

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In literature, there are many ways to express ideas, especially in a literary work such as prose, poem, drama, or film. Literature creates imagination and does not always present as a fact or a reality. However, it may be created based on true story. Literature serves imaginative story. Literature commonly aims to entertain the readers with its pleasure story. It allows to draw on existing ideas to create new interesting works.

The common literary work nowadays is adaptation from written text to another media such as film. Adaptation of this kind is often described as deeply problematic; it is a real and common phenomenon that nevertheless constitutes a problem. In the transference of a story from one form to another, there is the basic question of adherence to the source, of what can be lost. The early writings about the relationship between literature and film are valuable in identifying some of the core issues at the heart of the adaptation process (Maria 491). Adaptation is the transformation of literary text to film. Texts adapted by reworking it to suit a new purpose, audience and cultural context to emphasise a perspective or theme that was overlooked in the original text. An adaptation involves reworking the characters, plot and language of a text in a new medium or text type to make it simpler or more relevant to a new audience.

One of story which is commonly adapted into movie is fairy tales. Disney adaptations of fairy tales are particularly interesting to an intertextuality of children's literature because, as touchstones of popular culture, they reflect the way in which each generation's retellings have assumed and foregrounded the dominant socio-linguistic and cultural codes and values at a particular moment in history (Hunt, 133). This cannot be separated from pop culture ideas that is the media favored by society and the profitable ones that will be produced.

Sleeping Beauty is one of known fairy tale. The 1959 animated Disney classic called *Sleeping Beauty* was an adaptation of Charles Perrault's. *Sleeping Beauty* collected by the Brothers Grimm was an orally transmitted version of the originally literary tale published by Charles Perrault in 1697. *Sleeping Beauty* is a classic fairy tale which involves a beautiful princess, a sleeping enchantment, and a handsome prince. *Sleeping Beauty* tells about Princess who cursed by the witch and she could only awakened by prince charming. Both of the story are similar, but there are several differences between them.

In *Sleeping Beauty* short story, when the Queen gave birth to a baby princess, seven fairies came down and gave the infant blessings. However one evil fairy set a curse that would make the princess prick her finger on a spindle of a spinning wheel and die. Seventh fairy set a magic on the princess that she would sleep, instead of dying, for a hundred years until a prince comes and awakes her from her sleep. At the age of 16, the princess gets her finger pricked by the spindle, and falls asleep. After 100 years, a prince hears about a beautiful princess sleeping in the castle. When the

prince goes into the castle and finds the princess asleep, she awakes, and they fall in love with each other. The princess and the prince marries and the princess gives birth to a daughter and a son, and they live happily ever after.

In Sleeping Beauty film, When a new princess is born to King Stefan and his wife, the entire kingdom rejoices. At a ceremony, three good fairies - Flora, Fauna, and Merryweather - bestow gifts of magic on the child. But an evil sorceress named Maleficent shows up, and because of a rude remark by Merryweather, she places a curse on the princess - that she will die before sunset on her 16th birthday after pricking her finger on a spinning wheel's spindle. Merryweather turns things around by casting a spell that will allow the princess - named Aurora - to awake from an ageless sleep with a kiss from her true love. The fairies take Aurora to their cottage in the woods to keep her away from the eyes of Maleficent, and raise her as their own child, named Briar Rose. On her 16th birthday Aurora meets Prince Phillip, the son of a king whose own kingdom will soon merge with King Stefan's - and falls in love. Maleficent manages to kidnap the Prince and her horrible prophecy is fulfilled when she tricks Aurora into pricking her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and falling asleep. Realizing that the Prince is in trouble, the three good fairies head to Maleficent's castle at the Forbidden Mountain, and spring the Prince loose. But the Prince soon finds himself up against Maleficent's army of brutes, and the power of Maleficent's evil spells - which include a thorn forest as thick as weeds around King Stefan's castle, and Maleficent transformed herself into a huge dragon and fought

2. To describe the main character in the *Sleeping Beauty* film.
3. To find out the differences of the main character description in the *Sleeping Beauty* short story and *Sleeping Beauty* film.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

To avoid a broad discussion, this study focuses on the main character's description in the short story and film. This study will stand on the scope of contrasting the main character on *Sleeping Beauty* short story by Charles Perrault in 1697 and *Sleeping Beauty* film by Walt Disney which is directed by Les Clark, Eric Larson, and Wolfgang Reitherman under supervision of Clyde Geronimi, released on 29 January 1959 especially on the differences.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this study will be useful for the readers especially students who are majoring in literature. The writer divides the significance into two categories, the theoretical and the practical ones.

Theoretically, the results of the study are expected to give some contribution to develop the theory and analysis on literary study related to new criticism in the short story and film especially in character description. Practically, the writer hopes that this study can be helpful reference for the english students who are interested in conducting further research.

1.6 Method of the Study

This study is a descriptive qualitative research. This study uses *Sleeping Beauty* short story by Charles Perrault in 1697 and *Sleeping Beauty* film by Walt Disney which is directed by Les Clark, Eric Larson, and Wolfgang Reitherman under supervision of Clyde Geronimi, released on 29 January 1959 as the main source data. Thus, through qualitative method this study wants to get a valid description about the differences of the main character description between *Sleeping Beauty* in the short story and *Sleeping Beauty* in film. This study collects the data from many sources; they are film, books, e-books, and also online sources to get better understanding. There are some steps that this study used in order to present the analysis:

- a) Reading and understanding the short story carefully.
- b) Watching the film to understand it.
- c) Collecting and selecting the data about the main character and characterization in the text and film..
- d) Classifying sentences and dialogues which show the similarity and the difference characterization in the short story and film.
- e) Analyzing the data that have been collected based on the statement problems.
- f) Finding the difference characterization of the main character in the *Sleeping Beauty's* short story and film.
- g) Giving the best conclusion based on the analysis.

1.7 Definitions of the Key Term

- Adaptation** : a concept that derived by postmodernist Linda Hutcheon. She said that adaptations are everywhere today on the television and movie screen, on the musical and dramatic stage, on the internet, in novels and comic books, in our nearest theme park and video arcade (Hutcheon 2)
- Fairytale** : A fanciful story written for or told to children, usually containing at least one supernatural element (magic, dragons, elves, ghosts, hobgoblins, witches, etc.) affecting people, animals, and/or things. Most fairy tales are based on the traditional folklore of a specific culture. (Shores 1)
- Short story** : a piece of prose fiction which can be read at a single sitting. (Menrath 1)
- Movie** : the source of entertainment, attracting the audience as it is made according to the liking of the audience. It is aimed for the maximum profit. (Arnheim 6)
- Film** : a picture which is not aimed for profit but it is a piece of art conveying the information and lesson to the audience. It is mostly liked and watched by artist type people or the people who belongs to the literature. Film resembles painting, music, literature, and the dance in this respect—it is a medium that may, but need not, be used to produce artistic results. (Arnheim 5)