Chapter II

Theoretical bases

Literary Forms

According to M. Abdessalami a literary work can be defined as a branch of literature dealing with words as raw material to create a picture, an idea or a story in a meaningful pattern. Yet words, being the back bone of the pattern, are not really of great importance if they aren't carefully manipulated into good syntactically structured sentences so as to convey the target idea in inartistic way.

The literary work is two types, either a creative writing or the study of what is written. Writing is a creative work that values man as a creator and raises his existence above the world of subsistence, but that work we call "study “is the way (by which) another literate person sees and analyses the work in question. The literary work, as a work of art, can be a drama, a fiction, essays, biography or journalism and so on. Sometimes the author deals with an imaginary world such as in drama, novels and poetry.

There are many parts of literary form; there are autobiography, biography, comedy, drama, essay, fable, fantasy, folktale, historical fiction, myth, novel, poetry, prose, realistic fiction, science fiction, short story, and tall tale. This is the explanation about the literary forms.

a) Autobiography: A writer’s story of his or her own life. It means if the story is based on the writer experience.
b) Biography: A writer’s account of some other person’s life. A story of another person in the lift author notes based on his life.

c) Comedy: Writing that deals with life in a humorous way, often poking fun at people’s mistakes. Comedy is a dramatic work that is light and often humorous or satirical in tone and that usually contains a happy resolution of the thematic conflict.

d) Drama: Also called a play, this writing form uses dialogue to share its message and is meant to be performed in front of an audience. A dramatic work that is light and often humorous or satirical in tone and that usually contains a happy resolution of the thematic conflict.

e) Essay: A short piece of nonfiction that expresses the writer’s opinion or shares information about a subject. The meaning of essay, essay is a piece of writing which is often written from an author's personal point of view.

f) Fable: A short story that often uses talking animals as the main characters and teaches an explicit moral or lesson. Moral teachings’ using animal character talks and are usually and is the one method of storytelling that fun for kids.

g) Fantasy: A story set in an imaginary world in which the characters usually have supernatural powers or abilities. Fantasy is not the real story or just a fantasy of the author.

h) Folktale: A story originally passed from one generation to another by word of mouth only. The characters are usually all good or all bad and in the end are rewarded or punished as they deserve. Can be defining if folktale is the
story that not yet known the true but it is believed from generation to
generation if that it ever happened.

i) Historical Fiction: A made-up story that is based on a real time and place
in history, so fact is mixed with fiction. Seems like fantasy stories, but this
one took the places of history and then create a story that it seemed would
never happen at the historic.

j) Myth: A traditional story intended to explain some mystery of nature,
religious doctrine, or cultural belief. The gods and goddesses of mythology
have supernatural powers, but the human characters usually do not. The
story of a nation of god sand heroes of ancient times, it contains
interpretations of the origin of the universe of nature, man, and the nation
expressed deep means by supernatural means.

k) Novel: A book-length, fictional prose story. Because of its length, a
novel’s characters and plot are usually more developed than those of a
short story. The novel is a work of fiction written prose narrative, usually
in the form of a story.

l) Poetry: A literary work that uses concise, colorful, often rhythmic
language to express ideas or emotions. Examples: ballad, blank verse, free
verse, elegy, limerick, sonnet. Poetry is written art in which language is
used for its aesthetic qualities for additional, or in addition to its semantic
meaning.

m) Prose: A literary work that uses the familiar spoken form of language,
sentence after sentence. Prose is a type of writing poetry as distinguished
from variations in rhythm they have larger and more appropriate language with lexical meaning. Types of prose writing are usually used to describe a fact or idea. Therefore, prose can be used for newspapers, magazines, novels, encyclopedia, letters, and various other types of media. Prose is also divided into two parts, the old prose and prose novel, long prose is prose that has not been affected Indonesian western culture, and the prose is prose novel authored freely without any rules.

n) Realistic Fiction: Writing that attempts to show life as it really is. The word "fiction" in regards to literature, generally means a narration which is not true, not real or factual. And "Realistic" means real, real-like or having the nature of "reality". Therefore, "realistic fiction" means fiction that is realistic or lifelike.

o) Science Fiction: Writing based on real or imaginary scientific developments and often set in the future. So, science fiction is a literary or cinematic genre in which fantasy, typically based on speculative scientific discoveries or developments, environmental changes, space travel, or life on other planets, forms part of the plot or background.

p) Short Story: Shorter than a novel, this piece of literature can usually be read in one sitting. Because of its length, it has only a few characters and focuses on one problem or conflict. It usually presents a single significant episode or scene involving a limited number of characters.

q) Tall Tale: A humorous, exaggerated story often based on the life of a real person. The exaggerations build until the character can accomplish
impossible things. Tall tales are often told so as to make the narrator seem to have been a part of the story. They are usually humorous or good natured. The line between legends and tall tales is distinguished primarily by age. Many legends exaggerate the exploits of their heroes, but in tall tales the exaggeration looms large, to the extent of becoming the whole of the story.

