

**NARRATIVE STRUCTURE AND ISOTOPY IN GUY  
DE MAUPASSANT FIVE SELECTED SHORT  
STORIES: STRUCTURAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

**2019**

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**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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**2019**

## SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

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## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Yuli Resiana Purba

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled

### **NARRATIVE STRUCTURE AND ISOTOPY IN GUY DE MAUPASSANT FIVE SELECTED SHORT STORIES: STRUCTURAL APPROACH**

Is real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2019



Yuli Resiana Purba

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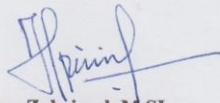
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v

## ABSTRAK

Setiap karya sastra termasuk cerita pendek memiliki struktur narasi dan isotopi atau struktur lahir dan struktur batin didalamnya termasuk cerita pendek dari Guy de Maupassant. Cerpen yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini adalah lima cerita pendek yg peneliti pilih secara acak dari cerita cerita pendek Guy de Maupassant yang adalah seorang penulis Perancis di era Perang Perancis-Prusia pada abad ke-19. Kelima cerita pendek tersebut adalah "The Diamond Necklace", "The Trip of le Horla", "Suicide", "The Orphan", dan "A Widow". Untuk menemukan struktur narasi dan isotopi dari cerita pendek ini, teori yang peneliti pakai ialah teori structuralisme dari A.J.Greimas. Teori ini membahas tentang sekuen cerita, skema aktantial, skema fungsional dan tiga poros semantik sebagai struktur lahir dalam sebuah cerita dan isotopi sebagai makna batin dalam cerita. Aktan adalah konsep naratif terkecil dalam cerita. Aktan adalah tema yang abstrak dalam narasi seperti karakter, situasi, pendapat dan banyak lainnya. Para aktan akan memainkan peran keseluruhan dalam struktur narasi cerita. Ada enam aktan yang memiliki fungsi dalam teori Greimas. Para aktan tersebut adalah subjek, objek, pengirim, penerima, penolong, dan penghalang di dalam cerita. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Membaca dengan seksama cerita pendek tersebut, mengumpulkan data dengan metode dokumentasi dan menyajikan data dalam bentuk formal. Hasil penelitian ini adalah dari lima cerita pendek yang peneliti analisis Maupassant membuat karya cerpennya menarik dan berkarakter dengan membuat bom atau hal unik di akhir ceritanya, dan dalam kelima isotopy cerpen tersebut Guy de Maupassant mengemukakan pola cerita tentang kecerobohan atau pikir pendek sebagai sebuah tindakan kebodohan dan takdir.

**Kata kunci:** Isotopi, Naratif, Structuralisme

## ABSTRACT

Every literary work such as short story has a narrative structure and isotopy in the story includes the short stories from Guy de Maupassant. The researcher chooses randomly five short stories entitle “The Diamond Necklace”, “The Trip of Le Horla”, “Suicide”, “The Orphan”, and “A Widow” from a book entitled “The Entire Original Maupassant Short Stories”. Maupassant is a famous French writer in the 19th-century. The researcher used structuralism theory by A.J.Greimas to find the structure and isotopy of these short stories. This theory described the narrative structure from every sequence, the actantial scheme, the functional scheme and the three semantic axis and isotopy of the story. Actan is the smallest narrative concept in the story. Actan is an abstract theme in narratives such as character, situation, reason and many others. The actant will play the whole role in the story. There are six actan in Greimas's theory those are the subject, object, sender, recipient, helper, and opponent. Furthermore, this study uses descriptive qualitative research. Reading the short story carefully and understanding it, collect the data by documentation method, and present the result by words called formal method .The results of this study are the five short stories applied each surface structure and deep structure that Greimas create in his theory. The researcher found that Maupassant created his stories different and interesting by putting the twist or a unique moment in the end of the stories and Maupassant revealed the isotopy that being rush as a destiny or foolishness

**Key words:** Isotopy, Narrative, Structuralism

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

Even if today is my worst day

I am still the best

-Ronda Rousey

### **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My father, mother, and all beloved family

All lecturers and staff at Putera Batam University



## ACKNOWLEDMENT

Praise is merely to the Almighty God for the gracious mercy and blessing that enables me to accomplish this thesis entitled "Narrative structure and isotopy in five selected Guy de Maupassant short stories: structural approach"

