

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data are gained from several sources. This study analyses four folktales written by The Grimm Brothers. They are taken from Grimms' Fairy Tales . It is a collection of folktales of Companion Library Courtesy. Since the Brothers Grimm are Germanian, Lucas, et. al translated their stories into English. This study analyzes the English version.

The writer consideration is based on the simplicity of the story. Only the simple ones are being analyzed for it would be arbitrary to use the complex ones. He believed that when complex narratives are studied in such a way, it is difficult to invent more detailed categories that are capable of generalization. He also added that only in simple stories, story grammars can be found, and the analysis becomes "increasingly arbitrary" for the more complex ones (Crystal, 1987:119).

III.1 Presentation and Data Analysis

This study analyses four stories. 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.

III.1.1 The Analysis of THE MOUSE, THE BIRD AND THE SAUSAGE

III.1.1 Setting

Setting consists of Character, Time and Location. Based on Thorndyke's rule, a story contains these three nodes. For the story above, Time is not clearly stated as indicated by the opening sentence *Once upon a time ...* (sentence 1). Characters are of three creatures; they are mouse, bird and sausage. All of them are the main characters. While Location takes place in a forest, which is stated in second sentence *...fly to the forest every day ...*

III.1.2 Plot

The first story of the Grimms being analyzed is entitled "The Mouse, the Bird and the Sausage." This story consists of seven Episodes as follows.

...Once upon a time (TIME) a mouse and a bird and a sausage (CHARACTERS) lived and kept house together in perfect peace among themselves, and in great prosperity. It was the bird's business to fly to the forest (LOCATION) every day and bring back wood (ATTEMPT). The mouse had to draw the water, make the fire, and set the table (ATTEMPT). And the sausage had to do the cooking (ATTEMPT). Nobody is content in this world much will have more⁵(OUTCOME)

At the beginning, the first Episode introduces Setting in which shows the daily life of the Characters. Several Attempts can be examined from each creature. Specifically their jobs are the bird to fetch the wood, the mouse to draw the water and the sausage do the cooking. It should be noticed that this story takes place in a forest. The Attempts made are all in the form of States. They explain the condition of each Characters. This Episode is ended with an Outcome as usual.

One day the bird met another bird on the way, and told him of his excellent condition in life (ATTEMPT). But the other bird called him a poor simpleton to do so much work while the two others led easy lives at home (OUTCOME).

The Outcome found in previous Episode ends the first Episode of the story. This second Episode tells us one of the Characters, the bird. Regarding the rule of story grammars, an Attempt may consist of an Event. In order to explain his story grammars further, Thorndyke also had made some reservations. He confirmed that Outcome and Resolution can be Events (actions, happening) or States (state of mind, condition of the world). However, Goal, Subgoal, Character, Location, and Time descriptions must be States (Taylor and Taylor, 1983:313-314). It explains an Event when the bird met its friend and talked about their life. While Outcome indicates the other bird States of mind *...the other bird called him a poor simpleton to do so much work while the two others led easy lives at home...*

...When the mouse had made up her fire and drawn water (ATTEMPT), she went to rest in her little room (ATTEMPT) until it was time to lay the cloth. The sausage stayed by the saucepans, looked to it that the victuals were well cooked (ATTEMPT), and just before dinnertime he stirred the broth or the stew three or four times well around himself (ATTEMPT), so as to enrich and season and flavor it. Then the bird used to come home and lay down his load (ATTEMPT), and they sat down at table; and after a good meal they would go to bed and sleep their fill till the next morning¹⁰. It really was a most satisfactory life (OUTCOME).

This third Episode explains in detail the tasks of the Characters. The first Attempt is conducted by the mouse which has to create the fire and get the water before she finally lays the cloth after relaxing in her room. The second one is the sausage which has the task to cook the food. He mixes the soup in such a way that it improves the flavour of it. The bird fetches the wood as the next

Attempt. The entire Attempts gains the Outcome at the point that what they already had are satisfaction.