Tale

According to (Sudarmadji 1992:4) Tale is an adaptation of the story is not the real story or factitious thinking into a groove journey of life. In fairy tale that teaches moral message contain either meaning of life and how interact with other creatures. Tales is also a world fantasy and imagination of the thoughts of someone who later handed down from generation to generation.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2005: 198), is one of the fairy tales folklore (folktale). Tales from different ethnic groups, society, or certain areas in different parts of the world, whether originating from oral tradition and that from the beginning made in writing. Example that is a fairy tale: Stealing hare Cucumbers, The origins of Tangkuban Perahu, golden cucumber, and so on. Folk tales are stories that are not considered really happened by the stories and tales that have not bound by time or place. Tales told primarily for entertainment, though many tales which describes the truth, contains moral teachings pointed out by (Danandjaja, 1984: 83. Occurrences tale as part of the folklore, in addition to serves to provide entertainment, as well as a means to pass values are believed to
be the truth by the public at that time. Based on some opinions above, it can be concluded that the fairy tale is folklore that the contents of the story is not really the case, and only in the imaginary world and its function as a public entertainment and moral teachings contained therein.

*Tale Types*

According Nurgiyantoro (2005: 201), fairy tales divided into two, namely:

*a) The Classic Fairy Tales*

At first, the classic fairy tale known by the people who have a fairy tale. In general, only limited to people who never touch the culture itself, and requires a relatively long time. But now, can easily obtain various tales classics from across the country with books. The example of the classic fairy tale which is Bawang Putih dan Bawang Merah dan Timun mas.

*b) Modern Fairy Tales*

In a modern fairy tale, the story of modern fantasy that creation by authors put their name and the consciously written as a form of literature. Therefore, in addition to intended to provide interesting stories and certain moral teachings, these tales also performed as a work of art that has elements of beauty, which among others is achieved through the attractiveness of the story, characterizations and stile.

Exactly, classic and modern fairy tales have similar meaning, but there are some difference intrinsic elements both of them such as names of characters,
style of writing, and plot of story. Especially in modern fairy tales, the plot of story more interest and teach moral value for children.

Based on these descriptions, tales have elements that different with other works of fiction. The elements of a fairy tale are as follows:

1). *Plot or groove*

Plot or groove on fairy tales usually are progressive, due to facilitate understanding of the story by showing the conflict that is not too complex, the climax is placed at the end of the story (Nurgiyantor, 2005:23). Settlement in fairy tales always encouraging. Story usually covered by the phrase "Finally they lived happily forever ".

2). *Characterizations*

According Nurgiyantor (2005: 200), in terms of characterization, the charaters of fairy tales are generally divided into two kinds, namely figures good and bad character. It is commonplace for a long story that has a mission to give moral lessons. In addition, the views of elements of the character, fairy tale figures are generally more character simple. This means that a character who has been installed as good character figures, the better forever. Vice versaion with the figure of poor character.

3). *Background Story or Setting*

According to Nurgiyantor (2005: 199), fairy tales are generally not bound by time and place, it can happen anywhere and anytime without the need there
must be some sort of accountability courts. Lack of clarity background The fairy tale has been seen since the beginning, which is often use of words such as opening timepiece: "In the days of yore "," Syahdan in ancient times "," at the time "," On ancient days when animals could still carry on a conversation as well as man "and others. Similarly, on a background bookmark often simply referred to as "in the middle of nowhere", "in a fairy tale", "in somewhere on the edge of the forest ", and others. Ambiguity can background give freedoms to develop power fantasy readers wherever and whenever they want to be taken. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a fairy tale writing skills are skills that one has to write a story as deep field.

The fairy tale has a place in the training of children which common sense and a sympathetic attitude toward childhood will not deny. Some rigid philosophers, who see no more of life than is to be found in logical science, condemn the imaginative tale. They regard the teaching of myths and stories as the telling of pleasant lies, which, if harmless, are wasteful. What the child acquires through them, he must sooner or later forget or unlearn.

Later fairy tales were about princes and princesses, combat, adventure, society, and romance. Fairies had a secondary role. Moral lessons and happy endings were more common, and the villain was usually punished. In the modern era, fairy tales were altered, usually with violence removed, so they could be read to children. Sometimes fairy tales are simply miraculous entertainments, but often they are disguised morality tales. Fairy tale has a variety of types, such as myths, legends and fable.
According to free dictionary: legend, myth, fable refer to stories handed down from earlier times, often by word of mouth. A legend is a story associated with a people or a nation. Concerned with a real person, place, or event and is popularly believed to have some basis in fact: the legend of King Arthur. A myth is one of a class of purportedly historical stories that attempt to explain some belief, practice, or natural phenomenon such as gods or heroes the example is the Greek myth about Demeter. A fable is a fictitious story intended to teach a moral lesson that use animals as the characters: the fable the fox and the grapes.

Legends are stories that may have actually happened, often based on a historical character. An example would be stories about King Arthur and his knights, although some people have also referred to them as fairy tales.

Myths are attempts made by a people to explain their origins or mysterious events. A famous example would be the story of Creation. Fables are stories with a moral lesson, usually involving animals. Aesop's Fables are arguably the most well-known fables.

