THE ACTANTIAL AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS
OF INTO THE WOODS MUSICAL PLAY

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Letters Scholar

SITI RUKOYAH
(108026000007)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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ABSTRACT


The analysis is aimed to explain the structural narrative of *Into the Woods* musical play written by James Lapine and music & lyric by Stephen Sondheim, by using structuralism narratology A.J. Greimas. The musical play is a combination of four fairy tales and one story created by James Lapine, namely Baker and Wife. The purpose of this research is to obtain the structure of *Into the Woods* musical play by analysis narrative structure through seven function actants, that are sender, receiver, subject, object, helper, and opponent and also by analysis functional model determined through several phases such as the beginning situation, the transformation test, and the ending situation.

The result of this research concludes that the analysis of main schemas actant of five stories in this musical play forming the main schema actant of this musical play. Namely, the desires and hopes of the characters which are drive them to looking for happiness in their life.
APPROVEMENT

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Siti Rukovah
108026000007

Approved by

Akhmad Zakky, M.Hum

(Day/Date: )

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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2015
LEGALIZATION

Name: Siti Rukoyah
NIM: 108026000007

The thesis entitled above has been defended before at the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination on August 7th, 2015. It had already been accepted as a partial fulfillment for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, August 7th, 2015

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. 196407101993031006
   (Chair Person)  8/1/2016

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum. 1978100320011122002
   (Secretary)  12/1/2016

3. Akhmad Zakky, M.Hum.
   (Advisor)  12/1/2016

4. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum. 1978100320011122002
   (Examiner I)  8/1/2016

5. Maria Ulfa, M.A., M.Hum 198212192015032002
   (Examiner II)  8/1/2016
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, July 2015

Siti Rukoyah
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In the name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful

First of all, I would like to thank to Allah SWT for all his favor and guidance in completing this paper. All praises belong to Him, the creator of living things from being nothing to existence. Many salutation and benediction be unto the noblest of the prophet and messenger, Muhammad SAW.

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Accordingly, I hope any suggestion and criticism for this thesis

Jakarta, August 2015

The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Fairy tale is one of traditional genres of folklore, formed during centuries, which contributes to literature. Fairy tale is an oral story and it is based on an artistic fiction. It had been orally created during centuries and transferred from generation to generation.\footnote{Ketevan Sikharulidze. Fairy-Tale as a Genre, Journal of Education (pp. 1-3). doi: 1(2):91-94.2012 ISSN:2298-0245} Therefore, it is impossible to say exactly when the first fairy tale was created. Today, fairy tales not only exists in the form of oral but also in printed, painted, recorded, performed, and filmed. Such as James Lapine, who make transformation of fairy tale in a play and then perform it with the title Into the Woods.

Into the Woods is a musical play. The lyric and music of Into the Woods were written by Stephen Sondheim and the book was written by James Lapine. It was first produced at the Old Globe Theatre in San Diego, California in December 1986. The musical opened on November 5th 1987 and closed on September 3rd 1989, with 764 time performances at Martin Beck Theatre. The production won the 1988 New York Drama Critics’ Circle Award and the Drama Desk Award for Best Musical. It was nominated for ten Tony Awards, and won three: Best Score (Stephen Sondheim), Best Book (James Lapine) and Best Actress in a Musical (Joanna Gleason).\footnote{Victoria Art. Into the Woods Study Guide, (accessed on 10 Oktober 2015, 16.59) http://www.seattleactor.com/news/modules.
*Into the Woods* takes several fairy tales and disenCHANTS them. Lapine and Sondheim retell the stories as they are written but as the plot thickens. The classic tales include *Cinderella*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and *Rapunzel*. Interwoven with these classic tales is the story of the Baker and his wife – are the inventions of James LapinE.

Baker and Wife venture into the woods to collect several items from these fairy tales characters in order to break a household curse set upon by a neighboring Witch who turns out to be the same woman who imprisoned Rapunzel in her tower. The musical is split into two acts. In the first act, the fairy tales run their course as they were originally written except for the moments that the characters encounter Baker and Wife. The first act closes with the fairy tales ending happily ever after.

The second act is where Lapine and Sondheim turn these fairy tales upside down. The characters are unhappy with their lives despite having all their desires fulfilled. When conflicts arise due to decisions made in the first act, the characters grow very hostile towards each other and tragedies occur as a result.

The musical play consists of various fairy tales which have individual conflicts and themes- namely about growing up, parents and children, accepting responsibility, morality, and the main theme is about wish fulfilment and its consequences. Thus this thesis tries to explain how the structure of the musical play. To know the structure of this play, the analysis uses structural narrative, the theory of A. J. Greimas by searching and analyzing the actantial and functional
structure in every story of fairy tale on this play, and then correlating and forming
the main structure of this story.

According to Greimas, actantial model is a generalization of syntactic
structure. No matter how many variations of story, there is always a configuration
of character type called actant. The functional of actant appears in the basic of
story sentence. Greimas not only explained the actantial model, but also showed
that there is another story as the plot which consists of actions called functional.
This structuralism model is used because the structural narrative of Greimas is
considered to have an advantage in presenting the detail of character life from the
beginning to the ending of the story. In addition, this structuralism model has
clearly been able to demonstrate and differentiate between protagonist and
antagonist character.3

B. Focus of the Study

This research focuses on the structure of the musical play by using
structural narrative developed by A. J. Greimas, especially the actant and
functional structure. The focus of this study was made in order to be focused on
the topic and to answer the research questions.

C. Research Question

According to the background and focus of the study, the research questions
are:

1. How are the actants and functional structure in Into the Woods musical
   play?

3 A.J Greimas, Structural Semantics: An Attempt at a Method (Lincoln and London: University of
   Nebraska Press, 1966) pp. 146-151
2. How are the relations between actants and functional structure in *Into the Woods* musical play?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on research questions above, the objectives of this research are to analyze the actant and functional structure and also to explain the relations between actants and functional structure in *Into the Woods* musical play.

E. Significance of the Study

Hopefully, the study can be very useful and give contributive information in literature generally, and specifically for the study of structural actantial and functional model based on A. J. Greimas theory. This is because, there are only few students of English Letters Department at Islamic State University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta who studied musical play as a research object in their theses, so is the actantial and functional theory developed by A.J Greimas.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Method

The method used in this research is qualitative-descriptive method. By using this method, this thesis tries to explore all phenomena related to the problems that appear in the story. It is mainly based on the verbal data from the musical play.

2. The Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, this research uses qualitative data analysis method. The data collected are analyzed by using the structural theory of A. J. Greimas. The steps in analyzing the data are as follows:
a. Identifying actant structure and functional models in this musical play by reading in detail.

b. Determining the structure of actant by analyzing the action figures of every story in the play to determine the roles as sender, subject, object, opponent, helper and receiver.

c. Arranging functional models through the analysis of movement across a story that consists of three parts; the initial situation, transformation and the final situation.

d. Identifying the relationships between actants and functional structure to obtain the main framework of each story.

e. Analyzing the main frameworks of each story to obtain the main framework of Into The Woods musical play.

3. The Instrument of Research

The instrument used in this research is the writer herself by collecting the qualitative data about actant and functional structure by marking, collecting, giving a notes and reading the text repeatedly. Finally, I analyze the data by using the theories and then conclude it.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis that is used in this research is a musical play entitled Into the Woods written by James Lapine and Music & Lyric by Stephen Sondheim. That is seventeenth printing in 2012, published by Theatre Communications Group, Inc.
5. The Time of the Research

This research is started on July 2014, at English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah Islamic State University Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

As consideration, there are two previous researches with similar topics about actantial of A.J Greimas and one research have similar corpus. The first is Hamidah Busyrah who has done a research entitled “Analisis Struktural Model Aktansial dan Fungsional Greimas Pada Sepuluh Cerkak dalam Antologi Geguritan Lan Cerkak Pisungsung”\(^4\) in 2012. She uses the actantial of A. J Greimas to find out tradition codes in sender actant which develop of short story structure on Pisungsung Anthology. The result of her study is there are seven from ten stories that fulfill the focus of study, because they accommodate tradition code on the seven stories.

The second is Astri Farhatinnisa who has done a research entitled “A Character Analysis on Fan Wu’s Novel Based on Greimas Structural Theory”\(^5\) in 2009. That research aims to find the change of the major character’s characteristic. Then she uses structural theory of A. J Gremais to find the actant function of other character which influences the changing of major character’s characteristic.

The third previous research have similar corpus with this research, but have different approach. It has been written by Terry Dopson with the title “The


\(^5\)Astri Fartahinnisa, “A Character Analysis on Fan Wu’s Novel Based on Greimas Structural Theory”, (Jakarta: Faculty of English Letters Department, State Islamic University Jakarta: 2009)
Sociology and Psychology of Self Fulfillment in Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine’s Into the Woods” in 2015. She uses sociology and psychology theory to reveal the self-fulfillment which is the main theme in the musical play. She uses the theories of Abraham Maslow’s Self-Actualization and Self-Realization to reveal his findings. She also explained how the self-fulfillment influential to the psychology of each character in this play.

This research entitled “The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Into the Woods Musical Play” is different than the previous researches above. First, this research does not use a novel or a short story as the corpus, but a musical play entitled Into the Woods. Second, this research use structural of Greimas to find out the structure of Into the Woods musical play until obtain the main framework of this musical play.

B. Structuralism Narratology Theory of A.J Greimas

In the context of literary study, there are many structural theory models that can be used. One of structural theory models is structural narratology. Narratology is also called the theory of discourse narrative. Both the narratology and discourse theories are defined as a set of concept about stories and storytelling. It does not confine itself to literary text but the entire text as a human activity. Narratology is inspired largely by the approaches to folk narrative taken by Vladimir Propp, the Russian formalist, and Claude Lévi-Strauss, the structural

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anthropologist. Propp’s work exemplifies the syntagmatic type of narrative analysis with its focus on the plotline, and Lévi-Strauss’s work exemplifies the paradigmatic type of analysis with its emphasis on underlying semantic structure. So, both Prop’s work and Strauss’s work influenced the work of Russian formalist, one of them is Algirdas Julien Greimas.8

A. J. Greimas developed his structural narratology theory by applying Propp’s analysis of narrative. In revealing statement written in 1975 about the relationship between his work and Vladimir Propp’s work, A.J. Greimas writes:

“Today, through its heuristic value is diminished somewhat and even though this stance is not very original, we are still tempted to follow Propp’s example and, by virtue of principle of proceeding from the known to the unknown, from the simpler to the more complex, move from oral literature to written literature, from folktale to the literary tale, in our quest to confirm the partial theoretical models at hand and even to recalcitrant facts which would enable us to increase our knowledge about narrative and discursive organization”9

Vladimir Propp (1895-1970), a ‘Russian Formalist’ critic who worked on Russian folk tales, identified recurrent structure and situations in such tales, and published his findings in his book The Morphology of the Folktale, first published in Russia in 1928.10 In Propp’s work, there are seven spheres of action or roles to the thirty-one functions: villain, donor, (provider), helper, princess (sought-after person) and her father, dispatcher, hero (seeker or victim), false hero.11 According to

Propp, a ‘function’ is an action seen as lending itself to assimilation to other, comparable actions elsewhere in the corpus of tale.¹² A function is an act of character that defined from the point of view of its significance with the course of the action in the tale.

A. J. Greimas’s *Semantique Structural* (1966), finding Propp’s scheme still empirical, is able to abstract his account even further by the concept of an *actant*, which is neither a specific narrative nor a character but a structural unit.¹³ Structural unit consist of six roles called *actant*, namely sender, subject, object, receiver, helper and opponent. Greimas also uses the Saussurean concept of binary opposition, so he evolved a set of six actants become three pairs of binary opposition, such as Subject/ Object, Sender/ Receiver, and Helper/ Opponent.

In analysing the structure of literary text with Greimas’s theory, the analysis is started with actantial model analysis and its result is continued by functional model analysis. The functional model is closely related to the actantial model because the relations between one actant and the others are determined by their functions. Possion who is cited by Hacette in his book of lectures Nouvelles said that “all stories despite of in different forms show that there is the same configuration on the types of actant which is defined by relation and function played in stories”.¹⁴

Here is the analysis of structural theory narrative developed by Greimas:

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1. The Schema of Actant Model

The actantial model is a device that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action, but particularly those depicted in literary text or images.\(^\text{15}\) In the actantial model, its study gives more attention to action than subject. Subject is an artificial human which is formed by action called *actant*.

In the *Narrative Fiction* book,\(^\text{16}\) Greimas distinguishes between ‘*acteur*’ and ‘*actant*’, but both are conceived of as accomplishing or submitting to an act and both can include not only human beings (i.e. ‘character’) but also inanimate objects (e.g. magic beans) and abstract concepts (e.g. destiny). The differences between the two are that *actant* is a general category underlying all narratives while *acteur* is invested with specific qualities in different narratives. Thus, *acteurs* are numerous, whereas the number of *actants* is reduced to six in Greimas’s actantial model. For example, in the sentence ‘*Robert and Kim give a pencil to John*’, Robert and Kim are two *acteurs*, but they are one *actant*. Robert and Kim are also *senders*, John is *receiver* and the pencil is the *object*. On the other hand, in the sentence ‘*Robert buy a hat for himself*’ Robert is one *acteur* that works as two *actants*, they are sender and receiver.

Besides that, Greimas does not give a psyche to the actants. It means that actant is not defined what kinds of beings, broadly speaking, make up reality but an actant may correspond to an anthropomorphic beings (for example, a human, **

\(^{15}\) Louis Hebert, *Tools for Text and Image Analysis An Introduction to Applied Semiotics*, accessed on 21st January 2015, 01.20 am

http://www.signosemio.com/greimas/actantial-model.asp

an animal or a talking sword, etc.), a concrete, inanimate element, including things (for example, a sword), although not limited to the concrete or abstract thing (for example, a wind, the distance to be travelled), and a concept (courage, hope, freedom, etc.). And also, an actant may be individual or collective (for example, society). That is why actants and actors have different meanings. And then, the one ‘actantial’ role may be played by several actors or one ‘actorial’ role by several actants.\footnote{John Sturrock (2003), \textit{op. cit.} p. 115}

Actants are purely formal elements in narrative, equivalent to the subject and object of a grammarian; they are parties to any action of whatever kind, personal or otherwise, but they have no names, no qualities and no meaning beyond their grammatical role.\footnote{Ibid.} Actant also does not refer to the actual manifestation of a character in the text but rather to the specific role a character plays as an object agent in a network of roles on the level of the story. Remon-Kenan said that the actants and the acteurs can be an act but not always be a human but rather a nonhuman.\footnote{Nyoman Kutha Ratna (2009), \textit{op. cit.} p. 138.} Borrowing from the term actant, L. Tesniere argues “that actants are beings or things that participate in processes in any form whatsoever, \textit{be it only a walk-on part and in the most passive way}”.\footnote{Algirdas Julien Greimas, \textit{Semiotics and Language: An Analytical Dictionary Advances in Semiotics}, (United State of America: Indiana University Press, 1982), p. 5.} From these statements, it can be concluded that actant are being or thing that participated in the story and be subject to an action in any form even if it merely passive objects.

Actors, on the other hand, are visible components of the narrative, they are the actual subjects and objects of the actions which occur, they may bear names...
and possess distinctive appearances, nature, etc. Therefore, actant in Greimas’s theory is observed from aspect of story that shows the different relationship. Actant is determined by relationship and function which is played in the story.

Actant is also a structure in the narrative of syntax. In *Narrative Semiotics and Cognitive Discourse*, Greimas said that the ‘syntactic actant’ is not ‘the person who is speaking’ (the ontological subject) but ‘the person who is speaking’ – the abstract person who is formed by the action of his speaking. So, in Greimas’s theory, there is only ‘actant’ which/who configuration of actions and actant do not only appear as a human but also as an inhuman, it is can be a characteristic from the character, certain events, things, and feeling. For example, it is like hesitant as opponent or confidence as a helper; storm as opponent; money as object; afraid as opponent.

At Greimas actantial role an actant can be held by some figures at the same time. For example, one character at certain episode could become a helper, but at the end of episode she could become an opponent. The converse is equally possible, just one character can hold multiple of role of actantial, Greimas call it syncretims. As a result, this theory can clarify the development and the changing of character, because this structural theory explains the detail of story.

The schema of actantial model can be describes as follows:

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http://www.signosemio.com/greimas/actantial-model.asp
**The Schema of Actant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helper</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Opponent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this schema, the axis becomes important element that connects the syntactical function of each narrative actants. The explanation of this function as follows:

1. **Sender** is an actant who/which has a desire and is an activator of the story. Sender determines an object which is looked for. And then sender asks subject to obtain an object that sender wanted.

2. **Receiver** is an actant who/which receives an object that is the result of the struggle by subject.

3. **Object** is something that is desired by sender, such as freedom, justice, wealth and so forth.

4. **Subject** or a hero is an actant who/which arranges an agreement with sender’s request. After subject accepts an agreement, subject gets duty to obtain object which is desired by sender.

5. **Opponent** is an actant who/which blocks the subject’s effort and struggle to get an object.

6. **Helper** is an actant who/which help subject to get an object.

7. **The axis from sender that leads to object implies that sender has a desire to get an object. The axis from object to receiver means that something which is searched by subject given to receiver.**
8. The axis from helper to subject means that helper gives help to the subject who struggle getting an object. The axis from opponent to subject means that opponent obstructs subject’s effort to get an object. The axis from subject to object means that subject searches an object which is desire by sender.

2. The Schema of Functional Model

In addition actant analysis and actantial schema as describes above, in Greimas structural narratology theory there is also a functional model. A functional model explains about a model of story as a plot of events called by “function”. The function of functional model used to explain the role of the subject on order to carry out the assignment from the sender which is contained in the actant. The schema of functional model can be described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation (Equilibrium(^1))</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation (Equilibrium(^2))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying Test (Force(^1))</td>
<td>Main Test (Disequilibrium)</td>
<td>Glorifying Test (Force(^2))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The explanation of the functional scheme as follows:

1. Beginning Situation (Equilibrium\(^1\)):

   The first balancing situation when the sender does not have an object. This situation is still calm and peaceful.

