

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

##### 2.1.1 Origin of Short Story

Short-form storytelling can be traced back to ancient times in legends, mythology, folklore, and fables. They are found in communities all over the world. Some of these stories are in the form of written work, but many of which have been orally passed from generations to generation. *One Thousand and One Nights* (collected by multiple authors between the 8th and 14th centuries, later known in English as *Arabian Nights*) to the English collection of *Canterbury Tales* (written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14th century) are good examples of short stories from the Middle Eastern folk tales.

It wasn't until the early 19th century that collections of short stories made by authors appeared more regularly in a printed version. The Brothers Grimm published their volume of fairy tales in 1812. Edgar Allen Poe revealed his tales of mystery and Gothic fiction between 1832 and 1849, declaring the short story as superior to the novel because it could be read in "a single sitting." Many literary critics also credit Russian author and playwright Anton Chekhov as a founder of the modern short story, based on his esteemed writing in the late 1800s (<https://www.blurb.com/blog/what-is-a-short-story/>).

Short stories gained popularity in the second half of the 19th century, with the growth of print magazines and journals. Newspaper and magazine editors began publishing stories as commercial entertainment, creating a demand for short, plot-driven narratives with mass appeal. By the late 1800s and early 1900s, well-known periodicals, like *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The New Yorker*, and *Harper's Magazine*, were paying good money for short

stories that showed more literary technique and artistry. Higher standards and higher pay meant aspiring writers could actually earn a living while elevating their craft.

That golden era of publishing gave rise to the short story as we know it today—a real literary art form. The decades after World War II (post-1945) saw a surge of literary short stories being written and circulated, but contemporary authors never saw the same level of profits from publishing individual stories. Today, some literary magazines pay a small rate, but most short stories are printed without compensating authors (<https://www.blurb.com/blog/what-is-a-short-story/>).

### **2.1.2 What is short story**

A short story is a work of prose fiction that can be read in one sitting—usually between 20 minutes to an hour. There is no maximum length, but the average short story is 1,000 to 7,500 words, with some outliers reaching 10,000 or 15,000 words. At around 10 to 25 pages, that makes short stories much shorter than novels, with only a few approaching novella lengths. A piece of fiction shorter than 1,000 words is considered a “short story” (<https://www.blurb.com/blog/what-is-a-short-story/>)

### **2.1.3 Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic elements of short stories are character, characterization, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. These intrinsic elements are what a writer uses to create their literary works, to be more interesting for the readers, and also to help the writer to build up the story to the way they want it to be.

### 2.1.3.1 Character

Character is a being in a story, character is made by writers to perform actions and speak some dialogue to make the story moving towards the direction that the writers want. And in a story, there can be more than one character that the writers make, or there can be only one character in a story. And that is depending on how the writers want to write the conflicts.

Conflict in a short story can happen between two characters or even happen with the character's inner self. And if the writer uses more than one character, usually the writers use an antagonist character to make a conflict with the protagonist character (Literary Terms. (2015, June 1)).

### 2.1.3.2 Theme

Theme is a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that the writer is trying to tell the readers. The theme can be stated in two ways, directly or indirectly. (Literary Devices Editors, 2013)



### **2.1.3.3 Setting**

Setting in the time and place of the short story that is told, it can be somewhere fictional or the writer can also use a real place as the setting for their literary works. And it can happen in the morning or whenever the writer wants, and the setting usually being introduced in the beginning of the story along with the character of the story. (Literary Terms. (2015, June 1))

### **2.1.3.4 Point of view**

Point of view is how the character or narrator can see things inside the story, the author can choose who is to tell the story by determining the point of view. (Literary Terms. (2015, June 1))

### **2.1.3.5 Style**

Style in literary works means the writing style of the writers, or also called as the language style the writer uses to make a literary works like short story, novel, and etc. And language style can also determine who the writer writes the story. (Literary Terms. (2015, June 1))

### **2.1.3.6 Atmosphere**

Atmosphere is a feeling that the readers get when they read through the literary work, and atmosphere is the mood of the literary works that the writers make. What makes the atmosphere in a short story is not what the people do but the setting and environment.

(Literary Terms. (2015, June 1))

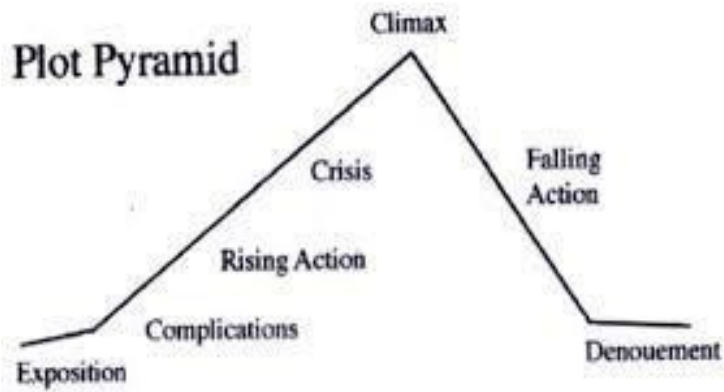
### **2.1.3.7 Plot**

Plot is a sequence of events that the writer puts inside their story to make their developed story. There are five elements of a plot:

1. Exposition: At the beginning of the story, characters, setting, and the main conflict are typically introduced.
2. Rising Action: The main character is in crisis and events leading up to facing the conflict begin to unfold. The story becomes complicated.
3. Climax: At the peak of the story, a major event occurs in which the main character faces a major enemy, fear, challenge, or other source of conflict. The most action, drama, change, and excitement occur here.
4. Falling Action: The story begins to slow down and work towards its end, tying up loose ends.

5. Resolution/Denouncement: Also known as the denouement, the resolution is like a concluding paragraph that resolves any remaining issues and ends the story

Literary Terms. (2015, June 1). Retrieved December 11, 2020, from <https://literaryterms.net/>  
Plot pyramid image



## **2.2 CONCEPT OF THE TOPIC**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Freedom**

A free will, Kant argues, gives itself a law—it sets its own ends, and has a special causal power to bring them about. A free will is one that has the power to bring about its own actions in a way that is distinct from the way that normal laws of nature cause things to happen. According to Kant, we need laws to be able to act.

Freedom is something that every human has from the moment they were born, and no one is able or allowed to rob someone of their own freedom, and having freedom means that we are free to speak out what we think of, without any pressure from other people and also free to do things we like.

### **2.2.2 Freedom of Expression**

For a person to be able to show others about what one can do and what they are capable of, they need this freedom to express themselves and not be chained or held back by anything that makes it hard for them to express what they want.

## 2.3 STUDY OF RELATED LITERATURE

### 1. Final Fantasy XV



The writer wants to write a short story about freedom, and this story is based on a game from Japan called *Final Fantasy XV* where the king wants his son to marry the daughter of a certain family, so he set out on a journey. And when he is on a journey, his kingdom is under attack and conquered. The writer writes a short story by using this game's storyline as a base of the story and changes it into a story with an inner self conflict and without war between kingdoms.