The researcher also would like to say thanks to her parents who give loves, cares, spirits, and endlessly prayer support the researcher accomplished this thesis. The most appreciation thanks to Drs. Zakrimal, M.SI as the advisor in her thesis who has contributed his idea and time with patient in arranging this thesis. His advice and suggestion is the way for researcher to finish this research.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly, especially to:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., as the Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Suhardianto, S.Hum., M.Pd., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., as the head of English Department of Putera Batam University
4. All lecturers of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during the researcher's study at Putera Batam University
5. The researcher's brother, Octo Friandi Purba, both of her sisters Friska Dewi Purba and Ester Diana Purba who always support the researcher.
6. All of friends at Putera Batam University (esp. Citra, Evelyn, Elba, Rico, Andreas, and Michele ) who have spent time together studied and kept friendship with the researcher.



Batam, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2019

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Many variations of plot described by the authors of the stories are arranged in the form of narrative structure and isotopy. The major event is started from the exposition, conflict and the last resolution. The whole description of those events is written based on the author choice and their own knowledge. The purpose is to convey their messages, make the reader understand, make the story interesting and finally to make the reader satisfy. So, through the narrative structure of story the reader will get what the authors mean and the message inside.

Narrative structure and isotopy are related with all the intrinsic elements of the fiction. The intrinsic element of fiction includes character, plot, setting, point of view, and other. All the elements will be combined to make a story understandable. The way it is combined from the beginning till to the end of the story we call narration. Narration is important in a short story as one of small prose fiction. According to Klarer in Irshad & Ahmed (2015), short story is regarded as a brief narrative of a story and the writers will convey their message through this way. In sum, the sequence of event in a short story is written by an author in a narrative structure to convey what they mean by the story.

The narrative structure of the story is discussed in structuralism. Structuralism is an approach in literary work which focus is to analyze the

structure of the story that is based on the text. It does not use any extrinsic factor beside the text of story. This approach proposed to see the whole meaning of a literary work by disassembling all aspect of a story in detail. The theory about structuralism had introduced by the experts. Vladimir propp theory related to structuralism talked about morphology folktale, Levi-Strauss talked about the structure of myths and A.J. Greimas combined those theories that focused on the function of story. He adduced the isotopy theory to get the meaning in the text based on the structure of a story

In this research, researcher used A.J. Greimas' theory to find the narrative structure and isotopy in the short story. In the theory, Greimas introduced the way to analyze a structure in a story by the detail analysis one that he calls each segment of the text. He found actantial model in the surface structure of text. Actan is the smallest narrative concept in the story. Actan is an abstract theme in a narrative such as desire, power, a concept, character and many others. So the actants will play the whole role in the narrative structure of the story. There are six actant that have functions in Greimas theory. They are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and opposant.

Besides the actancial scheme greimas also develop the functional model in his structuralism theory. In this model the concept of structure narrative describe by the starting situation, transformation and the last situation. He also adds the semantic function of the actants, or the correlation in three semantic axes (desire, power, and transmission). The last is isotopy is related to the whole meaning or the message found in the story based on finding by the actants analysis. Through

the structuralism theory, it will lead the researcher to do analysis of narrative structure and isotopy in the short stories

The researcher selected five short stories in Guy de Maupassant short story as the object in this research. These short stories included as the best short stories of the author. The titles include "The Diamond Necklace", "The Trip of Le Horla", "Suicide", and "The Orphan" and "Widow". One of the short stories "The Necklace" was telling about a family that got struggle because an imitated necklace they have borrowed was lost but they thought the diamond was real. Because of that tragedy, the main characters totally changed their lives especially the Matilde.

The story "the diamond necklace" led the researcher to catch the twist in the end part of the short story. The researcher was satisfied after reading the short story because that the story was written in excellent structure. The author of the short story Guy de Maupassant is also known as the best writer. These issues made the researcher want to analyze the short stories written by Guy de Maupassant. The researcher chose five short stories randomly to be analyzed. The narrative structure and isotopy in these five short stories will be analyzed with Greimas' theory about structuralism.

There were many researches done by researchers before related to the short story and structural approach in previous research. According to Irshad.A & Ahmed.M (2015), through structuralism theory the researchers got a better



understanding about the intension behind the story. They found some images, symbolic, utterances and the whole intrinsic aspect on the “take pity” short stories.