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\(^{24}\)Ibid, p. 21.
2. Transformation:

A sequence of subject’s action that made a contract with the sender to obtains the object through the series of tests. Subjects are represented in situations which change or to the changes of which they react. Transformation divided into three, they are:

a) Qualifying Test (Force\textsuperscript{1st}): a state in which the sender feels disturbed because sender feels lacking something in him/ her/ its self, so sender has a wish to get an object. Sender finds the subject who/ which can carry out sender’s desire that is through by testing. After subject passes the test successfully, subject begins subject’s duty to look for an object. In this situation, the force of opponent begins to invade the subject (Enemy invades).

b) Main Test (Disequilibrium): a state in which the subject got a lot of obstacles from the opponent in the journey of the subject’s duties. So, this situation is not balancing (War happens).

c) Glorifying Test (Force\textsuperscript{2nd}): a state in which the helper comes then the subject gets an object successfully. But, when he is on the way to go home giving an object to the receiver, the subject gets another obstacle. If the subject can successfully pass this test as the result the subject will get the glory. In this situation, the force of helper comes to help the subject’s effort getting the object (Enemy is defeated).
3. Ending Situation (Equilibrium\textsuperscript{2nd}):

The second balancing situation when the subject gives an object to the sender successfully. This situation will be peaceful again in new term of situation.

These models which develop by Greimas have causality; because the relationships between actants are determined by its functions in develop the structure of story.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

This analysis is divided into two parts. The first part describes an analysis of the actantial and functional structure of *Baker and Wife*, *Cinderella*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and *Rapunzel* story which is contained in the musical play. Then, the second part describes the relations between actantial and functional structure to obtain the main framework of the musical play.

A. Actants and Functional Structure of *Baker and Wife*, *Cinderella*, *Jack and the Beanstalk*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and *Rapunzel* Story.

1. *Baker and Wife*

   The Situation:

   Baker and Wife lives in a small cottage beside the woods. They feel loneliness because they have not blessing with children for a long time. Someday, Witch from next door appear, she tells them she has taken his sister who later revealed to be Rapunzel, and curse them with infertility. It’s caused Baker’s father fault in the past robbing her garden and stole the magic been.

   *Witch:*  
   . . . any why, at last  
   The big day came  
   And I made my claim  
   “Oh don’t take away the baby”.  
   But I did,  
   And hide her  
   Where she’ll never be reached. . .  
   . . . I said “Sorry I’m still not mollified.”  
   And I laid a little spell on them–  
   (“Spell” chord)  
   You too, son-
That your family tree
Would always be
A barren one... (Lapine, 2012: 14)

The Witch tells they have a chance to reverse the curse by collecting some potions in the woods for her. These potions include a cow as white as milk, a cape as red as blood, a hair as yellow as corn, and a slipper as pure as gold, in three days.

Witch: “You wish to have the curve reversed? I’ll need a certain potion first. Go to the wood and bring me back
One: the cow as white as milk
Two: the cape as red as blood
Three: the hair as yellow as corn
Four: the slipper as pure as gold” (Lapine, 2012: 16)

Baker and Wife meet Jack who is traveling with his cow, Milky White, in the woods. Baker and Wife see Milky White and immediately recognize it as the cow as white as milk that they need for the Witch. They persuade Jack to sell his cow for a handful of magic beans. Because of a Mysterious Man who told he will be lucky to exchange the cow for a sack of beans, Jack agrees to exchange his cow.

Mysterious Man: . . . why you’d be lucky to exchange her for a sack of beans. (Lapine, 2012: 23)

He hands Jack the beans, counting out five and keeping one for his pocket; Wife then takes the cow; music. (Lapine, 2012: 29)

Baker orders his wife to go home for her safety and to watch Milky White, while he tries to steal Little Red Riding Hood’s cape. Unfortunately, he is unsuccessful. He follows Little Red Riding Hood her Granny’s house, where the Wolf is waiting for her. After the Wolf eats Little Red Riding Hood, he decides to
take a nap. Baker enters and sees the cape as red as blood is sticking out of the Wolf’s mouth. He decides to cut the Wolf’s stomach open to retrieve the cape and in doing so finds Little Red Riding Hood and her Granny. Little Red Riding Hood gives the cape to Baker out of gratitude.

Baker: . . . Grandmother, hah! (he draws the knife back, then stops) What is this red cloth in the corner of your mouth? Looks to me to be a piece of-ah-hah! I’ll get the cape from within your stomach.

Little Red Riding Hood: . . . Mr. Baker, you saved our lives. Here (She hands him her cape). (Lapine, 2012: 34-36)

For Wife, on her way home she meets Cinderella who dashed and fell in front of her. Wife sees Cinderella’s slippers and tries to steal one, but ends up she must to chase after Milky White instead. At last Wife cannot get the slipper and lose the cow.

Wife starts off after Cinderella; Milky-White lets out a “Moo”! and takes off in the other direction; Wife stops, torn between Milky-White and Cinderella . . . Wife takes off after Milky-White . . . (Lapine, 2012: 39)

Wife looking for the Milky White until one midnight gone, but she doesn’t find Milky White. She meets Baker and he is angry. Baker asks her to back to the village. In her way home, Wife overheard the dialogue between two Princes who is talking about Rapunzel who has a hair as yellow as corn. Then Wife goes to the direction of that place. She grabs a hold of a strand and rips it out of Rapunzel’s head. Wife runs and meets Cinderella, and then she attacks her to get her shoe. Unsuccessfully, Cinderella wins and she runs from Wife.

Wife yanks hair three times; each time Rapunzel lets out an increasingly loud scream. On the third yanks, the hair falls into Wife’s hands . . .
The two engage in a violent tug-of-war over the shoe. Cinderella wins the battle and desperately runs off . . . (Lapine, 2012: 51-52)

The Mysterious Man devises Baker and returns Milky White. So Baker and Wife have three from four potions. Suddenly, Jack appears with a hen that lays golden eggs, and offers it to Baker. Wife realizes Baker has considered selling the cow and she is angry. Amongst their wrangle, Milky White lets out a terrible moan and fall to the ground, dead. All hope seems lost for Baker and Wife. Two midnights have now passed. Baker runs off to search of another cow, while Wife runs off to find the golden slipper.

Wife (Calm, but cold): I feel it best you go for the cow, as I have met a maiden with a golden slipper these previous eves, and I think I might succeed in winning one of her shoes. (Lapine, 2012: 59)

In that night, Wife meets Cinderella who is wearing one shoe. Apparently, Cinderella escapes from the Prince who is looking after her. Wife takes the chance, and then she trades her shoes for the remaining golden slipper. Cinderella agrees and gives her shoe:

Wife: Here. Take my shoes. You'll run faster.
(Wife gives Cinderella her shoes, and takes the golden slipper. Cinderella exits . . . (Lapine, 2012: 65)

Baker and Wife seek out the Witch. They bring four potions that she has requested, but she is angry when she figures out the cow covered with flour in Milky White’s absence. The Witch demands them to bring Milky White and she brings him back to life. She asks them to feed the four articles to the cow. After feeding Milky White, the Witch demands they milk the cow and fill to a sliver goblet. Jack tries to milk Milky White but nothing happens. Wife explains that she
pulled the hair as yellow as corn from a maiden in a tower. The Witch gets angry and tells them she has been touching the hair, and it is prohibition. The Mysterious Man suggests feed Milky White an ear of corn.

\[\text{Witch: } I \text{ touched that hair! Don’t you understand? I cannot have touched the ingredients!}\]
\[\text{Mysterious Man: } \text{The corn! The corn! . . .The silky hair of the corn. Pull it from the ear and feed it to the cow. Quickly!}\]

(Lapine, 2012: 68-69)

The ingredients are feeding to Milky White and then it is milking. The milk is given to the witch and the curse is reversed, then Wife pregnant.

a. The Actant Schema I

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<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Lift the spell</td>
<td>2. Baker and Wife</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mysterious Man</td>
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<td>Milky-white</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack</td>
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<td>Wrong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ingredient</td>
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<td>Cinderella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witch</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Schema of actant 1

The witch coming to Baker’s house and telling the reason she lays a spell on their house (sender), drive Baker and Wife (subject) to searching 4 ingredients in the woods (object I). Because by get the ingredients, they can lift the spell (object II) on their house. But they have to go into the woods to looking for the ingredients.
Witch: “You wish to have the curve reversed? I’ll need a certain potion first. 
Go to the wood and bring me back
One: the cow as white as milk
Two: the cape as red as blood
Three: the hair as yellow as corn
Four: the slipper as pure as gold” (Lapine, 2012: 16)

In an attempt to get the object, Baker and Wife (subject) got some helpers. Baker and Wife get the first material thanks to the Mysterious Man (helper) making sure Jack the beans are magic and Jack (helper) who is bringing the cow want to exchange Milky White, Little Red Riding Hood (helper) by give the red cape as a second material to Baker, and Cinderella (helper) who help Wife by give her slipper as pure as gold, the third material.

Mysterious man: You’d be lucky to exchange her for a sack of beans.
Little Red Riding Hood: . . . Mr. Baker, you saved our lives. Here. (She hands him her cape).
Wife give her shoes, and takes her golden slipper. Cinderella exits.
Wife: The slipper! We’ve all four! (She runs to the Baker). (Lapine, 2012: 29-65)

Beside helpers, Baker and Wife faces the obstacle from Milky White, it has prevented Wife to get the third material and lost the first material, the cow itself. The death of Milky White also becomes trouble in their searching.

Wife (To Cinderella): Hey! (To Milky White) Come back here!
Wife takes off after Milky White.
Wife: She ran away. I never reached home. I’ve been looking for her all night.
Jack: Milky White is dead.
But owing to the Witch (helper) who was helped Baker and Wife (subject) by bring the cow back to life and the Mysterious man who was returned the Milky White to Baker, they are achieve the materials.

*Mysterious man:* *Moo! Looking for your cow?*

*Mysterious Man signals offstage and Milky White enters.*

*Witch:* *Of course I’d prefer a live cow! So bring me the dead cow and I’ll bring her back to life!* (Lapine, 2012: 50-67)

Beside Milky White, Baker and Wife face the obstacle again; one of the materials cannot be use because it has been touched by the Witch that is Rapunzel’s hair. But Mysterious Man suggest changing the wrong ingredient to the corn, thus Baker and Wife successfully get the first object, searching 4 ingredients. So, Milky White and wrong ingredient become opponents that obstruct Baker and Wife for searching 4 ingredients. Whereas, Mysterious Man and Witch become helper who was gave facilities for Baker and Wife to face the opponents.

*Witch:* *I touched that hair! Don’t you understand? I cannot have touched the ingredients!*

*Mysterious Man:* *The corn! The corn! . . .The silky hair of the corn. Pull it from the ear and feed it to the cow. Quickly!* (Lapine, 2012: 68-69)

The Witch, beside as sender and helper, she is receiver of the first object (searching 4 ingredients). For Baker and Wife, after they hand over the first object to the Witch they become the second receiver for the result of the second object, lift the spell.
b. The Functional Structure I

The Beginning Situation started with the Witch’s coming to Baker’s house and tells about the curse on their house. Baker and Wife must go into the woods seeking for four ingredients to lift the spell. The qualifying test of the story moves on until the departure of the subjects. Baker and Wife go into the woods looking for four kinds of materials, namely a cow as white as milk belonging to Jack, a cape as red as blood belonging to Little Red Riding Hood, a hair as yellow as corn belonging to Rapunzel, and a slipper as pure as gold belonging to Cinderella. Baker and Wife are happy because everything has been collected. The Main Test is when the efforts to get the object are almost done, though they have to face the obstacles, such as, Milky-White's death as a material, and also the mistake of taking the hair as yellow as corn from Rapunzel. Firstly, they lie to the witch and give the cow sprinkled with flour to make it look white, but the witch know and get furious. Then the witch resurrected Milky-White with her strength. The mysterious man also gives corn silk to replace the wrong material, which is Rapunzel’s hair. The glorifying test for Baker and Wife is when the Witch asks them to feed all of the material to Milky-white, and milk it. Then the milk is given to the Witch. With the accumulation of those ingredients, the curse has lifted from Baker’s family. Baker and Wife finally are able to get their object which is releasing the curse. In the ending situation, the state has returned to normal; there is no adventure in the woods. Due to the ingredients, Witch becomes beauty and youthfulness and she lifts the spell on Baker’s house.
Then Wife is pregnant. Sometime later she gives birth to a baby. (Look at appendix 1)

The situation:

Now, they have a child. Wife wants a bigger house or move to another cottage, she worry with the witch alongside their house. Suddenly a loud rumbling is heard followed by an enormous crash. Baker’s house caves in. That is the lady giant coming down to revenge to Jack who was killed her husband in the act one. Therefore, they go into the woods evading the giant and looking for a quiet life. Baker and Wife offer to escort Little Red Riding Hood to her grandmother’s house, because of her house has destroyed and her mother has been disappeared. So, Baker, Wife, their child, and little Red Riding Hood go into the Woods.

Wife:  We’ll take you to Granny’s . . . I’m not about to stay here with the baby when a “wind” might return to this house, too.

(. . . Baker, Wife and Little Red Riding Hood enter from another part of the woods . . .) (Lapine, 2012: 93-99)

In the woods, they meet with the Witch and a royal family who is hiding in the woods because the castle has been set upon by the giant. Suddenly the ground begins to shake, a lady giant approaches. She is looking for Jack who was killed her husband. But Jack’s mother appears and engages the Giant in a verbal battle to protect Jack. However, Steward slams her over the head with his staff to stop Jack’s mother, and she dead.

Wife:  (to Steward) You killed her!
Steward:  I was thinking of greater good. That’s my job. (Lapine, 2012: 105)
Giant’s appearance causes disruptions. Many peoples died. Rapunzel, who was lost her mind, runs toward the giant and trampled. Wife is dead, while looking for Jack to protect him from the witch, who is going to show the Giant where he is. Wife is dead falls to cliff when the Giant appears.

*Wife begins counting her steps as she heads offstage. She stops and retraces her steps, uncertain of her direction. She begins to go in another direction when she stops, hearing the approach of the giant in the distance. The sound moves steadily toward her. In panic she retreats. Loud noise and dramatic light and set change as Wife fall backward . . .* (Lapine, 2012: 113)

The death of Wife makes Baker sad. Earlier, he protects Jack from the witch, but he changes his mind and one side the witch blaming Jack for all happening.

*Baker (Advancing, distraught):* Yes! He’s the one to blame! *(To Jack)* It’s because of you there’s a giant in our midst and my wife is dead! (Lapine, 2012: 114)

Baker and the others have been blaming each other, until Baker leaves the group and his child. After Baker contemplated, he is back to the group. He makes a plan to defeat the giant. But the giant’s body is immense to defeat. Fortunately, Cinderella’s friends, the birds want to help them. They collaborate to defeat the Giant. Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood give giant direction to the tree where Baker and Jack are hiding and in order to the birds can attack giant’s eye, so Baker and Jack can surprise and hit giant until she fell and dead.

*Jack:* If there were just some way we could surprise her.

*Little Red Riding Hood:* She’s too tall to surprise.

*Cinderella:* When the giant returns, they’ll attack her and peck out her eyes till she’s blind.
Jack: And I will climb the tree and strike her from behind.  
(Lapine, 2012: 126).

c. The Actant Schema II

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant’s appearance</td>
<td>Quiet Life</td>
<td>Baker</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Birds</td>
<td>Baker and Wife</td>
<td>1. The death of wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Jack</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Giant’s body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Cinderella</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Schema of actant 2

In this situation, the Giant’s role is as sender. His appearance in the field make Baker and Wife (subject) looking for a quiet life (object). Therefore, they go into the woods to evade the Giant attacks. Firstly, Baker and Wife try to get a quiet life by defeating the Giant. Thus, they can achieve the quiet life as object that Baker and Wife want as subject.

Baker:

. . .No more giants,  
Waging war.  
Can’t we just pursue our lives  
With our children and our wives? . . . (Lapine, 2012: 125)

Before their efforts success, Wife killed when she split up with Baker to find Jack. Now Baker is the only subject. Wife’s death makes Baker devastated and nearly gives up defeating the Giant. Thus, the death of baker’s wife becomes opponent for Baker to get the object. Wife’s role as subject is over since she died on the way to get the object.
Baker: You don’t understand. My wife was the one who really
helped. I depended on her for everything (moves further
away). (Lapine, 2012:122)

The Giant’s body is immense, and make Baker have trouble to drop it. But thanks to help of Little Red Riding Hood and Cinderella, because they show the direction for the giant to go to the tree that Baker and Jack are hiding. Thus, the birds can attack Giant’s and Jack can hit the giant head until she falls and died. Baker finally defeats the Giant. Not only Wife’s death that became an obstacle for Baker to get the object but also the Giant large body. However, Jack, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood and the birds become helpers.

After defeat the Giant, Baker finally gets the object that he desired which is a quiet life. Baker becomes receiver of the object he looks for.

Baker: Now we can all returns home and let us hope there will be no more killing. (Lapine, 2012: 134).

d. The Functional Structure II

In the beginning situation, Baker and Wife have a child and resume their daily lives. Suddenly, the Giant comes down from his palace to the land. The Giant damages the village and the Baker’s home. Tranquility begins to fail. Entering the qualifying test, Baker and Wife go into the woods to avoid the Giant attacks and to get a quiet life. But before getting to live peacefully, they must to defeat the Giant beforehand. Their efforts to defeat the Giant make Wife killed. That event marks the entry of the main test, and makes the role of Wife as subject should be stopped at this test. The Wife's death is a barrier for Baker that make Baker almost gives up trying to get the object. Baker withdrew himself from the group and contemplated. Then he decides to make plan to defeat the Giant for
getting peace. He is assisted by Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood and the birds to face the great body of Giant. **The glorifying test**, the Giant can be defeated, and Baker manages to obtain his object which is a quiet life. The story closed by the **ending situation**, Baker lives with Jack, little Red Riding Hood, and Cinderella. (Look at appendix 2)

From two of schema actants in Baker and Wife story, only opponent of those schema actants (Milky White, Wrong Ingredient & The Death of Wife, Giant’s body) that don’t success to achieve the purposes. The failure of these opponents’ makes sender and helper in both schema actant successes to achieve its goals on the object, finally the subject also success give the object to the receiver.

All of the tests in functional structures are completed. All of phases have been passed by the subject. The subject successes carry out the assignment from sender until overhand the object to the receiver. It makes balancing of the story is reached.

2. Cinderella

**The Situation:**

Cinderella lives with her father, step mother and steps sisters. Someday, the king held a festival in three days. Cinderella wants to go to the festival. But she always mocked by her step mother and step sisters, who tells her that she will never be good enough to go the king’s festival.

