



Structural Analysis In The Fairy Tale “Hänsel”Und Gretel” And “Golden Cucumbers”

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the structure of the fairy tales "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Timun Emas" using Marquaß's structural theory. The theory used in this study is Marquaß's structural theory. The data sources for this study are the fairy tales "Hänsel und Gretel" by Brüder Grimm and "Timun Emas" by Rahma Asa. The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive techniques. The results of this study are as follows: 1) both fairy tales have structures that follow the basic fairy tale pattern with a progressive plot containing conflict, peak tension, and a satisfying resolution. 2) the main characters in both stories have brave and clever characters even though Hänsel and Gretel appear as a duo with complex interactions, while Timun Emas is more prominent as a single, independent character. 3) the dominant setting is a forest which symbolizes trials and changes in fate, while the time setting is symbolic and supports the atmosphere of the story. 4) the point of view used is third person, providing a broad and objective narrative. This study enriches the study of fairy tale structural literature.

Keywords : Analysis, Fairy Tale, Structural, Marquaß

INTRODUCTION

Hänsel und Gretel is a collection of fairy tales by the Brothers Grimm entitled Märchen der Brüder Grimm Aquaerellen von Ruth Koser-michäels, published in Munich, Germany in 1937 by Droemer Knaur Verlag with a total of 430 pages. The Brothers Grimm were writers of the Romantic era (Haslinda, 2022). The fairy tales they collected in the 18th century provide a picture of the difficult lifestyle faced by European civilization during that period. Some of these stories are presented with enthusiasm, affection, and comedy, and contain values of generosity. The collection of fairy tales written by the Brothers Grimm that are

famous include Rapunzel, Dornröschen, Schneewittchen, Hänsel und Gretel (Rangkuti & Salamah, 2021).

Timun Emas is a well-known folktale in Indonesia. Like many other folktales, the Timun Emas folktale has undergone numerous modifications over time, resulting in variations, both in structure and culture. However, the story remains centered around a single theme: a woman's desire to have a child, whom she later conceives and names Timun Emas. According to this information, the Timun Emas folktale I will discuss is a retelling of the Timun Emas folktale by Rahma Asa, included in the series of Javanese folktales. This Timun Emas folktale was published by Pustaka Obor Indonesia in 2021 with 22 pages and illustrated by Ella Elviana. It is said that folktales are "literature from 'primitive ' societies that do not yet know letters " (Laily, 2015)

Fairy tales are fictional folktales that are very popular with readers, especially children. This is because fairy tales are full of fantasy worlds that are entertaining. Fairy tales are usually told in simple and easy-to-understand language. One of their goals is to convey moral values, the conflict of interest between good and evil contained in fairy tales that can be used as an example for children. The storyline in fairy tales is usually progressive which aims to facilitate understanding of the story by presenting conflicts that are not too complex and the climax is always placed at the end of the story. Fairy tales are an old form of literature that tells of extraordinary events that are full of imagination (fiction) and did not really happen (Prastya, Putrayasa, & Sudiana, 2021). In addition, fairy tales are stories that are told or written for entertainment and usually do not really happen in life, (Kamisa, in Rosidah and Rusminati, 2017). Fairy tales are a form of literary work whose story did not really happen or is fictional but is entertaining and contains moral teachings contained in the fairy tale. Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that fairy tales are fictional stories that aim to entertain and contain moral values (Situmorang, Purba, & Simanjuntak, 2024). In Indonesia, there are many fairy tales, including Ande-Ande Lumut, Si Kancil Mencuri Cucumber, Upik Abu, Bawang Merah Bawang Putih, Keong Emas, Timun Emas, Nenek Pakande, and others.

In Germany, fairy tales are known as Märchen. German Märchen are categorized into two categories: Volksmärchen and Kunstmärchen. Indonesian and German fairy tales share similarities as folk tales passed down through generations, intended to entertain and convey moral values. However, in the German literary tradition, fairy tales are specifically divided into two categories: Volksmärchen and Kunstmärchen (Sulis, 2015).