There was another research which also analyzed the same object in this research which was about the short story “The Necklace” by Guy de Maupassant. According to Mariyam (2015), the character Matilda is related to the women in 19<sup>th</sup> century France. The result showed that Guy de Maupassant is a genius writer not only in literary work but also in social critic. This statement referred to his finding that Matilda such a women in 19<sup>th</sup> century France represented women with their ideology of social class at the time. They talk about the influence of the class consciousness is related to their good thing in the personality. In summary, Guy de Maupassant categorized as one of the best writer seen from the short stories have published.

The two previous researches as researcher mention above are different with this research. The first research analyzed the short story structure by dissemble all the intrinsic element of story. Maryam did not mention the theory’s expert in his analysis and there is not actantial scheme as Greimas mention in the theory. The second research analyzed the same objet short story by Guy Maupassant “The Necklace” but he analyzed the character through that era. So, these researches were using different terms, researcher analyzes the short story by Guy de Maupassant in the structure narrative and isotopy aspect in Greimas theory related to the structuralism.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

There are many issues founded based on the background of the research above, the researcher identified the problems as follow:

1. The author style on writing in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories
2. The element of fiction in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories
3. Narrative structure in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories
4. Isotopy in short story in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories
5. Whole message in short story in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories

## **1.3 Limitation of Problems**

As the identification problem found above, the researcher reduces the problems that have found in these three short stories. The limitation of the problem as follow:

1. The narrative structure presented in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories
2. The isotopy reflected in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories

## **1.4 Formulation of the Research**

Relevant to the limitation of the problems above the research questions are:

1. How are narrative structure presented in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories

2. What is the isotopy reflected in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

The objective of the research according to the research questions above are:

1. To describes the narrative structure in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories
2. To explains the isotopy in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories

### **1.6 Significance of the Research**

The research that describes about the phenomenon in the Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories where the result can give benefits for theoretical and practical:

The theoretical aspect, the result of the research can be a reference for the next researcher. Also, this research can give more knowledge about the narrative structure and the meaning of every text that explained in the short story.

In practical, the researcher hope that this research can be implemented to know how the implicit meaning of every literary works can be interpreted for people in the real life and researcher expect that the study can much contribute to the development Literature study especially for society and for the media of teaching

## 1.7 The Definition of Key Terms

**Isotopy:** According to Greimas and Courtés (as cited in Trifonas, 2015) A bundle of redundant semantic categories subjacent to discourse under consideration.

**Narrative:** According to (Taum, 2018) A particular way of explaining or understanding events it also describe a story or a description of a series of events which known as the concept of story from the beginning till the end

**Structuralism:** According to Ferdinand de Saussure ( as cited in Rohmawati, 2015) A method to expose the intrinsic elements in a literary work which is used as a tool to analyze the structure of a literary work or a term which support researchers on their analysis in literary work which does not recognize any aspect outside.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

According to the formulation of the problem in this research, the researcher used structuralism approach to analyze the narrative structure and isotopy in Guy De Maupassant selected short stories. Guy De Maupassant is a France writer in the era of Franco- Prussian War in the last nineteenth century. He includes as a famous writer at that time. The five selected short stories here will be analyzed using Greimas theory related to the structuralism.

#### **2.1. Structuralism**

An approach related to the narrative structure and isotopy in literary work such short story is included in structuralism. According to Moghaddas & Dekhnich, (2015), structuralism is an approach in literary criticism. The approach is also mention as methodology which has important impact to literary criticism. The analysis with this approach is purposed to explain the deep structure of the text. The text includes in many kinds such as myths, fairy tales, and phenomenon in this world that create into a text. So, structuralism leads a researcher use a methodology to analyze the structure of the texts.

According to Ferdinand de Saussure (as cited in Rohmawati, 2015), structuralism is a term which support researchers on their analysis in intrinsic aspect of literary work which does not recognize any aspect outside. Rohmawarni also adduce Bartens theory which stated that all element in the

intrinsic factors are working together to create the structure its self which each element has their own function in a literary. In sum, structuralism is defined as an approach to expose the intrinsic elements in a literary work which is used as a tool to analyze the structure of a literary work.

According to Levi Strauss (as cited in Sharma.C, 2017) a French structuralist who develop the theory from Saussure stated that structuralism is a study of the folktale and antropology. Strauss also known with his theory about structural analysis in myth, he believed that a myth has the hide meaning in a myth as a psycho-analysis by Freud. In conclusion, structuralism according to Levi Strauss is the analysis of myth structure.

