

SIMPSON TYPOLOGY OF NARRATORS APPLIED IN PANCHATANTRA'S *THE CLEVER HARE*

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Abstract

Children's stories consist of colorful and beautiful illustration to support the children's understanding when they read the stories. As the readers they will be interested if the story books whom they read are easy for them to comprehend. The way the children read the book might be different especially when their parents involved in reading stories for them as bed time stories. Sometimes their parents used their own way in reading the stories as they are the characters in the stories. Instead of reading it they are telling it. Simpson (1993) develops a typology of narrators based on the modality of the discourse. Modality is particularly important because of its strongly interpersonal function (Black, Elizabeth, 2006:55). When the story makers tell the story they have the function as the participants in the story (first person narrative or type A) on the contrary the third person narrators belong to type B.

Keywords: narrators, typology or narrators, first person narrators, third person narrators

I. Introduction

Reading is productive activity in the sense that there is an interaction between the speaker and the reader. The speaker tells the story while the reader as listener listens to it. During the reading time the speaker and listener may have interactions in order to make the reading time interesting. Parents read their children stories as their bed time stories can apply kinds of techniques in order to lullaby their children through the stories in which they are reading. There is a belief if parents read bed time stories for their children they will have more vocabulary and learn how to use it in their conversation.

Children's stories are classified into narrative genre because they are fiction. The stories are arranged in chronological order which focuses on how the events are created orderly based on the time range. This type of genre will help children to remember the outline of the story so that they know how to sum up the story. Generally this genre has the concluding paragraph containing the message or values for readers to learn and apply in their life. Besides bed time stories have many positive things such as maintaining the relationship between parents and their

children, sharing time together as family members and helping their children to learn about something.

Different authors have different ways in narrating the stories whether using the first person 'I' or the third person 'he/she/it'. The way they narrate their stories lead the readers to try to find out the content of the stories. The first person type 'I' may or may not participate in the story or it is called homodiegetic narrators and heterodiegetic narrators (Black, Elizabeth, 2006:55) while the other type is the third person narrator which has positive and negative types.

Humans do their activities based on routine things which somehow become their habitual activities. Their activities are arranged in order and generally in chronological order. The order shows the time range when they do something from the beginning to the ending. This also applied in children's stories or novel. Traditionally the authors are writing their stories using the third person narrator type because they do not want the readers know that they are parts of their own stories and to show politeness. The politeness emerges through the way they narrate the story because people will value them from what they have written.

According to Booth (1961) who argues that novelist creates an 'implied author' because authors may think that they may seem to espouse different views in various novels or may create a narrator whose views are at odds with those of the authors. Another scholar named Genette (1988) argues strongly that implied author exists to represent everything the reader can infer about the author from the text. At that time when the authors show their identities they will think and feel that they are not polite enough in creating their stories.

The choice of narrator affects the authors in making decision about how they develop the story and what techniques they use in the story. For example, the same story but it tells by different types of narrators will give different effects and perspectives. Based on Simpson (1993) there are two types of narrators namely Type A narrator and type B narrator. Type A narrator is the first person 'I' while type B is the third person.

Most of folk tales including children's stories usually have indistinguishable implied author and narrator because it shows politeness in narrative styles as well as become the most general type of narrator. Based on the previous reason the writer is interested to find out the type

of narrators applied in Panchatantra's The Clever Hare as one of children's stories based on Simpson's typology (1993).

II. Research Method

This study is conducted to analyze a children story written by Panchatantra published by Sunrise Publishers in India. India is a country which English is the second language there. It is different from Indonesia which puts English as the first foreign language. Though Indonesia and India have different role for English but both countries have similarities among other is they have lots of local folk tales which passed on their ancestors in spoken as well as written and both of them are still believe and respect their own local cultures.

The pragmatic stylistic is chosen to analyze the story because the writer wants to find out the types of narrators based on Simpson's typology (1993) classified narrators into two types namely Type A (first person) and Type B (third person) narrators. The children story is selected to be analyzed because the children story commonly used its own narrator style. The meaning implied from the chosen narrator in the story may have different effect for the readers. Therefore this study is descriptive study since the writer just describes the phenomenon of narrators found in children's story book.

III. Findings

The writer found 19 narrators written in the story entitled The Clever Hare and they are classified into type B with 6 (31.57%) positive, 9 (47.37%) neutral and 4 (21.05%) negative. The data are tabulated below:

No	Sentence	Simpson Typology of Narrators (1993)				
		Type A (first person)		Type B (third person)		
		Homodiegetic	Heterodiegetic	Positive	Neutral	Negative
1	Once there lived a big lion. Everyday he used to chase and kill animals. The animals were very worried. They held a meeting.				√	
2	"What shall we do?" they asked			√		

	each other.					
3	“I know what we’ll do”, said a fox. ‘Let’s draw lots and send one to the lion every day. Then he can stop killing so many animals each day.’			√		
4	“What a good idea!” said the others.			√		
5	So the animals went to the lion and told him their plan. The lion was very pleased. He agreed at once.				√	
6	So every day the animals sent one animal to the lion.				√	
7	One day it was the hare’s turn.				√	
8	As he walked on slowly he thought, ‘How can I get rid of the lion?’			√		
9	Just then he saw a well. He could see his reflection in it. He now had an idea.					√
10	He went to the lion and said, “I’m sorry, I’m late but there’s another lion in the jungle. He wanted to eat me. When I told him about you, he said he was the King of the Jungle.”					√
11	“He said that!” said the lion angrily.			√		
12	“Yes, he did, ‘said the hare. ‘And he wanted to fight you.’					√
13	‘Is that so?’ shouted the lion. “Take me to him. I’ll fight him!’ I’ll show him who the King of the Jungle is!’			√		
14	So the hare took him to the well.				√	
15	‘He’s in there, ‘said the hare. “I’m afraid of him. You go on ahead.”					√
16	The lion peeped in. He saw his reflection. He gave a loud roar. The roar echoed back from the well. The lion thought it was another lion.				√	