*Cinderella:* The King is giving a Festival.

*Cinderella:* I wish to go to the Festival. (Lapine, 2012: 4-5)
Her step mother gives her an impossible task. She must to collect the dust back into the empty pot that has been dumped by her stepmother. If she has managed to collect the dust in two hours, she will allow going to the festival. Cinderella calls her friend, the birds, to help her to collect the dust. But although she has done her task, her step mother is still not allows Cinderella to go to the festival because she have not a beautiful gown.

Stepmother:  *I have emptied a pot of lentils into the ashes for you. If you have picked them out again in two hours’ time, you shall go to the ball with us.* (Lapine, 2012:7-8)

Cinderella: ... *Quick, little birds, Flick through the ashes. Pick and peck, but swiftly, Sift through the ashes Into the pot ....* 

Stepmother: *The Festival! Darling, those nails! Darling, those clothes! Lentils are one thing but Darling, with those You’d make us the fools of the Festival And mortify the Prince!* (Lapine, 2012: 17)

Cinderella remembers her mother's grave in the woods. Cinderella goes into the woods, and asks the spirit of her mother about her desire to go to the festival. The spirit of her mother gives her a gown and slippers that are exquisite, it is makes her able to go to the festival.

Cinderella successfully goes to the festival, but she always back home before the festival finish. She afraid the Prince knows who she really was. So she always runs off from the prince.

Cinderella: *If he knew who I really was—*
Cinderella: *I'm afraid I was rude.*

Cinderella: *... I have no experience with Prince and castle and gowns.* (Lapine, 2012: 52)

In her escape from the prince, Cinderella always meets with Wife in the woods. On the first day Wife helps Cinderella by not telling the Prince where she concealed. But on the second day, Baker’s Wife tries to steal her shoe and almost be caught by the prince. And the last day, Cinderella leaves her shoe in the palace, so she just wears one shoe. Wife offers to change their shoe, so Cinderella can run well in the wood. Finally, Cinderella can run off from the prince.

(The two engage in a violent tug-of-war over the shoe. Cinderella wins the battle and desperately runs off).

Cinderella: *We have nothing to discuss. You have attacked me once before—*


In the last day of festival, Cinderella leaves her shoe in the palace in order to the prince would be looking for her.

Cinderella: *You’ll just leave him a clue; For example, a shoe. And then see what he’ll do.*

Steward: *I will give this to the Prince and we will search the kingdom tomorrow for the maiden who will fit this shoe*

Narrator: *As for the Prince, he began his search for the foot to fit the golden slipper.* (Lapine, 2012: 64-70).

The prince comes to Cinderella’s house. But her step mother tries to make her stepsisters’ feet, Florinda and Lucinda, match with the shoe that brought by the Prince.
Stepmother (Holding the knife):

Darling, be still
Cut off a bit.
Of the heel and it will ...

(Stepmother looks at her encouragingly and cut off heel). (Lapine, 2012: 71)

However, the spirit of Cinderella’s mother tells that Cinderella’s step sister is not the bride that the Prince looking for.

Cinderella’s Mother:

Look at the blood within the shoe;
This one is not the bride that’s true.
Search for the foot that fits. (Lapine, 2012: 71)

The Prince forces the family to pull out another girl. Cinderella appears and tries the shoe. The shoe fit with Cinderella and finally Cinderella unites with her Prince.

a. The Actant Schema I

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<tr>
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<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
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<td>1. King’s festival</td>
<td>1. To go to the festival</td>
<td>1. Live together with the Prince</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Fearful Feeling</td>
<td>2. Runoff from the Prince</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. Search by Prince</td>
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<th>(Helper)</th>
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<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>1. Stepmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mother’s spirit</td>
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<td>2. Haven’t beautiful dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schema of actant I

In this shcema, there are two senders driving Cinderella as subject to get the object, King’s festival and fearful feeling. King’s festival that held in three
day’s make Cinderella wants to go to the festival. The king’s festival becomes sender for the first object, to go to the festival.

Cinderella’s desire is complicated by her step mother. The impossible task from her step mother obstructs Cinderella desire to go to the festival. But she gets help from the birds to make easier her task. In this case, the birds became helpers for Cinderella to get the first object. Beside the step mother, haven’t beautiful dress become opponent too, because of that Cinderella cannot go to the festival. The spirit of her mother who was gave her a gown and slipper make Cinderella go to the festival, it’s the second helper for the first object.

*Cinderella’s Mother:* ... Ask the tree,  
*And you shall have your wish.*  
*(A gold-and-silver dress and fancy slippers drop from the tree).* (Lapine, 2012: 23)

The successful of Cinderella getting the first object (to go to the festival), presents the second object (run off from the prince). That is moved by Cinderella’s fearful feeling. Because she afraid the prince will know who she really was. So the fearful feeling become sender.

*Cinderella:*  
*If he knew who I really was—*  
*Cinderella:*  
*I’m afraid I was rude.* (Lapine, 2012: 52)

But in the process of achieving the second object (Runoff from the prince) Cinderella faces difficulties. The difficulty appears from the Wife. In three times of Cinderella’s escape from the prince, Wife acts in two roles as an opponent and as a helper. On the first and the last day Wife become helper because she help Cinderella by not telling the Prince where she concealed and change her shoes to
Cinderella in order to Cinderella can run well in the woods. But in the second day, Wife becomes opponent. She attacks Cinderella and tries to grab Cinderella's shoes and almost cause the failure of Cinderella to get the second object.

Wife: I've never lied to royalty before. I've anything to royalty before!
Cinderella: We have nothing to discuss. You have attacked me once before—

Wife roles, as helper and opponent, make Cinderella success get the second object (run off from the prince). This archive object caused the third object appear. Cinderella wants to be searched by the prince, so she leaves her golden slipper on the step of the palace.

The action of step mother who is making her stepsisters’ feet, Florinda and Lucinda, match with the shoe brought by the Prince; make her become an opponent for the third object. But, thank of Cinderella’s mother spirit who was told that Cinderella’s stepsister is not the bride that the Prince looking for, make the prince meet Cinderella and try the shoe. The shoe fit with Cinderella and finally Cinderella manage to get her object (search by Prince). The results from all the objects make Cinderella able to live together with the Prince (receiver).

b. The Functional Structure I

In the beginning situation, it is started when the kingdom held a festival for three days. All the girls on the village participated to attend the ball. Cinderella wants to attend the festival. Entering the qualifying test, she asks the birds to help her to complete the task of her stepmother. Cinderella also goes to the woods to get a nice dress, and Cinderella able to go to the festival. The main test for
Cinderella is her fearful feeling if the Prince knows her identity and she escaped before the ball ended. But she is attacked by Wife, making Cinderella almost be caught by the Prince. Cinderella intentionally leaves her shoe on the steps of the palace so that the Prince can find her. **The glorifying test**, before the Prince success in finding Cinderella, Cinderella’s stepmother tries to give girl who do not fit to the Prince. Cinderella’s mother spirit tells the truth. **The ending situation** is the Prince found Cinderella and then they married. (Look at appendix 3)

**The Situation:**

After Cinderella marries with the Prince, she lives in the palace with her family. Nevertheless the peace is not last long; suddenly Baker come to the palace and report the possibility of the Giant coming down to the township. Then Cinderella also heard from the birds about the disaster on her mother's grave. Cinderella wants to check out what happen to her mother's grave.

*Baker:* Princess, I’ve coming to report the appearance of a giant in the land.

*Cinderella:* Oh, good friends, What news have you? (she listen) What of mother’s grave? (she listen) What kind of trouble?! (She listen). (Lapine, 2012: 88- 92)

Cinderella disguises herself, so no one can recognize her. Because she is a princess now, she cannot travel freely to the woods without a guard. And then she goes to see what happening.

*Cinderella:* . . . Oh, no, I can’t investigate. A princess is not supposed to go into the woods unescorted. (She begins cry; birds chirp). Good idea! I will disguise myself and go to see what’s wrong. Thank you, birds. (Lapine, 2012: 92).
It turns out that her mother’s grave has been damaged by giant. Cinderella always denounces her wishes to her mother’s grave. Now, its all destroyed.

_Cinderella:_ _The tree has fallen. Mother’s grave destroyed._
_Cinderella:_ _My wishes have just been crushed._ (Lapine, 2012: 110)

c. **The Actant Schema II**

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Cinderella’s status</td>
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</table>

Schema of actant 2

The news from Baker and the birds about the disaster of her mother’s grave (sender) in the woods make Cinderella (subject) wants to investigate her mother’s grave (object).

_Baker:_ _Princess, I’ve coming to report the appearance of a giant in the land._

_Cinderella:_ _Oh, good friends. What news have you? (she listen)_
_What of mother’s grave? (she listen)_
_What kind of trouble?! (She listen)._ (Lapine, 2012: 88- 92)

But her status as a princess of the kingdom (opponent) make she cannot go freely to the woods without a guard. These make Cinderella sad. But, the birds give an idea (helper) for Cinderella to wear her old cloth to disguise and make her success to into the woods.

_Cinderella:_ _... Oh, no, I can’t investigate. A princess is not supposed to go into the woods unescorted._
_(She begins cry; birds chirp)._  _Good idea! I will disguise myself and go to see what’s wrong. Thank you, birds._ (Lapine, 2012: 92).
Beside as subject, Cinderella becomes receiver too for her effort getting the object. She is success to investigate her mother’s grave.

d. The Functional Structure II

In the beginning situation, Cinderella and the Prince live with her family in the palace. However, she feels a little bored. One day Cinderella heard from Baker, there is a giant who is coming down, the birds also tells her that her mother’s grave destroyed. The qualifying test for Cinderella is when wants to check the state of her mother’s grave in the woods. Cinderella wants to check the state of her mother’s grave in the woods. Entering the main test, Cinderella cannot get out of the palace because of her current status as a royal princess. With the idea of birds, Cinderella wear tattered clothes that she used to wear so that no one recognize her, and then she go to the woods to see her mother’s grave. The glorifying test for Cinderella is when she arrived in the woods. It turned out that the grave of her mother has destroyed by the giant. Then in the ending situation, Cinderella successfully investigated the mother’s grave. (Look at appendix 4)

The Situation:

After she investigate her mother’s grave, she know all of her hopes and wishes is destroyed too, because her mother’s grave is place where she always tells about her wishes and hopes. These caused the lady giant coming down and destroy the woods.

Cinderella: The tree has fallen. Mother’s grave, destroyed.
Baker: Oh, I’m sorry.
Cinderella: My wishes have just been crushed.
Baker: Don’t say that.
Cinderella: It’s true. You wouldn’t understand. (Lapine, 2012: 110)
Cinderella wants happiness in her life, but the giant who was created the damage must be defeated first till the situation back to normal. Therefore, Cinderella joins the Baker’s group to defeat the giant. Cinderella and the others make a plan to defeat the giant.

The birds tell Cinderella that the Prince has an affair in the woods. Cinderella fells disappoint with the prince, and she decides to divorce with the Prince. Earlier, Cinderella thinks living in her stepparents’ house is like a nightmare for her, and living with her prince is like a beautiful dream. Now she just wants live happily in a real life.

Cinderella: Maybe because I’m not your only love. Am I?
Prince: I love you. Truly I do. (Pause) But yes, it’s true.
Cinderella: My father’s house was a nightmare. Your house was a dream. Now I want something in between. (Lapine, 2012: 127-128)

e. The Actant Schema III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s grave</td>
<td>Happy life</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Schema of actant 3)

Cinderella (subject) wants a happy life that is moved by the damage of her mother’s grave destroyed (sender).

Cinderella: The tree has fallen. Mother’s grave, destroyed.
Baker: Oh, I’m sorry.
Cinderella: My wishes have just been crushed. (Lapine, 2012: 110)
In the process of searching a happy life, she gets the obstacle from the prince who has an affair. The infidelity of the prince becomes opponent to Cinderella to get the happy life. Cinderella feels disappointment (helper) with the prince and decides to divorce with the Prince. It is Cinderella’s efforts to get the happy life.

*Cinderella:* My father’s house was a nightmare. Your house was a dream. Now I want something in between. (Lapine, 2012: 128)

Beside the disappoint feeling, Cinderella is helped by Baker in a way allowing her to stay with him. So, disappoint feeling and Baker become helper to get the object. Finally, she gets the happy life and overhand to herself as receiver.

*Baker:* You’ll not return to the castle?
*Cinderella:* I’ll gladly help you with your house. There are times when I actually enjoy cleaning. (Lapine, 2012: 134)

f. The Functional Structure III

The beginning situation started with the coming down of giant in the land who damaged mother’s grave of Cinderella. Because of that, her wishes and hopes just been crushed. Entering the qualifying test, Cinderella goes to the woods and meets with Baker, and then she joins his group who wants to defeat the giant. In main test, Cinderella is informed by the birds about Prince’s infidelity. Cinderella feels disappoint and decides to be separated with Prince. She thinks live with the Prince is not the happiness for her. Cinderella with Baker, Jack, and Little Red Riding Hood success defeated the giant. In the glorifying test, Cinderella, who has not home, invited to live with Baker. Cinderella fell very happy, she was feeling disposed if only requested to cleaning his house. Cinderella got the happy
life by live with Baker. Finally the situation back to peace and that was the **ending situation**. (Look at appendix 5)

In Cinderella story, there are three schema actants. It seems the purpose of actants almost achieved all of them. The sender success move the subject to get the objects, the accomplishment subject on the object is helped by helpers who prevented the efforts of the opponent, till the subject success giving the object to the receivers and make the opponent fail get the purposes that obstruct the subject.

Cinderella story in *Into the Woods* musical play get the balancing of story. Because of all of the phases of functional structure are properly fulfilled. The beginning situations can explain the senders who was drove the subject. And all of three transformation tests also completed their functions.

### 3. Jack and The Beanstalk

**The Situation:**

Jack is a lad who is living with her mother and her beloved cow in a poor cottage. The cow or Milky White for a long time not produces some milk. His mother wants Jack to sell Milky White to the market.

Jack through to the woods with Milky White, but he loses his way and he meets the Baker and his Wife. The Baker and his wife persuade Jack to sell Milky White for a handful of beans and tell him they are magic beans. Jack agrees and exchanges his Milky White.

*Wife:*  *Oh, these are no ordinary beans, son. These beans carry magic.*  
*(He hands Jack the beans, counting out five and keeping one for his pocket; Wife the takes the cow; music.)* (Lapine, 2012: 28-29)
His mother angry with him for believing in magic beans and for not gets any money for Milky White. She throws the beans out the window.

*Jack’s mother (Livid):* _Only a dolt would exchange a cow for beans! (She throws the beans to the ground)._ (Lapine, 2012: 36)

But they do not know, next morning those beans grow into an enormous stalk that stretch into the heavens. Thus, Jack begins to visit the Giants that live in the sky at the top of the beanstalk. It turns out that Jack grabbed a bag of the mean Giant’s gold on his way out. Jack returns triumphantly to his mother with a big bag of gold.

*Jack:* _There are giants in the sky! There are big tall terrible giants in the sky! And she give you food And she give you rest And she draws you close To her giant breast, And you know things now that you never knew before . . . The fun is done._

*You steal what you can and run! And you scramble down . . . _*(Lapine, 2012: 42-43)*

Jack’s Mother allows him to keep five of the gold pieces and he finds the Baker to buyback Milky White. The Baker says he cannot sell the cow back because of the Witch, but Jack convinces that the Baker just wants more money. Jack sets off to find more money.

*Jack (Hands him gold):* _Keep this. I will go fetch more._ (Lapine, 2012: 44)

Jack appears with a hen that lays golden eggs, and offers it to the Baker. But unfortunately Milky White falls to the ground and dead.
In the next day, Jack meets with Little Red Riding hood. He finds that she has a beautiful cape. And then, they begin to brag about their belonging. Jack wants prove to Little Red Riding Hood that he can get the golden harp from the Giant kingdom. Jack leaves her and returns to the giant’s kingdom to steal the harp.

*Jack:* *Mother, look. The most beautiful harp. (He hands harp to her).*

*Jack’s mother:* *You’ve stolen too much! You could have been killed coming down that plant.* (Lapine, 2012: 67)

**a. The Actant Schema I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack’s mother</td>
<td>1. Selling the cow</td>
<td>1. Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Getting Money</td>
<td>2. Mother’s Jack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The subject (Jack) wants get the object by selling the cow and earning money. Selling the cow is the first object, while earning the money is the second object. The attainment of the first object is the medium toward the second object. That second object later will be given to Jack and his mother as receiver.

*Jack’s mother:* *Now listen to me, Jack. Lead Milky-White to market and fetch the best price you can. Take no less than five pounds. Are you listening to me?* (Lapine, 2012: 15)
The yearning of subject (Jack) into the object is driven by Jack’s mother as sender. The subject hopes by selling his cow he will get money, till the object achieved.

On the process of achieving the first object, the subject (Jack) faces difficulty. The difficulty appeared because Jack astray in the woods and he cannot go to the market to sell his cow. This astray is the opponent.

*Jack:* I was heading toward market—but I seem to have lost my way.
(Lapine, 2012: 28).

In the woods, the subject meets Baker and Wife. They persuade Jack to exchange his cow with their own beans. They say the beans are magic beans. The subject (Jack) is willing to exchange his cow with five grains of magic beans. In this case, Baker and his wife act as the opponent who was blocked Jack to get the first object (selling cow).

*Jack:* Beans in exchange for my cow?
*Wife:* Oh, there are no ordinary beans, son. These beans carry magic.
*Wife:* Five! We can't part with all of them. We must leave one for ourselves. Besides, I’d say there’re worth a pound each, at the very least. (Lapine, 2012: 28-29).

That makes the subject not achieve the first object (selling cow). Subject returns home and submits his exchange to his mother (Receiver), but because of the subject fail to get the first object, the receiver (mother) do not accept the first object. She throws those beans.

*Narrator:* Little did they know those beans would grow into an enormous stalk that would stretch into the heavens.
(Lapine, 2012: 36)
The tree beans become a giant tree that grow up to the sky. Jack (subject) begins to steal the giant's belongings, starting from pieces of gold, magical chicken that lays the golden eggs, until the golden harp.

