

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCING

## 1.1 Background

People love to read stories about the extraordinary people who will not think too much. The extra ordinary people turns out to be a warrior, genius inventor, scientist, artist, prince or princes. Another reason is that we all feel the pressure of the practical daily life and then like to escape from the way the world really works, including the way it works. We may forget our routines for a moment to enjoy the story or sympathize with the character.

Readers can enjoy various types of writing works. Folklore, a genre of children's literature, is always considered as one of the most mysterious and interesting genres. Folklore is defined as stories that originated orally and have no authors. People often consider it as a mirror that reflects different groups of peoples cultures and moral values. Folktale is partly the culture and history which belongs to the peoples of the world including indonesia. In general, folktale tells about an incident or the origin of a place. Folktale is a story passed on by word of mouth rather than by writing, and thus partly modified by successive re-tellings before being written down or recorded. The category includes legends, fables, jokes, tall stories, and fairy tales. Many folktales involve mythical creatures and magical transformations.

Folktale has function to make people know about the history or legend of the origin history in some place, as a picture of old people's life in the form of values that has been professed, also a faith that is grown and developed in the people and in addition to entertainment the people. The function of folktale according to Danandjaya (1984: p.4) folktale has uses as an educational tool, solace, social protest, and pent-up desire projection. It provides positive moral and ethical story that children should generally be warm and receptive towards.

Folktale is a short story which concernes with a single effect conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes or scenes. The form encourages simple setting, concise narrative, and the omission of a complex plot; character is disclosed in action and dramatic encounter but is seldom fully developed. Despite

its relatively limited scope, though, a short story is often judged by its ability to provide a “complete” or satisfying treatment of its characters and subject.

Traditional stories such as folktales seem to fade due to globalization in which many modern and foreign stories are dominating Indonesian children media. Various kinds of media such as foreign children films and story books are more popular to our children than Indonesian traditional stories. This condition may lead to a lost identity among Indonesians due to globalization.

Talk about the anatomy of prose (stories), each story is formed by two large sections of the element, that is an intrinsic element and extrinsic elements. Where intrinsic elements called as an internal elements that form a story, while extrinsic element called external element. The definition both of that element based on Semi (1984: p.35), the extrinsic are all the elements outside of a work of literature that influences the literary presence such as socio-economic factors, cultural, politic, religious, social and values embraced in society. While intrinsic are the elements that form a literary work such as character, theme , plot, background, and endorsement of the style language. These elements are the supporting elements of the story.

The main reason for this study of Palembangnese folktales was to rediscover the local traditional identity and distinctiveness as part of national diverse culture in Indonesia. This study examined a few classic folktales from South Sumatera Province.

The analysis of *coherence* – targeting the semantic and functional unity of texts or parts of texts is called *genre analysis*. *This analysis examines* the relation between text structure to its macro-social context, in particular the group of competent potential text users; Coherence refers to relations established between parts of the text. Thus, Coherence hereby accounts for the organization of local senses in the text to arrive at a global sense.

This study analyzed the coherence of the texts in order to examine the coherence of the plot and describe the relations among clauses in the text of the folktales, whether or not they are grammatically or lexically signaled. Thus, RST is a useful framework for relating the meanings of conjunctions, the grammar of

clause combining, RST is also valuable in describing the grammatical and rhetorical properties of the narratives produced by non native speakers.

The analysis of this study was based on Rhetorical Structure Analysis (RSA) developed by Mann and Thompson (1988) and Mann et al. (1992). “. Any genre of text, such as the plots of fairytales, or the writing of scientists, includes the problem-solution structure” have been explored using RSA. Textual pattern in written each folktales of South Sumatera have their own generic structure, theme, plot, etc. The basis for featuring narrative stories in the following analysis is straightforward with regards to the text-type chosen. Although Indonesian folktales were often studied as a core genre of manipulative writing, Palembang folktales were not yet studied with respect to the their rhetorical and narrative structure.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

The problem of this study was formulated in the following questions:

1. What is the narrative structure employed in the selected folktales?
2. What is the rhetorical structure employed in the selected folktales?

This study examined how the texts of the selected folktales were structured in terms of RST structure and narrative structure, how these structures are signalled and how these two kinds of structures are related to each other.

## **1.3 Research Limitation**

The writer wants to discuss about the textual pattern in written short stories of three folktales in Palembang South Sumatera. This study only studied three traditional South Sumatra tales. The study focused on the text coherence and narrative structure of the three folktales. It did not examine or compare different types of folklore text structures in South Sumatera. The study only described the content and the plot presented in folklore from the region. The study did not examine the cultural values in the tales.

#### **1.4 Aim of study**

1. To study about the rhetorical structure employed in the folktales.
2. To study about the narrative structure employed in the folktales.

#### **1.5 Benefits**

The benefits of this final report :

1. For students

To improve the knowledge about the textual pattern in written short stories.

2. For Society

To give information about textual pattern in written folktale of Palembang South Sumatera.

### **SCHEME OF WRITING**

#### **CHAPTER I**

In this chapter the writer present and describe about background, research questions, research limitation, aim to study, and benefits of the final report.

#### **CHAPTER II**

In this chapter the writers would like to describe about writing and coherence, corpus, narrative text, theme, plot, rhetorical structure theory, case study and function of folktale based on the theory by expert.

#### **CHAPTER III**

In this chapter the writer discuss about Corpus, method of collecting the data and techniques for analyzing data. All about the research methodology that the writer use.

#### **CHAPTER IV**

In this chapter the writer want to show the findings that the writer found in the final report about narrative structure and rhetorical structure theory of three

folktales of Palembang South Sumater and discuss the finding with the theory expert.

## **CHAPTER V**

In this chapter the writer describe conclusion and suggestion about the findings that had been discuss in the previous chapter.