

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories which will be used to Plot analyze of *Snow White* and the *Seven Dwarfs* and *Sleeping Beauty* by Wilhelm Carl Grimm and Jacob Carl Grimm. This thesis uses plot and short story. Theories will be used to find the answer and the evidence of the problems of her thesis.

#### 2.1 Folk Tale

According Huck (1987:3) folktale are all the forms of narrative whether in written or oral which already exists in year. Above statement the folk tale is a fantasy or story is fabricate and unreasonable and its benefits can be drawn. According Carr Lemon (2010: 3) folktale is the story of history which contains experiences about the past events and is one of historical sources in the form of oral tradition. Above statement fairy tales in general is the common man's fairy tale. They are unadorned stories. Folk tales common plots where good overcomes evil and justice served.

#### 2.2 Morphology & Folklore

According to Propp, V (1968: 6) in fairy tale there is a function that shows the different events that occurred in the character but have the same meaning or imply the same action. The character of the story and its nature can be change, but behavior and their actions are the same. According Teeuw (1984: 19) Morphology of The Folktale is as the effort to find the rules

governing or determine the order of the plot in a typical Russian fairy tale type.

Above statement in the fairy tale there are some figures that have different character but each of them has same function. In fairy tales, Propp suggested that there are 31 functions in that sustainability of the events in a story line. However, not all the functions in the story, Because the fairy tale showing the functions that correspond to the flow varies. The functions are as follows:

1. A member of a family leaves home (the hero is introduced)
2. An interdiction is addressed to the hero ('don't go there', 'go to this place')
3. The interdiction is violated (villain enters the tale)
4. The villain makes an attempt at reconnaissance (either villain tries to find the children/ jewels etc; or intended victim questions the villain)
5. The villain gains information about the victim
6. The villain attempts to deceive the victim to take possession of victim or victim's belongings (trickery; villain disguised, tries to win confidence of victim)
7. Victim taken in by deception, unwittingly helping the enemy
8. Villain causes harm/ injury to family member (by abduction, theft of magical agent, spoiling crops, plunders in other forms, causes a disappearance, expels someone, casts spell on someone, threatens forced marriage, provides nightly torments); Alternatively, a member of family lacks something or desires something (magical potion)
9. Misfortune or lack is made known, (hero is dispatched, hears call for help / alternative is that victimized hero is sent away, freed from imprisonment)
10. Seeker agrees to, or decides upon counter – action
11. Hero leaves home
12. Hero is tested, interrogated,

attacked, and preparing the way for his / her receiving magical agent or helper (donor) 13. Hero reacts to actions of future donor (withstands / fails the test, frees captive, reconciles disputants, perform service, uses adversary's powers against them) 14. Hero acquires use of a magical agent (directly transferred, located, purchased, prepared, spontaneously appears, eaten / drunk, help offered by other characters) 15. Hero is transferred, delivered or led to whereabouts of an object of the search 16. Hero and villain join in direct combat 17. Hero is branded (wounded / marked, receives ring or scarfs) 18. Villain is defeated (killed in combat, defeated in contest, killed while asleep, banished) 19. Initial misfortune or lack is resolved (object of search distributed, spell broken, slain person revived, captive freed) 20. Hero returns 21. Hero is pursued (pursuer tries to kill, eat, undermine the hero) 22. Hero is rescued from pursuit (obstacles delay pursuer, hero hides or is hidden, hero transforms unrecognizably, hero saved from attempt on his/ her life) 23. Hero unrecognized, arrives home or in another country 24. False hero presents unfounded claims 25. Difficult task proposed to the hero (trial by ordeal, riddles, test of strength/endurance, other tasks) 26. Task is resolved 27. Hero is recognized (by mark, brand, or thing given to him /her) 28. False hero or villain is exposed 29. Hero is given a new appearance (is made whole, handsome, new garments) 30. Villain is punished 31. Hero marries and ascends the throne (is rewarded/promoted).

### **2.3 Intrinsic Elements of Folk Tale**

Intrinsic element is element compiling a literature from within realizing structure of a literature like plot. According to Klarer (2004:15), a

plot is the logical of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. According to Perrine (1984:23) has also said that plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. Above statement plot is often designed with narrative structure, storyline, or story are, that includes exposition, falling action and resolution.

## 2.4 Plot

Plot is the stages of events presented by actors in a story, thus forming a series of interesting stories. The plot is also something that is quite important in work of prose. success least a Romance, Novel, or Short story. Also determined by the plot in the words (Laelasari: 2006:25).

