CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher presents theories to support this research. It is concerned with theoretical comprehension that is introduce in this chapter.

This chapter has valuable function, which makes the reader more understands about what the writers explain before. This section consists of the view of paraphrasing, paraphrasing tool, spoof text, Readers Digest magazine.

2.1 Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is restatement the author’s meaning of almost all of the ideas that is in the original by using your own words (Oshima and Hogue, 2007:141). Breaking the structure and replacing with the synonyms. The theory is corrected by Yhokontova (2003:211), he states that paraphrase is rewrite the meaning of author in different words.

Alred, Brusaw, and Oliu, (2009: 372) define paraphrasing as restating or rewriting in your own words the essential ideas of another writer. In other words, someone taking a small portion or full word to explain something using their own word which has the same idea of another writer. Besides it is important to the reader for catching information more easily when they read that statement. From those theories, it can be assumed that paraphrase is restating author’s idea using your own words in order to simplify without changing the meaning.

For that reason, the phrase has to use different vocabularies and has same meaning with the original text. This theory is supported by Belmont and Sharkey
They argue that paraphrasing requires a good vocabulary and understanding of sentence structure. The vocabulary and the sentence used in the paraphrase must differ significantly from that used in the original. Also, it should be clearer and more easily understood. Then, the source of the material that is paraphrased must be clearly acknowledged in your text.

Finally, from a lot of discussion before it can be concluded that paraphrasing is how you write or re-write someone’s idea to improve your text with new sentence and different words without change the meaning from the original ideas. Paraphrasing can make the people more understand about the text because paraphrasing using simple language which makes it easy to understand.

2.1.1 Procedure of Paraphrasing

In this section procedure of paraphrase will explain about how should be done to begin a paraphrase. In this research, the writer will explain about 2 dissimilar kinds about procedure of paraphrase from Wallwork (2011) and While Oshima and Hogue (2007). First expalanation from Wallwork (2011:159). The statement are there are certain typical ways to paraphrase. First, use of synonyms for non-key words (especially verbs, adverbs and adjectives). Then, change of part of speech, for example: from noun to verb, from noun to adjective, from one category of noun to another category of noun (e.g. science to scientist). After that change of nouns and pronouns from singular to plural and vice versa. Fourth, change of verb form, for example: from –ing form to infinitive, from simple to continuous, from active to passive. The next way are, change of style from
personal to impersonal. Finally, reversal of the order in which information is presented.

The second explanation about dissimilarities kinds of procedure of paraphrase from While Oshima and Hogue (2007:129). They also have a theory about this. They state: There are three keys to writing a good paraphrase. First, use your own words and your own sentence structure. Second, make your paraphrase approximately the same length as the original text. Third, do not change the meaning of the original text.

2.1.2 Paraphrasing Strategy

Strategy is some way to make someone think a plan for to do something like a writing in paper. In this case, strategy combine with paraphrasing so in writing skill also need paraphrasing strategy because to prevent some do plagiarism. Paraphrasing strategy allows the student to demonstrate their understanding of the material by pulling its ideas and meanings into their own analysis and argument (Clark 2012: 45). So, from that statement someone must has paraphrasing skill because it can be supporting someone’s idea which has the same meaning with other someone’s idea. In this part, the writer find out two paraphrasing strategy and will present about both by Ben Pare (2013) and Rachel Lynette (2014). The explanation about two of paraphrasing strategy will explain below:
2.1.2.1 Paraphrasing Strategy  Read, Flip, Write by Sandra Matson (2012)

In Sandra Matson’s article “Read, Flip, and Write!” (Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy, 2012) she explores the issue of student plagiarism. Her response was to develop the following unit on paraphrasing. First, in pairs, students share with each other the last movie they saw. Second, teacher tells students that what they are doing is paraphrasing. Third, teacher finds a number of short (one page, one sided) high-interest texts (e.g. urban legends, mysterious tales, etc.). Next, students read their texts once or twice, without a writing utensil. Then, students flip the page over, pick up their pen, and then write the story in their own words. The next steps are, if they need to re-read the text, they had to first put down their writing utensil, and then read it again, before flipping it back over and continuing to write the story. Finally, after doing this strategy a number of times, students became more confident in using their own words and not copying text verbatim!