1. Volksmärchen (folk tales) are tales that originate from the oral traditions of society, are anonymous, and often change over time because they are told from generation to generation.
2. Kunstmärchen (art fairy tales) are fairy tales created by a specific author with fixed and unchanging content, usually in written form, and possessing high artistic value. These tales emerged primarily during the Romantic period in Europe.

The researcher chose the fairy tale of Hänsel und Gretel and Timun Emas as the study material because there is a phenomenon of a lack of understanding of the structure of fairy tales, moral values, characters and characterization, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of fairy tales. According to the author's experience when he was still in school, he

never discussed the structure of fairy tales in depth or dissected fairy tales. Similarly, during college, there was still very little discussion in depth about the structure of fairy tales. Because of the above errors, it is important to conduct research on the structure of fairy tales using Marquaß's structural theory (Tarigan & Harahap, 2024).

In the structural aspect, this research is limited to analyzing the intrinsic elements of the fairy tales Hänsel und Gretel and Timun Emas and identifying the similarities and differences between the two fairy tales using Marquaß's structural theory.

The fairy tale of Timun Emas shares similar values with the fairy tale of Hänsel und Gretel, a collection of fairy tales by the Brothers Grimm. Both works are interesting to study because of their similarities. The fairy tale of Hänsel and Gretel and the fairy tale of Timun Emas both contain universal values such as courage, ingenuity, and the fight against injustice. The main characters in both stories demonstrate courage and ingenuity in facing threats that are much stronger than them. For example, Timun Emas fights against the evil giant with courage and determination, while Hänsel and Gretel use ingenuity and cooperation to defeat the witch and escape danger. Both fairy tales teach the importance of fighting injustice and facing life's challenges with courage and ingenuity, which can be applied in everyday life, although the context and symbols used differ according to their respective cultures.

In general, fairy tales are a part of ancient literature that are very interesting to analyze. Literature exists as an effort to increase society's potential to accept changes caused by literary works themselves. Literature is recognized as a form of writing that emphasizes beauty. One interesting literature to study is children's literature. Children's literature functions as a means to shape children's character through reading. Children, who are in a crucial period of growth and development, are also involved in the world of literature. For example, when a mother hugs her child, she often sings a song to lull her child to sleep. This study discusses the structural aspect. The structural aspect is an approach in literary science that works by analyzing the structural elements that build a literary work from within, and seeking the relevance or interconnectedness of these elements in order to achieve a complete meaning (Waryanti, Puspitoningrum, Violita, & Muarifin, 2021).

Previous research specifically examining the fairy tales "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Timun Emas" regarding the Structural analysis of fairy tales using Marquaß's structural theory is still very limited. Because according to previous research in conducting gap research, there is still very little research conducted on the structure of the two fairy tales using Marquaß's structural theory. The researcher reads many studies related to the two fairy tales regarding the analysis of moral values, cultural values, comparative literary studies, character analysis and others (Wulanda, Furqan, Isnani, & Rachman, 2024). Therefore, in-depth research is needed to find out the Structural contained in the fairy tale "Hänsel und Gretel and Timun Emas" which is a novelty in research on the two fairy tales. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting research with the title Structural Analysis in the Fairy Tale Hänsel Und Gretel and Timun Emas".

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach. This approach was chosen because it focuses on a deep understanding of the intrinsic elements of fairy tales and a comparison between these elements in the two stories. The collected data will be analyzed descriptively to identify themes, plot, characters and characterization, setting, point of view, style, and moral messages that emerge from the data (Zhang et al., 2021). The research results will be presented in narrative form.

Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted at the Pematangsiantar City Library and the German Language Education Study Program Library at HKBP Nommensen University, Pematangsiantar. The location selection was based on considerations. The research lasted four months, from May to August 2025.

Data source

Data sources must be relevant to the variables studied and consist of primary data obtained directly from respondents and secondary data from documents or archives, (Jones & Comfort, 2020). The main data source in this study is the fairy tale text of Hänsel und Gretel and Timun Emas. The fairy tale of Hänsel und Gretel from the collection of fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm entitled *Märchen der Brüder Grimm Aquaerellen von Ruth Koser-michäels* published in Munich, Germany in 1937 by Droemer Knaur Verlag with a total of 430 pages. The fairy tale of Timun Emas written by Rahma Asa published by Pustaka Obor Indonesia in 2021 with a total of 22 pages with the illustrator Ella Elviana.

