CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature based on the relevant theories and researches. It concerns with literature, short story, short story classification, elements of short story, paranoia, the causes of paranoia and the effects of paranoia.

2.1 Literature

According to Long (2014) literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thoughts, emotions, aspirations; it is the history, and the only history, of the human soul. Mostly like another arts, thoughts and feelings of the author are the key to create an artwork in literature. Furthermore, literature is written in beautiful language. It makes the readers are carried into the story and play their imagination.

Another opinion from Thomson (2010) defines literature as fine writing – pleasing or effective style in any genre – offers a useful clarification. Literature moves freely whether it could be talked about the ideas of the fact or fiction. But clearly, the form and the content inside are able to communicate information. The readers are required to interpret their comprehension by using the senses.

Reading literature provides diverse and pleasures. It means while the readers read a literature, they may ‘out of themselves’, open-minded and develop their ability of thinking widely.
2.2 Short Story

Shaw (2013) stated that short story as stretch of fictional prose which is shaped and controlled so as to leave no margin of error in the way it creates a pleasing, unified impression of the reader’s imagination. In the other words, short story is a piece of literary works that formed as merely illusion and no longer had any real existence. It will emphasize the imagery of the readers in understanding the story.

Ejxenbaum (2012) argued that the short story is a primary elemental from which maintain its strong ties to myth and whose characteristics are compression and concentration: “The story is a riddle”. Considering as a mystery, short story is able to take the utmost attention to guess how the story goes. It also leaves a vivid sensation rather than the fact. It touches the readers’ fantasy.

As a brief literary works, short story has no set of length. In general a short story should not exceed 10,000 words and it could hardly contains less than 1,000; while from 3,000 to 5.000 is the most usual length (Barrett, 2007). It consists of limited number of characters, single event and a simple plot. Therefore, short story should be able to read in one sitting by the readers.

2.2.1 Short Story Classification

Each story is placed depend on its class. Barrett (2007) says that this classification is based chiefly upon the necessity of plot, the purpose or aim of the narrative, and the skill and care required for its successful treatment. He then classified the short story into nine classifications which are:
1. *The Tale* is the relation, in an interesting and literary form, of some simple accident or stirring facts.
   a. True Story, jealously observant of facts, and embellished only to the extent that the author has endeavored to make his style vivid and picturesque.
   b. Imaginative Tale, which could easily happen, but which is the work of the author’s imagination.

2. *The Moral Story*, its avowed purpose is to preach, and, as ordinarily written, preach it does in the most determined way.
   a. The Fables makes no attempt to disguise its didactic purpose, but publishes it by a final labeled "Moral", which epitomizes the lesson it conveys.
   b. The Story with a Moral attempts to sugar-coat its sermon with a little narrative.
   c. The Allegory, it has a strong moral purpose, but disguises it under the pretense of a well-told story; so that it is read for its story alone, and the reader is conscious of its lesson only when he has finished the narrative.

3. *The Weird Story* owes its interest to the innate love of the supernatural or unexplainable which is part of our complex human nature.
   a. The Ghost Story usually has a definite plot, in which the ghost is an actor.
   b. The Fantastic Tale treats of the lighter phases of the supernatural.
c. The Study in Horror, it is unhealthy and morbid, full of a terrible charm if well done, but tawdry and disgusting if bungled.

4. *The Character Study* is a short story in which the chief interest rests in the development and exposition of human character.

5. *The Dialect Story*, its plot is either very slight or hopelessly hackneyed, and it is redeemed from sheer commonplace only by its picturesque language.

6. *The Parable of Times* is a short story which aims to present a vivid picture of our own times, either to criticise some existing evil, or to certain by telling us something of how “the other half” of the world lives.

   a. The Instructive Story of this class may be further subdivided as (1) that which puts present day problems in concrete form, with no attempt at a solution; and (2) that which not only criticises, but attempts also to correct.

   b. The Story of To-day, which uses present day conditions as a background, and which endeavors only to amuse and interest the reader.