2.1.2.2 Paraphrasing Strategy Reword, Rearrange, Realize, Recheck or Four R’s by Rachel Lynette (2014)

This part will explain about another strategies to paraphrasing. Those steps called by Four R’s. First, Reword is replace words and phrases with synonyms whenever you can. Second, Rearrange is rearrange words within sentences to make new sentences. You can even rearrange the ideas presented within the paragraph. Third, Realize that
some words and phrases can not be changed-names, dates,titles etc. Can not be replaced, but you can present them differently in your paraphrase. Fourth, **Recheck** is make sure that your paraphrase conveys the same meaning as the original text.

### 2.2 Paraphrasing Tool

*Paraphrasing tool* is an application to paraphrase a sentence which has do by tool in internet. Another function of paraphrasing tools is giving the same meaning with different ways to explain something. And using *paraphrasing tool* make people easy to do paraphrase without adversity. In this part will explain about two points are online paraphrasing machine and operating paraphrasing tool. For those explanation, the writer will explain more detail about those point before below:

#### 2.2.1 Online Paraphrasing Machine

Everyone certainly know about internet. One of function internet is take information from other sources. In this part, the writer will explain about one of application consist in internet it is paraphrasing tool. Paraphrasing tool is newbie for the writer and student, because student just take information from another application. In this case, paraphrasing tool is application for paraphrase a sentence. With this tool someone will feel the benefit of this software in internet that are able to ensure you to use the correct words and phrases to tell your message and supporting your idea.

This tool will paraphrase the words with synonym or other words which has same meaning with the previous words. All words that have been replaced
with an alternate option will be streak the words then replaced with other words. You can click on that word to revert to the original, find other suggested words, or add your own. For the writer, this application is beneficial for student or someone who take other person’s idea to support their statement because it is avoid someone do plagiarism which is we know about the effect of do plagiarism it is like steal something from someone. Many software program provides paraphrasing tool for paraphrase a sentence but they give the same advantages from all the program and that program will give the best result from the user which give them sentence to paraphrase.

From that explanation before, we as a user of paraphrasing tool we must through with the result of sentence which paraphrase with paraphrasing tool as we know that is from online paraphrasing machine. The important thing is we can take knowledge from this application is how the machine reproduce the sentence with different style of writing and we should able to increase our skill about paraphrasing.

2.2.2 Operating Paraphrasing Tool

Someone did know about how to operating paraphrasing tool. This application is very easy to use by people. Paraphrasing tool is software who has available in internet which has function to paraphrase a sentence. This application can make someone feel easy and comfort use this application because they provide the maximum result and for user it makes them do paraphrase without think hard and confuse about grammatical structure.
In this part, the writer will explain how to operate this application. First, open the application paraphrasing tool in internet. Second, someone choose what the application what they want. Third, someone take a sentence or text to dialog box which provide inside of the application. The way of take the sentence or text by block the sentence or text what someone’s need then push the button CTRL+ C and also paste in the dialog box of the application by press the button CTRL+V. After that someone must ‘klik’ the sentence in dialog box is ‘paraphrase’. Finally, someone can see the result of sentence or text what they take to application by paraphrasing tool.