Research Data

Research data are all forms of facts and figures that can be used as material to compile information. This data must be reliable and in accordance with the facts of the research subject's observations, (Tsitsikas, Bristowe, & Abukar, 2020), The data in this study through the fairy tale text " *Hänsel und Gretel* and Timun Emas" as the main data. This research includes qualitative research that produces descriptive data, namely data in the form of elements of words, sentences that are important information, to determine the structure of the fairy tale builder, namely the intrinsic elements in the fairy tale " *Hänsel und Gretel* and Timun Emas".

Collection Techniques

This study is a library research study *using* the fairy tale " *Hänsel und Gretel* and Timun Emas" as its object. The first step involved formulating and defining the problem, focusing on the intrinsic elements of both fairy tales. Then, the fairy tales were carefully read. Afterward, repeated readings were conducted while reducing data or recording data related to the research focus for subsequent analysis (Kanzunnudin, 2022).

Research Instruments

In this study, the research instrument used was a human or the author himself (human instrument) in collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting research results derived from

the fairy tale " Hänsel und Gretel and Timun Emas". The data was analyzed using Marquaß's Structural theory.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique for this research is descriptive qualitative. This technique was used because the research data consists of words, phrases, and sentences. The steps in this research were to carefully and thoroughly read the fairy tale " Hänsel und Gretel dan Timun Emas" and then translate the data from German into Indonesian. After that, the data was identified and classified according to Marquaß's structural theory (Hilmi, Wahyuni, Adriani, & Muhamad, 2022). After identifying and classifying, the author described the intrinsic elements contained in the fairy tale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzes two fairy tales: the first is the fairy tale of Hänsel und Gretel, a classic European fairy tale collected by Brother Grimm and published in 1812. The second fairy tale is the fairy tale of Timun Emas, written by Rahma Asa and included in the series of Javanese folk tales. This folk tale of Timun Emas was published by Pustaka Obor Indonesia in 2021. The analysis of both fairy tales uses Marquað's structural theory. The following is the analysis and discussion (Wulanda et al., 2024).

Structural analysis in the fairy tale Hänsel und Gretel

The fairy tale of Hänsel and Gretel is a German folktale that tells the journey of two siblings who are abandoned by their parents in the forest due to economic hardship. They face many obstacles, including encountering an evil witch who lives in a cake house. This tale contains various conflicts, struggles, and resolutions that convey moral messages and mass cultural values (Rangkuti & Salamah, 2021). This tale will be analyzed according to Marquað's structural theory.

Flow Analysis (Handlung)

A story line is often called a plot. A story line is a sequence of events connected by cause and effect (Prastya et al., 2021). In the fairy tale "Hänsel und Gretel," from the Brothers Grimm collection of fairy tales, there is a distinct plot that ultimately forms an overall plot, divided into three stages.

a. The first part is the initial situation (Aufgangssituation) - everything that happened before (Alles, was vorher geschah)

In this stage, the reader is introduced to the family's poverty and economic hardship. The stepmother objects to this situation and plans to abandon Hänsel and Gretel in the forest. This initial situation sets the stage for the story's main conflict, which is the hardships of life and family problems. The series of events in this stage provides the possibility for the characters to take certain actions, in this case, the decision to abandon the children in the forest. This initial situation also reflects the story of a family in poverty, hunger, neglect, and being lost in the forest (Ismaya & Utami, 2021).

b. The second part which is the peak of tension or conflict (Verhalten/Handeln)