There is a holistic type of structuralism according to Dreifus and Rabinow as cited in Moghaddas & Dekhnich, (2015) stated that the possible element in structuralism is not the system of the element but everything which includes in actual function of each difference element in the part of structures itself. They adduced Levi-Strauss explanation about structural method operation such as phenomenon of more than two terms, the combination of each term, and they made the descriptions such a table which has connection each other is being the general object of the analysis. The beginning table term is the only one which has combination with among the terms. In summary, structuralism in general type describes the correlation between a general object with another specific object that build a complete system which is introduced in the beginning.

In other words, the researcher concluded that structuralism is a tool that is used to analyze the structure of a text. Structuralism is also an approach used to expose the intrinsic element of literary work. The various theories about structuralism have been developed by many structuralists. Levi Strauss proposed the theory of structure in myth, Propp with the theory about structure in folktale and Greimas combined the theory both of Strauss and Propp. While here in analysis about narrative structure and isotopy of the short stories include in a Greimas theory and researcher use his theory to do this research.

### **2.1.2 Narratology**

Narrative or story text could not be separated from the structure that build the unity of the text and the whole meaning inside the text that is known in concept of narratology. Narratology as cited in Taum, (2018) is one of narrative structure analysis strategy in structuralism approach. This concept of narratology as below:

Narratology is a branch of structuralism that studies the narrative structure and how the structure influences the readers' perception. Narratology comes from Latin words *narratio* and *logos*. *Narratio* means a narrative, words, story, saga, whereas *logos* means science. Narratology is an attempt to study the nature of a 'story' as a concept and as a cultural practice. So, narratology is a systematic study of stories. Taum, (2018)

Narratology based on the linguist written above described the definition and the original word of narratology. In addition, narratology is mentioned as a concept of story from the beginning till the end. The narrative structure of a story find in this one of structuralism's brunch. It also helps the readers to know the aim of the story. In summary, narratology is a science study of narratives.

According to Bartes( as cited in Adji, 2017), the narrative structure is absolutely mentioned in structuralism. The structure is every sequence described in the story. Saussure's first idea about structure in a text show that is developed in linguistic perspectives. The Other structuralist Vladimir Propp in his narrative theory about folktale divided the function of a narrative into thirty one functions. Greimas then combined Strauss and Propp theories stated that many character or actants are play the role of the narrative. In summary the narrative structure has proved by many structuralists in their theory in structuralism.

According to Vladimir Propp and Antti Aarne (as cited Pavel, 2016), structuralism in literary was introduced by the sequences of event or plot that play in a whole narrative. In other side the Structuralists who focused on literary narrative is Algirdas Julien Greimas. A.J. Greimas is expert from France. He introduced narrative concept in literature which is called *actant*. This theory is developed based on structural analogies that came from Ferdinand de Saussure which explained the narrative analysis is only by the intrinsic text.

Algirdas Julius Greimas (1917-1992) was a literary and semiotic expert from Lithuania France. He lives during the World War I. Greimas is a professor at the *École des Hautes Etudes and the Society of Sciences (EHESS)* in Paris. Since 1965, he has conducted linguistic-scientific research in Paris, which later became the development of semiotic study. Greimas is known as the pioneer of the semiotic square in the theory of meaning and a narrative action scheme.



There were two levels of narrative representation and analysis according to Greimas (as cited in Trifonas.P.P, 2015), they are the deep structure (*an immanent*) that consist of the actancial and functional model as the narrative syntax analysis and three semantic axis as the discursive analysis and the surface structure (*a manifest*) as the synopsis of the story in the form of the sequence or the plot that is told as the description of the whole story. Greimas also added theory about isotopy which need both deep structure and surface structure that could be described next.