The subject actions reflecting his failure in obtaining the first object become an important point in his efforts to obtain the second object (getting money). In an effort to get this second object, Baker and his wife become a helper for their portrayal as the opponent in the search of the first object (selling the cow). Then the subject (Jack) gets the magic beans that are also helper on getting the second object (getting money).

b. The Functional Structure I

In the beginning situation, the story begins with Jack’s mother desires to order Jack for selling their cow that no longer produce milk to the market and getting money. The departure of Jack to the market is designate entrance of the qualifying test. Jack goes to the market but he lost in the woods then he meets Baker and his Wife. Baker and Wife want the cow for their interest and they offered to exchange the cow with their magic beans. In the main test, Jack’s mother angry and she throw the magic beans to the backyard. The magic beans grow high into giant beanstalk towering up to the Giant’s palace. Jack begins an adventure by climbing the beanstalk to the Giant’s palace; he stole pieces of gold and magical chicken owned by Giant. By the time he wants to steal the magic harp, Jack is caught by the Giant so that Giant chased Jack until they go down to the field. Entering the glorifying test, Jack takes an axe and cuts down the magic tree to fall; the Giant who is chasing Jack also fall and eventually died. Jack
managed to get the object and gave it to the receiver, namely himself and his mother. Then in the ending situation, finally Jack gets much money from the loot and became rich. (Look at appendix 6)

**The situation:**

After cutting down the beanstalk, Jack feels boring. He misses his adventures to giant’s kingdom. Until Baker come to his house and tell there is possibility the Giant coming down. Because of he knows much about giant, he wants to go to the woods and defeat the giant. But his mother makes him promise to stay at home. Jack can’t keep his promise. He goes to the woods to kill the giant.

*The baker told Jack and his mother that he feared there was a giant in the land.*

*Jack’s mother: Enough! Promise me, son, you won’t leave your surroundings.* (Lapine, 2012: 90-91)

The appearance of Giant is caused by the act of Jack that is stealing Giant’s belongings and causes the dead of Giant’s husband. The giant’s wife wants to catch Jack and avenge for her husband. The witch feel aggrieved for all happening, she looking for Jack to submit to giant.

*Giant: And who destroyed my house? That boy asked for shelter, and then he stolen our gold, our hen, and our harp. Then he killed my husband. I must avenge the wrongdoings.*

*Witch: You people are so blind. It’s because of that boy there’s a giant in our land. While you continue talking about this problem, I’ll find that lad, and I’ll serve him to the giant for lunch! (She exits).* (Lapine, 2012: 100-107)

Baker and his wife, Cinderella, and Little Red Riding Hood try to find Jack first to protect him from the witch. But in searching of Jack, Wife is dead and
Baker blaming Jack for his wife’s death.

_Baker (Advancing, distraught):_ Yes! He’s the one to blame! (To Jack) It’s because of you there’s a giant in our midst and my wife is dead! (Lapine, 2012: 114)

They are starting to blame each other; four of them agree all these incidents are because of the mistake of the witch and the magic beans. The witch angry and throw all of her the magic beans so that the beanstalk will grow again. But, finally the witch died into the life mud in anger. After the death of the witch, Jack regrets stealing from the Giant.

_Witch:_ Here, you want a bean?
(She start scattering her beans all around; the others frantically try to pick them all up).
. . . she disappears; long beat. Everybody slowly rises.
_Jack (Quietly):_ Maybe I shouldn’t have stolen from giant. (Lapine, 2012: 121-122)

Jack and the others make a plan to defeat the giant. Jack and Baker are hiding in the tree, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood make the Giant comes to the tree, and the birds will attack her eye. So, Jack and Baker can hit her head until she fall and dead. Finally Jack, Baker, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood success defeat the giant.

_We hear the giant pounded on the head; another cry._
_Cinderella:_ They’ve done it! She’s swaying.
_Little Red Riding Hood:_ She’s bleeding all over.
_Cinderella:_ She’s beginning to fall!
_Little Red Riding Hood (Panicked):_ She’s beginning to fall this way.
They back off the stage quickly, as the loudest noise of all resounds. The giant’s forehead and mane of hair fall from the wing. (Lapine, 2012: 133)
c. The Actant Schema II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt boredom and longing for adventure.</td>
<td>1. Go to the woods 2. Defeat the giant</td>
<td>Jack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Schema of actant 2

Jack (subject) wants go to the woods then defeated the Giant. Going to the woods is the first object, whereas defeating the Giant is the second object. Both of these objects will be handed over to Jack as the receiver. The desire of Jack to go to the woods is driven by the sender that felt boredom and longing for adventure, because he has cut down the beanstalk.

Jack: *But I haven’t been outside all day!* (Lapine, 2012:91)

Departing from a sense of boredom and longing for adventure, Jack wants to get away from his house. Baker’s act as a helper who is coming to Jack’s house, inform about the Giant that coming down to the land and ruin the villages.

Although Baker does not perform actions that facilitate the subject to get the object, but his arrival that brought the news of Giant indirectly strengthened Jack’s desire to go into the woods and overcome the opponent that the promise to his mother to remain at home.

Jack’s Mother: *Enough! Promise me, son, you won’t leave your surroundings.*

Jack: *I know mother made me promise, but I’m going to find that giant anyway!* (Lapine, 2012: 91-93)
This is where the second object appear which is defeated the Giant. The subject managed to get the first object and give it to the receiver, namely himself.

*Jack (Picking up a huge pair of broken eyeglasses):*
*Into the woods to slay the giant!* (Lapine, 2012: 94)

Witch and Baker become the opponents in an attempt of Jack (subject) to reach the second object. Here, Baker has double roles, as a helper and an opponent. The Witch and Baker blamed Jack of the giant’s appearance which makes the deaths of their love ones. It makes them plan to submit Jack to the Giant.

*Witch:*
*It’s not our fault the giant wants you!*

*Baker (Advancing, distraught):*  
*Yes! He’s the one to blame! (To Jack) It’s because of you there’s a giant in our midst and my wife is dead!* (Lapine, 2012: 113-114)

In this case, Jack (Subject) is assisted by Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood, which acted as helpers; they protect Jack from Witch and Baker.

*Cinderella (Protecting Jack):*  
*Keep away from him!*

*Little Red Riding Hood (Joining Cinderella):*  
*No!* (Lapine, 2012: 114)

Jack and friends make a plan to defeat the giant (object). Here, the subject (Jack) is aided by Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who direct the giant to the trap. The birds, friends of Cinderella, blinded the Giant until she staggered. Baker who is initially the opponent is placed in the role of helper, because he works with Jack on attacking the Giant’s head as she stagger and finally fall and died.

*Cinderella:*
*When the giant return, they’ll attack her and peck out her eyes till she’s blind.*
Jack: And I will climb a tree and strike her from behind.
Baker: I will climb the tree, too. It may take two mighty blows. (Lapine, 2012:126)

The success of the subject (Jack) on obtaining the object (defeating giant) is coupled with the success of the subject on giving the object to the receiver (Jack).

d. The Functional Structure II

In the beginning situation, originated from the arrival of Baker into the Jack’s house, Baker said that the Giant went down to the villages and caused damage. Driven sense of boredom and longing for adventure, Jack wanted to go into the woods to defeat the Giant. The story continued to the qualifying test. Jack gets a test from his mother to promise not leaving the house. He make good to pass the test with no heed the promises and still went to look for the Giant.

In the main test, Jack success goes to the woods. But he is caught by the witch who was wanted submit him to the Giant. By the help from Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who insisted on not handing Jack to the Giant, he survived from the witch. The next test is the glorifying test. Jack makes plans to defeat the Giant, aided by Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who direct the giant to the trap, the birds by prying the Giant eyes so she staggered, and also assisted by Baker by cooperating to attack the Giant, finally Jack obtain his desire.

In the ending situation, the situation return calm. Jack decides to live together with Baker, and Little Red Riding Hood. He also invites Cinderella to live with them. (Look at appendix 7)
From two schemas of actant in Jack story, it seems all of the actant are filled. The whole actants successfully achieve their objects, except the second opponents in schema actant 1 and the opponents in schema actant 2. The purposes of the opponents (Baker and wife, Promise, Witch, and Baker) to the subject (Jack) fail because the opponents do not meaningful action in opposing, preventing and discouraging the subject to reach the object. The helpers are influential in preventing the purpose of opponent. Whereas, the sender, subject, and helper success to gets their purposes. In the schema actant 1&2 the senders (Jack’s mother & boredom and longing for adventure) successes to move the subject (Jack) and make the subject get the object (Getting Money & go to the woods and defeat the giant) desired, and handed it over to the receiver (Jack). Likewise, the helper actant (Baker, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood, and the Birds) also managed to facilitate the subject to get the object.

The success also happen with the first opponent in schema actant 1, it’s make the subject fail to get the first object, till the subject fail to overhand the object to the receiver.

In functional structure, subject successful pass all of the phases until the glorifying test in transformation test, and makes Jack and the Beanstalk in this musical play achieved balancing in ending situation.

4. Little Red Riding Hood

The Situation:

Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house to buy a loaf of bread for her granny who sick in the woods. In her way into the woods, she is stopped by a
seemingly nice Wolf, who persuades her to take her time walking through the woods and to take note of all the beauty, such as the flowers and birds.

*Wolf:* Hello, little girl
What’s your rush?
You’re missing all the flowers.
The sun won’t set for hours,
Take your time. (Lapine, 2012: 25)

When Little Red Riding Hood takes a fresh bouquet for her granny, the Wolf runs ahead to get to Granny’s before Little Red Riding Hood gets there. Little Red Riding Hood goes to her Granny’s house, where the Wolf is waiting for her dressed as her granny and has eaten Granny.

*Little Red Riding Hood:* Oh, Grandmother. What a terrible, big, wet mouth you have!

*Wolf:* The better to eat you with! (Lapine, 2012: 33)

After he eats Little Red Riding Hood, the Wolf decides to take a nap. The Baker enters and sees the cape as red as blood sticking out of the Wolf’s mouth. He decides to cut the Wolf’s stomach open to retrieve the cape and in doing so finds Little Red Riding Hood and her Granny. She gives her cape to the Baker out of gratitude.

### a. The Actant Schema I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sick Grandmother</td>
<td>To Grandmother’s House</td>
<td>Grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Helper)</td>
<td>(Subject)</td>
<td>(Opponent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schema of actant 1
The subject (Little Red Riding Hood) wants the object that is going to her grandmother’s house located in the woods. The action of Little Red Riding Hood is moved by her sick grandmother who acted as the sender.

*Little Red Riding Hood:*

*I wish . . .
It’s not for me,
It’s for my granny in the woods.
A loaf of bread, please—
To bring my poor old hungry
Granny in the wood . . .* (Lapine, 2012:7)

The state of sick grandmother of Little Red Riding Hood make she eager to her grandmother’s house (object) and brought sweet foods and a loaf of bread which she has purchased from Baker and Wife to her grandmother (receiver).

In the process of accomplishment, the subject faces the obstacles. That difficulty is caused by wolf that she meets in the woods. The Wolf persuaded Little Red Riding Hood to see the beauty of the flowers in the woods until she come late to her grandmother’s house.

*Wolf:*

*Just so, little girl—
Any path.
So many worth exploring.
Just one would be so boring.
And look what you’re ignoring . . .

*Little Red Riding Hood:*

*Mother said
Not to stray.
Still, I suppose,
A small delay . . .
Granny might like
A fresh bouquet . . .* (Lapine, 2012: 26)
The delays of Little Red Riding Hood cause the Wolf to come first to her grandmother’s house and eat her Granny. Then the Wolf disguises himself as the granny to be able to eat Little Red Riding Hood. Little Red Riding Hood is not aware with the wolf trap and she also devoured by the Wolf.

*Narrator:* And scarcely had the wolf said this, than with a single bound he was devouring the little girl. Well, it was a full day of eating for both. And with his appetite appeased, the wolf took to bed for a nice long nap. (Lapine, 2012:33)

This make the object which has been obtained by the subject, the grandmother’s house, cannot be given to the receiver (Granny). Here the role of Baker as helper gives a great contribution. Baker rips the wolf’s belly and removed Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother. The subject can achieve the object and hands over to the receiver (Granny).

b. The Functional Structure I

The beginning situation, started with the description about the desire of Little Red Riding Hood to bring sweets and bread for her sick grandmother in the woods. The meeting of Little Red Riding Hood and wolf in the woods was the qualifying test for Little Red Riding Hood since Little Red Riding Hood is persuaded to linger in the forest in order to be late to her grandmother’s house. Little Red Riding Hood arrives in her grandmother's house. It is a main test for Little Red Riding Hood. She has been eaten by the wolf which disguise as her grandmother.

Relief conducted by Baker against the Little Red Riding Hood is a glorifying test that makes Little Red Riding Hood able to get out of the wolf’s
belly. **The ending situation**: Little Red Riding Hood gives her favorite hood to Baker as the gratitude for helping her. (Look at appendix 8)

**The Situation:**

Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house again. Now she wants to move to her grandmother’s house. Because, her house has destroyed and her mother has disappears cause a big wind. Actually it’s not because big wind, but it’s caused the Giant’s wife who coming down and looking for Jack.

Little Red Riding Hood: Oh, I’m moving in with granny. We had an accident too. I came home to find our house collapsed. As if a big wind blew it in. I couldn’t fine my mother anywhere. (Lapine, 2012: 92)

Little Red Riding Hood plans to go into the woods alone but Baker and Wife want to accompany her into the woods. This is because the Baker and Wife want Little Red Riding Hood arrive into her grandmother's house safely. But, when they arrive in the wood, the woods are so messy. Little Red Riding Hood cannot find the path that through the granny’s house. Suddenly the Giant’s wife appears, now Little Red Riding Hood know about the destroyed of her house and lose her mother is caused by Giant.

Little red Riding Hood: We wenr down the dell.
Wife: Perhaps you forgot the way.
Little red Riding Hood: The path is straight
Baker: Was straight. Now there is no path.
c. The Actant Schema II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The destroy house</td>
<td>Move to grandmother house</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The loss mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker and wife</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>The messy woods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schema of actant 2

In this second actant schema, the damage of Little Red Riding Hood's house and the loss of her mother act as sender and make Little Red Riding Hood (Subject) eager to move to her grandmother’s house in the woods (object).

*Little Red Riding Hood:* Oh, I’m moving in with granny. We had an accident, too. I came home to find our house collapsed. As if a big wind blew it in. I couldn’t find my mother anywhere. (Lapine, 2012: 92)

Baker and Wife, who is company Little Red Riding Hood into the woods to looking for her grandmother’s house, indirectly becomes helper for Little Red Riding Hood in an attempt to get the object. The subject faces obstacle, it is the messy state of the woods. The situation of the woods that is unusual with many uprooted trees and missing track make Little Red Riding Hood (subject) lost its way toward her grandmother's house. Until Little Red Riding Hood fail to get the object (move to grandmother’s house), therefore there is not receiver in this schema.

*Little Red Riding Hood:* The path is straight.
*Baker:* Was straight. Now there is no path.
d. The Functional Structure II

The beginning situation is commenced by Giant who is coming down in the land with a great quaking that caused the villages destroyed. Little Red Riding Hood thinks it is caused by a big wind that made her mother missing and destroyed her house. Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house and expressed her desire to move to her grandmother's house in the woods. The qualifying test for Little Red Riding Hood is the departure time into the woods to move to her grandmother's house accompanied by Baker and Wife.

The main test occurred when Little Red Riding Hood arrives in the woods and sees the condition of the messy woods until there is no footpath. Little Red Riding Hood cannot find the way to her grandmother's house. Until the end of the story, Little Red Riding Hood failed to move to her grandmother's house. Little Red Riding Hood then found out that all these actions were caused by Giant that made her lost her mother and her grandmother. This event designated the ending situation. (Look at appendix 9)

As a result, the transformation stopped only to the main test. One test remained; the glorifying test is not reached. The subject failed to get the object, the goal is not reached to the receiver.

The Situation:

Appearance the giant coming down, caused damage everywhere. Therefore, Little Red Riding Hood tries to help Baker and friend to defeat the Giant.
While the others preparing the trap, Little Red Riding Hood realize she has lost her Grandmother. Little Red Riding Hood doubts her actions are not in accordance with the advices always given by her mother and grandmother. She begins hesitant to kill giant, because she remember her mother and granny advise to make them proud. But Cinderella tries to comfort her and give a wise advice.

*L Little Red Riding Hood: I think my granny and my mother would be upset with me.*

*Cinderella: Why?*

*L Little Red Riding Hood: They said to always make them proud. And here I am about to kill somebody.*

*Cinderella: Not somebody. A giant who has been doing harm.*

*L Little Red Riding Hood: But the giant's a person. Aren’t we to show forgiveness? Mother would be very unhappy with these circumstances. (Lapine, 2012: 128).*

Because of Cinderella’s advice, Little Red Riding Hood being calm and she help Baker and Jack. She give the giant direction to the tree where Baker and Jack are hiding.

e. The Actant Schema III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act of giant</td>
<td>To help Baker and Jack</td>
<td>Jack and Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Helper)</td>
<td>(Subject)</td>
<td>(Opponent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>Grandma and mother’s advices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The decent of Giant to the land that caused damage everywhere even a few people are killed became the sender in this actant scheme and it move the Little
Red Riding Hood (subject) to help Baker and Jack to fight against the Giant (object).

*Little Red Riding Hood:* This terrible. We just saw three people die!
*Little Red Riding Hood:* They’re almost finished. You see over there between those two trees? When the giant comes, we are to send her over there. (Lapine, 2012:128)

The doubtful of Little Red Riding Hood because her mother and her grandma advice becomes the opponent for Little Red Riding Hood efforts on helping Baker and Jack to beat the Giant.

*Little Red Riding Hood:* I think my granny and my mother would be upset with me . . . they said to always make them proud. And here I am about to kill somebody. (Lapine, 2012: 128)

Cinderella as helper gives a wise counsel to her that now she is the one who determined for herself. Cinderella’s advice soothed the feeling of Little Red Riding Hood and makes her eager to help Baker and Jack defeating the giant.

*Cinderella:* Mother cannot guide you. Now you’re on your own. Only me beside you. Still, you’re not alone. No one is alone . . .

*Baker, Cinderella:* – one another’s Terrible mistakes. Witches can be right. Giant can be good. You decide what’s right, You decide what’s good. (Lapine, 2012: 128-131)
With the help from Cinderella, the subject makes good to get the object and hand over to Baker and Jack as the receiver.