This stage is the core of the plot, featuring various events and actions of the characters. Hänsel and Gretel face the main conflict of being lost in the forest after being abandoned by

their parents. In the forest, they encounter an evil witch who tries to trap and eat them. The traditional action of the story includes finding a way home, Hänsel and Gretel's efforts to survive, and a clever plan to defeat the witch. This stage is very dynamic and full of tension, showing the characters' reactions to the problems they face and the escalating development of the conflict. The plot in this stage shows the characters' efforts in facing obstacles and dangers, starting when they find the Witch's house made of cake and then they eat the house, then are captured by the witch and put Hänsel in bars and enslave Gretel and plan to eat them, then trick the witch to death. These events are described in the following excerpt. Als es Mittag war, sahen sie ein schönes schneeweißes Vöglein auf einem Ast sitzen, das sang so schön, daß sie stehenblieben und ihm zuhörten. Und als es fertig war, schwang es seine Flügel und flog vor ihnen her, und sie gingen ihm nach, bis sie zu einem Häuschengelten, auf dessen Dach es sich setzte, und als sie ganz nah herkamen, so sahen sie, daß das Häuslein aus Brot gebaut war und mit Kuchen gedeckt; aber die Fenster waren von hellem Zucker. „Da wollen wir uns dran machen“, sprach Hänsel, „und eine gesegnete Mahlzeit halten. Ich will ein Stück vom Dach essen, Gretel, du kannst vom Fenster essen, das schmeckt süß.“ Hänsel reichte in die Höhe und brach sich ein wenig vom Dach ab, um zu versuchen, wie es schmeckte, und Gretel stellte sich an die Scheiben und knupperte daran (Kasmilawati & Agustina, 2019).

(When day broke, they saw a beautiful snow-white bird perched on a branch of a tree, and it sang so beautifully, that they stopped and listened to it. When it had finished, it flapped its wings and flew ahead of them, and they followed it until they came to a little house, on the roof of which it had perched, and as they drew near, they saw that the little house was made of bread and covered with cakes, and the windows were made of brightly colored sugar. "Let us go inside," said Hänsel, "and eat some blessed food. I will eat a piece of roof, Gretel; you can eat from the window, it is sweet." Hänsel reached out and broke off a bit of roof to try what it tasted like, and Gretel stood by the window and took a bite.)

The quote above shows the moment when the two children found a house made of bread, sugar, and candy, which looked very tempting in the middle of the forest, and without realizing it, they entered the house of a dangerous witch. The discovery of this house became a turning point in the story, starting a conflict with an evil witch who threatened their safety, where the witch who initially pretended to be good finally caught them and wanted to make them her meal. This event is described in the following quote.

Character Analysis and Characterization

Characters in a story usually carry a certain characterization that is given form and content by the author. Characterization can be obtained by providing a description of actions, speech, or whether or not what is said is in line with what is done. The fairy tale of Hänsel and Gretel in building its story content has many characters with various different characteristics, however, in this study the researcher only took the central characters who are closely related to the content of the story as the object of research. It is further explained that characters can be divided into three, namely based on characterization, constellation, and conception (Asmayanti & Hajaruddin, 2022). The explanation is as follows:

Character analysis can be divided into two categories: direct and indirect. Further explanation is as follows. The direct characters in this fairy tale are Hänsel and Gretel. These two characters will be analyzed to understand their characters, their moral values, and their interactions, fostering empathy in readers and the values they bring to life.

A witch living in the middle of a dense forest deliberately built a house made of sweet cakes with the intention of luring children. When lost children arrived, she would invite them in and pretend to be kind, but in reality, the witch wanted to eat them. This incident is described in the following quote.

Die Alte hatte sich nur so freundlich angestellt, sie war aber eine böse Hexe, die den Kindern auflauerte, und hatte das Brothäuslein bloß gebaut, um sie herbeizulocken. Wenn eins in ihre Gewalt kam, so machte sie es tot, kochte es und aß es, und das war ihr ein Festtag.

(The old woman only acts kind, but she is an evil witch who waits for children, and only built that little bread house to lure them in. If anyone comes into her power, she kills them, cooks them and eats them, and it is a feast for her.)

The quote above illustrates that the Witch is a cunning person. She deliberately made her house out of sweet cakes to attract children who saw the house. After the children came, she would catch them and make them into food for herself. The Witch's cunning is also seen when she told Gretel to get into the oven, because once Gretel was inside the oven, she would close the oven and bake Gretel to eat.

Figure Constellation (Constellation der Figuren)

In the fairy tale Hänsel und Gretel, the characters Hänsel, Gretel, the Stepmother, the Father, and the Witch are the characters involved. The constellation of characters in the fairy tale Hänsel und Gretel is the relationship and interaction between the main characters that form the dynamics of the story and advance its plot. (Hidayat, Rahman, Alam, & ikhwati, 2022).