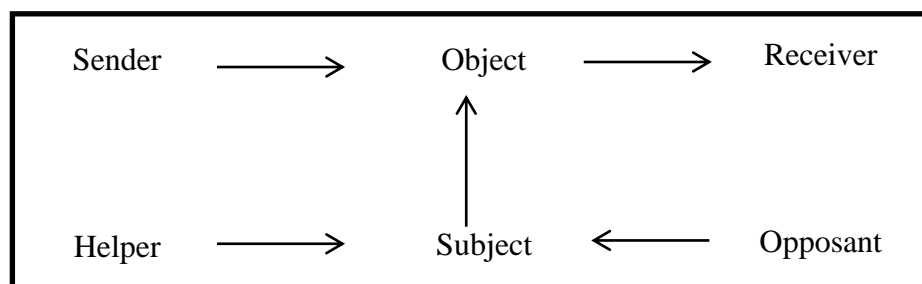
### **2.1.3 Actantial Models by Algirdas Julien Griemas**

Greimas (as cited in Trifonas.P.P, 2015) described the meaning of character in the form of *actants* and *acteurs* in other words mimesis and realism. Through Greimas ideas about character in naratology the scholar defined that narrative in literary as action and the actor with the role of play in a story. Since actant was known as performing the action, in syntax it similar with the form of subject or object in a sentence. Subject and object as the actant will play the role in the narrative. By this explanation the researcher concluded that as the subject and object in syntax, the actants were the characters that play the role in a story.

Greimas formulated the narrative actant from the seven sphere mythology action of character theory by Propp. The seven spheres by Propp are the villain, the donor, the helper, the sought for person, the dispatcher, the hero, and the false hero while Greimas than introduce six actant in his theory. The six actants are the sender, the object, the receiver, the helper, the subject, and the opposant.

The first actant the sender is thing or person that becomes the source of idea. The function is as story activator. This sender inflicts the will of the subject to get the object. The second actant the object is thing or person that the subject wants. The third actant the receiver is thing or person that receives object from the subject's problem. The fourth actant the helper is thing or person which helps the subject to get the object. The fifth actant the subject is thing or person that runs the order from the sender to get the order. The last actant the opposant is thing or person that prevents the subject to get the object. These all actant play each role in a story from the beginning till the end.

In other side the actancial model by Greimas showed the narrative structure is interpreted as the actants in their role as a subject that wants an object. The subject get struggle with the present of an opponant. The next, to find out the problem there is solution from the helper. Another actant is functioned as the way of subject to get the object it is from the sender. After found the object, the subject gives it to the receiver.



**Figure 2. 1 Actancial Model by Greimas**

#### **2.1.4 Functional Models by Algirdas Julien Greimas**

In syntax narrative analysis, according to Greimas (as cited in Trifonas.P.P, 2015) also added the functional model. This functional model described the

situation of the subject from the beginning till the end. Base on Propp theory of the action in myth noted that in narrative is focused on the function of the action play by the actant. Greimas described functional model into three situation stages. The functional three situations are initial situation, transformation and the last situation. In other words functional model is the relation between the subject and object with the problem of the subject to create the movement or sequences in a story.

Greimas's perspective in these three stages stated that initial situation is same with the beginning of the story which every actant and the problem is initiated. Second, the transformation is the next event after the initial situation appears. In transformation situation the subject will face qualifying, decisive, and glorifying the test. The third stage is the last situation. In this stage the subject will find the result or the resolution of the initial and transformation situation. In sum, the three situations in this functional model is the basic plot in a story.

Functional model as three basic series of event in a story is found after the actantial model by Greimas is analyzed. The actant with their action will provide the functional model in its three steps situation. The subject that found in actantial model for example, the focus of analysis in functional model to describe every sequence in the story. In sum, the actantial model and functional model as the syntax narrative analysis should not be separated. The functional model clearly defined if the actantial model has found. The functional model is described in many events in the form of noun such us the struggle, the marriage, the party, and so on.

I	II			III
Initial state	Transformation			Final state
	Qualifying Test	Decisive Test	Glorifying Test	

**Figure 2. 2 Functional Model by Greimas**

### **2.1.5 Three Semantic Axes By Algirdas Julien Greimas**

Greimas described the six actants above into three binary oppositions. They are introduced such as; subject versus object, sender versus receiver, and helper versus opposant. Greimas (as cited in Quach, 2016) simply explained that the three semantic axes are describe the relation of each actant . The relation between subject and object is called as the axis of desire. In this pair present the hero or item or a state a subject that is wish or obsess with something (object). So, the first semantic axis is describes about a subject want an object.

The second semantic axis after the axis of desire is the axis of power. This axis describes about the relation between the sender and receiver. From this pair the reader knows who send the subject to find the object and who get benefit after the subject success to find the object. So, the axis of power describe about what the power of subject to get the object and benefit after find the object.

