
An Analysis of The Novel Beautiful Stories from Shakespeare by Edith Nesbit 1907

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the intrinsic elements and moral messages in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare by Edith Nesbit. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach: data analysis techniques, namely thematic analysis, character analysis, moral message analysis, and conclusion. The results of this research are in the form of (1) the key themes in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare; (2) the characters found in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare; (3) the socio-cultural life setting in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare, namely the view of social status, work, and the difference in wishes of children and parents; (4) the moral message contained in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare. The researcher conducts intensive reading to understand the important elements of the novel. In conclusion, this study proves that novel analysis using a qualitative method with a descriptive approach can reveal the meaning and value contained in literary works.

Keywords: Analysis, novel, beautiful

INTRODUCTION

Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare 1907 collection distributed by Edith Nesbit to engage youthful perusers and retell. William Shakespeare's plays in a way more youthful perusers might effortlessly catch on them. He moreover included a brief Shakespeare history, an articulation direct to a few of the more troublesome names, and a list of popular citations, organized by subject. Distributed in 1907, the book has gotten a few versions over the years. Nesbit's collection presents an adjusted form of the stories, revised to suit what Nesbit considered a child's mindset and interpretative aptitudes, the editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica (2024).

Edith Nesbit was born on Eminent 15, 1858, in Kennington, Surrey (presently more prominent London), Britain. He kicked the bucket on May 4, 1924 (age 65) in Modern Romney, Kent, Britain. His write title is E. Nesbit. His work as an author and writer. He is of British nationality, within 1886-1924 children's writing classes. His celebrated works are (1) The Story Of The Treasure Searchers; (2) The Railroad Children's; and (3) Five Children And It. He

composed or collaborated on more than 60 such books. He was also a political extremist and co-founder of the Fabian Society, a communist organization that joined the Work Party afterward. His accomplice was named Hubert Bland who kicked the bucket in 1914, the literature network (2000).

The works of Shakespeare have been honestly named the wealthiest, the purest, the foremost alluring, and the foremost stifled ever penned. Shakespeare teaches by charming. His plays alone or clearing out insignificant science out of address, contain more honest-to-goodness quickness than the total body of English learning. He is the educator of all good-pity, magnanimity, honest-to-goodness quality, and reverent. His shining intellect is cut out into little pieces and sayings, and in this way spread, there's scarcely a corner of the English-speaking world where he does not light up a bungalow that he does not upgrade. His bounty is similar to the sea which indeed even though it is habitually unacknowledged, is all over felt. As his companion, Ben Jonson, composed of him, "He was not of an age but for all time." He ever kept the tall road of human life whereon all travel. He did not select out by ways of feeling and presumption. In his signs, we have no moral hoodlums, thoughtful punks, inquisitively scalawags, and cheerful, wealthy adventuresses no delicate traps of circumstances, in which the grossest pictures are shown to the judgment skills veiled underneath the shallow interest of design and conclusion, Folger Shakespeare Library (1996).

Shakespeare was commonplace with all exquisite shapes and pictures, with all that's sweet or radiant inside the fundamental perspectives of nature, of that indestructible venerate of blossoms and fragrance, and dews, and clear waters and fragile insincerity and sounds, and shining skies and timberland isolations, and moon-light bowers, which are the fabric components of verse, and with that fine sense of their indefinable association to mental feeling which is its core and vivifying soul and which, during his most dynamic and tragical scenes, falls like sparkles of sunshine on rocks and ruins separating with all that's intense or horrendous, and reminding us of the nearness of purer and brighter components.

Generally, Nurgiyantoro (2018) states the building element. The novel that forms a totalitarianism is divided into two elements of intrinsic and an extrinsic element. Intrinsic elements are the shaping elements of that literary work itself, while the extrinsic element is an element of that literature are contributing to the development of the literature. According to Wellek, (in Grinitha, 2015) the intrinsic element is divided into three parts: plots, characterizations, setting. The intrinsic element of the novel is the composition of a work based on it, such as the theme, the plot, the character, the flow, the figures, the point of view, and the mandate contained in a novel. The novel is a fiction prose that almost has similarities with choristers. This is because both equally consist of intrinsic and extrinsic elements, Nurgiyantoro (2015). The intrinsic element in the novel covers themes, figures, grooves, backgrounds, viewpoints, language style, and mandate.

Theme according to Hartoko and Rahmanto (in Nurgiyantoro, 2018) is a basic idea that supports literature and it is embodied in the text as a semantic structure and involves similarities or differences. Suggests that a theme is an underlying idea the story thus presents as author's access to describe an imaginary work that he created, Scharbach (in Aminuddin, 2015).

METHOD

The research uses a qualitative method. According to Meleong (2017:6), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what the research subject experienced, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others, holistically and using descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods. According to Sugiyono (2018:213), the qualitative research method is a

research method based on the philosophy that is used to research scientific conditions (experiments) where the researcher as an instrument, data collection and qualitative analysis techniques emphasize more on meaning.

The research uses a descriptive approach. According to Meleong (2010:3), a qualitative descriptive approach is the data obtained will be collected and realized directly in the form of a description of the atmosphere or state of the object as a whole and as it is in the form of oral or written words from the observed person or behavior.

The data collection technique uses library and record techniques. Library techniques are techniques that use written sources to obtain data. According to Nazir (2003), the literature technique is a data sampling technique by reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved.

