B. Suggestion	Error! Bookmark not defined.
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APPENDICES	Error! Bookmark not defined.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

Literature is the origin or source of written and non-written works used in all kinds of activities in science. comes from the Sanskrit 'Shastra'. So the word literature is an absorption from a foreign language, a language originating from India. The literal meaning of the word literature is 'text' containing guidelines' or 'instructions'. And also can be interpreted a reference that is used to obtain certain information. Literature can be interpreted from various types of perspectives, can be defined from a perfect goal or intrinsic. From these two sources of understanding, different interpretations can be found. According to Robert and Jacob (1995)state that "literature is a composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas. Literature has an important role in human life, it has given much of entertainment, inspiration, motivation, information, and etc". Based on Rene Wellek and Austin Warren's book, Theory of Literature, literature is composed by its own elements. Wellek and Warren (1963) say that "literature is as a work that is innovative, imaginative and fictitious. According to both literary works are not the real world, but the fictional world of imagination "Literary works are expressed in written form that makes

connoisseurs can form imagination, innovation in themselves when enjoying literary works.

Almost all literary works are fiction which indirectly teaches on human life.

Literary works are art which is contained in a person to be understood and valued aesthetically. Social life and literary works are two integrated entities that must be sustainable with each other, because there is a connection between the two. Literary work is understood as the result of creative work, the work of the author. Where literary works are born and accepted by and from the public. Forms of literary work not only contained in drama or film. But it can be poured into fairy tales or often found in children's short story. Tales also include literary works that can change the patterns of action of children in social life. Webster says that (2004)"People sometimes want to express their ideas, feelings, and messages by writing on their notes. However, this activity may sometimes produce a good work in literature. "Literature is the class of writings in which imaginative expression, aesthetic form, universality of ideas, and permanence are characteristic features, as fiction, poetry, romance and drama. Literature is a to show express their ideas, feelings, and messages in life". By reading a literary story, it means that you have enjoyed literature and have entertained yourself to find inner satisfaction. Literary work consists of several types namely, prose, poetry, drama, etc. One of the literary works of prose is fairy tales.

Fairy tales are which can be fictional or unreal to entertain readers. As stated Tengsoe" fairy tales are fanciful stories that are hard to believe. In fairy tales things that are magical, strange and absurd are presented. Once a fairy tale was created for young children, its contents are full of advice. And because fairy tales first appeared in ancient literary times in Indonesia, they were originally classified as oral literature or oral literature, delivered from

mouth to mouth" (166). A literary work that has existed in ancient times, even the story does not make sense or is only imaginary and its purpose is only to entertain the reader.

In fairy tales there are components that build literary works that are not intrinsic. The intrinsic element is the main key contained in a literary work, not an intrinsic guide made to find the conflicts contained in a literary work. And only focused on one challenging point in the story. When one of the components is missing, it has not been called intrinsic. Through discussion, analysis can be made to find developments starting with themes, settings, characters, plots, figures, characterizations. Wellek's (1932:32) opinion is "that the study of literature naturally needs to be started from the analysis of the literary work itself because then it would enable us to identify he many aspects that built that work. Wellek further explained by introducing elements that from the foundation of a literary work, plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style". Learning about literature is how to identify and manage the contents of the work so that it is interesting to enjoy. As an example of short story in general whose purpose is to entertain. In order to attract readers, the fairy tale writer must have a concept first. After that determine the plot, theme, character, point of view, and style.

Fairy tales often involve a series of fabricated events which eventually develop into conclusions that are entertaining for the reader and can be used as moral lessons. A short story can be interpreted at many levels of connotation, even in its denotative meaning. If look and read at a short story is amazing, which is far from the real world. Fairy tales have an almost untrue image, and only by being immersed in a significant layer. In the story can be carried in the story told. A short story is a story that is much in demand of children. Because the story is interesting to read and its story is full of fantasy world. "Fairy tales are believed to have an

influential role in children's education since they expose a primitive way of thinking which is very close to the way of thinking children have "(Hohr, 2000; Singhal, 2013).

"They have the ability to affect the virtues, expectations, pastimes, and aspirations of society members" (Lester, 2015). In folklore stories and legends will contain elements that are divided into two elements, elements intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

The intrinsic element is an important element in the discussion of short story which include themes, plot, setting, and characterization. The intrinsic element of the Beauty and the Beast story was chosen because this element is an important element before an analysis of extrinsic elements is carried out. The intrinsic element is the element that builds a literary work so that it becomes a literary work that the reader can enjoy.

B. Limitation of the study

The contents of this study only focus on the analysis four of intrinsic elements. Regarding to the analysis of the *Beauty and The Beast* story centered on setting, characters and characterization, plot, theme.

C. Problem formulation

Based on the background of the study above, there are four problem formulation found in the short story of Beauty and the Beast, as follows:

- 1. How the setting is described in short story *Beauty and the Beast?*
- 2. How the character and characterization are described in short story *Beauty and the Beast?*
- 3. How the plot is described in short story *Beauty and the Beast?*
- 4. How the point of view is described in short story *Beauty and the Beast?*

5. How the theme is described in short story *Beauty and the Beast*?

D. Objectives of the study

In accordance with the statement of the problem, the objective of the study in tends to find out as follows:

- 1. To described the setting of the short story *Beauty and the Beast*.
- 2. To described the character and characterization of the short story *Beauty and the Beast*.
- 3. To described the plot of the short story *Beauty and the Beast*.
- 4. To described the point of view of the short story *Beauty and the Beast*.
- 5. To described the theme of the short story *Beauty and the Beast*.

E. Significance of the study

Based on the study hopes that the study will be helpful in the following ways:

- 1. This study can ease the students who are doing literary study and encourage them to study more about intrinsic elements in literary works.
- 2. This study will be one of some reference for students in English Department in taking the same topic for their final project.

F. Outline of the study

This proposal writing consists of three chapters. Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter II is review of related

literature this chapter discusses the theory of the study. Chapter III is research method, this chapter will discuss the description of the method and the procedures of analysis. Chapter IV contains the finding and discussion related to problem formulation and the chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion.