

## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction**

This chapter contains the introduction of the study, which consist of the following; research background, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, research problem, objective of the study and the significances of the study.

#### **1.1 Research Background**

A short story is something close to the children's world with the elements inside. After reading the short story, children will produce benefits after reading it. The benefit is children easily comprehend the story as a result after reading it. Short story is shorter in length than a novel. This is aligned to Edgar Allan Poe as one of the pioneers of short story from America. Edgar Allan Poe in Abdullah (2016) stated that short story can range from 1000 to 20.000 words, typically centering on a single plot, protagonist, and theme. Hence, it is evident why short stories are beneficial for readers, particularly for children.

Children's literature has various branches not only short stories. Grenby (2014) stated in his book that children's literature has various branches such as; fables, poetry, moral tales and problem novels, school story, family story, fantasy, adventure story, illustration and picture books. Fable is a short fictional tale that gives a specific moral by representing the main characters of human beings by animals. Fables probably originate from an oral folk tradition and were not originally intended only for children. Besides fables, poetry mentioned by Grenby (2014) as a part of children's literature. Related to fables, the appearance of poetry is intended for an adult, not for children. Although the poetry was intended for

adults, at the time children enjoyed it. Several branches of children's literature exist for children, although some of them started from works that were intended for adults. However, it changed to be enjoyed by children by the age of time. This change was adopted by the advancement of knowledge and research.

The development of children's short stories that followed the improvement of knowledge and research has its own diversity in every country. Every country has its own history of how children's literature existed. The growth of Indonesian children's literature has not been studied completely and accurately. Also, in the Majapahit era around the 13 until 16th century there has not been any development of children's literature in Indonesia. In 1993, a researcher namely Christantiowati in 1993 have done research about "*Bacaan Anak Tempo Doeloe: Kajiab Pendahuluan Periode 1908 – 1945* that found various children literature several languages such as; Javanese, Sundanese, Melayu, Bali, Kaili and Latin script. Refers to the research by Christantiowati in Toha-Sarumpaet (2010) that the average of the children literature in 1908 until 1945 era are about religious theme, traditional genre, fantasy, realistic fiction, non-fiction, biography, translated literature and adaptation literature.

The other history of growth Indonesian children literature have advantages to writing the story. The adult who created story for children thinks if its easily to write it. The statement is related to Trimansyah (2020) stated when the adult who think if write children story is easy that totally incorrect, because there is another thing that must have consideration while making children story. The other advantage also appeared in 1970 until 1980. In that era while the growth of Indonesian children literature claimed good. At the time the most people who written the children story

is dominated by man such as; Soekanto S. A., Toha Mohtar, C. M. Nas, Suyadi (Pak Raden), Arswendo Atmowiloto, Dwianto Setyawan, Djoko Lelono, Korrie Layun Rampan, K. Usman, Radhar Panca Dahana, and Titie Said. Woman has less contribution than man because in 1970 – 1980 appeared feminist movement in Indonesia. This is related to Mustikawati (2018) that claimed that feminist movement affected the growth of literature in Indonesia, especially for woman writer that have less participation.

The growth of Indonesian children literature claimed good is in 1970 era. In 1970 era while people tried to wrote the children story. Also, one of the good works that appeared in 1970 is Bobo magazine that published in April 14 1973 in Indonesia. Bobo is adaptation magazine from Netherland also, the same magazine was published too in Netherland at 1968. Harian Kompas claimed their copyright to translated the works from Bobo magazine in Netherland to Indonesian language. P.K Ojong and Jakob Oetama as a founder was developed it to a children's magazine. J. Adi Subrata and Tineke Latumeten as a trusted people who was chosen by the founder of Bobo magazine. They are having a proficient skill as a journalist. This legendary magazine from Harian Kompas was made a special content for children in their newspaper. Some of Bobo characters are not from Indonesia, due to this magazine is an adopted magazine who already have licensed.

After fifty years, Bobo magazines was stopped to published due to the development of the era that changes completely to digital. People prefer to use something simple and easier to access in digital era. In 2022 Kompas Gramedia was announced to closed the final edition for Bobo magazines special edition 50<sup>th</sup>. The magazine that stops to publish such as; Bobo Junior, *Majalah Mombi*, *Majalah*

Mombi Junior and Tabloid Nova. In addition, Bobo magazines with their 50<sup>th</sup> special edition available in two type of magazine such as; magazine titled *Majalah Bobo Teman Bermain dan Belajar* and *Bobo Cerpen dan Dongeng Edisi dan Koleksi Terbatas*. Both of the works appeared as the limited edition from Bobo collection.

*Bobo Cerpen dan Dongeng Edisi dan Koleksi Terbatas* there are served 23 fairy tales from several author, 27 short stories from several author, *Bobosiana* and *Cerita Pertama Majalah Bobo*. The author from short stories in the magazine such as; Ny. Widya Suwarna, Lena D, Vanda Parengkuan and V. Wisnuwardhana. One of the authors of the short stories has the different number of works. Widya Suwarna is the most essential contributor from the short stories with ten short stories that she wrote. Widya Suwarna's works in Bobo magazine 50<sup>th</sup> edition is the most legendary, because in 1980s her works already published. Widya Suwarna is an author of stories that regularly contributed as an author for Bobo magazines not only in this special edition. As a writer and book translator, Widya Suwarna's was published several short stories and fairy tales that related to children world. Bobo magazines that served in 50<sup>th</sup> special edition is a rewritten story from a story in the previous edition. Widya Suwarna's also contributed her several short stories and fairytales.