The last semantic axis is the axis of transmission. This axis describes about the relation between the helper and the opponent. This pair explains about the things that assist the subject to gain the object and the things that obstruct the subject to find the object. In conclusion the axis of transmission is one of the

determinants of the ending of the story. If the helper success it will be a happy ending but if not it could be the sad ending.

In summary, the three semantic axis proposed by Greimas described about the plot with the relation of each actant. From these semantic axes the reader or the researcher will be easier to classify the function of the six actants who involved in the story. Three semantic axes also could not be separated from the actantial and functional model propose by Greimas because each of these theory has relation each other.

### **2.1.5 Isotopy**

Greimas is also known with his theory about isotopy. Greimas (as cited in Tarasti, 2017) stated that the high level meaning of the text find in isotopy. In narrative study the isotopy derives from the actantial model and surface structure that also develop by Greimas. So, the isotopy could not find without the analysis of surface structure of the text before as synopsis in the form of sequences event in story. In sum, the isotopy analysis needs the sequences, actantial model, the functional model and the three semantic axes in the narrative first than finds the isotopy.

In addition Greimas and Courtés (as cited in Trifonas.P.P, 2015) stated that isotopy will show the repetition motifs which describe the meaning in a story. Trifonas mentioned the repetition in the story as the homogeneity and the coherence of the story. All motifs of the story will describe the semantic meaning of the text. The motifs find in every utterance in the story. In sum, as mention

before to analyze the isotopy of a story, it needs a whole reading of the surface structure in the story and the Isotopy analysis will reveal the deep level meaning in a the story.

## **2.2 Previous Research**

The analysis related to this research about narrative structure and isotopy in the selected short stories by Guy de Maupassant had been analyzed by many researchers. These researches were used as the references for the researcher in this analysis. These previous researches finally aimed to show the originality of this research. So, the previous researches are described as follow:

The first previous research had similarity with the source data in this research it is Maupassant short story. This research came from Mariyam, (2015) which the title of the research would be “The Necklace by Guy de Maupassant: A Study of Women in 19th Century France”. In this research Mariyam studied the women characters especially the character of Matilda which is related to the women in 19<sup>th</sup> century France. The result showed that Matilda represents the real women condition as materialistic person and the description of a woman who is over ambition in nineteenth century in France.

Mariyam also mentioned that Guy de Maupassant is a genius writer not only in literary work but also in social critic. This statement refer to this journal finding that Matilda such a women in 19<sup>th</sup> century France described women’s ideology about social class which is their level is related to their goods. In the other hand, researcher make this research difference in the terminology by analyzing the

narrative structure and isotopy of the short story while this previous research use character portrayed in Guy de Maupassant 'The Necklace' short story.

The second previous research is according to Irshad.A & Ahmed.M, (2015) entitled "The structural analysis of "take pity": a short story by Bernard Malamud 1". This research also analyzes the structure of a short story to find the message inside the short story and how does each element of short story represented. Irshad and Ahmed found some images, symbolic, utterances and the whole intrinsic aspect on the "take pity" short stories. Even though Irshad and Ahmed analyzed about the structure of short story, researcher in this research made the differences in the theory and the data source. Firstly Irshad and Ahmed also analyze the structure but it based on the element of fiction itself while this research use A. J. Greimas theory. Secondly Irshad and Ahmed use Bernard Malamud's short story as the source data, while this research use Guy de Maupassant's short story.

The third previous research is a journal from Aghaei, (2014) with the title "A Structural Semiotic Perspective on Narratology". Aghaei research had relation to the topic in this research. It related to structuralism. Aghaei found that to find the literary signification need three factors. They are syntax, semantic, and pragmatic dimension of literary text. Greimas in his structuralism theory used semantic dimension which is the intrinsic element. Here, Aghaei not proposed to analyze the narrative structure in a short story, but to find the semiotics significance through the sign itself related to meaning in text. Since that, the difference of this research with this third previous research is related to the terminology and the similarity in using Greimas theory to analyze the research.

The fourth review is refer to the research by Rois, A. Said (2016) entitle “The Narrative Structure of Luc Besson’s Movie : “LUCY” in Greimas Narratology”. The result of the research was about the imbalance of nine actant schemes of the film. He state it is not balance because only six schemes are perfect and three others are not. The schemes are by the main characters. In this previous research the objectives of the study is about the canonical narrative sheme and the actantial narrative scheme in Greimas theory of structuralism

The fourth research above had difference with this research in the objectives of the research. Researcher analyzed about the narrative structure and added the isotopy in Greimass theory about stucturalism. In addition, the object of this research is short story, while the previous research use movie. In conclusion, this research used the same theory with the previous research but different in the objectives and object of the study.