From the above explanation, the plot is the order of then it can be used as analytic tool to find a definite problem, which is in each story between Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and Sleeping Beauty.

Plot is much more than what happens in a story it is a pattern of carefully, causally related events that contain conflict (Kelley,: 1990: 1), from the above explanation, the plot is fusion of elements that build up the story so that it becomes the main frame story.

Plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed when recounted by itself. It bears about the same relationship to a story that a map does to a journey. It may include what a character says or thinks, as well as what he does, bit it leaves out description and analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happenings (Perrine, 1998:41).From the above explanation, the plot is the story that contains the sequence of events,

but in any event it is only connected in a causal, one event caused or causes other events. There are some in plot those are exposition, raising action, climax, falling action, resolution.

**a. Exposition**

Exposition is the opening sense because here the playwright has difficult task of explaining the background situation and introducing his character (Miller and Culley, 1984:60) another statement the exposition provides the background information needed to properly understand the story, such as the protagonist, the antagonist, the basic conflict, and the setting.

Exposition has been discussed as though it simply consists it simply consists of informing the audience about events, but exposition can do much more. It can give us an understanding of the characters who themselves are talking about others characters. It can evoke a mood, and generate tension (Barnet, Berman and Bruto, 1963:445) Rising action help us understand its nature. It is also as the development or the complication of the conflict. The hero or heroine's situation is worsens, the antagonist looms as an event greater threat, suspense more rise (Miller and Cluley, 1984:61) another statement during rising action, the basic conflict is complicated by the introduction of related secondary conflicts, including various obstacles that frustrate the protagonist's attempt to reach their goal.

**b. Climax**

Climax is the irreversible beginning of the climatic action, turning point after which things will never be the same again (Miller and Cluley, 1984:63), This is often the most exciting event. It is the event that the rising action builds up to and that the falling action follows.

**c. Falling Action**

The climax is. The rest of the drama is devoted to showing what the character lives are like after this major change in their fortunes (Miller and Cluley, 1984:63). Another statement event happens as a result of the climax and we know that the story will soon end.

**d. Resolution**

According to Diyanni (2001: 45), resolution is the action falls off that the problems are sorted out and resolved. Resolution is the final element of the plot and the end of the conflict. It's just like a conclusion of all stories from exposition, rising action, complication and climax. Besides that, the resolution also gives the results which the character will never know it is a good or bad results for the character.

**2.5 Review of Previous Study**

In this part, the researcher found two previous study which have been done analyze by two researchers, they are Dewi Pisca Ardiyanthi S.Ar (Universitas Islam Negeri, 2010) with the title *The Intrinsic Elements of The House* and Mieke Lusye Karolus ( Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar, 2013)

with the title Kontruksi Perempuan dalam Dongeng Putri salju dan putri tidur (Sebuah Analisis Wacana Feminisme).

The first research is written by Dewi Pisca Ardiyanthi S.Ar. with the entitled "*The Intrinsic Elements of The House*". The plot in this story is designed with a narrative structure that includes exposition, conflict, rising action and climax, followed by a falling action and resolution. There are two characters in this story, but the writer will focus to analyze the character of "I" because "I" is the major character of this story. The setting in this story is in the house in Indonesia, which is the renovation are not done yet. The character was doing her activity in there, like the renovation was done. And the point of view in the story uses the first person view, because the narrator reveals the plot by referring to this view point character as "I". The title of the short story is the house.

The second research is written by Mieke Lusye Karolus with the entitled Kontruksi Perempuan dalam Dongeng Putri salju dan putri tidur (Sebuah Analisis Wacana Feminisme). "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and "Sleeping Beauty" one of the most popular fairy tale in the world. Snow White who is people known with the title "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and "Sleeping Beauty" was adapted from animated Disney picture that become animated film in 1937 which is from one of the collection film published by brother Grimm (known as the brother Grimm).

Based on two researchers above, the researcher inspired to write this research about plot in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and "Sleeping Beauty". However, this research different from "*The Intrinsic Elements of The*

*House* and Konntruksi Perempuan dalam Dongeng Putri salju dan putri tidur (Sebuah Analisis Wacana Feminisme). This research only discusses and focuses on the plot in Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” and “Sleeping Beauty”. Therefore, the theory that used is different with it. In this research, the researcher used only the theory of plot.