...But the bird came to the resolution next day never again to fetch wood (ATTEMPT). He has, he said, been their slave long enough. Now they must change about and make a new arrangement (ATTEMPT). So in spite of all the mouse and the sausage could say, the bird was determined to have his own way (ATTEMPT). So they drew lots to settle it, and as the lot fell, the sausage was to fetch wood, the mouse was to cook, and the bird was to draw water and make the fire¹⁵ (OUTCOME)

Episode 4 expounds the new arrangement. They (although it is the birds' own decision) have switched their former tasks. The sausage which used to cook changes into fetching the wood which used to be the bird's. Then the bird's task is to draw water and make fire which used to belong to the mouse which based on the new agreement was to cook replaces for the sausage.

...Now see what happened. The sausage went away after wood, the bird made up the fire (ATTEMPT), and the mouse put on the pot (ATTEMPT), and they waited until the sausage should come home, bringing the wood for the next day (ATTEMPT). But the sausage was absent so long that they thought something must have happened to him and the bird went part of the way to see if he could see anything of him. (OUTCOME)

In Episode 5, we are told about the consequence of the new arrangement. Each does its new task, ...*the sausage went away after wood, the bird made up the fire, and the mouse put on the pot, the sausage should come home, bringing the wood for the next day...* Everything seems in its place before they realize that it takes too long for the sausage to the forest, ... *But the sausage was absent so long that they thought something must have happened to him...* Therefore, the bird goes to the wood to try to find out what happen to their friend.

It is important to notice that the opening sentence of this Episode ...*Now see what happened* ... warns readers so that he or she will be aware of what follows the new arrangement is not a good result.

Not far off he met a dog in the road, who, looking upon the sausage as lawful prey, had picked him up and made an end of him (ATTEMPT). The bird then lodged a complaint against the dog, but it was all no good, as the dog swore that he deserved to lose his life (ATTEMPT).²⁰ The bird then very sadly took up the wood and carried it home himself, and related to the mouse all he had seen and heard (ATTEMPT). They were both very troubled, but determined to look on the bright side of things and still to remain together (OUTCOME)

Episode 6 tells us how the bird finally finds the sausage has died as the prey of a dog. It ends with the commitment of both left to remain together although the sausage has gone.

...And so the bird laid the cloth (ATTEMPT), and the mouse prepared the food (ATTEMPT) and finally got into the pot, as the sausage used to do, to stir and flavor the broth, but then she had to part with fur and skin and finally with life! (OUTCOME) And when the bird came to dish up the dinner, there was no cook to be seen. And he turned over the heap of wood, and looked and looked, but the cook never appeared again²⁵ By accident the wood caught fire, and the bird hastened to fetch water to put it out, but he let fall the bucket in the well and himself after it, and as he could not get out again he was drowned (RESOLUTION).

As usual, in this seventh Episode, it is also found some Attempts to reach an Outcome. Moreover, either the mouse or the bird has to die because of their new tasks. Previously, the same is true for the sausage.

III.1.3 Resolution

Resolution can be either Events or States (Taylor and Taylor, 1983:314). Actions and happenings manifest in Events whereas States contains

state of mind or condition of the world. Resolution is a conclusion of a story. It means prior problems arrive at their answers at this point.

In the story of **THE MOUSE, THE BIRD, AND THE SAUSAGE**, Resolution is in the form of Events. What has happened at the end of the story is that all Characters died. Each Characters' way to die can be seen in detail. First, readers meet the death of the sausage from a dog. Then, it is also shown how the mouse dies. At the end, the bird comes next.

This story ends in a sad way, the death of the Characters. It is on the contrary with the beginning of the story. Initially, the three of them lives happily. Nevertheless, something comes on their way that causes them to end their happy life.