17	'I'm going to fight you!' he shouted. He jumped in and was drowned.				√	
18	The clever hare ran back happily. How pleased the animals were!				√	
19	'What a clever hare you are!' they cried. 'You have saved our lives!'				√	
	Total	0	0	6	9	4

Table 3.1 Data identification and classification using Simpson's Typology of narrators

The data are taken from Panchatantra's children story entitled The Clever Hare. The writer found that the type of narrators used in this story is type B with the following interpretation:

1. *Once there lived a big lion. Every day he used to chase and kill animals. The animals were very worried. They held a meeting.*

Those sentences belong to Neutral narrator because those sentences show the absence of evaluative terms and they use reportorial style.

2. *"What shall we do?" they asked each other.*

The direct question above shows the third person narrator as positive type narrator because it shows word denoting thought appropriately.

3. *"I know what we'll do", said a fox. 'Let's draw lots and send one to the lion every day. Then he can stop killing so many animals each day.'*

Those direct statements belong to positive type B narrator because it uses the third person type. It is positive because it shows the thinking process appropriately.

4. *"What a good idea!" said the others.*

The direct statement above shows the direct comment as a result of their feeling and thinking towards the opinion delivered by the animals therefore it belongs to positive type B.

5. *So the animals went to the lion and told him their plan. The lion was very pleased. He agreed at once.*

Those sentences show the report of the decision taken by the animals based on their agreement so that they belong to neutral type B narrators.

6. *So every day the animals sent one animal to the lion.*

It gives information about the condition after they have made agreement among the animal and it is categorized into positive type B narrator.

7. *One day it was the hare's turn.*

The statement above shows the absence of evaluative terms and it reports the condition of the hare therefore it belongs to neutral type B narrator.

8. *As he walked on slowly he thought, 'How can I get rid of the lion?'*

In the sentence above the character talked to himself about his plan and he is questioning his self while thinking about his next steps so that it is classified into positive type B narrator.

9. *Just then he saw a well. He could see his reflection in it. He now had an idea.*

Those sentences belong to negative type B because those describe the exploitation of the epistemic modal system as if the hare can think like human does.

10. *He went to the lion and said, "I'm sorry, I'm late but there's another lion in the jungle. He wanted to eat me. When I told him about you, he said he was the King of the Jungle."*

Those sentences exploits the hare's condition as if he is powerful by telling lies to the lion and he is prominent in his self-thinking therefore it belongs to negative type B narrator.

11. *"He said that!" said the lion angrily.*

This direct statement shows the feeling of the lion prominently therefore it belongs to positive type B narrator.

12. *"Yes, he did, 'said the hare. 'And he wanted to fight you.'*

Those statements show the exploitation of hare's certainty in telling lies to the king. He does not afraid of the lion by saying that. It belongs to negative type B narrator.

13. *'Is that so?' shouted the lion. "Take me to him. I'll fight him!' I'll show him who the King of the Jungle is!'*

Those direct quotations show that the character, the lion is showing his feeling prominently therefore it belongs to positive type B narrator.

14. *So the hare took him to the well.*

The statement above gives information about the condition after the hare told the king that there is another lion in the well. It is a report showing an action taken to meet the lion's demand to see his opponent. Therefore it belongs to neutral type B narrator.

15. *'He's in there, 'said the hare. "I'm afraid of him. You go on ahead.*

Those statements show the exploitation of the hare's feeling towards the lion's as if he does not afraid of the King. Thus it belongs to negative type B narrator.

16. *The lion peeped in. He saw his reflection. He gave a loud roar. The roar echoed back from the well. The lion thought it was another lion.*

Those statements describing the character of the King, though he is powerful but he is stupid. It is characterized by the assertions that the hare is very confident about what will happen therefore it is classified into neutral type B narrator.

17. *'I'm going to fight you!' he shouted. He jumped in and was drowned.*

Those statements show the foolish king who is defeated by the less powerful animal, the hare. It belongs to neutral type B narrator because it shows the assertion of the lion in doing his reaction upon the hare's idea.

18. *The clever hare ran back happily. How pleased the animals were!*

Those sentences above belong to neutral type B narrator because they describe the condition after the lion killed himself because of believed toward hare's idea. It is a report after the lion was killed.

19. *'What a clever hare you are!' they cried. 'You have saved our lives!'*

Those statements show the reaction of other animals after the hare saved their lives therefore it belongs to neutral type B narrator.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the analysis the writer found that all narrators belong to type B which means that the story uses the third person narrator. This story entitled The Clever Hare used third person narrator type because it is very common type narrator used in the folktale. Folktales are universal and the readers generally are familiar with the stories therefore the third person narrator type is used in this story. The dominant type of narrator found in this story is the neutral type 9

(47.37%) means that this story describes the condition of the characters in the form of report using reportorial style.

V. References

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