Hänsel and Gretel have a strong, loving relationship, protecting each other and working together to face danger and hardship throughout the story. They support each other in times of fear and fight together against threats. Hänsel and Gretel have a strong, loving relationship, protecting each other and working together to face danger and hardship throughout the story. They support each other in times of fear and fight together against threats. This event is depicted in the following excerpt (Prihatin & Widayati, 2020).

The sentence above shows that Hänsel loves his sister Gretel very much. Likewise, Gretel also loves her sister very much. From the time they were thrown into the forest by their parents until they were trapped in the house of a witch who wanted to eat them, they both continued to support each other, love, and care for each other, never giving up. Until the moment when Gretel managed to save Hänsel from the witch and they both managed to return home to meet their father and live happily.

Figure Conception (Die Konzeption der Figuren)

The character concepts in the fairy tale Hänsel and Gretel refer to the basic traits and character models embodied by the characters in the story. The following is a broad

explanation of the character concepts of Hänsel, Gretel, the witch, the father, and the stepmother (Hasmawati & Mantasiah R, 2020):

Hänsel is a character who experiences a development from fear to bravery and intelligence. He has the typical characteristics of a boy in a fairy tale, namely bravery, protectiveness, and intelligence. Hänsel shows a change in attitude when facing various challenges until he is able to save himself and his sister. Hänsel is highly ingenious, using his wit to scatter pebbles as a guide to the way home and trying to survive the threat of the witch. Hänsel's character develops through actions and decisions that change throughout the story, revealing deeper layers of his personality along the way.

Background Analysis (Raum und Zeit)

In Marquais's theory of intrinsic element analysis used by the researcher, there are setting and time as elements of the background analysis. The following are the results of the background element analysis.

After reading and observing the fairy tale "Hänsel und Gretel," researchers found that most of the settings in the tale are set in a dense forest. However, there are also other locations that serve as settings in the novel. A further explanation of the analysis of the settings in the fairy tale "Hänsel und Gretel" according to their function is as follows.

The story begins in a small village in ancient times, where the family of Hänsel and Gretel lived. This setting depicts the simple life of a poor family, which is the main basis of the story's conflict. The event is described in the following quote. From a large forest, a woodcutter with a woman and a child; the bunnies are Hänsel and the mother is Gretel. (Section 236) The quote above shows that Hänsel and Gretel's house as a setting plays a very important role in triggering the conflict in the story. The house is in a disharmonious family environment, especially because of the tension between the father, stepmother, and children. The cramped and stressful conditions of the house due to poverty are one of the reasons why the stepmother plans to leave Hänsel and Gretel in the forest to ease the burden on the family. Thus, the house as a physical space as well as a social environment becomes the root of the main conflict that influences this tragic decision. The setting of this house is not only the starting place of Hänsel and Gretel's life, but also the starting point of the dramatic events that drive the plot of the story, showing how the space and atmosphere around the characters can be important conditions for the events in a fairy tale.

After that, the setting shifts to a vast, dark, and frightening wilderness, symbolizing danger and uncertainty. The forest is where Hänsel and Gretel become lost and face challenges. This event is depicted in the following excerpt (Ratnaningsih, 2021).

Sie gingen die ganze Nacht und noch einen Tag von Morgen bis Abend, aber sie kamen aus dem Wald nicht heraus und waren so hungrig; denn sie hatten nichts als die paar Beeren, die auf der Erde standen. Und weil sie so müde waren, daß die Beine sie nicht mehr tragen wollten, so legten sie sich unter einen Baum und schliefen ein. (Seite 240)

(They walked all night and another day from morning till evening, but they could not get out of the forest and were very hungry, because they had nothing but a few berries that were on the ground. And because they were very tired and their legs could no longer carry them, they lay down under a tree and fell asleep).

