CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature or literary works, refers to written works that have artistic value and are recognized as having enduring significance. It encompasses a wide range of genres, including novels, poetry, plays, short stories, and essays. Literature serves as a powerful means of artistic expression and communication, allowing writers to explore complex themes and convey emotions through the use of language

Literature is its ability to tell stories. According to Pradopo (1994:26), the literary work is as the picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that is putted on the literary work is 'truth', or everything that wants to be pictured by the author. Through narratives found in novels or short stories, readers can immerse themselves in different worlds and connect with characters on an emotional level. These stories often reflect universal human experiences such as love, friendship, loss, and personal growth. By engaging with these narratives, readers gain insights into the complexities of life and develop empathy towards others.

In addition to storytelling, literature holds historical significance. It provides glimpses into specific time periods, capturing the essence, tensions, and values prevalent during those eras. Moreover, literature is also deeply intertwined with culture.Written in different languages from various regions,it reflects diverse cultural identities around the world. Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. However, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact (Pradopo, 1994: 26-27).

Folktales in general are part of folk literature, which is more widely referred to as folklore. They can be classified as one of the categories of folk storytelling. Many folklorists have labelled myths, legends and folktales, as major narrative genres in folklore, 'according to how the narrative is received by the community' (Swales 1990). Myths are stories that are considered sacred, legends are more secular recounting of actual events, and folktales are narrative regarded as fiction (Eugenio 1995). Simply put, a folktale is a traditional story that has been passed on by word of mouth. Folktales of a culture are usually preserved as part of a long folk tradition reflecting the humour, romance and wisdom of the people in the culture.

Folklore is the body of expressive culture that includes stories, music, dance, legends, oral traditions, proverbs, jokes, popular beliefs, customs, material culture, etc. According Alwi (2003: 210) folklore is a story from ancient times that lived among the people and was passed down orally. Meanwhile Danandjaja (2007) Folklore is also defined as literature from the people, whose distribution is generally through words or orally. The existence of this folklore is inherited and generally unknown by the author because his appearance was not intentional and ongoing from time to time.

Folklore includes the culture that is the source of education. The cultural value contained within the folklore genre is its message as a source of culture values and education values for young generations. Essentially, folklore genres are forms of cultural expression containing values that future generations can imitate and internalize. Value is the structure of human life. According to Danandjaja (2007), value is an abstract concept that describes a group's character

traits in dealing with life's problems. Value here means something of value, something that exhibits a quality, something that exhibits a quality, something that is useful to a human being. Folklore has cultural value as ancestral heritage passed down from generation to generation. Folklore includes messages meant to be conveyed to communities in the form of meaning and function, values and norms, and local wisdom.

The intrinsic element is the element that builds the literary workitself (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). It is these elements that cause the work to appear as a literary work that will factually be found when people read literary works. The intrinsic elements of a folklore short story are the elements that participate in building the story. There are two types of elements, namely extrinsic elements and intrinsic elements. Extrinsic elements are the elements that are beyond the works, but indirectly affect the building and system of a story. Intrinsic Elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. It is (directly) participating and building the story Nurgiyantoro (2013: 30) which are plot, theme, character, setting, point of view, language style and moral message. All of this makes a story come to life.

There are several reasons why the researcher chose the folklore from Kupang as the research object. First, folklore has rich historical and cultural values. In the story "Lilo and Puteri Tarum" there is a legacy of local wisdom, beliefs of the people of the Kupang area which can provide deep insight into their cultural identity. Second, by studying these folk tales, we can understand more about the lives of local people. The stories often reflect the worldview and moral values shared by the community. In addition, this research can also assist in preserving

the cultural heritage and local language, especially in the Kupang area. Therefore, the researcher chooses intrinsic elements to know and understand the story. By documenting and studying these folktales in more depth, we can help prevent them from becoming extinct or forgotten by future generations. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting research under the title **An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Kupang Folklore "Lilo dan Puteri Tarum".**

1.2 Research Problem

In this research, the writer would like to formulate the problem in order to answer the question as follows: What are the intrinsic elements used in the Kupang folklore "Lilo dan Puteri Tarum"?

1.3 Aim of Study

The aim of the study is to find out the intrinsic elements of folklore from Kupang "Lilo dan Puteri Tarum".

1.4 Significance of Study

1.4.1 Implication

This study is expected to support the theory about elements of short story of folklore stated by Nurgiyantoro (2013: 30) which are plot, theme, character, setting, point of view, language style and moral message.

1.4.2 Application

The result of this study is expected to enrich Indonesian authors and is also helpful for those who are interested in learning more about intrinsic elements in folklore.

1) For the Researcher

By conducting this research, it is expected that the writer can increase her knowledge on the literary analysis especially the intrinsic elements of folklore "Lilo dan Puteri Tarum".

2) For the Readers

By this research, the readers can get knowledge about literary components especially intrinsic elements.