From those explanations before, the writer can conclude that paraphrasing tool is give the convenience to use for student or another person who has need this application. Using this application make someone never feel hard and confuse when they do paraphrase. Paraphrasing tool also make a new sentence with quickly without change the meaning from the original text or sentence. Therefore, all of people must know about this application and use this application with properly. The writer will give the picture of about operating off paraphrasing tool in order to make the reader more understand.
2.3 Spoof Text

According to Eka Melati (2010:152) spoof is a text which tells what happened in the past with unpredictable and funny ending. A funny story is always interesting. It really amuses reader. This amusement is actually the main function of spoof text, and the end of story in spoof text is really amusing and that we call
twist which is the heart of spoof text. This theory supported by Daviq Rizal (2011). Another expert said that spoof is a text which tells factual story, happened in the past time with unpredictable and funny ending. Its social function is to entertain and share the story (Ahdoy, 2008).

2.3.1 Social Function

According to Alexander (2008:12) the social function of spoof text is to retell events with a humorous twist, for the purpose of sharing and entertaining. It means that the purpose of spoof text is to give the reader a description of what, when and ending it occurs with a humorous twist. It means that the purpose of spoof text is to give the reader a description of what, when and ending it happens with a humorous twist.

2.3.2 Generic Structure

In writing spoof text, we need some structure to shape the story. According to Eka Melati (2010:152), there are some steps for constructing a written spoof, they are:

1) Orientation: Provides the setting and introduces the characters.

Orientation is the introduction of the story. By giving introduction, the reader will recognize for the first time, who involves in the story.

2) Events: Tells the happenings in sequences.

Several events are explored in chronological way which able to arrange the story read nicely.

3) Twist: Closes the story with funny ending.
In twist, the writer provides the funniest part of the story, such as unpredictable event/thing/away which amuse the reader.

From that explanation the writer can conclude that when someone write story they need a structure to construct what they tell about, and they start the story with orientation which has function introduce what the story begins and the characteristic of the story. Then in next step is event. Event is makes someone know about the story because the writer tells what happen in the story by event. Finally, in twist the writer give the humorist moment and make the reader feel entertain when they read the story also feel unexpected ending.

2.3.3 Language Feature

The significant lexico-grammatical or language features of spoof are:

1) Use of nouns and pronouns to identify people, animals or things involved.
   For example; Nia, he, we, the cat, the librarian, etc.
2) Use of action verb (e.g; wanted, laughed, slept, etc.) and saying verb
   (e.g; asked, ordered, said, replied, etc)
3) Use of past tense. For example; he came there; the boy was surprised; he was at home
4) Use of conjunctions and time connectives to sequence the events. For example; and, but, then, after that, etc.
5) Use of adverbs and adverbial phrases to indicate place and time. For example; at home, carefully, afternoon, in the canteen, etc.
6) Arranging story appropriate with events.
7) Ended by an unexpected event or twist.
From the explanation above, it can be concluded that someone must be able to identify the significant lexico-grammatical of spoof text correctly in order that someone not only more understand the material of spoof text, but also someone will be able to write the spoof text correctly.

2.4 Magazine

Magazines are one of the oldest of media forms, arguably ‘the most successful media format ever to have existed’ (Holmes & Nice 2012: 1). A magazine is a publication that is issued periodically. It generally contains essays, stories, poems, articles, fiction, recipes, images etc. Everyone certainly know about magazine, they like read magazine because interesting issue of many aspects in human life also package the report more interesting too. For those explanation the writer will discuss more detail about magazine below.

2.4.1 The Origin of Magazine

Everyone know about magazine but they do not know about the origin of magazine. Many story about magazine and the writer will explain below about the origin of magazine and adopted by ‘The Magazine Handbook’ by McKay, Jenny (2000).

English printers produced three essay periodicals that set the stage for modern magazines: Daniel Defoe's *The Review* (published in 1704); Sir Richard Steele's *The Tatler* (published in 1709); and Addison and Steele's *The Spectator* (published in 1711). Since the periodicals were published
several times a week, they resembled our modern newspapers. However, their content was more similar to that of modern magazines.

In 1731, an Englishman named Edward Cave edited a periodical called *The Gentleman's Magazine*. Cave's goal was to create a magazine that the general public would be interested in. His publication contained everything from essays and poems to stories and political musings. Cave achieved two noteworthy accomplishments: he coined the term "magazine," and he was the first publisher to successfully fashion a wide-ranging publication.