**f. The Functional Structure III**

In the **beginning situation**, giant’s act make damage in the villages that caused Little Red Riding Hood’s mother and grandmother killed. In the **qualifying test**; Baker, Jack, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood made plans to trap the Giant with the help of birds which are Cinderella’s friends. Little Red Riding Hood also help to make preparations for the traps. Entering **main test**; Little Red Riding Hood feel killing the Giant will make his mother and grandmother disappointed to her. Little Red Riding Hood is very sad with the situation. Because of the wise counsel from Cinderella to achieve the **glorifying test**, Little Red Riding Hood became calm again and kept helping Baker and Jack by directing the Giant towards the trap that had been prepared. Then the **ending situation**; Baker, Jack, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood managed to trap the Giant and made him fall to death. (Look at appendix 10)

From three schemas actants in this story, only schema actant 2 the subject failed to get the object. It can be concluded, the subject (Little Red Riding Hood) failed get the object (move to grandmother’s house) because the successful of opponent (the messy woods) that obstruct the subject until the subject cannot get object.

In the schema actant 1&3 that the subject (Little Red Riding Hood) successfully to get her objects (to grandmother house & to help Baker and Jack) and give to the receiver.
It also happens in the functional structure. From three functional structures, only the functional structure II the subject (Little Red Riding Hood) cannot finish her duty from sender and fail to get the object (move to grandmother’s house). The balance of the story was not found at the end of the situation, because phase of glorifying test is not filled.

5. Rapunzel

The structure of Rapunzel story on Into the Woods musical play formed through the witch point of view as a subject and built by three actant schemas.

The Situation:

Witch comes to Baker’s house and tells about her curse on their house. She lays a spell because of Baker’s father mistake that has robbed her greens and stole a magic bean. Because of that the witch has been punished by her mother with ugliness and oldness.

Witch: I thought I had been more than reasonable, and that we all might live happily ever after. But how was I to know what your father had also hid in his pocket?! You see, when I had inherited that garden, my mother had warned me I would be punished if I ever were to lose any of the beans. (Lapine, 2012: 13)

She wants Baker and Wife goes into the woods looking for the ingredient that can give her beauty and youthfulness back. Namely, a cow as white as milk, a cape as red as blood, a hair as yellow as corn, a slipper as pure as gold.

Witch: Go to the wood and bring me back
One: the cow as white as milk
Two: the cape as red as blood
Three: the hair as yellow as corn
Four: the slipper as pure as gold” (Lapine, 2012: 16)
a. The Actant Schema I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The punishment of Witch’s mother | 1. To ordering Baker and Wife to find four ingredients  
2. Beauty and youthfulness | Witch |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. The curse on Baker’s family  
2. Mysterious Man | Witch | The wrong ingredient |

Schema of actant 1

The subject (Witch) wants the first object which is ordering Baker and Wife to find four ingredients, and the second object is beauty and youthfulness. The attainment of the first object is the instrument toward the second object. Then this second object will be given to the witch who was also the receiver.

The witch comes to Baker’s home and tells him about the events in the past. She says that because the fault of Baker’s father who has stolen her magic beans, makes she has been punished by her mother to be old and ugly.

Witch: . . . my mother had warned me I would be punished if I ever were to lose any of the beans. (Lapine, 2012: 13)

The punishment from witch’s mother (sender) affecting her action to ask Baker and Wife to find four ingredients in the woods. The subject hoped by getting the first object, she would be free from her mother’s punishment so that the second object (beauty and youth) can be achieve.

In her effort ask Baker and Wife to find four ingredients in the woods, the witch assists by a curse that she gives to Baker family when Baker’s father made a
mistake in the past. Curse of the Baker family (helper) brought the subject to get first object. So that Baker and Wife are willing to go to the forest to find those four ingredients.

Witch: You wish to have the curse reversed?  
I’ll need a certain potion first.  
Go to the wood and bring me back  
One: the cow as white as milk,  
Two: the cape as red as blood,  
Three: the hair as yellow as corn,  
Four: the slipper as pure as gold. (Lapine, 2012: 16)

Baker’s searching in the forest is success; they got 4 ingredients that able to renovate the beauty and the youthfulness of the witch. However, before the objects are given into the hands of the receiver, the subject obtained barrier. One of the four ingredients is failed because it has been touched by witch earlier. The fail ingredient becomes opponent for the Witch to get the beauty and the youthfulness.

Witch: I touched that hair! Don’t you understand? I cannot have touched the ingredient! (Lapine, 2012: 68)

Then the Mysterious Man (helper) emerges and suggests replacing the fail ingredient with the corn silk.

Mysterious Man: The silky hair of the corn. Pull it from the ear and feed it to the cow. Quickly! (Lapine, 2012: 69)

After getting all of these ingredients, Baker and Wife feed the ingredients to the cow. Afterward the cow is milking then the milk is given to the Witch. The Witch who is drinking the milk turns out to be beautiful and young.

The Witch with a flourish turns around. She has been transformed into a beautiful woman. Black out. (Lapine, 2012: 70)
The achievement of the first object (sent Baker and Wife looking for four ingredients) paved the way for the subject (witch) to the second object (beauty and youthfulness). Those objects are given to the receiver who was also the subject itself (witch).

b. The Functional Structure I

In the beginning situation, the witch comes to Baker’s house and tells about the curse that she lies on Baker’s house and she has been punished by witch’s mother because of his father’s fault. In qualifying test, Witch (Subject) orders Baker and Wife to find four ingredients in the woods, namely; a cow as white as milk, a cape as red as blood, a slipper as pure as gold, a hair as yellow as corn. In return, she would take away the curse that she gave to the Baker family. Baker and Wife go into the woods looking for the four ingredients during the days. On the last day, Baker and Wife managed to get all these ingredients. That event marked the entry of the Main test. The subject almost succeeded on getting the object but the fight has not finished yet. Entering the glorifying test, there is a mistake on the object that already in hand. One of these ingredients could not be used. It inhibited the subject to get the object. The article then replaced with corn silk to complete all four of the ingredients. The ingredients are fed to a cow as white as milk. Later the cow is milking and the milk is given to the witch. At this phase, the witch drinks the milk and suddenly she back to being beautiful and young as in the past. The ending situation showed with the return of witch’s beauty and youth, but she loses her power. (Look at appendix 11)

The Situation:
This story tells that Rapunzel is a daughter taken by the Witch from Baker family as revenge of her stolen magic beans. The Witch raises Rapunzel as hers.

*Witch:* . . . And I made my claim.  
“Oh, don’t take away the baby,”  
*They shrieked and screeched,*  
*But I did*  
*And I hid her*  
*Where she’ll never be reached.* (Lapine, 2012: 14)

The Witch goes to visit Rapunzel in the tower, where she is kept. The Witch takes great pleasure in the fact that her Rapunzel has not had any exposure to the outside world. A Prince sees the Witch climb Rapunzel’s hair to reach the tower and decides to try it himself.

The Witch warns Rapunzel to not leave her tower and to stay guarded from the world. Rapunzel says she wants to go out and explore. At this, the Witch becomes angry, cuts off all Rapunzel’s hair, and sends her away.

*Witch:* . . . I gave you protection and yet you disobeyed me . . . I will not share you, but I will show you a world you’ve never seen. *(She cuts Rapunzel’s hair)* (Lapine, 2012: 61)

The over protective attitude of the witch make Rapunzel unhappy. The witch even hurt prince loved by Rapunzel became blind and also evacuated Rapunzel to the desert and separated her from the prince.

*Rapunzel (Suddenly laughs):* Oh, nothing! You just locked me in a tower without company for fourteen years, the blinded my Prince and banished me to desert where I had little to eat, and again no company, and then bore twins! Because of the way you treated me, I’ll never, never be happy! *(She cries)* (Lapine, 2012: 95)
Because of her overprotective toward Rapunzel, make Rapunzel lost her mind and when Rapunzel meet the Giant then she shouted scared and ran towards the Giant’s step and eventually died because of being trampled by the Giant.

*We hear the giant beginning to depart. On the second footstep, Rapunzel runs toward the giant; . . . we hear a loud squishing noise . . .* (Lapine, 2012: 105)

c. The Actant Schema II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desire to be a good mother</td>
<td>Protecting Rapunzel</td>
<td>Rapunzel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Witch</td>
<td>Over Protective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subject (Witch) wants the object that is protecting Rapunzel. The desire of subject to the object is driven by the sender (desire to be a good mother).

*Witch (Defensive, yet sincere): I was just trying to be a good mother.* (Lapine, 2012: 95)

The desire of subject (Witch) on the object (to protect Rapunzel) who was driven by the sender (desire to be a good mother) got obstacle from overprotective characteristic of the witch. The witch is careful not to lose her beauty to the outside world. The witch also shut her within a door less tower.

*Witch (Tender but intense):*

- Don’t you know what’s out there in the world?
- Someone has to shield you from the world.
- Stay with me.

*Prince wait there in the world, it’s true.*

*Princes, yes, but wolves and humans, too*
Stay at home.
I am home.

Who out there could love you more than I?
What out there I cannot supply?
Stay with me.

Stay with me,
The world is dark and wild.
Stay a child while you can be a child.
With me.

(Rapunzel just whimpers; music continue under)
I gave you protection and yet you disobeyed me.
(Lapine, 2012: 60)

The treatment from Witch to Rapunzel makes Rapunzel always feel fear looking everything around her. There were a lot of new thing that were first seen by her since she has been locked up for years in the tower.

Rapunzel’s Prince: She’s a changed woman. She has been subject to hysterical fits of crying. Moods that no soul could predict. I know not what to do. (Lapine, 2012: 96)

Until finally Rapunzel meet with the Giant then she shouted scared and ran towards the Giant’s step and eventually died because of being trampled by the Giant. The subject failed get the object (protecting Rapunzel) and she have not helper in her effort.

d. The Functional Structure II

The beginning situation started with a dialogue of the witch about Rapunzel which she has been hiding in a place that cannot affordable. Due to Baker's father action that has stolen witch’s magic beans so she was condemned to be ugly and old. The witch raises Rapunzel like her own daughter in a high tower and did not allow Rapunzel to go out. This is because the witch wants to be a
good mother for Rapunzel. Then the transformation occurred; the witch knew that Rapunzel secretly frequented by a prince. This event also marked the start of the **qualifying test**. The effort of the subject in getting the object was visible. The witch cuts Rapunzel’s hair and punishes her to go to a lonely desert so that she will learn and will not be disturbed by the prince. The witch also caused the prince to be blind so that they both could not meet again. The test continued to the **main test**. The treatment from the witch to Rapunzel makes her never felt happy. Rapunzel becomes like a crazy person who always frightened if she see people. It was because the over protective characteristic of the witch who wanted to protect Rapunzel. The **ending situation**, Rapunzel died because of being trampled by the Giant. The Witch is looking for Jack who causes all of the happening. (Look at appendix 12)

As a result, the transformation stopped only to the main test. One test remained; the glorifying test is not reached. The subject failed to get the object, and the goal is not reached to the receiver.

**The Situation:**

The witch is looking for Jack. She wants to catch him and handover to the Giant. The witch thinks, he is the one who have to blame for the coming down of giant. And caused Rapunzel died.

**Witch:**  
*And if we don’t, she’ll kill half the kingdom! . . . You people are so blind. It’s because of that boy there’s a giant in our land. While you continue talking about this problem, I’ll find that lad, and I’ll serve him to the giant for lunch!* (She exits) (Lapine, 2012: 107)
While she finds Jack and handed to the giant, she meets with Baker, Cinderella, and Little Red Riding Hood. They prohibit her for handed Jack to the giant. Baker sees Jack is holding his wife’s scarf. Jack notifies the Baker’s wife is dead. Formerly, Baker wants to protect Jack, but when he knows his wife died, he in favor of the witch to handed Jack to the Giant.

Witch: *This is no time to be soft-hearted! He’s going to the giant an I’m taking him—*

Baker (Advancing, distraught):

*Yes! He’s the one to blame! (To jack) It’s because of you there’s a giant in our midst and my wife is dead! (Lapine, 2012: 114)*

They are starting to blame each other; four of them agree all these incidents are because of the mistake of the witch and the magic beans. The witch angry and throw all of her the magic beans so that the beanstalk will grow again. The wrath of the witch make the witch challenged against her mother’s because the witch has lost the magic beans again and finally she was sucked into the mud of life then died.

Witch: *Here, you want a bean?*

(She start scattering her beans all around; the others frantically try to pick them all up)

. . . All right, Mother, when?
Lost the beans again!
Punish me the way you did then!
Give me claws and hunch,
Just away from this bunch
And the gloom
And the boom
Cruuuunch!

She disappears; long beat. Everybody slowly rises. (Lapine, 2012: 122)
e. The Actant Schema III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The death of Rapunzel</td>
<td>Captured Jack</td>
<td>Giant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The death of Wife</td>
<td>Witch</td>
<td>1. Cinderella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Little Red Riding Hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schema of actant 3

The subject (Witch) wants the object (captured Jack). The attainment of the object will be given to the Giant as the receiver. The witch’s action on captured Jack is driven by the sender that is the death of Rapunzel. The object is aimed for Giant (Receiver) in order not killing the entire environment of the kingdom.

*Witch:* And if we don’t, she’ll kill half the kingdom! . . . You people are so blind. It’s because of that boy there’s a giant in our land. While you continue talking about this problem, I’ll find that lad, and I’ll serve him to the giant for lunch! (She exits) (Lapine, 2012: 107)

At first, the subject (Witch) success getting the object (captured Jack) with ease without any obstacles hindering. However, in the process of transferring the object to the receiver, the subject (Witch) faced some difficulties. These difficulties came from Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who opposed the actions of the Witch to hand over Jack to the Giant.

*Witch:* It’s not our fault the giant wants you!
*Cinderella:* Let go of him!
*Little Red Riding Hood:* Leave him alone! (Lapien, 2012: 113)
However, the witch is helped by the death of Baker's wife (helper) which is caused by Giant as well. This makes Baker angry and blames Jack so that Baker finally agrees with the Witch to hand over Jack to the Giant.

Witch: This is no time to be soft-hearted! He’s going to the giant an I’m taking him—
Baker (Advancing, distraught):
Yes! He’s the one to blame! (To jack) It’s because of you there’s a giant in our midst and my wife is dead! (Lapine, 2012: 114)

Those gave benefits to the witch to continue submitting Jack to the Giant. But Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood insisted to protect Jack from Baker and Witch. Soon one of them blamed each other. Until finally they agree all of these events start from the Witch. They lastly blame the Witch. Here, the subject (Witch) getting far away with the object because increasing of the opponent who are Baker and Jack.

Cinderella (Looking at the Witch):
Well, if she hadn’t raised them in the first place—!
Jack (Overlapping, to Witch):
Yes, if you hadn’t raised them in the first place—!
Little Red Riding Hood, Baker (To Witch):
Right! It’s you who raised them in the first place—!
Cinderella (Simultaneously):
You raised the beans in the first place!
Cinderella, Jack, Little Red Riding Hood, Baker:
You’re responsible!
You’re the one to blame!
It’s your fault! (Lapine, 2012: 119-120)

That accusation makes the witch wrath. The witch throws all of her magic and challenges her mother to punish her over since she has lost her magic beans again. Finally the witch killed because she was sucked by the mud in her anger.
f. The Functional Structure III

The story began with the death of Rapunzel. In that event, Rapunzel died trampled by the Giant who is looking for Jack. The witch is angry and then she looking for Jack to be submitted to the Giant. Two such events are including in the beginning situation. At this test, the sender (death Rapunzel) is move the subject on her own desire. Afterward the story enters the qualifying test. After finding Jack, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood do not agree with the witch’s desire to submit Jack to the Giant. They try to protect Jack. Baker see his wife scarf brought by Jack. He found out that his wife is also been killed by the Giant. It made Baker joined to blame Jack and will submit Jack to the Giant. The main test started when Jack does not accept to be blamed, and continued on each one blamed the events between Cinderella, Jack, Little Red Riding Hood, Baker, and the witch, and culminate in an agreement to blame the witch. The witch throws all the magic beans that existed in her pocket in order to become a tree beans again so that they could continue to blame another witches.

The wrath of the witch made the witch challenged against her mother's because the witch has lost the magic beans again and finally she sucked into the mud of life then died. That event is the ending situation. (Look at appendix 13)

From three schemas actants in this story, there are two schema actant that was the subject failed to get the object that are schema actant 2&3. It can be concluded, in the schema actant 2 the subject (Witch) failed get the object because Rapunzel is dead and witch as a subject failed protect Rapunzel. And also in the schema actant 3, witch (subject) failed hand over the object to the receiver
because in the end the witch is dead before she can give Jack to the giant. The purpose of helper to the subject is failed too, because the helper did meaningful action in helping the subject to hand over the object to receiver.

Only the schema actant 1 that the subject (witch) successfully to get her objects (to ordering Baker and Wife to find four ingredient & beauty and youthfulness) and give to the receiver.

It also happens in the functional structure. From three functional structures, only the functional structure I that the balancing of the story is achieved, because all of phases properly fulfilled. In the functional structure II and III the glorifying test is not filled. At the functional II, the subject (witch) cannot finish her duty from sender and fail to get the object (protecting Rapunzel). Also in the Functional II, the subject failed to submit the desired object (capture Jack) to the Giant as a receiver. The failure caused the death of the subject, whereas the end situation did not describe the success of the subject on the receiver. The balance of the story is not found at the end of the situation.

B. The Relationship Between Actants and Functional Structures

To find the main framework story in Into the Woods musical play, I would like to describe an analysis of relationship between actants and functional structures in every story above to find the main schema actant of each story. Then, analyze the main schema actants each story to find the main actant that form the framework story in Into the Woods musical play.

1. Baker and Wife
   a. Actant
The correlation between actants in forming the main actant in Baker and Wife story, started from the sender which is in the schema of actant 1. The witch comes to baker house and tells about her curse on Baker's house and makes him a barren one. The object begins in the schema of actant 2 is Baker and Wife want to have a quiet life. The object in the schema of actant 2 relates with the sender and the object in the actant schema 1. Baker and Wife go to the wood in schema of actant 1 to lift the spell from the witch, Baker and Wife also go to the wood in schema of actant 2 for the second time because of giant’s appearance. From that events Baker’s object is to get the quite life. To get his object, Baker dissuaded by the opponent as describe in opponent and sender in actant 2, that made him the only subject. Also, he gets helpers as describe in schema of actant 2 and he success to get his object.

