

**ZOE'S STRATEGIES AND EFFORTS IN JOHN ESCOTT'S
MONEY TO BURN (STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS)**

THESIS

By:

Rizki Dwi Prasetia

NIM 16320057



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2020

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *SarjanaSastra* (S.S.)

By:
Rizki Dwi Praselia
NIM 16320057

Advisor:
Asni Furaida, M.A.
NIP 19880711201802012182



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

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I state that the thesis Entitled “Zoe’s Strategies and Efforts in John Escott’s *Money to Burn* (Structuralism Analysis)” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 18th, 2020

The Researcher




Rizki Dwi Prasetia

NIM 16320058

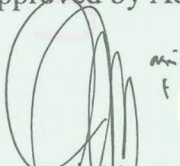
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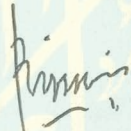
Malang, June 18th, 2020

Approved by Advisor,

Head of Department of English Literature



Asni Furaida, M.A.
NIP. 19880711201802012182



Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by
Dean,



Da Hji Syafiyah, M.A

NIP. 096409101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Rizki Dwi Prasetya's thesis entitled "**Zoe's Strategies and Efforts in John Escott's *Money to Burn* (Structuralism Analysis)**" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letter Department.

Malang, June 18th, 2020

The Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.
NIP 196703131992032002 (Main Examiner)
2. Ahmad Ghozi, M.A.
NIP 19830214201608011034 (Chair)
3. Asni Furaida, M.A.
NIP 19880711201802012182 (Advisor)

Signatures



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Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

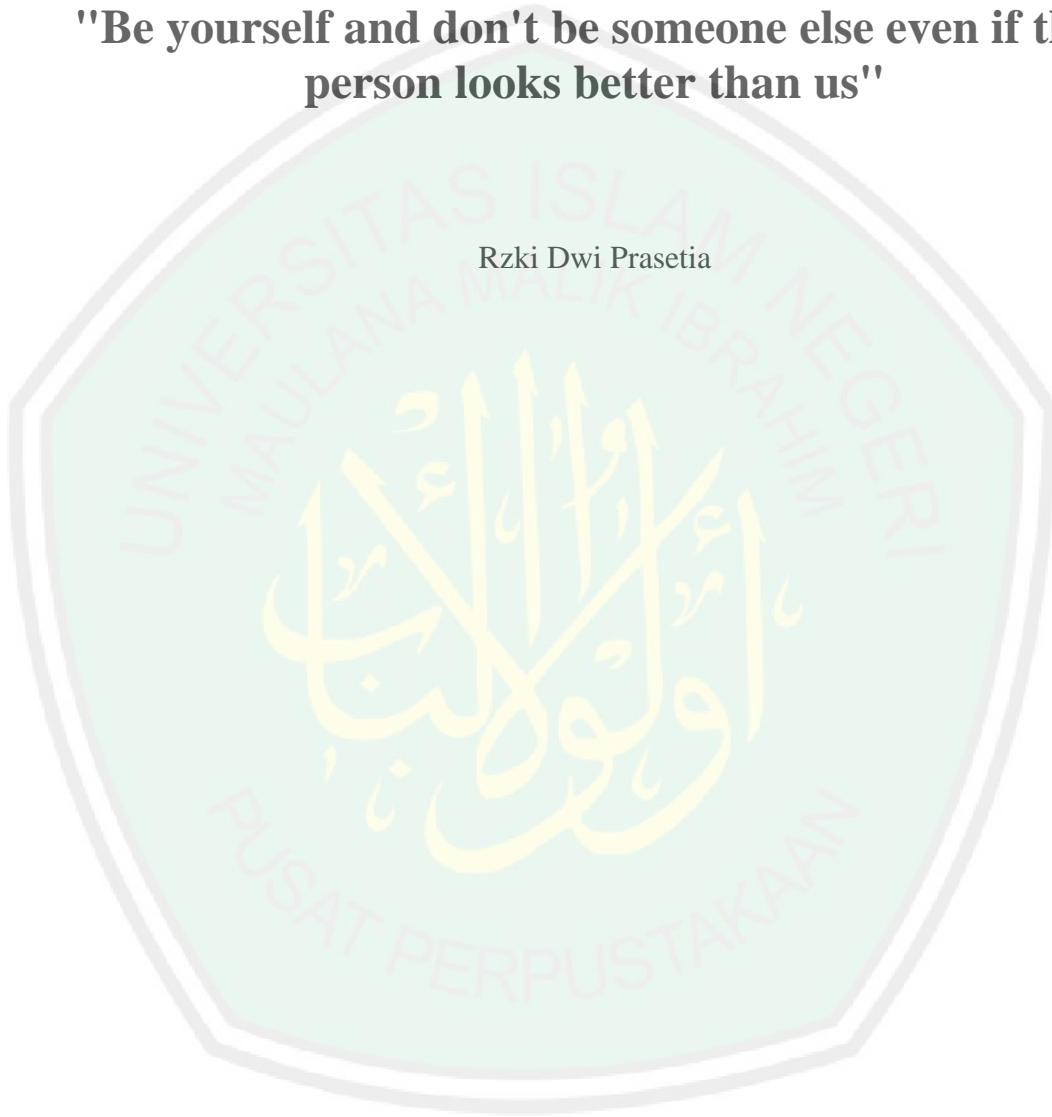


Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

MOTTO

"Be yourself and don't be someone else even if that person looks better than us"

Rzki Dwi Prasetya



DEDICATION

I present my simple work to:

1. Both parents Sukardi and Inti Widarni
2. My brother, Syaiful Hidayah
3. My niece Nadin
4. My friends Fahmy, Fara, Marisa, Fithon, Ummik, Wak Aphin and all
5. Almamater, who always triumphed me in challenges.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Praise and gratitude to the presence of Almighty God Allah SWT, for His grace and guidance, the researcher can complete the thesis entitled **Zoe's Strategies and Efforts in John Escotts' *Money to Burn* (Structuralism Analysis)** properly. This thesis is structured to fulfill some of the requirements for obtaining a bachelor's degree. The researcher realizes this thesis could not have been completed without guidance, support, motivation, direction, and advice from various parties who have the same important position. Therefore, with all sincerity and humility, the researcher thanks all those who have helped in the completion of this thesis. Thank you, the researcher say to Asni Furaida, M.A. as a supervisor and Academic Advisor as parents who respect the researcher and also to those who sincerely provide guidance to the writer in the midst of his work for the completion of this thesis.

Thank you to the Chair of the English Literature Department, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, and also to the Chancellor of the State Islamic University of Maulana Maliki Ibrahim Malang and their staff who have helped and made it easier for

researcher to complete the study, and also thanks to all of the lecturers in the Faculty of English literature department which has provided researcher with various knowledge that are very useful.

Appreciation and respect as well as the endless thank you to be addressed to dear parents Sukardi and Inti Widarni, for the infinite series of prayers and affection, who patiently and deftly answered every question and the statement about life. Acknowledgments The researcher gives to the whole family who always encourage in a soothing way. Furthermore, thank you to the whole family and to my brothers and sisters in English Literature 2016.

Finally, with great unpretentious, the researcher conveys that there might still be many shortcomings in this thesis even though it has been maximally made. Therefore, the researcher always expects suggestions and feedbacks for future development. Prayers of the researcher, hopefully, this thesis can be useful for the development of literary science, Amen.

ABSTRACT

Prasetia, Rizki Dwi (2020) *Zoe's Strategies and Efforts in John Escott's Money to Burn* (Structuralism Analysis). Skripsi Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Malang Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Asni Furaida, M.A.

Keywords : Efforts, Strategies, Structuralism.

This study aims to find the strategies and efforts undertaken by the main character named *Zoe* in dealing with a problems she faces in a short story created by John Escott entitled *Money to Burn*. This research also teaches the reader to always be ready to face problems, because problems can come to us anytime and anywhere without being aware of it. This research also teaches the reader to always be brave in dealing with problems such as how *Zoe's* character in this short story even though she has to face four thieves who are much older than her who hide in her house from the pursuit of the police, but through her courage and intelligence, she can help the police to arrest the thieves.

This study used the structuralism approach to engage with research questions. The research questions in the form of (1) what does *Zoe's* strategies to save her brother in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott? and (2) what does *Zoe's* efforts to catch the thieves in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott? by using the theory of structuralism by Robert Stanton.

The results of this study show the strategies that *Zoe* did to save her younger brother *Mark* where the first *Zoe* burned the stolen money to make smoke as a sign so that the police who were on patrol could find out that the thieves who was being sought by them was hiding in her house, the next strategy was by fighting with *Petra* who is one of the thieves who is alone looking after her younger brother *Mark*. This research also shows the efforts that *Zoe* did to catch the thieves where the first is by going to the thieves's car in the warehouse then find the phone in it to call the police or find the car key in it then *Zoe* can take the car away with *Mark* to the city and reported to the police that there was a thieves in her house, the second was by helping the police catch two other thieves who were trying to escape from the police chase because the police could not catch the four robbers at the same time.

مستخلص البحث

رزقي دوي فراتاما. 2020. استراتيجية زوي وجهوده في أموال جون إسكوت المال لحرق (تحليل البنيوية). البحث الجامعي. قسم أدب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج
 مشرفة : أسنى فورابدا، الماجستير
 الكلمات الأساسية : بنيوية، جهود، إستراتيجية

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد الاستراتيجيات والجهود التي بذلتها الشخصية الرئيسية المسماة زوي في التعامل مع المشاكل التي يواجهها في قصة قصيرة أنشأها جون إسكوت بعنوان المال لحرق. يعلم هذا البحث أيضًا القراء أن يكونوا مستعدين دائمًا لمواجهة المشكلات ، لأن المشاكل يمكن أن تأتي إلينا في أي وقت وفي أي مكان دون إدراكها. يعلم هذا البحث أيضًا القارئ أن يكون دائمًا شجاعًا في التعامل مع مشاكل مثل كيف أن شخصية زوي في هذه القصة القصيرة على الرغم من أنه يجب أن يواجه أربعة لصوص أكبر منه.

بكتير يخبون في منزله من مطاردة الشرطة ، ولكن من خلال شجاعته ودكائه ، يمكنه مساعدة الشرطة في القبض على السارق .تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهج البنيوية للانخراط في أسئلة البحث. أسئلة البحث في شكل (1) ما هي استراتيجية زوي لإنقاذ شقيقه في قصة جون إسكوت القصيرة المال لحرق ؟ و (2) ما هو صراع زوي للقبض على اللص في قصة جون إسكوت القصيرة المال لحرق ؟ باستخدام نظرية البنيوية من قبل روبرت ستانتون.

تظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة إستراتيجية زوي لإنقاذ أخيه الأصغر المسمى مارك حيث أحرق زوي الأموال المسروقة لأول مرة للتدخين كإشارة حتى تتمكن الشرطة التي كانت في دورية من اكتشاف أن اللص الذي كانت تبحث عنه الشرطة كان محتبًا في منزله ، كانت الإستراتيجية التالية من خلال القتال مع البتراء التي هي أحد اللصوص الذين يرعون بمفرده شقيقه مارك. يُظهر هذا البحث أيضًا الصراع الذي قام به زوي للقبض على اللص حيث كان الأول هو الذهاب إلى سيارة اللص في المستودع ثم أخذ الهاتف بداخله للاتصال بالشرطة أو أخذ مفتاح السيارة فيه حتى يتمكن زوي من أخذ السيارة مع مارك إلى وأبلغت الشرطة الشرطة بوجود لص في منزله ، والثاني هو مساعدة الشرطة على القبض على لصين آخرين كانا يحاولان الهروب من مطاردة الشرطة لأن الشرطة لم تستطع القبض على اللصوص الأربعة في نفس الوقت.

ABSTRAK

Prasetia, Rizki Dwi (2020) Strategi dan Usaha Zoe Dalam John Escotts' *Money to Burn* (Analisis Strukturalisme). Skripsi Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Malang Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata kunci : Usaha, Strategi, Strukturalisme.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan strategi dan upaya yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama bernama Zoe dalam menghadapi masalah yang dihadapinya dalam sebuah cerita pendek yang dibuat oleh John Escott berjudul *Money to Burn*. Penelitian ini juga mengajarkan pembaca untuk selalu siap menghadapi masalah, karena masalah dapat datang kepada kita kapan saja dan di mana saja tanpa menyadarinya. Penelitian ini juga mengajarkan pembaca untuk selalu berani dalam menghadapi masalah seperti bagaimana karakter Zoe dalam cerita pendek ini walaupun dia harus menghadapi empat pencuri yang jauh lebih tua darinya yang bersembunyi di rumahnya dari kejaran polisi, tetapi melalui keberanian dan kecerdasannya, dia dapat membantu polisi untuk menangkap pencuri.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme untuk terlibat dengan pertanyaan penelitian. Pertanyaan penelitian yang berupa (1) apa strategi Zoe untuk menyelamatkan saudaranya dalam cerita pendek *Money to Burn* oleh John Escott? dan (2) apa perjuangan Zoe untuk menangkap pencuri dalam cerita pendek *Money to Burn* oleh John Escott? dengan menggunakan teori strukturalisme oleh Robert Stanton.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan strategi yang dilakukan Zoe untuk menyelamatkan adiknya yang bernama Mark di mana pertama Zoe membakar uang curian untuk membuat asap sebagai tanda sehingga polisi yang sedang berpatroli dapat mengetahui bahwa pencuri yang sedang di cari oleh polisi tersebut sedang bersembunyi di rumahnya, Strategi berikutnya adalah dengan bertarung dengan Petra yang merupakan salah satu pencuri yang sendirian menjaga adiknya Mark. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan perjuangan yang Zoe lakukan untuk menangkap pencuri di mana yang pertama adalah dengan pergi ke mobil si pencuri yang berada di gudang kemudian mengambil telepon di dalamnya untuk memanggil polisi atau mengambil kunci mobil di dalamnya sehingga Zoe dapat membawa mobil tersebut pergi dengan Mark ke kota dan melaporkan kepada polisi bahwa sedang ada pencuri di rumahnya, yang kedua adalah dengan membantu polisi menangkap dua pencuri lain yang mencoba melarikan diri dari kejaran polisi karena polisi tidak dapat menangkap empat perampok tersebut di waktu yang bersamaan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
مستخلص البحث	x
ABSTRAK	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Problems of the Study	6
C. Objectives of the Study	6
D. Significance of the Study	6
E. Scope and Limitation	7
F. Definition of Key Terms	7
G. Previous Studies	8
H. Research Method	11
1. Research Design	11
2. Data Source	12
3. Data Collection	12
4. Data Analysis	13
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	14

A. Structuralism	14
B. Robert Stanton's Theory of Structuralism	16
1. The Facts of The Story.....	17
2. The Means of The Story	20
CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....	24
The Fact of The Story.....	25
1. Plot	25
2. Character	29
3. Setting.....	46
4. Theme.....	51
The Means of Story	52
1. Title	52
2. Point of View	54
3. Style And Tone.....	54
4. Symbol	57
5. Irony.....	59
A. Zoe's Strategies to Save Her Brother Mark	60
B. Zoe's Efforts to Catch the Thieves	62
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	65
A. Conclusion.....	65
B. Suggestion.....	66
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CURRICULUM VITAE	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature reveals many things in life. Literature describes various kinds of conflicts or problems faced by humans or other living creatures who live on this earth. All of that is repackaged by the author in the form of fictional works that can be enjoyed by connoisseurs of literature. Literary work teaches many things to the readers such as empathy, courage, kindness, and various other learning about life. The message contained in a literary work can be used as a reminder or advice so that connoisseurs of literary works may have a better life or as a reference to overcome life's problems. This is also the reason why the researcher uses this literary work as his object because many messages and lessons can be taken in it. One example of lessons that can be taken in the story used by the researcher is that if we cannot use our strength to face a problem, we can still use our strategies and efforts to solve that kind of problem.