The wilderness acts as a setting that significantly determines the course of the story and is the main cause of conflict. As a strange, dangerous, and unknown space, the forest symbolizes uncertainty and threat that forces Hänsel and Gretel to fight for survival. The dense and wild conditions of the forest make it easy for the two children to get lost and unable to find their way home, thus increasing their fear and giving rise to various tense events, including their encounter with the evil witch. Thus, the wilderness is not only a physical setting, but also an environment that triggers the main conflicts and challenges in the story, exerting psychological pressure and becoming a key factor in driving the development of the plot and the main characters (Krisanti, Suprihatien, & Suryarini, 2020).

Räumliche Gegebenheiten können Stimmungen ausdrücken, die mit Erlebnissen der Figuren in geheimer Beziehung stehen bzw. diese widerspiegeln (zB ein Unwetter als Ausdruck sich zuspitzender innere Konflikte). This means that the setting can reveal feelings related to the character's experience or reflected (for example, very bad weather is an expression of internal conflict experienced by the character). When they were in the forest, a sound like human footstep was heard on a wooden axe which turned out to be a tree branch being blown from right to left by the wind. This event is described in the following quote.

Hänsel and Gretel were sitting by the fire, and as soon as the sun came, they were both stuck in the wood. And we were so afraid of the wood that we were so afraid of the wind. (Section 237) (Hänsel and Gretel were sitting by the fire, and when midday came, they each ate a piece of bread. And because they heard the sound of a wooden axe, they thought their father was nearby. But it was not a wooden axe, but a twig that he had tied to a dry tree and was being blown by the wind.)

The wilderness powerfully expresses the inner mood and feelings of the characters Hänsel and Gretel, filled with fear, confusion, and despair. The dense, silent darkness of the forest reflects the sense of isolation and loneliness they feel after being abandoned by their parents, while also depicting the uncertainty and danger that threaten their safety. The oppressive and eerie atmosphere of the forest mirrors the internal conflict and deep anxiety experienced by these two children, so that the setting is not only a physical setting, but also a symbol of the emotions and psychological conditions of the characters that are implicitly stored in their journey through various life trials. Thus, the wilderness effectively reveals and strengthens the characters' inner feelings that are closely related to their experiences and adventures in the story.

Räumliche Gegebenheiten können Inhalte und Probleme des Erzählten symbolisch verdeutlichen (zB Gegensätze wie oben und unten oder Mauern und Gräben). This means that the setting can clarify the content and problems expressed symbolically (for example, opposite words such as top and bottom or wall and grave).

In the fairy tale Hänsel und Gretel, the forest and the witch's house have symbolic meaning as the dangerous outside world and the place of transformation for Hänsel and Gretel, from helpless children to brave heroes. This event is depicted in the following excerpt.

Hänsel und Gretel saßen am Feuer, und als der Mittag kam, aß jedes sein Stücklein Brot. Und weil sie die Schläge der Holzaxt hörten, so glaubten sie, ihr Vater wäre in der

Nähe. Es war aber nicht die Holzaxt, es war ein Ast, den er an einen dünnen Baum gebunden hatte und den der Wind hin und her schlug. Und als sie so lange gegessen hatten, fielen ihnen die Augen vor Müdigkeit zu, und sie schliefen fest ein. Als sie endlich erwachten, war es schon finstere Nacht. Gretel fing an zu weinen und sprach: „Wie sollen wir nun aus dem Wald kommen?“ Hänsel aber tröstete sie: „Wart nur ein Weilchen, bis der Mond aufgegangen ist, dann wollen wir den Weg schon finden.“ Und als der volle Mond aufgestiegen war, so nahm Hänsel seine Schwesterchen an der Hand und ging den Kieselsteinen nach, die schimmerten wie neu geschlagene Batzen und zeigten ihnen den Weg. (Seite 237)

(Hänsel and Gretel were sitting by the fire, and when midday came, they each ate a piece of bread. And because they heard the sound of a wooden axe, they thought their father was near. But it was not a wooden axe, but a twig which he had tied to a dry tree and which was blown to and fro by the wind. And when they had sat there for a long time, their eyes closed from exhaustion and they fell into a deep sleep. When they finally woke up, it was already dark. Gretel began to cry and said, "How can we get out of this forest?" But Hänsel comforted her: "Wait a little while until the moon rises, then we will find the way." And when the full moon had risen, Hänsel took his sister by the hand and followed the pebbles, which glittered like freshly cut pebbles and showed them the way (Situmorang et al., 2024).

