

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter divided into five subchapters; those are background of study statement of research problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation.

1.1 Background of Study

For long ago until present day, fairytale has been read multiple times by youth even by adults. Brown (1996) states that the terms “fairy tales” first used by Madame d’Aulony to name her book *Conte de Fees* (Tales of the fairies). “Fairy” comes from “fay” or “fata”, which is the Latin for the fates, who were goddess possessing power over the future and man’s destiny. Today the words is used to describe any small supernatural being with magical power (Lee, 2003). Fairy tale suits the child because in it he is not bound by the law of cause and effect, nor by the necessary relations of actual life (Kready,1916). Moreover, they bring joy in our childhood, they also instructing, and fascinating us by turns. Fairytale able to dragged our emotion and imagination into deep wondrous magical realms, far from reality. Tolkien (2005) defines that language that used in the fairytale is simple and easy to understand, and the author’s might of naming created characters and picturing fantasy plot (Tolkien,2005). Fairytale usually used daily language, so that it is easier to be read even by youth readers.

Fairytale do not always to be stories about fairy. As there are many tales which often not include any fairies at all. Fairytale is also contains with something fantastic, extraordinary, incredible, and full of illogical things, such as; speaking cat, walking trees, dragon, troll, and many more. Fairytale is a story-literary or folk-that sense of numinous, the feeling or sensation of the supernatural or the mysterious, but never be religious, as stated by Marcia Lane with her description about fairytale in her book: *Picturing a rose: A Way of Looking at Fairy Tales* (1993):

“A fairy tale is a story-literary or folk-that has a sense of the numinous, the feeling or sensation of the supernatural or the mysterious. But, and this is crucial, it is a story that happens in the past tense, and a story that is not tied to

any specifics. If it happens "at the beginning of the world," then it is a myth. A story that names a specific "real" person is a legend (even if it contains a magical occurrence). A story that happens in the future is a fantasy. Fairy tales are sometimes spiritual, but never religious." (Lane,1993).

Fairytales also can be defined as narratives that contain improbable event, scenes, and characters that often convey a whimsical, satirical, or moralistic theme (Baynton, 1996).

Today, many books written cross genre and the content almost same as Fairytale did, like a fantasy novel. However, Fairytale has its own unique characteristics other than literature genres. Fairytale is featuring marvelous events, wondrous element, something like supernatural and bring big transformation into the main character whole life. Also, the story may involve the character learning important lessons during their journey.

Fairytale usually contains something that draws interests to read youth readers. Youth reader loves it when the story is about adventure, magic, and little sense of humor. Fairytale also takes parts of improving reading skill and understanding language youth reader. Bruno Bettelheim in Susan (2001), the importance of the genre lies in its role in human socialisation. He argues that fairy tales teach children about basic predicaments and suggest the correct solutions according to the rules of their society in ways that children can understand (Susan:2001).

Bruno Bettelheim in Von Orde (2013) stated that "Fairytale give the opportunity to understand inner conflicts which they experience and intellectual development, and to act these out and resolve them in their imagination. Fairy tales also offer knowledge of life from the inside, for the narrative in folktale are "life divined from the inside", because they give expression to inner process and make these comprehensible" (Von Orde, 2013).

In "Snow White" story, the wondrous element represents from of a magic mirror that can speak, and seven dwarves, "Pinocchio" a wooden doll that granted a soul by mother fairy, "Cinderella" who granted with a beautiful dress and sparkling shoes from glass, and many other stories. Tough, Fairytale had its fantasy and wondrous element and make children believe in them, but fairytale never be worshiped at all (Lane:1993).

One of the famous fairytale is L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. First published in 1900, according to the Library of Congress (<http://www.history.com/news/history-lists/8-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-wizard-of-oz>) "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" by L. Frank Baum (1856-1919) quickly became a best-seller, and a 1939 silver-screen adaptation that's the most-watched movie in history.