III.1.4 Theme

A Theme knows how to answer such questions as: what does the story say? Alternatively, what is the moral of the story? Story grammarian believed that there is a universal theme found in folktales of many cultures (Taylor and Taylor, 1983:313). Theme is the Goal of a main character, with series of Events that initiated it which are optional (Taylor and Taylor, 1983:313 and Brown and Yule, 1999: 119). The Goal is in the form of 'desired state' (Brown and Yule, 1999:119).

THE MOUSE, THE BIRD AND THE SAUSAGE are of three main characters as the title implied. At the beginning of the story, they are happy with their life, they live in peace. On the other hand, the story ends with the death of

all. The problem is that the bird is dissatisfied with his task. He thinks his other two friends; the mouse and the sausage are so lucky for both only stays at home while he must go to the forest.

It is important to notice that each former job seems to fit in each performance. Notice that the bird is to go to the forest for only he can fly (remember when the sausage has to fill him in). The same is true for either the sausage or the mouse. The death of the mouse accounts for such perception.

The bottom line here is that one will never satisfy for what he or she already had. Nobody is content in this world much will have more. Therefore, the story above is about greed, there is no happy life for greediness. Although the greedy mentioned is the bird, his friends have to suffer for what he has done.

III.2 The Analysis of THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER

III.2.1 Setting

There was once (TIME) a shoemaker (CHARACTER) ...

Under the heading of Setting are Character, Time and Location. In Thorndyke's rule, a story contains these three nodes. For the story above, *once* signifies Time. Further explanation of Time is cited in sentence 14, ...*Now it happened one evening not long before Christmas,...*

Location is not clearly stated but we can remark that the story took place in the house of the shoemaker. In addition, the shoemaker is the first Character introduced. Other characters in the story are the shoemaker's wife and

the two little men, ...*The wife agreed* ... (sentence 15), ...*two little naked men*...(sentence 16).

III.2.2 Plot

Plot contains several Episodes that cover Subgoal, Attempt, and Outcome. Remember that Subgoal is always in the form of 'desired state'. So, only Attempts and Outcome that can be labelled. This story consists of 11 Episodes.

There was once (TIME) a shoemaker (CHARACTER) who through no fault of his own had become so poor (ATTEMPT) that at last he had only leather enough left for one pair of shoes (OUTCOME)...

First sentence starts Episode 1. The first episode has one Attempt and straightly reaches the Outcome. It also states when the story happens, although in the form of uncertain Time. And there is also the introduction of the Character and his condition.

...At evening (TIME) he cut out the shoes which he intended to begin upon the next morning (ATTEMPT), and since he had a good conscience, he lay down quietly, said his prayers (ATTEMPTS), and fell asleep (OUTCOME)...

The second paragraph restrains Episodes 2. In order to achieve Outcome, several Attempts made. The shoemaker ...*cut out the shoes*,... *had a good conscience*,... *lay down quietly*,...*said his prayers*... before he finally ...*fell asleep*...

...In the morning (TIME), when he had said his prayers (ATTEMPT) and was preparing to sit down to work (ATTEMPT), he found the pair of shoes standing finished on his table. He was amazed and could not understand it in the least (OUTCOME).

Episode 3 is similar to the previous one; there are also Attempts to attain Outcome. However, it differs in Outcomes. This episode ends with not only events, as the earlier, but also state. As Thorndyke affirmed that Outcome can be either event (actions, happening) or states (state of mind, condition of the world) (Taylor and Taylor, 1983:314). The event is when the shoemaker finds the shoes, *... he found the pair of shoes standing finished on his table...* and the state of his condition is that he is surprised to encounter the event, *...He was amazed and could not understand it in the least...*

...He took the shoes in his hand to examine them more closely⁵ (ATTEMPT). They are so neatly sewn that not a stitch was out of place, and were as good as the work of a master hand (ATTEMPT). Soon afterwards a purchaser came in (ATTEMPT) and, as he as much pleased with the shoes (ATTEMPT), he paid more than the ordinary price for them (ATTEMPT), so that the shoemaker was able to buy leather for two pairs of shoes with the money (OUTCOME).

This fourth episode begins with Attempt to look at the shoes closer. The sixth sentence explains the condition of the shoes examined. Another Attempt added that is when there is a buyer. The next Attempt made to gain Outcome that is the shoemaker is able to buy his needs for new leather. It is when the purchaser pays more.

...He cut them out in the evening (ATTEMPT), and the next day with fresh courage was about to go to work (ATTEMPT). But he had no need to, for when he got up the shoes were finished, and buyers were not lacking¹⁰. These gave him so much money that he as able to buy leather for four pairs of shoes (OUTCOME)...

Episode 5 initiates with two Attempts. The first one is that he cuts out the shoes and followed by his intention to work on his shoes the next day. It is

proceeded by the result that he got the shoes finished, buyers come and he uses the money to buy material for other new shoes.

...Early next morning he found the four pairs finished (ATTEMPT), and so it went on (ATTEMPT). What he cut out at evening was finished in the morning, so that he was soon again in comfortable circumstances and became a well-to- do- man (OUTCOME)...

This sixth episode opened with Events that belongs to the Attempt category. This episode includes two Attempts which are in the form of Events and an Outcome.

...Now it happened one evening not long before Christmas (TIME), when he had cut out some shoes as usual (ATTEMPT), that he said to his wife, "How would it be if we were to sit up tonight to see who it is that lends us such a helping hand?"(ATTEMPT)

The wife agreed and lighted a candle, and they hid themselves in the corner of the room behind the clothes which were hanging there¹⁵ (OUTCOME)...

Episode 7 tells us explicitly when this story occurs that is not long before Christmas. The same as earlier episodes, it is also commenced with some attempts to attain Outcome. This episode introduces us to new character, the wife of the shoemaker.

...At midnight came two little naked men who sat down at the shoemaker's table, took up the cutout work (ATTEMPT), and began with their tiny fingers to stitch, sew, and hammer so neatly and quickly that the shoemaker could not believe his eyes (ATTEMPT). They did not stop till everything was quite finished (ATTEMPT). Then they ran swiftly away (OUTCOME)...

Here, in episode 8, we have two other characters appearing. They are identified with their little size and being undressed. These characters make several Attempts before they disappeared.

...The next day the wife said, "The little men have made us rich, and we ought to show our gratitude. They were running about with nothing on,

and must freeze with cold²⁰ . Now I will make them little shirts, coats, waistcoats, and hose, and will even knit them a pair of shoes."(ATTEMPT)
The husband agreed (OUTCOME)...

The next episode, the ninth, is simply showing Attempt made by the wife toward the two little naked men. The agreement made by her husband closes this episode.

...And at evening, when they had everything ready, they laid out the presents on the table and hid themselves to see how the little men would behave. (ATTEMPT)

At midnight they came skipping in and were about to set to work. (ATTEMPT) But instead of the leather ready cut out, they found the charming little clothes²⁵(OUTCOME) ...At first they were surprised, then excessively delighted. With the greatest speed they put on and smoothed down the pretty clothes, singing:

"Now we're boys so fine and neat,
Why cobble more for others' feet?"

Then they hopped and danced about, and leapt over chairs and tables and out the door. Henceforward they came back no more, but the shoemaker fared well as long as he lived, and had good luck in all his undertakings. (RESOLUTION)

In episode 10, the shoemaker and his wife want to know what will happen to the present and the little men respond. Several Attempts made and the result is getting the shoes themselves, the two little men, who used to help the shoemaker to make beautiful shoes, didn't want to make other shoes anymore. Nevertheless, the shoemaker lives happily ever after without their help.

III.2.3 Resolution

A story ends with a Resolution. An Episode closes with an Outcome. Both are in the form of State but differs in the place of the accomplishment. The

former is at the end of the whole Episode while the other one is in each Episode that builds the story.

From *THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER*, it is assumed that the final decision gained is that the shoemaker lives happily ever after. This is generally found in such folktales, a happy ending story. The shoemaker has left his poor life and eventually he is no longer worried about his life.

Here, it is said that Resolution of this story is a state. It tells about the condition of the main character's world that he finally had good luck in all his undertakings.

III.2.4 Theme

A Theme definition also includes the universality of theme in folktales of different cultures. A comparison of *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih* and *Cinderella* for example, verifies it. As story grammarian believed that there is, a universal theme found in folktales of many cultures (Taylor and Taylor, 1983:313).

THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER has one main character which is the shoemaker. He possesses his very own intention. The shoemaker wants to earn money and increases his poor life. He always says his prayers and works persistently. Moreover, his life has been changed as the elves presence. At the end of the story, finally, he achieves success in a wealthy life although his helpers do not show up anymore.

As mentioned earlier, a moral is also within a story. This story tells us that God always helps His devotee. He has His own way beyond our reach to help us. In this story, He uses the elves as His hands to help the shoemaker.

III.3 The Analysis of THE QUEEN BEE

III.3.1 Setting

In Thorndyke's rule, a story must contain the three nodes, Time, Location and Character. Time is not clearly stated for the story above, but surely, the story takes place in a Kingdom long time ago. It can be shown from the Characters, they are three Princes as the main characters and a guard and three Princesses.

III.3.2 Plot

...Two king's sons (CHARACTER) once started to seek adventures (ATTEMPT), and they fell into a wild, reckless way of living and gave up all thoughts of going home again. (OUTCOME)

As usual, the story begins with the introduction of Characters. They are two Princes. It is said that both wants to be experienced but they fall through. They even fail to find their way back home. This unfortunate ending closes the first Episode.

...Their third and youngest brother, who was called Witling (CHARACTER), had remained behind, and now he started off to seek them (ATTEMPT). When at last he found them, they jeered at his simplicity in thinking that he could make his way in the world, when they who were so much cleverer were unsuccessful (ATTEMPT). But they all three went on together... (OUTCOME).

In this second Episode, readers are introduced to Witling, who is the youngest of the three Princes. The first Attempt is an Event when Witling tries to find his brothers. It precedes the following Attempt when the lost brothers ridicule him for them who are much cleverer have failed, what makes Witling thinking that he will be fruitful. However, all of them continue their adventure as the Outcome of this Episode.

...until they came to an anthill (ATTEMPT). This the two elder brothers wished to stir up (ATTEMPT), to see the little ants hurrying about in their fright and carrying off their eggs⁵. (ATTEMPT) But Witling said, "Leave the little creatures. I will not suffer them to be disturbed." (OUTCOME)...

The third Episode starts with their first adventure. They come to an anthill. Witling prevents his brother to disturb the ants. And the brothers agree. They continue their journey.

...And they went on farther until they came to a lake where a number of ducks were swimming about (LOCATION). The two elder brothers wanted to catch a couple and cook them, but Witling again would not allow it (ATTEMPT). He said, "Leave the creatures alone¹⁰. I will not suffer them to be killed." (OUTCOME)...

Fourth Episode begins by the time they reach a lake where they see some ducks. As previously, Witling prohibits his brothers from doing bad things. He saves the ducks from being killed.

...And then they came to a bees' nest in a tree and there was so much honey in it that it overflowed and ran down the trunk. The two elder brothers then wanted to make a fire beneath the tree, that the bees might be stifled by the smoke and they could get at the honey (ATTEMPT). But Witling prevented them, saying, "Leave the little creatures alone. I will not suffer them to be stifled¹⁵." (OUTCOME)

In this fifth Episode, again Witling forbids his brothers when they want to get honey. It is at the time they come to a bees' nest in a tree with so much honey. Therefore, the bees escape from being stifled.

...At last the three brothers came to a castle (LOCATION) where there were many horses standing in the stables, all of stone (ATTEMPT). The brothers went through all the rooms until they came to a door at the end, secured with three locks, and in the middle of the door was a small opening through which they could look into the room (ATTEMPT). There they saw a little gray-haired man sitting at a table (OUTCOME).

The sixth Episode explains the next place they visit. Here, they come to a castle. Attempts illustrate the condition of the place and what is in it ... *where there were many horses standing in the stables, all of stone...* even, readers get clear picture of the door. After sometime they meet a man with gray hair.

...They called out to him once, twice, and he did not hear (ATTEMPT), but at the third time he got up (ATTEMPT), undid the locks, and came out (ATTEMPT). Without speaking a word he led them to a table loaded with all sorts of good things, and when they had eaten and drunk he showed to each his bedchamber²⁰...(OUTCOME)

As usual, Episode 7, as other ones has several Attempts which ending with an Outcome. The first Attempt is ... *They called out to him once, twice, and he did not hear* ... The next Attempt is ... *at the third time he got up...* And follows with the last Attempt ... *undid the locks, and came out...* before all Attempts accomplished with the Outcome ... *led them to a table ... and when they had eaten and drunk he showed to each his bedchamber...*

...The next morning the little gray man came to the eldest brother and, beckoning him (ATTEMPT), brought him to a table of stone in which were written three things, directing by what means the castle could be delivered from its enchantment (ATTEMPT). The first thing was that in the wood under the moss lay the pearls belonging to the Princess - a thousand in number (ATTEMPT). And they were to be sought for and collected; and if he

who should undertake the task had not finished it by sunset, if but one pearl were missing, he must be turned to stone (ATTEMPT). So the eldest brother went out and searched all day, but at the end of it he had found only one hundred (ATTEMPT). And just as it was said, so it came to pass, and he was turned into stone²⁵...(OUTCOME)

This eighth Episode is telling us about Attempts made by the eldest to reach his subgoal which is to get the pearls. As it is written in the stone, consequently, those who failed were turned into stone. And the first victim is the eldest brother.

...The second brother undertook the adventure next day (ATTEMPT), but it fared no better with him than with the first: he found two hundred pearls and was turned into stone...(OUTCOME)

The next Episode, the ninth, continues the preceding Episode. By then, it was the second brother's turn. The same as his former, he also failed to fulfill the task.

...And so at last it was Wotling's turn, and he began to search in the moss (ATTEMPT). But it was a very tedious business to find the pearls and he grew so out of heart that he sat down on a stone and began to weep (ATTEMPT). As he was sitting thus, up came the ant king with five thousand ants whose lives had been saved through Wotling's pity, and it was not very long before the little insects had collected all the pearls and put them in a heap (OUTCOME)...

The opportunity for Wotling initiates the tenth Episode. Here, he was helped by the ants which he had helped earlier. And he succeeded in fulfilling the first task *...it was not very long before the little insects had collected all the pearls and put them in a heap...*

...Now the second thing ordered by the table of stone was to get the key of the Princess' sleeping chamber out of the lake (ATTEMPT). And when Wotling came to the lake, the ducks whose lives he had saved came swimming, and they dived down and brought up the key from the bottom³⁰...(OUTCOME)

The eleventh Episode tells us about another triumph in Witling's adventure. Again, he got help from ducks which he had saved from the death. They helped him to get the key from the bottom of the lake.

...The third thing that had to be done was the most difficult, and that was to choose out the youngest and loveliest of the three princesses as they lay sleeping (ATTEMPT). All bore a perfect resemblance each to the other, and differed only in this: that before they went to sleep each one had eaten a different sweetmeat - the eldest a piece of sugar, the second a little syrup, and the third a spoonful of honey (ATTEMPT). Now the queen bee of those bees that Witling had protected from the fire came at this moment and, trying the lips of all three, settled on those of the one who had eaten honey, and so it was that the King's son knew which to choose (ATTEMPT). Then the spell was broken³⁵. Everyone awoke from stony sleep and took his right form again. And Witling married the youngest and loveliest princess and became king after her father's death. But his two brothers had to put up with the two other sisters. (RESOLUTION)

This last Episode of THE QUEEN BEE, the twelfth Episode resolves all the problems from earlier Episodes. At the beginning of the Episode, it is said that the last task for Witling in order to break the spell is to choose the real Princess out of three. And he was helped by the Queen Bee which he had freed from his brothers. So, *...the spell was broken³⁵. Everyone awoke from stony sleep and took his right form again. And Witling married the youngest and loveliest princess and became king after her father's death. But his two brothers had to put up with the two other sisters...*

III.3.3 Resolution

The story ends in a happy way that Witling is succeed in breaking the enchantment. First, he is able to get all the pearls hidden. Then he also succeed in

acquiring the drowned key. And the last thing written in the stone is to identify the real princess who eventually becomes his wife. The whole task he performed reaches triumph with the help of the creatures that owns him for his helps.

It is not all he has gained, the most interesting part is that he replaces his father to be a King. Considering that he is the youngest, this must be a gratifying blessing for him. He gets all the luck he needs to be what he is at the end of the story.

For the story of THE QUEEN BEE, the Resolution is in the form of Event. The action performed by Witling and what happened to him are considered to belong to Event instead of State.

III.3.4 Theme

It is not as easy as the other categories of story grammar when it comes to determine the Theme of the story. We can easily identify the Resolution as it is stated. But the Theme is of the inverse, as it implied.

THE QUEEN BEE tells about the adventure of Prince Witling and his brothers. Unlike the previous stories, the title does not signify the main Character. Although it can be argued how the role of the Queen Bee contribute to the story when it is compared with the Prince's.

The above story explains the adventure of Prince Witling from the very beginning of it. In order to determine the Theme of it, it should be noted that the Goal which are going to reach is of Witling as the main Character. Actually, from the story we can draw that he is a kind person who likes to help others even

creatures which seem to give him with no advantage. But, as the story goes, he gets fortune from those creatures. He becomes the King and married to the most beautiful Princess. And the other brothers who disregard him, also get for what he did to those animals. They lose the chance marry beautiful Princess not to mention they fail to be the King.

So, THE QUEEN BEE teaches us that those with good deeds will get fortune as the result of what they have done. Conversely, those who will get misfortune are those who like to do bad things, in other word you always get paid for what you did.

III.4 The Analysis of THE STRAW, THE COAL AND THE BEAN

III.4.1 Setting

Similar to the previous three stories, this one also contains Time, Location and Characters. It takes place at the house of the woman and in the river. They contribute much to the story. They are an old woman and a tailor. The former appears only at the beginning, while the later at the end. Without the presence of them, this story would never be the same.

III.4.2 Plot

This story contains four Episodes. As the previous stories, it also begins with the appearance of the Character. However, unlike the others, the Character who is a poor old woman only appears at the beginning. She is not the main Character, if readers expect to find out more about her, they will disappoint.

The story tells us, as the title indicated, other three Characters, they are a straw, a coal and a bean.

...Once there was a poor old woman who lived in a village (SETTING). She had collected a bundle of beans and was going to cook them (ATTEMPT). So she prepared a fire on her hearth, and to make it burn up quickly she lighted it with a handful of straw (ATTEMPT). When she threw the beans into the pots, one escape her unnoticed and slipped onto the floor, where it lay by a straw (OUTCOME).

Episode 1 starts with the Attempt of the woman toward the bean. She will cook it, therefore she needs straw. However, she did not notice that one of her bean dropped off. The Outcome is that the bean met the straw.

Soon afterwards a glowing coal jumped out of the fire and joined the others⁵ (ATTEMPT) Then the straw began and said, "Little friends, how did you come here?" (ATTEMPT)

The coal answered, "I have happily escaped the fire, and if I had not done so by force of will, my death would certainly have been a most cruel one. I should have been burnt to a cinder." (ATTEMPT)

The bean said, "I also have escaped so far with a whole skin. But if the old woman had put me into the pot, I should have been pitilessly boiled down to broth like my comrades¹⁰." (ATTEMPT)

"Would a better fate have befallen me, then?" asked the straw. "The old woman packed all my brothers into the fire and smoke. Sixty of them were all done for at once. Fortunately I slipped through her fingers." (ATTEMPT)

"What are we to do now, though?" asked the coal¹⁵. (ATTEMPT)

"My opinion is," said the bean, "that, as we have escaped death, we must all keep together like good comrades. And so that we may run no further risks, we had better quit the country." (ATTEMPT) This proposal pleased both the others, and they set out together... (OUTCOME)

This Episode 2 shows us how all the three Characters met and conversed. In accordance with the Outcome of the first Episode, when the bean lay with the straw, the coal, then, joined them. It initiates this rather long Episode. They tell each other how they got into that situation. The coal had escaped the fire, and not burns to a cinder. The bean had escaped from the pot, for he would

be boiled down to broth. The straw had escaped from the fire and smoke. He slipped through her fingers. Then they decided what to do next after they were free from the woman. The Outcome is that they would be friends forever no matter what come between them. They decided to stick together as friends for they felt that they had undergone the same misfortune.

...Before long they came to a little stream where there was neither path nor bridge, and they did not know how to get over (ATTEMPT). The straw at last had an idea and said, "I will throw myself over and then you can walk across upon me like a bridge²⁰." (ATTEMPT) So the straw stretched himself across from one side to the other, and the coal, which was of a fiery nature, tripped gaily over the newly built bridge (ATTEMPT). But when it got to the middle and heard the water rushing below, it was frightened and remained speechless, not daring to go any farther. The straw, beginning to burn, broke in two and fell into the stream (ATTEMPT). The coal, falling with it, fizzled out in the water (OUTCOME).

Episode 3 is also the long one. It tells us about their journey together. In addition, they kept to their promise to remain together. There was time when they helped each other out until they died. The straw and the coal, together they fell into the stream.

...The bean, who had cautiously remained on the bank, could not help laughing over the whole business, and having begun could not stop, but laughed till she split her sides²⁵(ATTEMPT) Now all would have been up with her had not, fortunately, a wandering tailor (CHARACTER) been taking a rest by the stream (ATTEMPT). As he had a sympathetic heart, he brought out a needle and thread and stitched her up again, but as he used black thread all beans have a black seam to this day. (RESOLUTION)

The last Episode, the fourth, resolved all the matters. The bean had not died as her other two friends. She even laughed seeing the process of the death. However, she had paid the betrayal with the black seam as the tailor who helped stitched her up again using black thread.

III.4.3 Resolution

Resolution illustrates the end of the story. It explicates how the bean got its black beam. The denouement of the story is negatives. It means that Characters have undergone unhappy events which cause them to be unfortunate at the end of the story. As mentioned in the last part of THE STRAW, THE COAL AND THE BEAN; after promising to be united, the Bean is likely to break it. For when she saw her two friends drowning in the river, she has no intention to help them, she even laughs. But, she has paid it as he splits her sides though she is lucky enough to get help from a tailor.

Resolution can be Events (actions, happening) or States (state of mind, condition of the world). Related with the story above, it is certain that Resolution manifests condition of the world. The story tells us how bean got its black beam. It tells the physical state of the beam as a consequence of deceiving her friends.

III.4.4 Theme

The last story being analysed is similar to the two former ones. From the title it can be determined who is the Character which its Goal is going to be described. We are aware that all the Characters, the straw, the coal and the bean are the main Characters, although we find other Characters supporting the story.

This story is about the friendship of its Characters. It tells how they first met, involved and finally, being apart. Note when they decide to be together no matter what come among them. They help each other although it results in the

death of two of them, the straw and the coal. But, one of them discards the promise they've made, it is the bean. However, he has to pay for his betrayal.

This story teaches us not to break our promises. We must try to keep that promise especially to someone who trust us. For if we break it we may get trouble. From the story we also learn how the bean got its black beam.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

