

ABSTRACT

In comprehending a text, both reader and author play major role. This is different from what is generally found in the analysis of literary work. Usually, the critics relied on the author's background such as his personal history or his way of thinking. Discourse Analysis provides this different means that is linguistics technique in textual analysis of literary texts, particularly, story grammars.

Story grammars is a schema for a story which relates story's elements. Thorndyke divides a story into several categories, namely SETTING, THEME, PLOT and RESOLUTION. Setting includes TIME, CHARACTER and LOCATION. PLOT contains several EPISODES. THEME is the achievement of the Goal of the main Character. And RESOLUTION ends a story.

Folktales are universal. They can be found anywhere throughout the world. this thesis aims to apply linguistics views on literary works. In particular, this thesis uses Discourse Analysis approach to describe the application of Thorndyke's theory in some folktales of Jakob and Wilhem Grimm. Since such categories only work well in short narratives, this study limits the folktales with such criterion.

This study analyzed four stories of the Grimms. They are entitled, THE MOUSE, THE BIRD AND THE SAUSAGE; THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER; THE QUEEN BEE; and THE STRAW, THE COAL AND THE BEAN. Questions often arise to categorized sentences or phrases into which categories they belong to. The writer found out that Thorndyke's theory of story grammar is applicable in the analysis.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