The last previous research is according to Karnanta.K.Y, (2015) entitled “*Perempuan yang Mengandung Maut: Analisa Struktur Naratif A.J.Greimas pada Film Air Terjun Pengantin*”. The result showed that there were women stereotypes which identified woman’s trauma with the way characters faced it and patriarchal ideology which explained the relation between man and woman reality in the film. This previous research was similar with this research used Greimas’s structuralism theory but different in the source of the data.

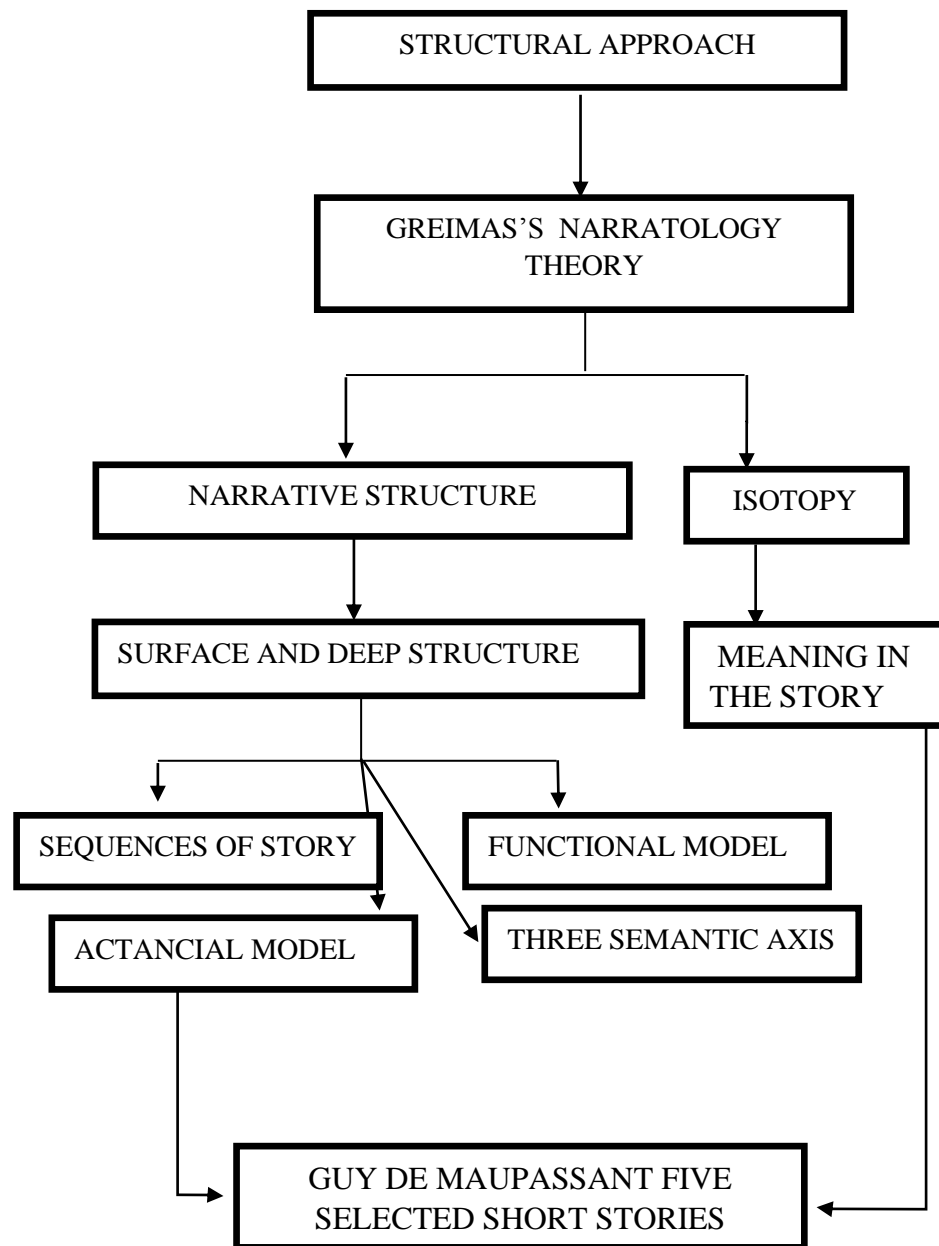
In summary, this research is different with the five previous research mentions above. This research use Greimas’s theory to understand the narrative



