

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

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This chapter consists of two parts. The first is the summary and the conclusion of the study. The second part is the suggestions which might be advantages to people especially those who deal with story grammar.

5.1 Summary and conclusion

Story grammar is one of many currently held theories of cognitive representation of narrative text. This story grammar provide a principle method for analyzing stories in meaningful parts. The theoretical assumptions of this grammar specify that stories are constructive process resulting from the interaction between incoming information from the text and the pre-existing cognitive structures (schemata) of the reader. A story grammar is thus a formal device for capturing the important properties of a story schema.

Chomsky says that each grammar requires one its important characteristics that is explanatory adequacy. The concept of explanatory adequacy represents the linguistic competence, the idea of the speaker and the hearer. Therefore, Chomsky is not satisfied in analyzing the surface structure only, but in also in the deep structure.

The analysis on the structure of the three short stories has

the same analogy, meaning the writer also takes the requirement of explanatory adequacy into his account. What he means is that the structures he proposes in this study represent also the competence of the writer and the reader's view of human reality. Human reality is perceived if the three important components are elicited. Reality is restricted by time, place, and events. Time and place in a story are usually related to setting. Event is self explanatory.

Referring to the studies of story grammar, this study is conducted in order to give a more specific contribution to the teaching of literature in general and to the linguistic study of discourse. Many literary studies have been done through various analysis and so far studies on the story grammar were focused only in the simple stories and folk tale. Therefore the writer thinks it necessary to conduct the study on a more complex form of stories. He also hopes this study would become an enrichment to the teaching and learning of literature.

This study has proved that Johnson and Mandler's story grammar provides theoretical frameworks for analyzing the three short stories in meaningful parts. Using the principled methods of story grammar, the writer try to describe the tree structure contained in those short stories. Basically, all the tree structure (see Chapter IV) possess the important properties of a story schema. However, during the analysis, the writer found that a complex story may result in a more complex story gramar. After doing the analysis of the tree structure, it might be worthsaying that the three short stories written by Nathaniel Hawthorne are well-formed because they obey the rule of story grammar.

To conclude this study the writer would like to state that concepts of deep and surface structure introduced by Chomsky who is one of the cartesians do not only apply to syntactic level of human language, but also to the level above syntax, that is discourse.

5.2 Suggestions

Through this study, the writer would like to propose these following suggestions:

1. As previously stated, story grammars are but one of many theories of narrative representation, each with its particular strength and limitation. Other versions of story grammar as well as other theories of narrative representation should be explored for their applicability to L2 reading research, and studies of narrative structure should be conducted with a broad range of text type.
2. To look at the scope and limitation of the study, this study only focused on the description of the tree structure found in the three short stories of Nathaniel Hawthorne and discussion on the organization of those stories. A broader research to the effect of story grammar for especially Indonesian students who are studying literature is thus recommended. The effect of text structure with a well-formed or an ill-formed organization that indicate the narrative structure of a story, should also be explored.
3. In addition to further investigation of story grammar, many other genres of discourse such as novel, play, prose, and news are of interest to reading researches. Through examining the characteristics of the story grammar in different contexts of texts, researchers can better determine the surface structure that underlie

those types of discourse.

4. Story grammar provide an established explanation of a narrative text. Using this story structure, teachers of literature can prepare themselves better before the class and modify the way they teach the class.

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