories, we can know the characteristics between the short story and other literary works. The short story is briefer than the novel with a single plot and focuses on some characters. The short story has to be interesting to keep the readers' intention in enjoying this literary work. The short story has five major elements, there are character & characterization, plot, setting, theme, and point of view.

2.2.1.1. Character & Characterization

A character is a person that the author made in the story. Characters that are made by the author have a feeling and human nature and it is called characterization. In a paranormal romance, the character could be nonhuman, such as; vampires, robots, werewolves, aliens, or animals, and the author tries to humanize those characters (Griffith, 2011, p. 60).

There are several types of characters, such as; flat and round, and static and dynamic characters. A flat and static character only has one or two characterizations, while a round character is more complex than a flat character. Round and dynamic characters have multiple characterizations like a real person (Griffith, 2011, pp. 60–61). An example of a flat and static character is Draco Malfoy in *Harry Potter* series, every reader knows that he is an intimidator. The round and dynamic characters are like Harry Potter himself, who has multiple personalities.

2.2.1.2. Plot

The plot is the most major element in the short story. It arranges how things are going to be for the main characters. A “story” is a narrative of events arranged in their time sequence. A plot is also narrative events, the emphasis falling on causality (Forster, 1927).

Plots can be split into three things. The first, the author's arrangement of events from the beginning to the ending. Second, the relationship between cause and effect can trigger the event. Third, the plot is the author's presentation of events to urge the readers' intellectuality and emotionality. The events of the plot are split into some parts, there is Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution (Griffith, 2011, p. 51).



Picture 2.2. Plot structure

Source: <https://litreactor.com/columns/hurdles-and-a-pyramid-plotting-your-short-story>

1. Exposition: Exposition is an introduction to the major or main character or the background of the character.
2. Rising action: Rising action is where the conflicts show up. Conflict can be divided into some parts; internal and external. Internal conflict is where the character has a problem with his mind or heart. External conflict can be happened because of the clash of characters, the character struggles with his fate or the clash between the character and the ideology.
3. Climax: Climax is where the story reaches the highest or the top of the conflict.
4. Falling action: Falling action is where the resolution shows up, it could be the best thing or the worst things happen to the main character.
5. Resolution: Resolution is the end of the story.

2.2.1.3. Setting

The setting is one of the elements in the short story. Settings can be the location of where the characters take place and also can be the time when did the story happens. Settings are not about the time and place, but the atmosphere is also one of the settings. The atmosphere is how the audiences or readers feel from the beginning until the ending of the story (Griffith, 2011, p. 68).

2.2.1.4. Theme

The theme is the meaning or the premises of what the author tries to tell the reader. Usually, the theme interprets how humans live in this world, for example; the values of life, human nature habits, or the condition of humans. To make a great story, the author can input these aspects to the meaning of the story and it can help the reader to find human identity (Tyson, 2006, p. 141). M. H. Abrams (1999) explains that “Theme is sometimes used interchangeably with “motif,” but the term is more usefully applied to a general concept or doctrine, whether implicit or asserted, which imaginative work is designed to incorporate and make the persuasive reader.” The example theme of the short story could be love, war, betrayal, or family.

2.2.1.5. Point of View

The point of view is the angle of the story is been told. It is between who tells the story and who sees in the scene of the story. The purpose of the point of view is to limit the narrative perspective or the individual character in the story. There are two types of points of view; the first-person point of view and the third-person point of view. The first-person point of view is where the narrator telling his point of view with

the characteristic, **I**. The third-person point of view, is the external, detached, or telling another person's story with the characteristic, **he** or **she** (Simpson, 2004, p. 28).

2.3. Studies of Related Literature

The writer wants to write about the story based on the human's life experience that occurs when they lose someone that they love and how it impacts them. Whether they can survive to let go of the person or choose to end their own life because it is too heartbreaking for them. To support this writing, the writer got some inspiration from several literary works, such as:

1. *Extraordinary You* (Sang-hyeop, 2019)



Picture 2.3. *Extraordinary you's* an Official Poster

Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/id/4/43/Extraordinary_You.jpg

Eun Dan-Oh (Kim Hye-Yoon) was a student at a prestigious school who has heart disease. She has a fiancé named Baek Kyung (Lee Jae-Wook) that seems he never like Dan-Oh because his father forces him to love Dan-Oh so his father will become a business partner with Dan-Oh's father. One day, Dan-Oh realized that something happens in her mind. There were some events she cannot remember. Since that day, she knew that she was just a minor character in a romance comic. There was a main

character named Dan Oh. She knew that she is just a character from a romance comic. The plot of the comic brought her only bad luck such as the fall of the stairs and heart disease. However, there was a man who willingly changes how the plot of Dan-Oh, and his name is Haroo (Ro Woon). Together, they committed to change the plot of their love story.

2. *The Twilight Saga Breaking Dawn* (Stephenie Meyer, 2008)



Picture 2.4. *The Twilight Saga Breaking Dawn*'s Book Cover
Source: [Breaking Dawn cover - Breaking Dawn - Wikipedia](#)

Isabella Swan finally approved Edward Cullen's marriage proposal. After a long marriage party, they decided to honeymoon on Esme Island. After 2 weeks of their honeymoon, Isabella felt something wrong with her stomach and it was their baby. For Edward, it was strange. Every person who turned into a vampire was sterile or cannot have a baby. They decided to go back to Fork to check it on Carlisle. It was very dangerous for Bella because the baby was sucking the mother's blood. She resisted keeping the baby because it has meaning to Bella. Day by day, Bella's condition is turning bad, she got very skinny, her eye circles got bigger, and her breathes is slow. One day, Bella felt very excruciating pain in her stomach. The baby is about to be born. Every Cullen was hardworking because they want to bring out the newborn and kept Bella alive. After the baby came out, Bella silent and frozen. Everyone felt the

emptiness inside Bella. Edward quickly brought his venom, in a case to change Bella to become a vampire. To make the venom spread quickly. He bit Bella in some places close to the blood vessels. Bella awoke with the blood-red eyes typical of vampires. Hearing the baby was born from vampire blood, Volturi (A great family of vampires) decided to kill the newborn. Cullen's family looking for some witnesses that the baby is not fully a vampire. After 30 days, Volturi came to kill the newborn. Cullen already had a lot of witnesses that were ready to talk to the chief of Volturi. Volturi finally back off and gave up on Cullen. Cullens and witnesses were happy because they don't have to fight Volturi. Now, they can live happily forever.

Both of these literary works have a paranormal romance genre, which means a combination of romance stories and fiction. What makes the paranormal genre interesting is the nonhuman love story. For example, *twilight* talks about how a vampire can falling in love with a mortal, and *Extraordinary You* talks about the comic's character than trying to change the plot. Both of this romance genre has a *Happy Ever After* ending, which makes the story classified as romance.

From both of these fiction works, the writer was inspired to make the short story with the romance genre in it. Not only that, but the writer also gathers some theories that are relevant to what the writer wanted to write this project.