

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the various theories are explained. These theories are necessary for analyzing the data taken in this study. Furthermore, the theories are the foundation of this study and these could be used to draw a conclusion from the study. The concept of theoretical framework later on supports the analysis and interpretation of the data.

In theoretical framework, the writer defines **writing**; the definition of writing, necessity to teach writing, **narrative**; the nature of narrative, the social function of narrative text, the kinds of narrative text, the definition of narrative text, **fables**; the nature of fable, the characteristic of fables, **fable in narrative text**; fable as an idea and fable as a guidance. **Picture**; the nature of picture, type of picture in the teaching learning English, the use of pictures in language teaching and learning, and the use of picture series in narrative writing.

2.2 Writing

2.2.1. The Definition of Writing

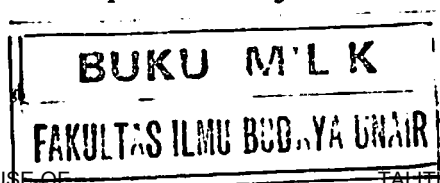
Writing is the physical act of committing words or ideas to some medium (Nunan, 2000:88). Words will be combined to form ideas, and then people are able to communicate with others through writing. It means that a writer has to be able to organize words, ideas, and sentences as clearly as possible, so that the readers are able to understand the ideas easily without spending too much energy

and time to comprehend the writing. In other words, writing is the mental work of inventing ideas, thinking about how to express them into statements and paragraphs that will be clear to a reader.

Besides, writing is a process of learning through constructing complete thoughts on paper (Hibbard, 2003:5). Thinking becomes explicit when it is transformed into complete sentences. The students may need to read more and discuss about the examples of writing with clear main ideas and supporting details. So that they are able to understand how to have clear main ideas and sufficient supporting details in their own writing.

According to White and Arndt (as cited by Harmer, 2002:258), writing is a re-writing activity seen with new eyes (re-vision) and has a central role to play in the act of creating text. It is a means of discovering ideas, sharing opinions, presenting information, and an even training. In writing process, the writer communicates what his feeling, ideas, opinions or information in written form. It is a process of communicating something on paper to a reader. Moreover, writing can be meaningful and understandable if the writer is able to write everything what he feels and thinks. The writer not only has to be able to arrange the words, phrases or sentences into a good paragraph, but he also should remember that every writing situation is different; it depends on the element of writing.

Based on the explanation above Carter et. al. (2002:269) states the three primary elements, they are: (1) 'The Purpose': what a writer wants to accomplish with a particular piece of writing; (2) 'The Topic': the subject about which a



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY