

An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Folklore “The Golden Slug”

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ABSTRACT

Folklore is an old tale that has been orally transmitted by our ancient ancestors and passed down to us through the generations. Apart from being introductory material (traditional entertainment), folklore also acts as a dissemination or teaching of the values of life of an ancient society and as a binder of culture in the community itself. This study aims to analyze intrinsic elements from traditional literature in the form of folklore texts entitled "The Golden Slug," which is an adaptation of the folklore "Keong Mas". This study uses a descriptive design. In this investigation, the researcher examined the document's content, namely the folktale "The Golden Slug." The folktale "The Golden Slug," by Maitri Nanda, from a collection of folktales, served as the study's data source. The results of this analysis explain the characteristics of each intrinsic element in the folklore, including setting, characters, theme, plot, and point of view of the folklore. This story becomes a lesson in life. So that readers know more about other folklore from each region. And then folklore can be used as a reference in research or reading.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A literary work is a work produced by humans in writing, and literary works are created to be read. Work is a creation produced by humans, while literature is the creative activity of a work of art (Hermawati et al., 2019). Then, literary works are human creations or productivity that are communicative in writing and delivered by the author, who aims to entertain readers by paying attention to aesthetics in writing. Literary works are divided into two parts, namely oral literary works and written literary works. Oral literature usually occurs directly from social interaction or word of mouth, while written literary works are works that are poured into writing through paper media. One of them is folklore. Folklore is one of the works, and especially in Indonesia, there are many stories in each region. Folklore, in the words of Sumayana (2017), is a description of the social environment that is closely related to the culture and values of society. There is ethnic and cultural diversity in every region. Folklore is one aspect of a region's uniqueness that makes it unique (Hananta et al. 2019). According to Bascom, folk prose stories can be classified into three main categories (Nursa'ah, 2018): (1) myth, (2) legend, and (3) folktale. With this, folklore is still in great demand to read. According to (Juliawati et al. 2022), there is an issue with students' lack of knowledge of literary works that take the shape of folklore in their society. As an illustration, the parts in the folklore text can be used to review the content of folklore that primary school pupils are expected to understand, even if they are not familiar with it from their community of origin.

Undoubtedly, every area in Indonesia possesses a unique narrative. The community, which naturally owns the story in question, is closely linked to folklore (Ramazan & Riani. 2020). Pertaining to the owning

community's social norms and cultural practices (Kanzunudin, 2020). Versions of stories in folklore typically differ from one another. Because folklore is transmitted orally, it is normal for there to be interpolations in the form of modifications, additions, deletions, and deviations. But the same archetype is not always left behind by the interpolation that takes place (Wardhani, 2017; Munir, 2018; Sukmana, 2018; Ramazan & Riani, 2020). That being said, folklore varies greatly in terms of its history and the components that make it up.

Of course, a work contains elements that make it enjoyable to read. Many elements are contained in a work, as described (Indiani et al., 2019; Umboro, 2021): in a film, there are intrinsic elements that support the film, namely plot, characters, time, point of view, and theme. Then, (Ardayati & Rahayu, 2017; Hermawati et al., 2019; Said & Hula, 2022) said that in a novel, there are themes, characters, characterizations, plots, settings, and points of view that are involved in the intrinsic elements that exist. Muhandra (2023) also explains the intellectual elements in short stories, saying that the supporting elements are themes, plots, characters, settings, points of view, language style, and messages in the story. With this, the involvement of intrinsic elements in a work has its own role, so the work has its own characteristics and is interesting for readers to read. Since a work is boring and unsellable without these components, the significance of examining intrinsic features can also be seen as an effort to examine fictitious elements from within the text. The following components are included in an analysis of intrinsic elements: theme, story, characters, setting, mandate, style, and point of view. To be valuable, creative language with expressive diction choices and feelings to share with readers going through comparable issues, these seven components must be present.