Suyitno (1993: 3) argues that literature as a product of life contains social, philosophical, religious values, both of which originate from reintroduction as well as those that are the realization of new concepts. Sumardjo (in Imron, 1995: 2) adds that between writers of different opinions is an interesting thing in the

truth because readers can learn a lot about life by discovering what is considered important by others. Thus, it is answer why novelists like to explore social problems that are faced by people and also the problems faced by the characters in a story in a literary work.

In every story, there will be a problem that comes, because with the problem that's what makes a literary work interesting. It does not stop there, a problem in the story must also be faced so that the story can be resolved and get the final ending. It can be concluded that the problem is a small part of life. Every human being must have had and faced problems both originating from oneself and others. The problems in the short story of *Money to Burn* by John Escott here will be clearly seen when Zoe as the main character arrivals of some guests who are not invited, they are the thieves who are in her house. but with this problem, Zoe shows resistance through the strategies and efforts that will be discussed in this paper. because a problem is an opportunity to lead a better life. As one of the imaginative works in addition to functioning as a pleasant entertainment, literary works are also useful for adding inner experience for its readers. One type of literary work is a short story. The short story is a type of literary work in the form of prose and fictional nature that tells or illustrates a story experienced by the character in a concise an accompanied by various conflicts and there is a solution to the problem who is faced by the main character in the story.

John Escott's short story entitled *Money to Burn* tells the story of several thieves stealing a lot of money from the bank and escaping it in a stolen car. Bad weather forced them to stop at a farm where the family of the farm owner was on the way to the hospital because of some incidents. The most interesting thing is when there are two children, a boy named Mark and a girl named Zoe who own the farm are at home and know that there are several thieves in their house. The problem occurs when one of the thieves catch Mark, but because of the efforts and intelligence of Zoe's strategies who is the older sister of Mark, she can save her brother and also catch all the thieves using a signal of smoke to call the police and when two of the thieves tried to escape, Zoe bravely helped the police to catch the thieves.

Money to Burn is a short story created by John Escott. John was born around 1805. His guardians were Thomas Escott and Jane Morrish. He was baptized on 10 Feb 1805 at Withycombe, Somerset, England. He married (1) Susanna Aker on 25 March 1836 and they had 6 children. He married (2) Hannah (Ann) Southwood in 1849 in Tiverton, Devon, England. He passed away about 1866. John Escott started by writing children's books and comic scripts, then writes and adapts books for students of all ages. He especially enjoys writing crime and mystery thrillers and is a member of the British Crime Writers Association. *Oxford University Press John has published London For The Oxford Bookworms Factfile Series; Agatha Christie, Woman Of Mystery, Star Reporter,*

Girl On A Motorbike, The Fly And Other Horror Stories, And The Scarlet Letter For The Oxford Bookworms Library Series; The Magician, Time For A Robbery, Star For A Day, Tomorrow's Girl, And The Man With Three Names For The Hotshot Puzzles Series; And A Pretty Face For The Dominoes Series.

The reason why the researcher chooses this short story to be an object of this undergraduate thesis, although there is no other researchers who have ever analyzed this short story as their object before because this short story has been published for a long time ago and it is not very popular, but for the researcher, this is an interesting story and easy to understand. The story illustrated that Zoe as a little girl can do something risky, this story also illustrated if someone who wants to face something but does not have the power to do it, they can use their intelligence's strategies and efforts, it means there must be something that people can do to solve any problem they have and the researcher wants to find Zoe's strategies to save her brother and Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves by using structuralism theory. What made the researcher most interested in the beginning was because the title of this story is *Money to Burn*. people must have thought that this tells someone who burned his money. it is true that this indeed tells of someone who burned some bags of money, but this burning is not because of Zoe's arrogance character or anything else, but it was one of Zoe's ideas to catch all of the thieves who are in her house.

In this study, the researcher uses Robert Stanton's theory of structuralism to analyze the intrinsic elements of the story and to find Zoe's strategies to save her brothers and her efforts to catch the thieves. Robert Stanton divides the intrinsic elements of fiction into two parts, namely: the facts of the story and the means of the story. He divided the facts of the story into four elements, namely plot, character, setting, and theme. While the means of the story consist of the title, point of view, language style, tone, symbolism, and irony (Stanton, 2007).

Several studies have been done by several researchers such as Analysis of Conflict in Veronica Roth's novel *DIVERGENT*(2013) by Firman the student of UIN Alauddin Makassar. This research is focused on analyzing the conflict in Veronica Roth's novel *DIVERGENT*, and focused on analyses the types and causes of conflict that happened in the main character in the novel. The objective of this research is to find out the types of conflict and the cause of the conflict that happened in the main character in the novel (Firman, 2013).The research above is different from this study because in the study of Zoe's Strategies And efforts In John Escott *Money to Burn*, the researcher tries to find the Zoe's strategies to save her brother and her efforts to catch the thieves. But the similarity between the two of it, they both use the theorists about structuralism by Robert Stanton.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation in the background of the study above, this study is projected to answer the following problems:

- (1) What does Zoe's strategies to save her brother in *Money to Burn* by John Escott?
- (2) How does Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves in *Money to Burn* by John Escott?

C. Objective of the Study

Relating to the problem statement, the author decides an objective of the research as follows:

- (1) To know Zoe's strategies to save her brother in *Money to Burn* by John Escott.
- (2) To know Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves in *Money to Burn* by John Escott.

D. Significance of The Study

Besides of the purposes above, this study is also expected to give theoretical and also practical benefits.

1) Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to contribute to the field of literature that leads to aspects of Robert Stanton's structuralism contained in the literary work of

Zoe's strategies and efforts in John Escott *Money to Burn*, as well as beneficial to the study of literature, especially for the students of literature.

2) Practical Benefits

This study tries to apply one of the literary theories. Researcher can also achieve precisely formulated goals that will provide a deeper understanding of literary works based on intrinsic elements in Zoe's Strategies and efforts In John Escott *Money to Burn* so that the readers can apply Robert Stanton's structuralism theory.

E. Scope And Limitation

In order for the researcher to answer the question correctly, the researcher focuses on the structuralism approach by Robert Stanton to analyze the intrinsic element of the short story of *Money to Burn* by John Escott and find out what is Zoe's strategies to save her brother and Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves.

F. Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding among the writers and the readers, the researcher would like to clarify the meaning of key terms used in this study. The researcher clarifies such terms as follow:

(1) Structuralism

Structuralism is a concept or view which states that all societies and cultures have an equal and fixed structure. Structuralism comes from latin "struere" (building), "structura" means the shape of a building. Structuralism developed in the 20th century, emerging as a reaction to positivist evolutionism using structural research methods produced by mathematics, physics, and other sciences.

(2) Effort

Efforts are activities by moving the body, energy and mind to achieve a work goal (actions, initiatives, efforts) to achieve something.

G. Previous Studies

There are five researchers have conducted studies using the structuralism of the literature approach. However, there is no research entitled "Zoe's Strategies and EffortsIn John Escott *Money to Burn*", especially in The State Islamic University ofMaulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

The first study is analysis of conflict in Veronica Roth's novel *Divergent* (2013) by Firman the student of UIN Alauddin Makassar. This research is focused on analyzing the conflict in Veronica Roth's novel *DIVERGENT*, and

focused on analyses the types and causes of conflict that happened in the main character in the novel (Firman, 2013). This is different from this researcher's study because in the study of Zoe's Strategies and Efforts in John Escott *Money to Burn* the researcher tries to find Zoe's strategies to save her brother and Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves. But the similarity between the two of it, they both use the theorists about structuralism by Robert Stanton.