The main of schema actant in Baker and Wife story can described as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witch</td>
<td>Quiet Life</td>
<td>Baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Cinderella</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Giant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The witch (sender) gives the curse on Baker’s family by a barren one. Until Baker (subject) wants a quiet life (object). Baker gets problems from the death of his wife and giant who appearance in the land (opponent). But, Baker gets helps from Jack, Cinderella, and Little Red Riding Hood (helper) when he
wants to defeat the giant in order to get the quite life. Finally, he success get a quit life.

b. Functional Structure

The beginning situation: Witch comes to Baker’s house and tells about the ingredient in the woods that can reserve the curse on their house. Baker goes to the woods and successful getting the ingredient. They can reverse the curse and have a baby. The qualifying test: Giant coming down and makes Baker’s house destroy. The Witch come to baker’s house to inform a foot prints in her garden. Baker and wife want go to the woods to avoid the giant and the witch. The main test: Baker and friends want to defeat the giant to get the quit life, but her wife is dead. It makes Baker leave his group. The glorifying test: Baker back to his group and try to defeat the giant. Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood help him prepare the trap and give the giant direct where Baker, Jack, and the birds are hiding to attack giant. The ending situation: Baker and Jack hit the giant, she fall to the ground and dead. Baker is successful gets the quite life.

Baker and Wife story, have a balancing story. Because, the phases in this story are complete until the ending situation. The subject success passes the tests in the functional model.

2. Cinderella

a. Actant

The correlation between actants to form the main actant in Cinderella story started from the sender which is in the schema of actant 1, it is when the king held the festival in three times. The object in the schema of actant 3, happy life, is
result of the object in the schema of actant 2, to investigate mother grave. It turns out had destroy because of giant. The mother grave is the only place that can give Cinderella’s wishes. The destruction of mother grave makes her wishes crushed and makes her wants to a happy life. Cinderella, who wants a happy life getting the obstacle as describes in the schema of actant 1 and 3. Then, Cinderella’s effort to get an object related with the helper in the schema of actant 1 and 3.

The main schema of actant in the Cinderella story can be describes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King’s Festival</td>
<td>Happy Life</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The birds</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>1. Stepmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mother spirit</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

King’s festival (sender) drives Cinderella (subject) who always getting harmed by her stepmother and her stepsisters, wants to happy life (object). To get her object, Cinderella get the obstacle from stepmother (opponent) who prohibit her to go to the festival and the prince who cheating with another women. But Cinderella gets helps from the birds (helper), mother spirit and baker to get her object.

b. Functional Structure

The Beginning Situation is started when Cinderella want to go to the king’s festival. She always mocked by her step mother and step sisters. In the qualifying test, Cinderella can go to the king’s festival by her mother’s spirit’s help. The main test: Cinderella’s step mother tries to trick the Prince to marry
with her daughters. But Cinderella’s spirit mother tells Cinderella is the true bride, and she marry with the prince. The glorifying tests: Cinderella almost gets a happy life with married the prince. But the Prince has an affair with Baker’s Wife. Cinderella divorces him. The ending situation: Cinderella agrees with Jack to follow him life with Baker. Actually she is enjoying cleaning house.

The balancing story can achieve in this story. Cinderella as subject makes good to passes all of the transformation phases until the ending situation.

3. Jack and The Beanstalk

a. Actant

The correlation between actants in forming the main actant in Jack and the beanstalk story start from the second object in the schema of actant 1, getting money. That is the main object in Jack and the Beanstalk story. The poverty is driven Jack to selling his cow to get the money. It is relates with the sender’s reason in schema of actant 1, Jack meets an obstacle when he astray in the woods. But, Baker and Wife as a helper help Jack by exchange the cow with the magic beans. From the magic beans, Jack getting money by stolen from giant kingdom.

The main schema of actant in Jack and the Beanstalk story, can described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Getting money</td>
<td>Jack and his mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker and Wife</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>Jack’s astray in the woods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The poverty (Sender) makes Jack (subject) wants to get the money by selling the cow (object). In his effort, Jack has a problem that is his astray in the woods (opponent), but Baker and Wife (help) help him by exchange the cow with the magic beans that makes him get the money from giant’s kingdom.

b. Functional Structure

The beginning situation: Jack lives with her mother and milk less cow in a poor cottage. Her mother orders him to sell the cow and get money. The qualifying test: Jack goes to the woods, but he lost his way. He cannot go to the market to sell his cow. The main test: Jack meet with Baker and Wife, they persuade him to exchange his cow with a magic beans. The glorifying test: Jack adventure to the giant’s kingdom and steal giant’s belongings. Jack and his mother become rich. The ending situation: Jack lost his mother because of his action that makes giant angry and comes down.

4. Little Red Riding Hood

a. Actant

The correlation between actants to form the main actant in Little Red Riding Hood story started from the opponent in schema of actant 3, mother and granny’s advice. That is relates with all object in three schema actants, go to grandmother house, move to grandmother house, and help Baker and Jack. It’s all done because Little Red Riding Hood wants to obey her mother and grandmother’s advices. But, Little Red Riding Hood obstruct with Wolf who persuade her to stray and giant who damage the land and made her to help baker
and Jack to defeat the giant. She is helped by Cinderella who was gave the advice about her choice.

The main schema of actant in Little Red Riding Hood, can described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s advice</td>
<td>Obeying advices</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>1. Wolf 2. Giant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mother’s advice (sender) drives Little Red Riding Hood (subject) trying to obey the advices (object). In her effort, Little Red Riding Hood meets the barriers, wolf and giant (opponent). But Cinderella (helper), give Little Red Riding Hood a good advice to her.

b. Functional Structure

The beginning situation: Little Red Riding Hood wants to grandmother house to give her a loaf of bread. The qualifying test: Little Red Riding Hood goes to the woods, but she meets with the wolf. The wolf persuades her to looking around how a beautiful flowers around her. She tries to obey her mother advises to keep straight ahead and not to delay. The main test: Little Red Riding Hood doubts when she and her group wants to kill giant. She remembers to make her mother and her grandmother’s advice. Cinderella tries to give her wise advice. The glorying test: Little Red Riding Hood accepts Cinderella advice. The ending situation: Little Red Riding Hood finally evaporate herself to help Baker and Wife defeat the giant for the piece life.
5. Rapunzel

a. Actant

The correlation between actants to form the main actant in Rapunzel story started from the sender which is in the schema of actant 2, desire to be a good mother. The object begins in the schema of actant 2 is to protect Rapunzel. It is relates to the sender in the schema of actant 2, when Witch wants to protect Rapunzel, caused Rapunzel depressed and died. To protect Rapunzel, the Witch tries to make her beauty and youth back. But it appear become opponent to Witch to protect Rapunzel. Witch has not helper for her efforts and she fail to get the object.

The main schema of actant in Rapunzel story, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desire to be a good mother</td>
<td>To protect Rapunzel</td>
<td>Rapunzel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Witch</td>
<td>Over Protective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To be a good mother (sender) make Witch (subject) wants to protect Rapunzel (object), but her eagerness of beauty and youth (opponent) make her fail to protect Rapunzel.

b. Functional Structure

**The beginning situation:** Witch hides Rapunzel in a high tower without a door. She not allows Rapunzel to go out from the tower. **The qualifying test:** Witch wants to be a good mother for Rapunzel. But Rapunzel does not happy with
her protections. Rapunzel secretly meets a Prince in her tower, and then Witch cut her hair and sends her to the desert. **The main test:** Witch goes to Baker’s house to order him looking for the potion to return her beauty and youthfulness. She thinks Rapunzel is shame with her ugly and oldness. But, because of her over protective characteristic, Rapunzel become a crazy woman and finally dead trampled by giant. **The ending situation:** Witch loses her power result of her beauty and youthfulness back and also loses her Rapunzel.

From the main schemas actants above, can be analyze that the purpose of five main schemas actant, are looking for happiness. All of the characters in this play have a lot of wishes that pointed to get the happiness in their life. Baker and Wife are looking for a quiet life, because they want to happy after with their family. Cinderella wants a happy life because she didn’t happy with her family. For jack, by getting the money, he wants his life happy because they didn’t lack of money and foods. Little Red Riding Hood tries to be a good daughter by obeying her mother and granny’s advices. And for witch, she wants happy life together with Rapunzel therefore she tries to protect Rapunzel. Then, the happiness becomes the main object of this play.

The purpose all of the Characters (Baker, Cinderella, Jack, Little Red Riding Hood, Witch) driven by their own hopes and desires and it is become sender in this play that drive the characters to get the happiness.

The woods become a medium for them to get their desire. In the wood they get they wishes, but because of their selfish characteristic, make them difficult to get their wishes. Moreover, caused Witch, one of the subject, died.
The schema actant that form the main frame of the story can describe as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Hopes and Desire | Happiness | 1. Baker  
2. Cinderella  
3. Jack  
4. Little Red Riding Hood |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Woods</td>
<td>Baker, Cinderella, Jack, Little Red Riding Hood, Witch</td>
<td>Selfish characteristics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baker, Cinderella, Jack, Little Red Riding Hood, and Witch (subject) try to find happiness (object) that drove by their hopes and desire (sender). They venture into the woods (helper) and find the real happiness they want. But their selfish character (opponent) causes difficulties for their effort. But, they successful to give the happiness to themselves, except the Witch. Because, in the story Witch is dead before she get the happiness.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Into the Woods musical play is analysed by using actant and functional structure, and the relationship between actants and functional structure which will form the main structure of story.

The storyline in Into the Woods musical play is very complex because there are five stories in the play that have separated pattern structure but still interrelated and have cause and effect.

After analysing the actant and functional structure in five stories which contained in this play, there are 13 actant schema and functional structure that develop those stories.

Based on result of relationship between actants and functional structure, it can be found an actant schema that becomes main structure of those stories. Namely, Baker and Wife looking for quiet life, Cinderella looking for happy life, Jack wants to getting money, Little Red Riding Hood wants to obeying advice, and Rapunzel, the witch wants to be a good mother. Then, the result of relationship between main schema actant of those story and functional structure, it can be conclude the main structure in this musical play is the desire of all characters in Into the Woods musical play to looking for happiness. By achieved their own purposes they can get the happiness in their life. The woods are the medium for them to looking for happiness. The opponent is their selfish characteristic till they face the difficulty.
The relationship between actant and functional structure in forming main structure of story is continuous relationship. The actant schema and functional structure are intertwined, support, and charge each other in forming the structure of story.

B. Suggestion

I suggest for the English students who want to analyse about the actantial and functional structure develop A.J Greimas, they have to understand about the theory. The structuralism theory of Greimas can be used to reveal the main structure a story. With the result that, the student can develop and simplify the story without relieve the main story.

Finally, I hopes this research will enrich readers’ knowledge and useful as reference, specifically for the study of structural actantial and functional model based on A. J. Greimas theory.
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Thesis


THE ACTANTIAL AND FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE
OF INTO THE WOODS MUSICAL PLAY

Siti Rukoyah, English Letters Department. Adab and Humanities Faculty.
Syarif Hidayatullah Islamic State University Jakarta.

ABSTRACT

The analysis is aimed to explain the structural narrative which is in Into the Wood musical play that written by James Lapine and music & Lyric by Stephen Sondheim, by using structuralism narratology A.J. Greimas. The musical play is combination from four fairy tales and one story is invention of James Lapine, Baker and Wife story. The result of this research conclude of five stories on this musical play have similar actant that caused to emerge the main framework in this musical play.

A. Introduction

Fairy tale is an oral story and it is based on an artistic fiction. It had been orally created during centuries and transferred from generation to generation. Therefore, it is impossible to say exactly when the first fairy tale was created. Today, fairy tale not only exist in the form of oral but also in printed, painted, recorded, performed, and filmed. Such as James Lapine whom makes transformation of fairy tale in a play and then performed it, the title is Into the Woods.

Into the Woods is a musical play. The lyric and music of Into the Woods were written by Stephen Sondheim and the book was written by James Lapine. Into the Woods takes several fairy tales and disenchants them. The classic tales include Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, Little Red Riding Hood, and Rapunzel.

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Interwoven with these classic tales is the story of the Baker and his wife – are the inventions of James Lapine.

Baker and his wife venture into the woods to collect several items from these fairytale characters in order to break a household curse set upon by a neighboring Witch who turns out to be the same woman who imprisoned Rapunzel in her tower. The musical is split into two acts. In the first act the fairytales run their course as they were originally written. The second act is where Lapine and Sondheim turn these fairytales upside down.

To know the structure of this play, the writer uses structural narrative, the theory of A. J. Greimas. By searching and analyzing the actantial and functional structure in every story of fairy tale on this play, and then the writer would like to correlate thus forming the main structure of this story. No matter how many variations of story, there is always a configuration of character type called actant. The functional of actant appears in the basic of story sentence. Greimas not only explained the actantial model, he also showed that there is another story as the plot which consists of actions called functional. The writer chooses this structuralism model because the structural narrative of Greimas is considered to have an advantage in presenting the detail of character life from the beginning to the ending of the story. In addition, this structuralism model has clearly been able to demonstrate and differentiate between protagonist and antagonist character.²

B. Research Question

1. How are the actants and functional structure in *Into the Woods* musical play?
2. How are the relation between actants and functional structure in *Into the Woods* musical play?

C. Theoretical Framework

1. Structuralism Narratology Theory of A.J Greimas

A. J. Greimas’s *Semantique Structural* (1966), finding the concept of an *actant*, which is neither a specific narrative nor a character but a structural unit. Structural unit consist of six roles called by actant, they are sender, subject, object, helper and opponent. Greimas also uses the Saussurean concept of binary opposition, so he evolved a set of six actants become three pairs of binary opposition, such as Subject/ Object, Sender/ Receiver, Helper/ Opponent.

In analysing the structure of literary text with Greimas’s theory, the analysis is start with actantial model analysis and its result is continued by functional model analysis. The functional model is closely related to the actantial model because the relation between one actant and the others is determined by their function. Here is a structural theory of narrative developed by Greimas.

1) The Schema of Actantial Model

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In the actantial model, its study gives more attention to action than subject. Subject is an artificial human which is formed by action called actant. Actant is not defined what kinds of beings, broadly speaking, make up reality but an actant may correspond to an anthropomorphic beings (for example, a human, an animal or a talking sword, etc.), a concrete, inanimate element, including things (for example, a sword), although not limited to the concrete or abstract thing (for example, a wind, the distance to be travelled), and a concept (courage, hope, freedom, etc.). And also, an actant may be individual or collective (for example, society). That is why actants and actors have different meaning. And then, the one ‘actantial’ role may be played by several actors or one ‘actorial’ role by several actant.

Actors, on the other hand, are visible components of the narrative, they are the actual subjects and objects of the actions which occur, they may bear names and possess distinctive appearances, nature, etc. Therefore, actant in Greimas’s theory is observed from aspect of story that shows the different relationship. Actant is determined by relationship and function which is played in the story.

The Schema of Actantial Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender</th>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helper</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Opponent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The explanation of this function as follows:

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4 John Sturrock (2003), *op. cit.* p. 115
Sender is an actant who/which has a desire and is an activator of the story. Receiver is an actant who/which receives an object that is the result of the struggle by subject. Object is something that is desired by sender, such as freedom, justice, wealth and so forth. Subject or a hero is an actant who/which arranges an agreement with sender’s request. Opponent is an actant who/which blocks the subject’s effort and struggle to get an object. Helper is an actant who/which help subject to get an object.

2) The Schema of Functional Model

A functional model explains about a model of story as a plot of events called by “function”. The function of functional model used to explain the role of the subject on order to carry out the assignment from the sender which is contained in the actant. The schema of functional model can be described as follows:

**The Schema of Functional Model**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation (Equilibrium(^1))</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation (Equilibrium(^2))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qualifying Test (Force(^1))</td>
<td>Main Test (Disequilibrium)</td>
<td>Glorifying Test (Force(^2))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The explanation of the functional scheme as follows:

1. Beginning Situation (Equilibrium\(^1\)):

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\(^6\)Ibid, p. 21.
The first balancing situation when a state in which the sender has a wish to get an object. This situation is still calm and peaceful.

2. Transformation:
   a) Qualifying Test (Force\textsuperscript{1st}): Sender finds the subject through by testing. After subject passes the test successfully, subject begins subject’s duty to look for an object.
   b) Main Test (Disequilibrium): a state in which the subject got a lot of helper and obstacles from the opponent in the journey of the subject’s duties.
   c) Glorifying Test (Force\textsuperscript{2nd}): a state in which the gets an object successfully. But, when he is on the way to go home giving an object to the receiver, the subject gets another obstacle. If the subject can successfully pass this test as the result the subject will get the glory.

3. Ending Situation (Equilibrium\textsuperscript{2nd}):
The second balancing situation when the conflict is over. The subject gives an object to the sender successfully. This situation will be peaceful again in new term of situation.

D. Analysis

1. Actants and Functional Structure of *Baker and Wife, Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, Little Red Riding Hood, And Rapunzel Story*
   a. Baker and Wife
   
   The Situation:
Baker and Wife live in a small cottage beside the woods. They feel loneliness because they have not blessing with children for a long time. Someday, Witch from next door appear, she tells them she has taken his sister who later revealed to be Rapunzel, and curse them with infertility. It’s caused Baker’s father fault in the past robbing her garden and stole the magic been. They have to search 4 ingredients in the woods to reverse the spell and they can have a child.

1) The Actantial Structure I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The witch comes to Baker’s house and telling the reason she lay a spell on their house (sender), it drive Baker and Wife (subject) to searching 4 ingredients in the woods (object I). Because by get the ingredients, they can lift the spell (object II) on their house. But they get problems from the material itself. The cow and wrong ingredient make them almost failed to get the object.

2) The Functional Structure 1
The Beginning Situation started with the Witch’s coming to Baker’s house and tells about the curse on their house. Baker and Wife must to go into the woods seeking for four ingredients to lift the spell. The qualifying test of the story moves on until the departure of the subjects. Baker and Wife go into the woods looking for four kinds of materials, namely a cow as white as milk belonging to Jack, a cape as red as blood belonging to Little Red Riding Hood, a hair as yellow as corn belonging to Rapunzel, and a slipper as pure as gold belonging to Cinderella. The Main Test is when the efforts to get the object are almost done, though they have to face the obstacles, such as, Milky-White’s death as a material, and also the mistake of taking the hair as yellow as corn from Rapunzel. Then the witch resurrected Milky-White with her strength. The mysterious man also gives corn silk to replace the wrong material, which is Rapunzel’s hair. The glorifying test for Baker and Wife is when the Witch asks them to feed all of the material to Milky-white, and milk it. Then the milk is given to the Witch. With the accumulation of those ingredients, the curse has lifted from Baker’s family. Baker and Wife finally are able to get their object which is releasing the curse. In the ending situation, the state has returned to normal; there is no adventure in the woods. The Witch lifts the spell on Baker’s house. Then Wife is pregnant. Sometime later she gives birth to a baby.