structure and isotopy in five selected Guy de Maupassant short story. The first previous research is using the same source data with different term. The second previous research uses the same object but different term. The third previous research includes the same theory, but differs from the object and terminology. The fourth previous research is different because use the same theory but different object and objective. The fifth previous used the same theory but different source data. Finally, these previous researches are different with this research but helped the researcher as the reference while doing the analysis.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The figure of theoretical framework below describe about the approach used to find the narrative structure and the isotopy in five short stories by Guy de Maupassant related to the research question in chapter one. This short explanation is about the research tool use to analyze the short story. The five short stories of Guy de Maupassant are discussed in structural approach in Greimas's theory. The approach includes the sequences of event, the actantial model, the functional model, and three semantic axes which are known as the surface and deep structure in structuralism. The last is isotopy which is cannot separated with the actant. This isotopy is the theme got after read the whole story and the repetition word found in the story.



**Figure 2. 3 Theoretical Framework**

## **CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

This method of the research described the method that is used to analyze the narrative structure and isotopy in Guy de Maupassant short stories. This method of the research includes the design of the research, the object of the research, describes how researcher collecting the data, how to analyze the data and the way to presenting the data.

### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design of this research used the descriptive qualitative research. Through this descriptive qualitative research the researcher could describe the narrative structure and isotopy in five selected short story by Guy de Maupassant. According to SAGE (2009), qualitative research is a research which is depend on the process of the research and the researcher understanding. It means that the research method includes the opinion or reason and the idea of the researcher that they describe to definite the research.

SAGE also stated that the researcher also needs the book and approach to complete the method. So researcher in this research used qualitative research to analyze the narrative structure and isotopy in Guy de Maupassant five selected short stories by using the structuralism approach in Greimas perspective. Researcher also read many journals as references to develop knowledge completed this research.

### **3.2 Object of the Research**

The object of the research in this research is the five selected short stories by Guy de Maupassant. The titles of the short stories includes; The Diamond Necklace, The Trip of Le Horla, The Orphan, Suicide, and The Widow. The researcher choose five short stories randomly in a book entitled “The Entire Original Maupassant Short Stories” a translated book which is translated by ‘Mcmaster,A.M.C at al., (2018)’. It was published in 2018 by Global Grey publisher. This book collects 13 volumes consist of one hundred seventy three short stories by Guy de Maupassant.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

The researcher used documentation method of collecting data in this research. According to Basrowi and Surandi (as cited in Adab.A.S, 2016), documentation is the way to collect the data which we need in the document. The data would be some of information or document that researcher collected base on the data that includes in the research needed. To collect the data researcher also search the information from the other books and internets sources to add the knowledge for better understanding to the main data such journals and dictionary. Through this documentation method the researcher collect the data based on the step below:

1. Reading. The researcher read five selected short stories and understand the meaning of the story

2. Listing. After reading the short stories the researcher listed the data and arranges it.
3. Taking note. The researcher noted everything related to the research analysis while reading the short stories.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing data the researcher used the descriptive analysis. The process of finding and editing the data is called as analyzing the data. According to Ratna (as cited in Adab.A.S, 2016), descriptive analysis is the method to analyze and explain the object of the research which help the researcher to find the analysis. The aim of this method is to get the comprehensive meaning through the analysis.

In order to find the narrative structure and isotopy in Guyde Maupassant five selected short stories the method that research do to analyzing the data by using descriptive analysis is by using these steps below:

1. Read the object of the research and identify each data based on research question.
2. Classify the data based on the two research question.
3. Analyze the data based on the theory of Greimas such narrative structure concept and isotopy concept.
4. Conclude the result of the analysis.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Data**

Instead this research is descriptive qualitative research the researcher used the words and sentence to present the result of the analysis. According to Sudaryanto as cited in (Sarhita at al., 2016), there are two method of presenting the data they are informal and formal. Formal technique is by using the words or sentences while the informal one is by using the symbol and number. So, this research was using the formal method of presenting the data that by using the word or sentences to show the data analysis.