7. *The Story of Ingenuity* is one of the most modern forms of the short story, and, if I may be pardoned the prolixity, one of the most ingenious.

   a. The Story of Wonder, it demands unusual imaginative power.

   b. The Detective Story, its interest depends solely upon the solution of the mystery presented in that plot.
8. *The Humorous Story*, these stories are the freest of all in their disregard for conventions; with them it is “anything to raise a laugh”, and the end is supposed to justify the means.

a. The Nonsense Story, usually it has the merest thread of plot, but contains odd or grotesque characters whose witty conversation furnishes all the amusement necessary.

b. The Burlesque has a plot, but usually one which is absurdly impossible, or which is treated in a burlesque style.

9. *The Dramatic Story*, it requires a definite but simple plot, which enables the characters to act out their parts.

2.2.2 Elements of Short Story

In this study, the elements of short story are important to be discussed. It helps the readers to understand the structure, message and meaning of the story. Short story is divided into several essential elements which are character, point of view (POV), plot, conflict, theme and setting. It will be explained as follows:

2.2.2.1 Characters

Characters are needed as a booster of the plot along in a story. It could be said that they are the ‘heart’ and part of problem. A character is an artificial construction given individual and personal qualities by the author—a created personality with actions, attitudes, thoughts, and expressions (Ammann, 2011). Character plays important role as a messenger from the author to extend the message of the story. It will take the readers’ care about them.
Another opinion comes from Jarvis (2014) and stated that character is just a combination of traits, morals, personality and attitudes that make up the individuals who exist within our stories. It becomes the reason why the readers are willing to read and finding the escape of the story. There are two types of character according to Ammann (2011) which are:

1. Main Characters are essential to the story.
   * Protagonist—the person the story is about; the one who changes the most; the one who has the most to lose.
   * Antagonist—villain or opposition to the protagonist.

2. Secondary Characters are part of the story but not essential like the main character.
   * Sidekicks, friends, relatives, mentors, work associates.
   * Minor or background characters.

2.2.2.2 Point of View (POV)

Point of view (POV) basically means the perspective from which the story is told. Point of view is the position of the author who unfolds the story by filtering events through “the eyes” of a character (Rowland, 2015). In the other side, point of view makes the readers more intimate and give them emotional in reading a story.

According to Ammann (2011) point of view may be divided into several types; 1) First person (I)—the protagonist tells the story; 2) Third person singular (he/she)—the narrator tells the story from the view point of single character; 3) Third person multiple limited (multiple he/she)—the narrator tells the story
through the eyes of several people; 4) Second person (you)—the narrator tells the story as if the reader is the character; 5) Omniscient—the narrator can see everything everywhere and knows what every character is thinking. Point of view most often used in genre fictions are first person and third person (Milhorn, 2006: 11).

2.2.2.3 Plot

Plot is the sequence of event that occurs in the story. Defining that plot is a spine; it means the other elements are depending of it. Plot is a dynamic structuring that gives meaning to different aspects of the piece and creates a single, organically shaped work of art (Clay, 2011). In the other word, plot is a structure in ways to express what happen in the story which is created.

Prince (in McGowan, 2015) argued that plot is the arrangement of incidents; the situations and events as presented to the receiver. Plot is a device to convey how the story is. It emphasizes the chronology. It aimed to increase the readers’ intention and make them enthusiast to know the continuation of the story or what happen next.

According to Stauffer (in Skinner, 2012), a story commonly begins with exposition, an explanation of the situation and the condition of the characters, during the story, tension is built through a series of complications, incidents which either help or hinder the protagonist in finding a solution. This is the rising action, the climax is the peak or turning point of the action; at this point we know the outcome.
2.2.2.4 Conflict

Conflict does not only imply the struggle but also the goal that should be achieved. Besides in literary work, it does exist in real contradiction of human life. Wolf (2014) stated that conflict is wants clashing to build both short term tension and long term suspense leading. It purposes to make the readers more interested. In the story, conflict may be resolved but sometimes it does not always resolve.

Duncan (2014) points out that conflict come into two parts: internal and external. But in generally, conflict may be classified into four types which are man against man (external), man against nature (external), man against self (internal) and man against society (external).

2.2.2.5 Theme

In literary work, theme is commonly known as a central topic. In the other words, theme supposes as a main idea that is revealed in the story. Halliday (in Ebrahimi, 2012) defines theme as an element which serves as the point of departure of a message and what the speaker has in mind to start with it. Similarly, another argument comes from Dunne (2013) who stated that theme is the message or philosophical angle in the story. Thus, the information about the story may be mentioned and it shared a message to the readers.