The story began on a farm in Kansas, where Dorothy lives. She was an orphan and she lives with her uncle and aunt. Suddenly, a huge tornado occurs, then Dorothy, her uncle, and aunt hide in the cellar from the tornado, but Toto, Dorothy's dog, suddenly jumps out of her arms and go to inside house. Dorothy runs to get her dog. But, she and her dog are blown away by the winds along with her house. Dorothy finds herself in a strange and beautiful country as she awake. The country is inhabited by small, strangely dressed, and blue people, they called as Munchkins. Dorothy also meets The Good Witch of North and asks her how go to back to the original world. Unfortunately, The Good Witch of North cannot help her back to her original world, but The Good Witch of North tells Dorothy to go to the Emerald City. Emerald City was ruled by the Great Wizard of Oz. The great Wizard may be able to help the little girl return to her original world in Kansas. On her way to the Emerald city, Dorothy encounters three unusual creatures: a scarecrow who said having no brains, a tin woodman who said having no heart, and a lion who said having no courage. Dorothy suggests them to accompany her to see if the The Great Wizard of Oz can also help their problems.

The reason why the novel is selected it is because *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* is one of American famous fairytale. Based on AT (Aarne-Thompson) index, Fairytale is classified as "Tales of magic". The index is designed to help identifying plot of pattern of narrative structure in one traditional folktale. The index developed by Antti Aarne, later revised by Stith Thompson.

Five categories in the AT index are:

- I. Animal tales
- II. Ordinary folk-tales
 - A. Tales of Magic

- B. Religious tales
- C. Novella(romantic tales)
- D. Tales of stupid ogre
- III. Jokes and anecdotes
- IV. Formula tales
- V. Unclassified tales

(Aguire:2011).

According to the list above, fairytale is one type of tale (tales of magic) which Propp's research applies using thirty one functions of dramatis personae or also called as morphology of the folktale.

Vladimir Yakovlevich Propp was born on April 17, 1895 in St. Petersburg. He is a famous Russian folklorist who analyzed the basic plot components of Russian folk tales to identify their simplest irreducible narrative elements. He tried to looking for the simplest narrative elements in contemporary everyday narratives 'from newspaper chronicle to mass novel'. Propp analyzed one hundred two tales (Aguirre:2011) in his book *Morphology of the Folktale*. His book was published in Russian in 1928 and unnoticed until 1958 after his book translated into English language. His study is more focused on the most important narrative motifs, which is the actor "action". Furthermore, the "actions" finally called as "functions".

Vladimir Propp has analyzed many types of characters and kinds of action in a hundred traditional Russian folk tales, as he broke down the tales and then able to concluded that there are available just thirty-one generic unit of action or function in each tale, and some function may be repeated. However, he also found that in every fairy tales do not always contain all the number functions, it is because many tales he analyzed, that apparently contain only a few functions (Propp,1968). Because of his work, Vladimir Propp opens new area fields of study using his theory in present days. Also, There are currently many academics and theorist using his theory around the world, included the writer from this thesis.

There are three studies that related to Vladimir Propp's thirty one functions or narrative structure theory. The previous studies are written by Wahyu Arfina Wati (2009), Tri Lestari (2011), Carly A. Orshan (2012). All of the studies above does

not analyzing L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* novel with the Vladimir Propp's morphology theory. Therefore, the writer decided to analyze *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* novel using Vladimir Propp's morphology theory with the title: "ANALYSIS OF VLADIMIR PROPP'S MORPHOLOGY REFLECTED IN *THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ* BY L. FRANK BAUM"

1.2 statement of research problem

According to the background of study above, the writer will analyze several problems in the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum:

1. How are the functions of Propp's morphology reflected in the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*?
2. How are characters distributed into their respective sphere of actions based on Propp's morphology in the novel *The Wonderful wizard of Oz*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on statement of research problem, the writer formulates the objective of the study, those are:

1. To find out functions of Propp's model that reflected in *The Wonderful Wizards of Oz* novel
2. To show the distribution of characters into their respective sphere of actions based on Propp's morphology in the novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* novel

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study has two significances which are very useful to study. Those are theoretically and practically:

1. For theoretically, this study contain Vladimir Propp's morphology theory, which can applied in a literary works such as poetry, novels, plays, television programs, or films.
2. For practically, this study hopefully can be used as reference the next study for other student to take same theory in the different story.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the Vladimir Propp's thirty one functions theory that is used to analyze L. Fank Baum *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* novel. This study is limited on act of the characters in the story shown in narrations and utterances by the author of the novel.