The steps to analyze the data of this research are as follows :

1. The key themes in the novel *Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare*.
2. The characters found in the novel *Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare*.
3. The socio-cultural life setting in the novel *Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare*, namely the view of social status, work, and the difference in the wishes of children and parents.
4. The moral message contained in the novel *Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare*.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Themes

The themes are found in the novel *Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare* by Edith Nesbit (1907):

a. Love and Romance

Love and romance are recurring themes throughout Shakespeare's works, often taking center stage in plays such as **A Midsummer Night's Dream** and **Romeo and Juliet**. That theme is shown in the first and the seventh chapters. Following is one of the quotes from chapters **A Midsummer Night's Dream** and **Romeo and Juliet**.

...Oberon and Titania cherished each other more than ever. Demetrius thought of no one but Helena, - and Helena had never had any thought of anybody but Demetrius. As for Hermia and Lysander, they were as adoring a few as you may meet in a day's walk, indeed through a pixie wood. So the four mortal partners returned to Athens and were hitched, and the pixie Lord and Ruler lived joyfully together in that exceptional. (*Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare - A Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1907).

"And here ends the story of these faithful and most unhappy lovers." (*Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare - Romeo and Juliet*, 1907).

b. Mortality

Mortality, Shakespeare's plays regularly investigate the thought of mortality, which could be a major subject in numerous of his works. That theme is shown in the ninth chapter. Following is one of the quotes from chapter **Hamlet**.

...So Hamlet within the conclusion kept the guarantee he had made his father. And all being presently finished, he passed on. And those who stood by saw him pass on, with supplications and tears, for his companions and his individuals adored him with their entirety hearts. Hence closes the appalling story of Village, Ruler of Denmark.

c. Ambition and Power

Ambition and power are repeating themes in numerous of Shakespeare's plays. In **Macbeth**, ambition is the driving drive behind the activities of the main character, driving him to commit intolerable acts in his interest of control. That theme is shown in the eleventh chapter.

...and when Madcuff came to him blasting for vindication, Macbeth said to him, "Go back; I have

spilled as well much of your blood already." "My voice is in my sword," answered Macduff, and hacked at him and bade him abdicate. "I will not yield!" said Macbeth, but his final hour had struck. He fell.

d. Betrayal and Jealousy

Betrayal and jealousy are two of the most prominent themes in Shakespeare's works. That theme is shown in the fourth chapter. Following is one of the quotes from chapter *Othello*.

... At that point Goneril's spouse, the Duke of Albany, who was a great man, and had not known how evil his spouse was, listened to the truth of the complete story; and when Goneril found that her spouse knew her for the evil lady she was, she slaughtered herself, having a small time sometime recently given a dangerous harm to her sister, Regan, out of a soul of envy.

e. Family and Loyalty

Family and loyalty are the themes* in the second chapter, following is one of the quotes from chapter *The Tempest*.

"Then Prospero discharged him from his subjugation, and happy at heart, he gave his assent to their marriage. "Take her," he said, "she is thine own."

f. Morality and Justice

Morality and justice that themes in the seventeenth chapter, following is one of the quotes from chapter *Measure For Measure*. In *Measure for Measure*, Angelo endeavors to bring equity to a city that has ended up ethically degenerating by actualizing a strict framework of disciplines. In any case, he capitulated to his enticement, acting deceptively to get a sexual favor from Isabella. This eventually leads to his ruin, appearing the threat of false reverence.

....Angelo found a blame in his breast at that minute. He adored Isabella's excellence,- and was enticed to do for her magnificence what he would not do for the adore of man. "You are released from your office," said the Duke. The Executive at that point left. Angelo said,- I am too bad to have caused such distress. I favor passing to leniency.

2. Characteristic

Characterizations contained in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare are the main characters and peripheral characters, protagonists, and antagonists.

3. The socio-cultural life setting in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare

Based on the results of the analysis conducted on the socio-cultural life setting in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare describing the socio-cultural life setting during the Shakespearean era in England. The stories in this novel take inspiration from Shakespeare's famous works, thus reflecting the life of the people of the time.

In this novel, readers can explore various aspects of socio-cultural life at that time. Including manners, social structures, moral values, and power hierarchies. These stories also feature characters who reflect different walks of life, work, and the differences in the wishes of children and parents. From nobles to commoners.

4. The moral message contained in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare

Based on the results of the analysis conducted on the moral message contained in the novel Beautiful Stories From Shakespeare some of these moral messages include; the importance of honesty and respect for the truth in situations, facing fears and challenges with courage to achieve good goals, valuing and maintaining friendly relationships that support and inspire each other, showing empathy and kindness towards others especially those in need, forgiving the mistakes of others and providing opportunities for self-improvement, understanding the importance of fair and equal treatment for everyone, understand that every action has both

positive and negative consequences and take responsibility for these actions.

This moral message provides readers with a teaching about the importance of positive values in daily life and can be an inspiration to live a life with integrity and kindness. Many of the stories in this novel emphasize the importance of goodness and justice. For example, in the story *The Tempest* characters like Prospero illustrate how goodness and forgiveness can bring a peaceful and happy settlement.

CONCLUSION

The novel *Beautiful Stories from Shakespeare* concludes that the stories drawn from William Shakespeare's works have a strong appeal and lasting relevance. It presents a concise version of Shakespeare's famous stories, such as *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*, thus helping readers who are unfamiliar with the works to grasp the point. It is to introduce Shakespeare's works to younger or better readers who have never read his works before.

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