After realizing that colorful sketches and illustrations contributed to magazine sales in 1842, British news agent Herbert Ingram created the first illustrated magazine *The Illustrated London News* filled with dozens of woodcuts designs. This magazine also earned the distinction of being the first to incorporate photos. Magazines became incredibly popular in America by the end of the 18th century. At that time, there were more than 100 magazines in the United States. Some of the most influential early American magazines were *The Pennsylvania Magazine* and *The Massachusetts Magazine*.

By the 1830s, however, less expensive magazines aimed at the general public began to emerge. Rather than maintaining the intellectual air of their predecessors, these magazines focused on amusement and entertainment. The magazine market throughout the world increased exponentially in the late 1800s, due to increased literacy. As a result, magazines became more specialized. Periodicals were created specifically for lawyers, artists,
musicians and other professionals. Literary review magazines became popular during the 1800s.

**Magazines in India**

The journalistic revolution in India came from the magazine sector. In the Indian magazine scenario, general interest magazines are flourishing and the special interest magazines are growing in number. The first breakthrough in Indian magazine industry was made by *Stardust* which ended the old fan-magazine culture of film journalism and introduced bright, witty, celebrity journalism to India. The second breakthrough, *India Today* was India's first successful attempt at quality, up-market serious journalism. It was well produced, well-written and covered politics and social trends with style and panache. Niche magazines on lifestyle, travel, education and automobile have established themselves in India. Today, India has become a glorious store house of both general interest and specialised magazines which include *Outlook, Frontline, Femina, Competition Success Review* and *Vanitha* that have been quite successful in catching the attention and imagination of people.

**Magazines in Malayalam**

The first printed magazine in the Malayalam language - the *Jnananiksheapm* - was published from Central Travancore in 1848. Archdeacon Koshy and Rev. George Mathen were behind the eight-page magazine which served the cause of propagation of religion and the dissemination of knowledge. Another Kottayambased periodical which
made its appearance around this time was the *Vidyasamgraham* brought out under the auspices of the Kottayam CMS College in 1864. This magazine started in 1864 had the credit of the first college magazine in Kerala. From then onwards, a magazine culture had evolved in Kerala with a set formula: sensational news features, serialized novels, short stories and film gossips. Some of the popular weeklies in Malayalam such as *Mangalam* and *Malayala Manorama* have exceeded the million mark in circulation baffling the conventional magazine publishers. The other major Malayalam periodicals include *Mathrubhumi* weekly, *Madhyamam* weekly, *Kala Kaumudi, Dhanam, Samakalika Malayalam* weekly etc.

### 2.4.2 Types of Magazine

Nowadays, we must know about magazine because in daily activity you will never feel how your day interesting without magazine. We always read and read the magazine without observing the component or types of magazine. In this part the writer will explain more detail about types of magazine such as; general interest magazines and special interest magazines. The major categories of magazines are briefly explained below:

1. **General interest magazines**

   This type of magazine is published for a wider audience to give information, in a general manner and focusing on many different subjects. The main purpose of a general interest magazine is to provide information for the general audience. Articles usually provide a broad coverage of topics of current interest. More interest and a certain level of intelligence is only needed to read and
enjoy such magazines. Examples of general interest periodicals are: *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Outlook*, *India Today* and *The Week*.

2. Special interest magazines

Special interest publications are magazines directed at specific groups of readers with common interests. Most special interest magazines cater to any specific interests or pursuits. *Sports Illustrated*, for example, contains stories on practically any sport, but *Golf Digest* carries only stories related to golf. Other special interest publications find their audiences through different demographic segmentations. There are magazines published primarily for men (*Field and Stream*, *Gentlemen's Quarterly* (GQ), etc.), women (*Woman's World*, *Grihalekshmi*, *Vanitha* etc.), boys (*Boys' Life*) and girls (*Teen Vogue*). Specialized periodicals also serve most professions, industries and organizations.