Point of View Analysis (Blickwinkel)

The point of view in the fairy tale of Hänsel and Gretel uses a third-person omniscient narrator. The story is told by a narrator who is not a character in the story, but rather narrates all the events from the outside with complete knowledge of the feelings, thoughts, and actions of all the characters. The characteristics of this point of view include: The narrator knows everything about Hänsel, Gretel, the parents, and the witch. The narrator can explain the background of the incident, the psychological condition of the characters, and provide a clear picture of the situation to the reader. This can be seen from the quotes the narrator explains throughout the story;

Vor einem großen Wald wohnte ein armer Holzhacker mit seiner Frau und seinen zwei Kindern; das Bübchen hieß Hänsel und das Mädchen Gretel. Er hatte wenig zu beißen und zu brechen, und einmal, als große Teuerung ins Land kam, konnte er auch das tägliche Brot nicht mehr schaffen. Wie er sich nun abends im Bette Gedanken machte und sich vor Sorgen herumwälzte, seufzte er und sprach zu seiner Frau: „Was soll aus uns werden? Wie können wir unsere armen Kinder ernähren, da wir für uns selbst nichts mehr haben?“ (Seite 236)

(A poor woodcutter lived outside a large forest with his wife and two children; a boy named Hänsel and a girl named Gretel. He had little to eat and little to rest on, and once, when a great famine struck the land, he could no longer earn his living. As he lay in bed at night, tossing and turning with anxiety, he sighed and said to his wife, "What will become of us? How will we feed our poor children since we have nothing left for ourselves?")

Die zwei Kinder hatten vor Hunger auch nicht einschlafen können und hatten gehört, was die Stiefmutter zum Vater gesagt hatte. Gretel weinte bittere Tränen und sprach zu Hänsel: „Nun ist's um uns geschehen.“ – „Still, Gretel“, sprach Hänsel, „gräme dich nicht, ich will uns schon helfen. (Seite 236)

Flow Analysis (Handlung)

A story line is often called a plot. A story line is a series of events connected by cause and effect. In the fairy tale "Timun Emas" by Rahma Asa, there is a distinct plot that ultimately forms the overall plot and is analyzed using Marquaß's theory.

At this stage, the story of Timun Emas depicts the initial situation of a married couple who desire a child but have not yet been blessed with one, until they finally receive help from a hermit and obtain the Golden Cucumber from the magical fruit. This situation introduces the initial conflict of wanting a child, meeting a giant, making a pact, and meeting the hermit. These events are described in the following quote. The initial conflict in the Timun Emas fairy tale is clearly seen from the strong desire of a lonely wife to have a child as a consolation after losing her husband. The quote above shows that loneliness and longing for a child are the main sources of conflict that motivate the storyline. This strong desire, but hindered by the death of her husband, gives rise to initial problems that lead her to seek other ways to fulfill her hope, thus triggering a series of important events in the tale. This conflict adds emotional depth to the story and forms the basis for the development of the next plot. When she desires a child, she encounters a large and frightening giant and asks a question.

Character Characterization (die Charakterisierung der Figuren)

Character analysis can be divided into two categories: direct and indirect. Further explanation is as follows. The direct characters depicted in this tale are Timun Emas and Mbok Sрни. These two characters will be analyzed to understand their characters, their moral values, and their interactions, fostering empathy in readers and the values they embody.

Background Analysis (Raum und Zeit)

In Marquaß's theory of intrinsic element analysis used by the researcher, there are setting and time as elements of the background analysis. The following are the results of the background element analysis.

Analysis of the setting of the place in the fairy tale Timun Emas according to its function according to Marquaß is as follows. Räumliche Gegebenheiten können eine Voraussetzung für das Geschehen sein (zB Nachbarschaft als Ausgangspunkt für einen Kontrat). This means that the setting of the place can be the cause of an event occurring, for example, the surrounding environment as the root of a conflict. Mbok Sрни's simple residence becomes the root of the conflict when Mbok Sрни gets a cucumber seed from a giant, which then grows into Timun Emas. This village is the initial setting of the main character's life and the place where the giant threat appears. The event is described in the following quote (Krisanti et al., 2020).