The influence of the intrinsic elements in a work is very important. An analysis of character, background, point of view, and language is done through the use of intrinsic elements. The overarching meaning of a story can be understood as one of the themes, which is one of the fundamental components of fiction. The plot of a fictional work is the sequence or plot of events (Yulia et al, 2022). There are five ways to identify characters in fiction: neutral numbers, simple characters and circular numbers, evolving and static characters, antagonists and protagonists, tritagonists, and additional characters. Everything pertaining to the experiences that the story's characters have is described in the fictitious background component (Fitriana & Cahyaningrum, 2021). It will become evident from the story's point of view how the author places himself both inside and outside of the narrative that he wrote. One component that helps to convey a concept is the linguistic style. Because language is employed to convey concepts in stories, fiction writers can write stories.

In a work, there are different points of view as well. As with folklore, there are benefits to using it as a medium for expressing behavior about the values of life inherent in the life of a society. The same thing was also expressed by Simanjuntak (2021) that folklore has the cultural value of the community which is used as an order of social life. According to Saefudin (2018), folklore has at least two functions, namely beauty (entertainment) and education, which contains exemplary lessons such as life wisdom, how to live in society, and how people are religious. According to previous research, Hidayanti (2023) examined the intrinsic elements in the folklore "The Crying Stone," which resulted in elements of characters, settings, plots, themes, and perspectives of the story. In accordance with the study of previous studies, we want to continue research on intrinsic elements in folklore with the title "The Golden Slug."

2. METHOD

This study uses a descriptive design. Using this technique, which focuses on identifying the essential components of the folktale "The Golden Slug," the researcher reduces the amount of data, examines how the data is shown, and then interprets the analysis's findings. In this investigation, scholars examined the document's content, namely the folktale "The Golden Slug." The folktale "The Golden Slug," by Maitri Nanda, from a collection of folktales, served as the study's data source. The researcher himself is the primary tool. Researchers took notes while gathering information from folklore.

The following methods were employed by researchers to gather data: 1) Go through the folklore "The Golden Slug," paying particular attention to its essential components, and make an effort to comprehend its meaning. 2) After reading the folklore, determine which intrinsic features the researcher wishes to look into. 3) The researcher takes note of and quotes the appropriate phrases or expressions from the narrative to bolster the analysis. 4) Arrange the findings by dissecting every component of the folklore.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The English folklore text "The Golden Slug" is an adaptation of the folktale "Keong Mas" (Indonesian). Here is the text of the folklore in question:

Access: https://www.academia.edu/37798272/2_Cerita_Rakyat_dalam_Bahasa_Ingggris_dan_Terjemahannya

In the elements or parts that exist in traditional literature that the author has studied, there are the characteristics of: 1). Characters (characters in the story), 2). Setting (time, place, or geographical location of the story and social and cultural conditions in the story), 3). Plot (storyline: opening, conflict, climax, contemplation, and ending), 4). Theme, and 5). Point of view. Considering the study's findings and the examination of folklore's components, this study is described in Table 1:

Table1. Elements and Characteristics text the folklore “The Golden Slug”