The Situation:

Now, they have a child. Wife wants a bigger house or move to another cottage, she worry with the witch alongside their house. Suddenly a loud rumbling is heard followed by an enormous crash. Baker’s house caves in. That is the lady giant
coming down to revenge to Jack who was killed her husband in the act one. Therefore, they go into the woods evading the giant and looking for a quiet life. Baker and Wife offer to escort Little Red Riding Hood to her grandmother’s house, because of her house has destroyed and her mother has been disappeared. So, Baker, Wife, their child, and little Red Riding Hood go into the Woods.

3) The Actantial Structure II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant’s appearance</td>
<td>Quiet Life</td>
<td>Baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponenet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Birds</td>
<td>Baker and Wife</td>
<td>1. The death of Wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Cinderella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Giant comes down to the land and make damage everywhere. Giant’s appearance (sender) make Baker and Wife (subject) looking for a quiet life (object). Baker and Wife try to get a quiet life by defeating the Giant. Thus, they can achieve the quiet life as the object. Before their efforts success, Wife killed when she split up with Baker to find Jack. It makes Baker devastated and nearly gives up defeating the Giant. Not only Wife’s death that became an obstacle for Baker but also the Giant large body obstructs Baker to get the object. However, Jack, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood and the birds become helpers who help Baker to defeat the Giant.

4) The Functional Structure II
In the beginning situation, Baker and Wife have a child and resume their daily lives. Suddenly, the Giant comes down from his palace to the land. The Giant damages the village and the Baker’s home. Tranquility begins to fail. Entering the qualifying test, Baker and Wife go into the woods to avoid the Giant attacks and to get a quiet life. But before getting to live peacefully, they must to defeat the Giant beforehand. Their efforts to defeat the Giant make Wife killed. That event marks the entry of the main test, and makes the role of Wife as subject should be stopped at this test. The Wife's death is a barrier for Baker that make Baker almost gives up trying to get the object. Baker withdrew himself from the group and contemplated. Then he decides to make plan to defeat the Giant for getting peace. He is assisted by Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood and the birds to face the great body of Giant. The glorifying test, the Giant can be defeated, and Baker manages to obtain his object which is a quiet life. The story closed by the ending situation, Baker lives with Jack, little Red Riding Hood, and Cinderella.

b. Cinderella

The Situation:

Cinderella lives with her father, step mother and steps sisters. Someday, the king held a festival in three days. Cinderella wants to go to the festival. But she always mocked by her step mother and step sisters, who tells her that she will never be good enough to go the king’s festival. Her step mother gives her an impossible task. She must to collect the dust back into the empty pot that has been dumped by her stepmother. If she has managed to collect the dust in two hours, she will allow
going to the festival. Cinderella calls her friend, the birds, to help her to collect the
dust. But although she has done her task, her step mother is still not allows Cinderella
to go to the festival because she have not a beautiful gown.

1) The Actantial Structure I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. King’s festival</td>
<td>1. To go to the festival</td>
<td>Live together with the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fearful Feeling</td>
<td>2. Runoff from the Prince</td>
<td>Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Searched by Prince</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Birds</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>1. Stepmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mother’s spirit</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Haven’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wife</td>
<td></td>
<td>beautiful dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two senders driving Cinderella as subject to get the object, King’s
festival and fearful feeling. King’s festival (sender I) that held in three day’s make
Cinderella wants to go to the festival (object). To get the first object, Cinderella gets
the problem from her stepmother (opponent) who gives her an impossible task and
haven’t beautiful dress (opponent) become. Because of that Cinderella cannot go to
the festival. The spirit of her mother (helper) gives her a gown and slipper, so
Cinderella can go to the festival.

The fearful feeling (sender II) drive Cinderella to get the second and the third
object (Runoff from the Prince& Searched by the Prince). Cinderella afraid, the
Prince will know who she really was. In her attempt, she faces helpers and opponent.
Wife acts in two roles as an opponent and as a helper. She helps Cinderella by not
telling the Prince where she concealed and change her shoes to Cinderella in order to Cinderella can run well in the woods. But Wife also attacks Cinderella and tries to grab Cinderella’s shoes and almost cause the failure of Cinderella to get the second object.

This archive object caused the third object appear. Cinderella wants to be searched by the prince, so she leaves her golden slipper on the step of the palace. But her step mother becomes an opponent for her. She makes her stepsisters’ feet match with the shoe brought by the Prince. Cinderella’s mother spirit (helper) informs that Cinderella’s stepsister is not the true bride. Finally, the shoe fit with Cinderella and finally Cinderella manage to get her object (search by Prince). The results from all the objects make Cinderella able to live together with the Prince (receiver).

2) The Functional Structure I

In the beginning situation, it is started when the kingdom held a festival for three days. Cinderella wants to attend the festival. Entering the qualifying test, she asks the birds to help her to complete the task of her stepmother. Cinderella also goes to the woods to get a nice dress, and Cinderella able to go to the festival. The main test for Cinderella is her fearful feeling if the Prince knows her identity and she escaped before the ball ended. But she is attacked by Wife, making Cinderella almost be caught by the Prince. Cinderella intentionally leaves her shoe on the steps of the palace so that the Prince can find her. The glorifying test, before the Prince success in finding Cinderella, Cinderella’s stepmother tries to give girl who do not fit to the
Prince. Cinderella’s mother spirit tells the truth. **The ending situation** is the Prince found Cinderella and then they married.

**The Situation:**

After Cinderella marries with the Prince, she lives in the palace with her family. Nevertheless the peace is not last long; suddenly Baker come to the palace and report the possibility of the Giant coming down to the township. Then Cinderella also heard from the birds about the disaster on her mother's grave. Cinderella wants to check out what happen to her mother's grave.

3) **The Actantial Structure II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>To Investigate the mother’s grave</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Birds</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>Cinderella’s status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The news from Baker and the birds about the disaster of her mother’s grave (sender) in the woods make Cinderella (subject) wants to investigate her mother’s grave (object). But her status as a princess of the kingdom (opponent) make she cannot go freely to the woods without a guard. These make Cinderella sad. The birds (helper) give an idea for Cinderella to wear her old cloth to disguise and make her success to into the woods.

4) **The Functional Structure II**

In **the beginning situation**, Cinderella and the Prince live with her family in the palace. One day Cinderella heard from Baker, there is a giant who is coming
down, the birds also tells her that her mother’s grave destroyed. **The qualifying test** for Cinderella is when wants to check the state of her mother’s grave in the woods. Entering **the main test**, Cinderella cannot get out of the palace because of her current status as a royal princess. With the idea of birds, Cinderella wear tattered clothes that she used to wear so that no one recognize her, and then she go to the woods to see her mother’s grave. **The glorifying test** for Cinderella is when she arrived in the woods. It turned out that the grave of her mother has destroyed by the giant. Then in **the ending situation**, Cinderella successfully investigated the mother’s grave.

**The Situation:**

After she investigate her mother’s grave, she know all of her hopes and wishes is destroyed too, because her mother’s grave is place where she always tells about her wishes and hopes. These caused the lady giant coming down and destroy the woods. Cinderella wants happiness in her life, but the giant who was created the damage must be defeated first till the situation back to normal. Therefore, Cinderella joins the Baker’s group to defeat the giant. Cinderella and the others make a plan to defeat the giant.

5) **The Actantial Structure III**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s grave</td>
<td>Happy life</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Disappoint feeling</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>Infidelity of the Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cinderella
Cinderella (subject) wants a happy life that is moved by the damage of her mother’s grave destroyed (sender). In the process of searching a happy life, she gets the obstacle from the prince who has an affair. The infidelity of the prince becomes opponent to Cinderella to get the happy life. Cinderella feels disappoint (helper) with the prince and decides to divorce with the Prince. Beside the disappoint feeling, Cinderella is helped by Baker in a way allowing her to stay with him. So, disappoint feeling and Baker become helper to get the object. Finally, she gets the happy life and overhand to herself as receiver.

6) The Functional Structure III

The beginning situation started with the coming down of giant in the land who damaged mother’s grave of Cinderella. Because of that, her wishes and hopes just been crushed. Entering the qualifying test, Cinderella goes to the woods and meets with Baker, and then she joins his group who wants to defeat the giant. In main test, Cinderella is informed by the birds about Prince’s infidelity. Cinderella feels disappoint and decides to be separated with Prince. She thinks live with the Prince is not the happiness for her. Cinderella with Baker, Jack, and Little Red Riding Hood success defeated the giant. In the glorifying test, Cinderella, who has not home, invited to live with Baker. Cinderella fell very happy, she was feeling disposed if only requested to cleaning his house. Cinderella got the happy life by live with Baker. Finally the situation back to peace and that was the ending situation.

c. Jack and the Beanstalk

The Situation:
Jack is a lad who is living with her mother and her beloved cow in a poor cottage. The cow or Milky White for a long time not produces some milk. His mother wants Jack to sell Milky White to the market.

Jack through to the woods with Milky White, but he loses his way and he meets the Baker and his Wife. The Baker and his wife persuade Jack to sell Milky White for a handful of beans and tell him they are magic beans. Jack agrees and exchanges his Milky White.

1) The Actantial Structure I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack’s mother</td>
<td>1. Selling the cow</td>
<td>1. Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Getting Money</td>
<td>2. Jack’s mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Jack’s mother (sender) makes Jack (subject) to sell his cow and getting money (Object). By selling the cow he can get the money. But, in his attempt to selling the cow, he astray in the woods (opponent) till he cannot goes to market to sell the cow. He meets Baker and Wife (opponent) who persuade him to change his cow with beans. Finally, Jack failed to sell his cow.

But, the beans (helper) make him easier to getting money (object II). He climbs the beanstalk and steals giant belongings. Finally Jack and his mother
(receiver) become rich. It is because Baker and Wife (helper) too who was gave him the beans.

2) The Functional Structure I

In the beginning situation, the story begins with Jack’s mother desires to order Jack for selling their cow that no longer produce milk to the market and getting money. The departure of Jack to the market is designate entrance of the qualifying test. Jack goes to the market but he lost in the woods then he meets Baker and his Wife. Baker and Wife want the cow for their interest and they offered to exchange the cow with theirs magic beans. In the main test, Jack’s mother angry and she throw the magic beans to the backyard. The magic beans grow high into giant beanstalk towering up to the Giant’s palace. Jack begins an adventure by climbing the beanstalk to the Giant’s palace; he stole pieces of gold and magical chicken owned by Giant. By the time he wants to steal the magic harp, Jack is caught by the Giant so that Giant chased Jack until they go down to the field. Entering the glorifying test, Jack takes an axe and cuts down the magic tree to fall; the Giant who is chasing Jack also fall and eventually died. Jack managed to get the object and gave it to the receiver, namely himself and his mother. Then in the ending situation, finally Jack gets much money from the loot and became rich.

The Situation:

After Jack becomes rich, he feels bored and misses his adventures in giant’s kingdom. Until Baker come to his house and tell there is possibility the Giant coming down. Because of he knows much about giant, he wants to go to the woods and defeat
the giant. But his mother makes him promise to stay at home. Jack can’t keep his promise. He goes to the woods to kill the giant.

3) The Actantial Structure II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felt boredom and longing for adventure.</td>
<td>1. Go to the woods 2. Defeat the giant</td>
<td>Jack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Jack (subject) wants to go to the woods then defeated the Giant. The desire of Jack to go to the woods is driven by the sender that felt boredom and longing for adventure. Baker’s act as a helper who is coming to Jack’s house, inform about the Giant that coming down to the land and ruin the villages. His arrival that brought the news of Giant indirectly strengthened Jack’s desire to go into the woods and overcome the opponent that the promise to his mother to remain at home. The subject managed to get the first object and give it to the receiver, namely himself.

This is where the second object appear which is defeated the Giant. Witch and Baker become the opponents in an attempt of Jack (subject) to reach the second object. The Witch and Baker plan to submit Jack to the Giant. In this case, Jack (Subject) is assisted by Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood, which acted as helpers; they protect Jack from Witch and Baker.
Baker, who is initially the opponent, is placed in the role of helper when they make plans to defeat the giant. Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood also help Jack by directing the giant to the trap. Until the birds, friends of Cinderella, can blind the Giant and Jack attacks the Giant’s head as she staggered and finally fell and died.

4) The Functional Structure

In the beginning situation, originated from the arrival of Baker into the Jack’s house, Baker said that the Giant went down to the villages and caused damage. Driven by a sense of boredom and longing for adventure, Jack wanted to go into the woods to defeat the Giant. The story continued to the qualifying test. Jack gets a test from his mother to promise not leaving the house. He makes good to pass the test with no heed to the promises and still went to look for the Giant.

In the main test, Jack success goes to the woods. But he is caught by the witch who was wanted to hand him to the Giant. By the help from Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who insisted on not handing Jack to the Giant, he survived from the witch. The next test is the glorifying test. Jack makes plans to defeat the Giant, aided by Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who direct the giant to the trap, the birds by prying the Giant eyes so she staggered, and also assisted by Baker by cooperating to attack the Giant, finally Jack obtains his desire. In the ending situation, the situation returns calm. Jack decides to live together with Baker, and Little Red Riding Hood. He also invites Cinderella to live with them.

d. Little Red Riding Hood

The Situation:
Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house to buy a loaf of bread for her granny who sick in the woods. In her way into the woods, she is stopped by a seemingly nice Wolf, who persuades her to take her time walking through the woods and to take note of all the beauty, such as the flowers and birds. While Little Red Riding Hood takes a fresh bouquet for her granny, the Wolf runs ahead to get to Granny’s before Little Red Riding Hood gets there. Little Red Riding Hood goes to her Granny’s house, where the Wolf is waiting for her dressed as her granny and has eaten Granny.

1) The Actantial Structure I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sick Grandmother</td>
<td>To Grandmother’s House</td>
<td>Grandmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Helper)</td>
<td>(Subject)</td>
<td>(Opponent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subject (Little Red Riding Hood) wants the object that is going to her grandmother’s house located in the woods. The action of Little Red Riding Hood is moved by her sick grandmother who acted as the sender. In the process of accomplishment, the subject faces the obstacles. The Wolf (opponent) persuaded Little Red Riding Hood to see the beauty of the flowers in the woods until she come late to her grandmother’s house.

The Wolf disguises himself as the granny to be able to eat Little Red Riding Hood. This make the object which has been obtained by the subject, the
grandmother’s house, cannot be given to the receiver (Granny). Here the role of Baker as helper gives a great contribution. Baker rips the wolf’s belly and removed Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother. The subject can achieve the object and hands over to the receiver (Granny).

2) The Functional Structure I

The beginning situation, started with the description about the desire of Little Red Riding Hood to bring sweets and bread for her sick grandmother in the woods. The meeting of Little Red Riding Hood and wolf in the woods was the qualifying test for Little Red Riding Hood since Little Red Riding Hood is persuaded to linger in the forest in order to be late to her grandmother's house. Little Red Riding Hood arrives in her grandmother's house. It is a main test for Little Red Riding Hood. She has been eaten by the wolf which disguise as her grandmother. Relief conducted by Baker against the Little Red Riding Hood is a glorifying test that makes Little Red Riding Hood able to get out of the wolf’s belly. The ending situation; Little Red Riding Hood gives her favorite hood to Baker as the gratitude for helping her.

The Situation:

Little Red Riding Hood wants to move to her grandmother’s house. Because, her house has destroyed and her mother has disappears cause a big wind. Actually it’s not because big wind, but it’s caused the Giant’s wife who coming down and looking for Jack.
Little Red Riding Hood plans to go into the woods alone but Baker and Wife want to accompany her into the woods. But, when they arrive in the wood, the woods are so messy. Little Red Riding Hood cannot find the path that through the granny’s house. Suddenly the Giant’s wife appears, now Little Red Riding Hood know about the destroyed of her house and lose her mother is caused by Giant.

3) The Actantial Structure II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The destroy house</td>
<td>Move to grandmother house</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The loss mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker and wife</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>The messy woods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The damage of Little Red Riding Hood's house and the loss of her mother act as sender and make Little Red Riding Hood (Subject) eager to move to her grandmother’s house in the woods (object). Baker and Wife (helper) help her to accompany Little Red Riding Hood to the woods. But she cannot find the path because the woods are so messy (opponent). Finally, she fails to move to her grandmother’s house. So, there is not receiver in this schema

4) The Functional Structure II

The beginning situation is commenced when Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house and expressed her desire to move to her grandmother's house in the woods. The qualifying test for Little Red Riding Hood is the departure time into the woods to move to her grandmother's house accompanied by Baker and Wife. The
main test occurred when Little Red Riding Hood arrives in the woods and sees the condition of the messy woods until there is no footpath. Little Red Riding Hood cannot find the way to her grandmother's house. Until the end of the story, Little Red Riding failed to move to her grandmother's house. Little Red Riding Hood then found out that all these actions were caused by Giant that made her lost her mother and her grandmother. This event designated the ending situation.

As a result, the transformation stopped only to the main test. One test remained; the glorifying test is not reached. The subject failed to get the objects, the goal is not reached to the receiver.

The Situation:

Appearance the giant coming down, caused damage everywhere. Therefore, Little Red Riding Hood tries to help Baker and friend to defeat the Giant.

Little Red Riding Hood doubts her actions are not in accordance with the advices always given by her mother and grandmother. She begins hesitant to kill giant, because she remember her mother and granny advise to make them proud. But Cinderella tries to comfort her and give a wise advice.

5) The Actantial Structure III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Act of giant</td>
<td>To help Baker and Jack</td>
<td>Jack and Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Helper)</td>
<td>(Subject)</td>
<td>(Opponent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood</td>
<td>Grandmother and mother’s advices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The decent of Giant to the land that caused damage everywhere even a few people are killed became the sender in this actant scheme and it move the Little Red Riding Hood (subject) to help Baker and Jack to fight against the Giant (object). But she remembers her mother and grandmother’s advice to make them proud. It makes her hesitant to help Baker and Jack to defeat the giant. Cinderella (helper) gives her a wise advice, so soothed the feeling of Little Red Riding Hood and makes her eager to help Baker and Jack defeating the giant.