Specialist magazines have been growing in recent years, not only in terms of the number of readers, but also in the increasing number of consumer advertisers who have seen the benefits of the medium. Obviously, for a specialist product, there is no better place to advertise than in a magazine which concerns itself directly with the product area, such as gardening or photography.

We can categorize some special interest magazines into the following genres based on their content and target audience:

a. Farm magazines

There are various farm magazines that contain information about various farming equipment, farming practices, ideas and technology suitable to small and
big farms, raising unusual livestock, growing high-value crops, direct marketing of their products to bring in more income, the latest techniques for growing bountiful, nutritious crops and many more articles that could provide information to the farmers who are their target audience.

b. Sports magazines

A sports magazine usually features articles or segments on sports comprising of many photographic images and illustrations. Some magazines concentrate on all general sports news and related issues while others concentrate on specific sports or games such as football, baseball, athletics etc. News and information about sports, reviews, interviews, expert advice, player profiles, season previews, predictions and pre-game analysis as well as quality photos are some of the main ingredients in a sports magazine.

c. Business magazines

Most of these magazines are dedicated to the dissemination of information related to particular business areas like accounting, banking, finance, international business, management, marketing and sales, real estate, small business etc. Business magazines offer readers an unparalleled look at business and economic news, with incomparable access to business drivers around the globe.

d. Environmental magazines
The aim of this type of magazine is to provide information about environmental issues and to share ideas about our very diverse and dynamic environment so that readers can live more sustainable lives and connect themselves to ideas and ongoing efforts for change, as well as for building a more just and sustainable future. In-depth reviews of major policy reports, conferences, environmental education initiatives, environmental reports and photos from around the world with an emphasis on human involvement in an environmentally changed scenario are some of the highlighted features of environmental magazines.

e. Entertainment magazines

Entertainment magazines are usually glossy in nature and provide entertainment. They usually carry news, original stories, scandals, gossips and exclusives about celebrities in various entertainment fields such as film, music, TV, fashion and related similar areas of the industry.

f. Automobile magazines

Automobile magazines offer a rich and varied examination of the automotive universe in all its forms, illustrated with vibrant photography. Updates in motor vehicle arena such as newly arrived cars and bikes, contemporary style of vehicles, recommendations to buyers, reviews of newly launched vehicles are some of the attractive elements in these magazines.

g. Children's magazines

The main aim of children's magazines is to engage children to learn new things through entertainment and to provide memories that last a lifetime. Children's magazines are designed to set young children on the path to become curious.
creative, caring, confident individuals through reading, thinking and learning with a wide variety of stories, puzzles, crafts, games and activities.

**h. Women's magazines**

Women's magazines play a variety of roles as educator, family counsellor, beauty specialist and life style expert. Women's magazines, on many occasions, have become an arena for debate and promotion of education for women. The outlook of a women's magazine is an intelligent perspective that is focused on personal style - the way women actually look, think and dress.

**i. Men's magazines**

Men's magazines bring the latest style tips, travel guides, lifestyle improvement, offering advice and information useful to men on a variety of topics including money, health, sports, cars, adventure, politics and so on. Men's magazines use masculinity as a marketing tool.

**j. Literary magazines**

A literary magazine devoted to literature, usually publishes short stories, poetry, essays, literary criticism, book reviews, biographical profiles of authors, interviews and any content related to literature. Its aim is to promote literature, encompass an overall sense of the word, preserve indigenous literature and provide a platform for creative writers through its articles.

From all the explanation about kinds of magazine, the writer take the story from magazine that is short story like spoof text consist of ‘Readers Digest’ magazine and it is suitable with literary magazine because this magazine publish short stories there. And from the explanation before about literary magazine is
publishes short stories, poetry and etc, so spoof text is included in short stories and the writer will analyze that.