No	Elements	Characteristics
1.	Characters	The narrative begins with a man who was highly lavish and daily only squandered his parents' property; the young man did not care when his parents died. This man is described as wasteful, inconsiderate, and lazy.
	- Galoran	
	- A wealthy widow	Loving (a rich widow who liked Galoran, mother of Jambean, she carried out a message from Jambean when she died)
	- Jambean	Diligent, clever, and decisive (a diligent, clever and decisive daughter, the son of a wealthy widow)
	- Mbok Rondo Sambega and Mbok Rondo Sembagil	Good (two widows who were looking for wood who found the gold snail and who allowed the gold snail to live with them)
	- A handsome prince	Good (a prince who loves gold snails and marries her)
2.	Setting:	<i>In the ancient time, One day, Several months later, and several year later</i>
	- Time	
	- Place	<i>In the dam, at home</i> (the place where Jambean was buried when he died, the residence of the gold snail and Mbok Rondo)
3.	Plot (forward)	
	- Opening	<i>“In ancient times, there lived a young man named Galoran. He is one of the respected people because he has wealth and honor. His parents were nobles so he could live a life of luxury. However, he was a person who was very extravagant and every day only squandered his parents' property.”</i>
	- Rising action	<i>“A few months later, there was a wealthy widow who was attracted to him. He later married the widow. Of course, he was very happy to be able to live a luxurious life as before. The widow had a daughter who was very diligent and clever in weaving. Her name is Jambean, a girl whose weaving is very beautiful and famous in the village. However, Galoran did not like the girl, because she always reprimanded him for always being lazy.”</i>
	- Climax	<i>“Hating Jambean so much, he threatened to torture and kill her. He revealed the plan to his wife and she was deeply saddened to hear of the threat. Hearing the news, Jambean was very sad but he gave up being killed by his father. He told him that when he died, he wanted his body to be thrown into a dam and not buried in the ground. After dying, the mother complied with the request by taking the body to the dam and throwing it in. Inside the dam, its body and head turn into</i>

	<i>shrimp and snails or referred to as conch in Javanese."</i>
- Falling action	<i>"A few years later, two widows were looking for firewood. They are brothers named Mbok Rondo Sambega and Mbok Rondo Sembagil. When they were looking for wood in the forest, they were very surprised to find golden and very beautiful snails and snails. The two then brought the snail and snail to keep at home."</i>
- Denouement	<i>"After they take the snail and keep it as a pet, there is magic every day. The girl turned out to be Jambean who had been killed by her father. The two widows then allowed Jambean to live with them. Because of her cleverness in weaving, she is very famous and a handsome prince is attracted to her. In the end, she married the prince and lived happily."</i>
4. Theme	A stoic daughter
5. Point of view	Third person point of view (mention him, and name)

Elements in folklore generally contain themes, plots, characters, settings, points of view, style, and messages in the story. In his analysis of this gold snail story, there are characterizations, themes, settings, plots, and points of view. With that in mind, the analysis is explained. This is in line with previous research by Hidayanti (2023), examining the intrinsic elements in the folklore "The Crying Stone", which resulted in elements in the story, namely, characters, setting, plot, theme and point of view of the story. And then, according to research by Juliawati et al. (2022), it may lead to the conclusion that West Kalimantan folklore offers intriguing components that the community should learn about and that teaching children about it in elementary school can pique their curiosity about regional folklore. The theme, setting, plot, characters, and point of view are among the outcomes of the examination of the essential features of the three folktales, which originate from three distinct West Kalimantan regions.

With this it can be explained that, the main character of this story is Galoran, a young man who is very extravagant and lazy. With his laziness, he did not do anything. Later, when he meets a wealthy widow who likes him, his life returns to being a rich man. But because of her laziness to make a gold conch (Jambean), a diligent and good girl reprimanded him. So he hated the daughter. Having a lazy nature and not caring for others, he makes himself want to kill gold snails. But with the kindness of gold snails, Jambean was willing to be killed by his father. Until the gold conch told his mother, when he was dead, to throw his body into the dam. Then Jambean's corpse turned into a snail, and the Javanese called it "Keong." Until then, there were two widows who faced him and made the conch a pet. And when the conch turns into a beautiful human being, Then, because of her cleverness, craftsmanship, and fortitude, the gold snail was well known by many people, until there was a prince who came to marry her.

4. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis carried out, it can be concluded that the main characters in this story are Galoran and Jambean (gold snails). Galoran is a wealthy young man who is very extravagant and lazy. With his laziness, he did not do anything. Then Jambean (gold conch), a daughter who was diligent, clever, and steadfast in living her life, who had been killed by her father, was conch. The atmosphere in this story is depicted in the presence of people and existing dams. The storyline used is a forward plot, as other stories use a third point of view (a mention of Him). Then this story teaches us not to be lazy at work and greedy at everything. Patience and sincerity are important points in life. Folklore has many moral messages that we will know. Because in life, of course, there are lessons to be learned.

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