The fairy tale is also related to life standards, for it presents to the child a criticism of life. By bringing forward in high light the character of the fairy, the fairy tale furnishes a unique contribution to life. Through its repeated impression of the idea of fairyhood it may implant in the child a desire which may fructify into that pure, generous, disinterested kindness and love of the grown up, which aims to play fairy to another, with sincere altruism to make appear before his eyes his heart's desire, or in a twinkling to cause what hit her to seemed impossible.
Fairy tales must contain what interest children. It is a well-known principle that selective interest precedes voluntary attention; therefore interest is fundamental. All that is accomplished of permanent good is a byproduct of the enjoyment of the tale. The tale will go home only as it brings joy, and it will bring joy when it secures the child's interest. Now interest is the condition which requires least mental effort. According to Herbert spencher (p. 11) as cited (Dewey John, 2004, p. 11) and fairytales for little children must follow that great law of composition.

Fairy tales contribute to language training also by providing another form of that basic content which is furnished for reading. In the future the child will spend more time in the school in acquiring this content, so that having enjoyed the real literature, when he reads later on he will be eager to satisfy his own desires.

In learning process, the teacher has role to create good atmosphere in learning literature and English. Beside that the teacher has role to know the students’ condition in class.

According to Jamalludin (2003: 9) the term of learning refers to the process that involves of two components in the teaching and learning activities. So, learning has the meaning that include all of teaching process that contain a series of teachers’ action to create a classroom of students’ change as the result of the teaching and learning activities.

Learning is defined as the process of study (KBBI, 1994:14) that having an important aspect to how students can active to learn the subject matter that presented, so it can be mastered well. To achieve the optimal learning, a teacher
must understand and know the principles and characteristics of learners in the learning process.

According to (Criticos via Daryanto, 2010: 7) the using tales in literature learning aims to stimulate the thoughts, feelings, concentration and interests of students. So, that teaching and learning process can be effective and efficient.

Based on the statement, the benefit of using tale in literature learning are to give the motivation to students’ and give the site of students’ how to produce a literary work with their creativity to make a good situation.

In achievement of learning process, method and media has important role because method and media can help the students’ to understand the material also help teacher in teaching.

According to Kusuma (2007: 23) Method is the that used by teachers or learners to process the information in the form of facts, data, and the concept of the learning process that may occur in a strategy, can be interpreted the strategy that used to implement the planning that has been prepared in the form of real and practical activities to achieve of the learning purpose.

There are several methods that can be used to implement in learning strategies, include: Lectures, demonstration, discussion, simulation, laboratory, experience, brainstorming, debate, symposium, and so on.

According to Criticos via Daryanto (2010: 5) media is one component of communication, as the messenger from the communicator to the communicant.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that method and media are the tool or the intermediate that used in the learning process and the
funcion of method and media to help of clarify the meaning that conveyed, so the
goal can be achieved.

_Teaching Tales_

can be a special resource for personal development and growth” offering “many
linguistic opportunities to the language teacher” and allowing “many of the most
valuable exercises of language learning to be based on material capable of
stimulating greater interest and involvement”. Based on the theory, with reading
literary text that could improve students' enthusiasm with learning and can
improve their analyze of meaning in story because there are many of figurative
language that included in literary work.

Literary text also rich with meaning that could encourage students’
reaction, understanding and interpretation those make students more creative in
thinking and argument. Literary text also more interested than other material and
more interested course book text because the learners was found their life related
to the story. This was supported by Duff and Maley (as cited in Tomkova 2008,
p. 10) “literature is motivating because it deals with situations and themes that the
writer considered important to address and they point out that the motivational
effect of the genuineness of literary texts is increased when the topics relate to the
learner's personal experience”.
According to Carter and Long (as cited in Hwang and Embi 2007, p. 3) “there are three model of teaching literature in ELT they are Language Model, Culture Model and Personal Growth Model.”

1. Language model seeks a closer integration between language and literature. In this model the students’ can improve their language proficiency by using literature as a resource in language learning.

2. Culture Model views literature as a source of fact or information and therefore, reading tends to be based on obtaining information. Means that the teachers transmit model and information to students.

3. Personal Growth Model seeks the opportunity to students to relate and respond to the theme and issues by making the connection to their personal life.

Based on explanation above, this research could be useful in three models teaching literature in ELT. For the Language Model this research could improve students’ language. For example when they read and watch about literary especially in tales, the using of language is easy to understand, there are many expression that help them to understand what the story about and also could help them in give information about how is language used and could be used to created language in class room interaction. For Culture Model this research took Indonesian and Foreign tales that bring the students’ learning about Indonesian and foreign culture, It was supported by Clandfield and Foord (as cited in Tomkova 2008, p. 10) “literature holds high status in many cultures and countries” therefore students can feel a real sense of achievement at understanding
a piece of highly respected literature”. This research could give more information about Indonesian and foreign culture. The last is for Personal Growth Model, this research could give contribute to students as personal that could related their thinking or their life experience with the story in tale and also to give them moral value.