6) The Functional Structure III

In the beginning situation, giant’s act make damage in the villages that caused Little Red Riding Hood’s mother and grandmother killed. In the qualifying test; Baker, Jack, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood made plans to trap the Giant with the help of birds which are Cinderella’s friends. Little Red Riding Hood also help to make preparations for the traps. Entering main test; Little Red Riding Hood feel killing the Giant will make his mother and grandmother disappointed to her. Little Red Riding Hood is very sad with the situation. Because of the wise counsel from Cinderella to achieve the glorifying test, Little Red Riding Hood becomes calm again and kept helping Baker and Jack by directing the Giant towards the trap that had been prepared. Then the ending situation; Baker, Jack, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood managed to trap the Giant and made him fall to death.

e. Rapunzel

The Situation
Witch comes to Baker’s house and tells about her curse on their house. She lays a spell because of Baker’s father mistake that has robbed her greens and stole a magic bean. Because of that the witch has been punished by her mother with ugliness and oldness. She wants Baker and Wife goes into the woods looking for the ingredient that can give her beauty and youthfulness back.

1) The Actantial Structure I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender) The punishment of Witch’s mother</th>
<th>(Subject) 1. The curse on Baker’s family 2. Mysterious Man</th>
<th>(Object) 1. To ordering Baker and Wife to find four ingredients 2. Beauty and youthfulness</th>
<th>(Receiver) Witch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The subject (Witch) wants the first object which is ordering Baker and Wife to find four ingredients, and the second object is beauty and youthfulness. The attainment of the first object is the instrument toward the second object. Then this second object will be given to the witch who was also the receiver.

Because of the curse on Baker’s house (helper) she success order Baker and Wife to go to the wood looking for 4 ingredients. But Baker and wife get the wrong ingredient (opponent), so the potion does not work. Because of mysterious man (helper), that suggests to replacing the fail ingredient with the corn silk, the potion is
work. And subject gets the objects and handover to the receiver who was also the subject itself (witch).

2) The Functional Structure I

In the beginning situation, the witch comes to Baker’s house and tells about the curse that she lies on Baker’s house and she has been punished by witch’s mother because of his father’s fault. In qualifying test, Witch (Subject) orders Baker and Wife to find four ingredients in the woods. In return, she would take away the curse that she gave to the Baker family. Baker and Wife go into the woods looking for the four ingredients during the days. On the last day, Baker and Wife managed to get all these ingredients. That event marked the entry of the Main test. The subject almost succeeded on getting the object but the fight has not finished yet. Entering the glorifying test, there is a mistake on the object that already in hand. One of these ingredients could not be used. The article then replaced with corn silk to complete all four of the ingredients. The ingredients are fed to a cow as white as milk. Later the cow is milking and the milk is given to the witch. At this phase, the witch drinks the milk and suddenly she back to being beautiful and young as in the past. The ending situation showed with the return of witch’s beauty and youth, but she loses her power.

The Situation:

The Witch goes to visit Rapunzel in the tower, where she is kept. The Witch takes great pleasure in the fact that her Rapunzel has not had any exposure to the outside world. A Prince sees the Witch climb Rapunzel’s hair to reach the tower and
decides to try it himself. The Witch warns Rapunzel to not leave her tower and to stay guarded from the world. Rapunzel says she wants to go out and explore. At this, the Witch becomes angry, cuts off all Rapunzel’s hair, and sends her away.

3) The Actantial Structure II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desire to be a good mother</td>
<td>Protecting Rapunzel</td>
<td>Rapunzel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Witch</td>
<td>Over Protective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subject (Witch) wants the object that is protecting Rapunzel. The desire of subject to the object is driven by the sender (desire to be a good mother). She faces obstacle from her over protective characteristic. She shut her within a door less tower, because she won’t to lose her beauty to the outside world. Her treatment to Rapunzel makes Rapunzel always feel fear looking everything around her. Until finally Rapunzel meet with the Giant then she shouted scared and ran towards the Giant’s step and eventually died because of being trampled by the Giant. The subject failed get the object (protecting Rapunzel) and she have not helper in her effort.

4) The Functional Structure II

The beginning situation started with a dialogue of the witch about Rapunzel which she has been hiding in a place that cannot affordable. The witch raises Rapunzel like her own daughter in a high tower and did not allow Rapunzel to go out. This is because the witch wants to be a good mother for Rapunzel. The witch knew that Rapunzel secretly frequented by a prince. This event also marked the start of the
qualifying test. The witch cuts Rapunzel’s hair and punishes her to go to a lonely desert so that she will learn and will not be disturbed by the prince. The witch also caused the prince to be blind so that they both could not meet again. The test continued to the main test. The treatment from the witch to Rapunzel makes her never felt happy. Rapunzel becomes like a crazy person who always frightened if she see people. The ending situation, Rapunzel died because of being trampled by the Giant. The Witch is looking for Jack who causes all of the happening.

As a result, the transformation stopped only to the main test. One test remained; the glorifying test is not reached. The subject failed to get the object, and the goal is not reached to the receiver.

The Situation:

The witch is looking for Jack. She wants to catch him and handover to the Giant. The witch thinks, he is the one who have to blame for the coming down of giant and caused Rapunzel died. While she finds Jack and handed to the giant, she meets with Baker, Cinderella, and Little Red Riding Hood. They prohibit her for handed Jack to the giant. Baker sees Jack is holding his wife’s scarf. Jack notifies the Baker’s wife is dead. Formerly, Baker wants to protect Jack, but when he knows his wife died, he in favor of the witch to handed Jack to the Giant.

Baker (Advancing, distraught):

Yes! He’s the one to blame! (To jack) It’s because of you there’s a giant in our midst and my wife is dead!

(Lapine, 2012: 114)
5) The Actantial Structure III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The death of Rapunzel</td>
<td>Captured Jack</td>
<td>Giant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The death of Wife</td>
<td>Witch</td>
<td>1. Cinderella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Little Red Riding Hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Witch (subject) wants to capture Jack (object) because of the death of Rapunzel (sender). The object is aimed for Giant (Receiver) in order not killing the entire environment of the kingdom.

At first, the subject (Witch) success getting the object (captured Jack) with ease without any obstacles hindering. However, in the process of transferring the object to the receiver, the subject (Witch) faced some difficulties. These difficulties came from Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood who opposed the actions of the Witch to hand over Jack to the Giant.

The witch is helped by the death of Baker's wife (helper) which is caused by Giant as well. This makes Baker angry and blames Jack so that Baker finally agrees with the Witch to hand over Jack to the Giant. But Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood insisted to protect Jack from Baker and Witch. Soon one of them blamed each other. Until finally they agree all of these events start from the Witch. They lastly blame the Witch. Here, the subject (Witch) getting far away with the object because increasing of the opponent who are Baker and Jack.
That accusation makes the witch wrath. The witch throws all of her magic and challenges her mother to punish her over since she has lost her magic beans again. Finally the witch killed because she was sucked by the mud in her anger.

6) The Functional Structure III

The story began with the death of Rapunzel. In that event, Rapunzel died trampled by the Giant who is looking for Jack. The witch is angry and then she looking for Jack to be submitted to the Giant. Two such events are including in the beginning situation. At this test, the sender (death Rapunzel) is move the subject on her own desire. Afterward the story enters the qualifying test. After finding Jack, Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood do not agree with the witch’s desire to submit Jack to the Giant. They try to protect Jack. Baker see his wife scarf brought by Jack. He found out that his wife is also been killed by the Giant. It made Baker joined to blame Jack and will submit Jack to the Giant. The main test started when Jack does not accept to be blamed, and continued on each one blamed the events between Cinderella, Jack, Little Red Riding Hood, Baker, and the witch, and culminate in an agreement to blame the witch. The witch throws all the magic beans that existed in her pocket in order to become a tree beans again so that they could continue to blame another witches.

The wrath of the witch made the witch challenged against her mother's because the witch has lost the magic beans again and finally she sucked into the mud of life then died. That event is the ending situation. The Subject cannot pass the test in main test.
2. The Relationship Between Actants and Functional Structure

   a. Baker and Wife

      1) Actants

      The main of actantial schema in Baker and Wife story can be describe as follows:

      | (Sender) | (Object) | (Receiver) |
      |---------|----------|------------|
      | Witch   | Quiet Life | Baker      |

      | (Helper) | (Subject) | (Opponent) |
      |---------|----------|------------|

2) Functional Structure

   The beginning situation: Witch comes to Baker’s house and tells about the ingredient in the woods that can reserve the curse on their house. Baker goes to the woods and successful getting the ingredient. They can reverse the curse and have a baby. The qualifying test: Giant coming down and makes Baker’s house destroy. The Witch come to baker’s house to inform a foot prints in her garden. Baker and wife want go to the woods to avoid the giant and the witch. The main test: Baker and friends want to defeat the giant to get the quit life, but her wife is dead. It makes Baker leave his group. The glorifying test: Baker back to his group and try to defeat the giant. Cinderella and Little Red Riding Hood help him prepare the trap and give the giant direct where Baker, Jack, and the birds are hiding to attack giant. The
**ending situation:** Baker and Jack hit the giant, she fall to the ground and dead. Baker is successful gets the quite life.

**b. Cinderella**

1) **Actans**

The main schema of actant in the Cinderella story can be describes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King’s Festival</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Object)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happy Life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mother spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Baker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Subject)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stepmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Prince</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) **Functional Structure**

The **Beginning Situation** is started when Cinderella want to go to the king’s festival. She always mocked by her step mother and step sisters. In the **qualifying test**, Cinderella can go to the king’s festival by her mother’s spirit’s help. The **main test**: Cinderella’s step mother tries to trick the Prince to marry with her daughters. But Cinderella’s spirit mother tells Cinderella is the true bride, and she marry with the prince. **The glorifying tests**, Cinderella almost get a happy life with married the prince. But the Prince has an affair with Baker’s Wife. Cinderella divorces him. **The ending situation**: Cinderella agrees with Jack to follow him life with Baker. Actually she is enjoying cleaning house.

c. **Jack and the Beanstalk**

1) **Actants**

---
The main schema of actant in Jack and the Beanstalk story, can described as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Sender)</th>
<th>(Object)</th>
<th>(Receiver)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Getting money</td>
<td>Jack and his mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Helper)</th>
<th>(Subject)</th>
<th>(Opponent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker and Wife</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td>Jack’s astray in the wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Functional Structure

The beginning situation: Jack lives with her mother and milk less cow in a poor cottage. Her mother orders him to sell the cow and get money. The qualifying test: Jack goes to the woods, but he lost his way. He cannot go to the market to sell his cow. The main test: Jack meet with Baker and Wife, they persuade him to exchange his cow with a magic beans. The glorifying test: Jack adventure to the giant’s kingdom and steal giant’s belongings. Jack and his mother become rich. The ending situation: Jack lost his mother because of his action that makes giant angry and comes down.

d. Little Red Riding Hood

1) Actants

The main schema of actant in Little Red Riding Hood, can described as follows:
2) **Functional Structure**

**The beginning situation:** Little Red Riding Hood wants to grandmother's house to give her a loaf of bread. **The qualifying test:** Little Red Riding Hood goes to the woods, but she meets with the wolf. The wolf persuades her to looking around how a beautiful flowers around her. She tries to obey her mother advises to keep straight ahead and not to delay. **The main test:** Little Red Riding Hood doubts when she and her group wants to kill giant. She remembers to make her mother and her grandmother’s advice. Cinderella tries to give her wise advice. **The glorying test:** Little Red Riding Hood accepts Cinderella advice. The ending situation: Little Red Riding Hood finally evaporate herself to help Baker and Will defeat the giant for the piece life.

e. **Rapunzel**

1) **Actants**

The main schema of actant in *Rapunzel* story, as follows:
2) Functional Structure

The beginning situation: Witch hides Rapunzel in a high tower without a door. She not allows Rapunzel to go out from the tower. The qualifying test: Witch wants to be a good mother for Rapunzel. But Rapunzel does not happy with her protections. Rapunzel secretly meets a Prince in her tower, and then Witch cut her hair and sends her to the desert. The main test: Witch goes to Baker’s house to order him looking for the potion to return her beauty and youthfulness. She thinks Rapunzel is shame with her ugly and oldness. But, because of her over protective characteristic, Rapunzel become a crazy woman and finally dead trampled by giant. The ending situation: Witch loses her power result of her beauty and youthfulness back, and also loses her Rapunzel.

E. Conclusion and Suggestion

After analyzing this musical paly, can be seen the stories contained in this play have main structure which is relate with other stories in this play. Every story has main structure, namely looking for quiet life, happy life, getting money, obeying
advice, and to be a good mother. By achieved these purposes they can get the happiness in their life.

It can be conclude, the main structure of this musical play is desire from the characters in who drive them looking for happiness. And the result, the characters successful achieved their happiness.

I suggest for the English students who want to analyze about the actantial and functional structure develop A.J Greimas, they have to understand about the theory. The structuralism theory of Greimas can be used to reveal the main structure a story. With the result that, the student can develop and simplify the story without relieve the main story.
# CURRICULUM VITAE

## PERSONAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Siti Rukoyah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIM</td>
<td>108026000007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Study</td>
<td>English Letters Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Jl. Tipar Swadaya RT 04/07 No. 25 Mekarsari Cimanggis Depok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place/Date of Birth</td>
<td>Bogor/ 20 Juni 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>Religion</td>
<td>Moslem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>08891511430 /Mobile. 085711052022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rukoyahchan@gmail.com">rukoyahchan@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Thesis</td>
<td>The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of <em>Into the Woods</em> Musical Play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX
APPENDIX 1

A. Functional Structure

1. Baker and Wife
   a. Model Functional 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Qualifying Test</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Glorifying Test</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Witch comes to Baker’s house and tells she had placed a spell on their house. They have to looking for 4 ingredients to lift the spell</td>
<td>Baker and wife go to the woods, and found all the ingredients</td>
<td>Two of four ingredient was failed, Witch and Mysterious man give them the right ingredients</td>
<td>Baker and Wife fed all of the ingredient to the cow and milked it. The milk given to the Witch and she reverse the curse</td>
<td>Witch gets the beauty and youthfulness, as for Baker and Wife they got the child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2

b. Model Functional 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant coming down to the land with a great quaking and destroy Baker’s house</td>
<td><strong>Qualifying Test</strong> Baker and Wife go to the woods to avoid giant’s attack and live in clarity</td>
<td><strong>Main Test</strong> Wife is dead because of the Giant. Baker leave the group</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3

2. Cinderella

   a. Model Functional 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella wants to go to the festival which is held by the king.</td>
<td>Qualifying Test: Cinderella has been given an impossible task by her stepmother.</td>
<td>Main Test: Cinderella go to the festival, and she want escape from the prince.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Model functional 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella achieves news from the birds about her mother’s grave.</td>
<td>Qualifying Test: Cinderella using her dirty attire to go into the woods to investigate her mother's grave.</td>
<td>Main Test: Mother’s grave destroyed and her wish and hope would destroyed too</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**APPENDIX 5**

c. **Model Functional 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant’s appearance damage</td>
<td><strong>Qualifying Test</strong> Cinderella helps Baker and Jack to make the plan for defeat the Giant.</td>
<td>Cinderella lives with Baker, Jack and Little red Riding Hood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella’s mother grave</td>
<td><strong>Main Test</strong> The birds give news for Cinderella about infidelity of the Prince</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinderella, make her wishes just been crushed.</td>
<td><strong>Glorifying Test</strong> Cinderella divorce with the Prince, and successfully to defeat the Giant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 6

3. Jack and the Beanstalk
   
a. Model Functional 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack ordered by his mother to sell the cow to the market and getting money</td>
<td>Jack lost in the woods and get the magic beans</td>
<td>Jack and his mother became rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualifying Test</td>
<td>Main Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jack stolen many things from giant palace.</td>
<td>Jack almost be caught by giant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH JAKARTA
### APPENDIX 7

#### b. Model Functional 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Qualifying Test</th>
<th>Main Test</th>
<th>Glorifying Test</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jack feel bored at home.</td>
<td>Jack go to the</td>
<td>Jack be caught by the</td>
<td>Jack helped by Little Red Riding Hood, Baker, Cinderella and the birds defeat the Giant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker comes bring news about giant.</td>
<td>woods to defeat</td>
<td>witch who want to give him to the giant</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jack who loss his mother, live with Baker, Little Red Riding Hood, and Cinderella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the giant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Little Red Riding Hood

a. Model Functional 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualifying Test</td>
<td>Main Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house to buy a loaf of bread for her sick grandmother.</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood goes to the woods, but she meet with the wolf.</td>
<td>The Wolf devoured grandmother and Little Red Riding Hood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 9

b. Model Functional 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qualifying Test</td>
<td>Main Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood comes to Baker’s house and tells her desire to move to her grandmother's house.</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood is accompanied by Baker and Wife to go to the woods.</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood did not find the way to her grandmother's house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Model Functional 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Qualifying Test</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant destroyed the field and created chaos.</td>
<td>Together with Baker, Jack, Cinderella, Little Red Riding Hood planned to make a trap for the Giant.</td>
<td>Little Red Riding Hood hesitate to continue to help Jack and Baker. Remembering the advice of her mother and her grandmother.</td>
<td>Cinderella soothing Little Red Riding Hood and she still help Baker and Jack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 11

5. Rapunzel

a. Model Functional 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witch want to remove the punishment from her mother</td>
<td>Qualifying Test: Witch goes to Baker’s house and ordered them to search 4 ingredients in the woods.</td>
<td>Qualifying Test: Main Test: Witch lost her power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Test: Baker and Wife get the wrong ingredient</td>
<td>Glorifying Test: Witch drunk the milk and got the beauty and youthfulness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 12

b. Model functional 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witch wanst to be a good mother for Rapunzel by locked her in a tower for years.</td>
<td>Qualifying Test: Witch was protecting Rapunzel from the prince and the world.</td>
<td>Main Test: Rapunzel became frustration because of Witch’s treatment and finally Rapunzel died because of trampled by Giant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 13

c. Model Functional 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning Situation</th>
<th>Transformation</th>
<th>Ending Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Witch was angry about Rapunzel’s death</td>
<td>Qualifying Test: Witch success capture Jack</td>
<td>Main Test: Witch worth and threw all of the beans. Witch died into the life mud.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>