Related to Indonesian children's literature, the writer comprehends if in Indonesia there is no research that discussed about the suitable story for children. However, in *Bobo Cerpen dan Dongeng Edisi dan Koleksi Terbatas* that served short stories are must to discussed deeply. Bobo magazine that published by Kompas Gramedia was announced to closed some magazine on January 2023. Bobo magazines special edition was served to closed their final edition. The writer has

intention to analysis from one of the works from Bobo magazine edition 50 years. *Bobo Cerpen dan Dongeng Edisi dan Koleksi Terbatas* has chosen as an object to find out.

In Indonesia, there is no basic regulation how children literature is suitable for children or not. The basic regulation existed in 2016 and 2020 by different books writer. Toha-Sarumapet published a book titled *Pedoman Penelitian Sastra Anak* and Trimansyah published a book titled *Panduan Penulisan Buku Cerita Anak* in 2020 by Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Kemendikbud). In addition, the guideline to writing children's book is essential.

*Bobo Edisi Koleksi Terbatas 50 Tahun Cerpen dan Dongeng* will discover the genre analysis by the several short stories in that book. Widya Suwarna's works choose as the most substantial contributor short stories author in *Bobo Edisi Koleksi Terbatas 50 Tahun Cerpen dan Dongeng*. The writer will choose her short stories in 1980s as an object of the study.

Starting from concerns about whether Bobo magazine is suitable for children or not. Due to previous studies objects that have been studied, the researchers that concerned about this, such as Purnami (2016). Other researchers that discussed Bobo magazine need to be discussed further by adults, as said by Saptayuwundari (2014). Therefore, the writer has the same goal for the development of children's literature in Indonesia, one of which is through the media of Bobo magazine short story and fairy tale editions to be researched.

The writer would like to do the research from the short story pattern first to understanding the story and various elements in the short story. Focusing on the

intrinsic elements of the short stories the theory that will be conduct on the structural of the short story is from *Panduan Penulsiian Cerita Anak* by Bambang Trimansyah or Kemendikbud guideline book.

In analysing the research objective, the characteristics of children's literature can be found in Bobo magazine: *Cerpen dan Dongeng Edisi Koleksi Terbatas 50 tahun* with the guidance of Nodelman's *The Hidden Adult: Defining Children's Literature* as the primary references on analysing the data. Accordance with the objectives, this research applied a genre approach. This genre approach examines the structural elements that combine in telling a story and finds patterns in a collection of stories. Nodelman theory mentions that at least there are nine characteristics of a book categorized as children's literature. Therefore, this research entitled *The Exploration of Widya Suwarna's Works in the 1980s from Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun as a Children's Literature*.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problems**

From the research background above, there is an identification of the problem in this research. There is no basic regulation for how the right way to write children's stories. In addition, children also need information about the world through the story. In Indonesia, there is still no basic regulation to guide a writer in writing a proper children's story. Therefore, the writer wants to study whether the four short stories from Widya Suwarna's works in 1980s in *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* are suitable for children or not according to Kemendikbud guideline book and Nodelman theory.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

This analysis of this research is limited only to one author namely Widya Suwarna as the most substantial contributor to the Short Stories from *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun*. Her works in from *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* consist four short stories in the 1980s. In detail, to find out how are the structures of the short stories and the suitability of the story by Kemendikbud guideline book. In addition, to find out whether both of the problems will be observed and examined by Nodelman's theory by viewing and analysing by the thirteen categories.

### **1.4 Research Problem**

In relation to the focus of the problems that have been identified and explained above, the identification problems to be answered in this research are afterward formulated in the form of two chief questions. Then, the questions are;

1. How are the patterns of Widya Suwarna's short stories in *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* according to Kemendikbud guideline book?
2. How are the correlation of Widya Suwarna's short stories in the 1980s from *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* with Nodelman theory in Children's Literature?

### **1.5 Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the research, in truth, will be adjusted synchronically to the identification problems. As a consequence, the central objectives to be reached in this research are fundamentally;

1. To explain the patterns of Widya Suwarna's short stories in the 1980s from *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* according to Kemendikbud book.
2. To find out the suitability of Widya Suwarna's short stories in the 1980s from *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* have correlation between Nodelman theory or not.

### **1.6 Significances of the Study**

This study is accomplished in sequence to acquire both theoretical advantages and practical advantages. Explicitly, the chief points of the two types of advantages are listed as follows;

#### **1. Theoretical Advantages**

The result of this research about the suitability of the short stories and the children's theory can demonstrate the detail of the short stories. It is expected to contribute to the development of children's literature in Indonesia, especially regarding Bobo magazine.

#### **2. Practical Advantages**

The style of this research will come as a new insight for the reader, if short stories by Widya Suwarna's in 1980s from *Bobo Cerpen & Dongeng Edisi 50 Tahun* that written by an adult is suitable for children or not. However, this study will giving new insight for the relevance of Bobo magazine in this era to be children's book references.