Once upon a time in a village in Central Java, there lived a middle-aged widow named Mbok Sрни. (page 1) The village in Central Java as the setting in the story of Timun Emas is not only the location of the incident, but also a factor that influences the occurrence of the main conflict in the story, which shows that life in the village is the initial setting of the entire story. The village environment is close to the existence of giants and the agreement between Mbok Sрни and the giants creates a situation that triggers conflict, so that this

setting plays a role as the cause or starting point for the problems that must be faced by the characters in the story. Thus, the village setting in Central Java becomes a crucial element that underlies the course of the story and the developing conflict.

Table 1. Results of structural analysis according to Marquaß's theory

Structural Marquaß	<i>Hänsel and Gretel</i>	Golden cucumber
Channel	The plot uses a progressive plot which is divided into three stages: initial situation, peak conflict, resolution.	The plot uses a progressive plot that moves forward towards the future and the resolution of the conflict.
Characters and Characterization	a. Hänsel: Clever, brave, optimistic, tough b. Gretel: sensitive, shrewd, loyal c. Witch: Cunning, evil, cannibalistic, greedy d. Stepmother: Cruel, selfish e. Father: Weak, hesitant	a. Golden Cucumber: Brave, clever b. Mbok Srini: caring, fearful c. Giant: Cunning, Evil d. Hermit: Optimistic, good
2. Constellation of Characters	a. Hänsel and Gretel's relationship as siblings b. Father and Mother's relationship as a family c. The antagonistic relationship between the Stepmother and Hänsel and Gretel d. The antagonistic relationship between the Witch and Hänsel and Gretel	a. The relationship between Timun Emas and Mbok Srini as family b. The antagonistic relationship between Timun Emas and the Giant c. The relationship between Golden Cucumber and the Hermit as a helper of conflict

3. Conception of Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hänsel as a dynamic and open character b. Gretel as a dynamic and open character c. The witch as a static and closed figure d. Stepmother as a static figure and traditional antagonist e. Father as a static, simple and closed figure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Timun Emas as a dynamic and open character b. Mbok Srimi as a dynamic and simple character c. The giant as a static and complex figure d. The hermit as a static and simple figure
Background	The setting of the fairy tale is clearly seen in a poor family in Europe during the Middle Ages, a dark forest, a dangerous witch's cake house.	The setting is a traditional Javanese village and forest environment with magical and mythological elements.
Viewpoint	Third person point of view is limited, focusing on the children's experiences and actions.	Third person point of view with a focus on Timun Emas's experiences and her interactions with other characters.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the discussion of the fairy tales of Hänsel und Gretel and Timun Emas, the following conclusions can be drawn. Both fairy tales have narrative structures that follow the basic pattern of fairy tales with a progressive plot containing conflict, peak tension, and a satisfying resolution. The main characters in both stories have brave and clever characters, although Hänsel and Gretel appear as a duo with complex interactions, while Timun Emas stands out more as a single, independent character. The dominant setting is the forest, which symbolizes trials and changes in fate, while the time setting is symbolic and supports the atmosphere of the story. The point of view used is third person, providing a broad and objective narrative. The main difference is seen in the complexity of the plot and the more complicated character dynamics in Hänsel und Gretel compared to Timun Emas, which is more linear and focuses on the actions of a single protagonist.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, here are some suggestions that can be conveyed.

1. This research is expected to be a reference for students of the German Language Education Study Program in analyzing similar literary works, especially using Marquaß's structural theory.
2. This study examines the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm and Rahma Asa. Therefore, it is recommended to use different fairy tale titles from the collection of tales of the Brothers Grimm and Rahma Asa when studying fairy tales using Marquaß's structural theory.
3. These two fairy tales cannot only be studied using Marquað's structural theory, therefore it is recommended to study these two fairy tales using other narrative structure theories, such as Ferdinand de Saussure's structural theory, Vladimir Propp's narrative structure, Burhan Nurgiyantoro's structural theory, and others.

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