Theme exists for a reason. It such as the author’s underlying meaning to convey about the story. It is constructed and related with the whole text not in a sentence of the story.
2.2.2.6 Setting

Setting as a device which is being a necessary element in literary work because it offers the readers where and when the story happens. Setting will create a world of the story. It impacts the readers’ thought so they get intention in understanding the story and pulled them inside it.

Ackerman et al. (2016) stated that newer writers sometimes make the mistake of assuming that setting is no more than a backdrop for a story’s events; it’s a necessary part, but it’s not important enough to waste too many words describing, and it’s definitely not worth stressing over when it comes to choosing the right one for scene. A great detail setting could make the readers find themselves and experience life along in each scene of the story.

Setting is also more than just describing a place. According to Buckham (2012), the setting orients the readers to the geography, climate, social context, time of the story’s events, foreshadowing of unfolding story’s events, architecture, and much more. Therefore, setting makes the readers involve more than one sense.

2.3 Paranoia

Paranoia is a symptom of pathological condition through the fear or distress which is suffered by someone. According to Foster (2016), paranoia can be one symptom of these mental health problems: paranoid schizophrenia – a type of schizophrenia where you experience extreme paranoid thoughts, delusional disorder (persecutory type) – a type of psychosis where you have one main delusion related to being harmed by others, and paranoid personality disorder.
Ryan (2012) argued that the etymology of the term paranoia means “near the mind” or “out of mind” and indicates in its most general form, a system of ideas or beliefs that differ from reality as it commonly perceived. Those words refer to the persecution idea. The paranoia sufferers are gone to feel the apprehension, anxieties, or even the simple boredom persistent.

Another opinion from Horton et al. (2014) who stated that paranoia is a dimension of clinical and subclinical experiences in which others are believed to have harmful intentions. It means the paranoia sufferer will share suspiciousness or distrust about the intentions of others. They have unusual ways of thinking.

2.3.1 The Causes of Paranoia

There are some factors that caused paranoia. Foster (2016) mentioned that the causes of paranoia are identified into several factors. It will be explained as follow:

1. Life Experiences
   In vulnerable, isolated or stressful condition could lead people to have a paranoid thought.

2. Experiences in Childhood
   Mistrustful and suspicious of others may also affect their self-esteem and the way of thinking as an adult.

3. External Environment
   Paranoid thoughts are more common if live in an urban environment or community where people feel isolated rather than connected to the others.
4. Mental Health

Anxiety, depression or low-esteem may be more likely to experience paranoid thoughts – or be more upset by them.

5. Physical Illness

Physical illnesses such as forms of dementia can also trigger people to have paranoid thoughts in some people.

6. Lack of Sleep

Lack of sleep can trigger feelings of insecurity and even unsettling feelings and hallucinations.

7. The Effects of Drugs and Alcohol

Drugs, certain steroids, some insecticides have also been associated with paranoia.

8. Genetics

Research has suggested that genes may affect to develop paranoia.

2.3.2 The Effects of Paranoia

Paranoia may be mental and physical pathological from multitude of underlying conditions. It most presents in psychotic. Bampton et. al. (2013) says that pathological paranoia involves a pervasive style of thinking and relating to others that is unyielding to reason and is independent of transient influences.

The diagnostic criteria of paranoia that affected the sufferer will be described as follows (DSM-IV-TR, 2000):

1. Suspects, without sufficient basis, that others are exploiting, harming, or deceiving him or her.
2. Is preoccupied with unjustified doubts about the loyalty or trustworthiness of friends or associates.

3. Is reluctant to confide in other because of unwarranted fear that the information will be used maliciously against him or her.

4. Reads hidden demeaning or threatening meanings into benign remarks or events.

5. Persistently bears grudges, i.e., is unforgiving of insults, injuries, or slights.

6. Perceives attacks on his or her character or reputation that are not apparent to others and is quick to act angrily or to counter attack.

7. Has recurrent suspicions, without justification, regarding fidelity of spouse or sexual partner.