The second study is *The Structure of Detective Genre In Nancy Drew Mystery Stories The Secret of The Old Clockas Children Literature* (2015) by DanarPrasetyo Rahman the student of SebelasMaret University of Surakarta. This research explores the structure of detective genre in Nancy Drew Mystery Stories, from the novel *The Secret of The Old Clock*. The objective of this research is to explain the structure of the detective genre itself, also to find the character of children's literature of Nancy Drew Mystery Stories (Rahman, 2015). The researcher also uses the theory of structuralism by Robert Stanton.

The third study is *Adaptation of Film to Novel Brownies: Robert Stanton Structural Analysis* by SeptiSariningsih, from the University of SebelasMaret, Surakarta (2010). The problems discussed in this study are: What are the similarities and differences in the structure of *Brownies* film and novel such as facts, stories, themes, and literary facilities, then how the reduction, additions, and the variation's change from film to *Brownies* novel, which aims to describe the

similarities and differences in the structure of *Brownies* films and novels such as the facts of the story, themes, and literary facilities, and also describe the reduction, additions, and variation's change from film to *Brownies* novel (Ningsih, 2010). The approach used is a structural approach by Robert Stanton.

The following study is *Intrinsic Elements In Gitanjali Novel By Febrialdi R. Based on The Structural Theory of Robert Stanton* by Riska Ayu Ningsih and Muhammad Rapi Tang from the State University Of Makassar (2020). This study aims to describe the intrinsic elements in *Gitanjali* novel by Febrialdi R based on Robert Stanton's structural theory. The results showed that the theme contained in the novel is the struggle and offerings of love (Ningsih&Tang, 2020). There are facts of the story which are divided into three, namely the plot, character and setting, and literary tools that produce the title, point of view, language style, tone, and symbolism.

The last study is *East Representation in Ali Khan Figure in the Novel of Ali and Nino by Kurban Said (Robert Stanton's Structural Analysis)* by Anwar Taufik Muharam and Dwediana Budi Hapsari University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta 2019. The data collected is something related to the Eastern nature of Ali Khan. The results of this study are the discovery of data that east representation in the character of Ali Khan, in the form of facts. Story Facts: Characters and Characterisation: Knighthood, Belief in Mystics and Cynics.

Means of Story Perspective: West Is No Better than East and Affirmation of Identity. Style and Tone: Melancholy and Sublime. Symbolism: Deserts, Lions and Knights, Oriental Wells, Veils. Irony: A Muslim who commits adultery, a Muslim who drinks alcohol. Then, all the findings are classified into the discourse of Occidentalism (Muharram&Absari, 2019). The approach used is a structural approach by Robert Stanton.

H. Research Method

(1) Research Design

The researcher uses literary criticism as his research design, as literary criticism is regarded as the analysis, interpretation and evaluation on the literary works. The researcher also uses qualitative descriptive analysis as his method with a structuralism approach. The researcher using the qualitative method because the data collected in the form of words and intrinsic occur in a text which is presented as it is. It is corresponding with the statement of Robert Stanton who divides the intrinsic elements of fiction into two parts, namely: the facts of the story and the means of the story. He divided the facts of the story into four elements, namely plot, character, setting, and theme. While the means of the story consist of the title, point of view, language style and tone, symbolism, and irony (Stanton, 2007).

(2) Data Sources

The main source of this research is the literary work namely *Money to Burn* by John Escott, a writer who started his career by writing a variety of children's books and comic scripts, but then he writes and adapts books for students of all ages. He especially enjoys writing crime and mystery thrillers and is a member of the British Crime Writers Association at Oxford University Press. This short story consists of 36-pages. It was published by Penguin Books 1993. Data presented in the story is in the form of words, phrases, paragraphs, and sentences. To support primary data, the researcher uses several other books, journals, articles and various other written materials found on the internet.

(3) Data Collection

The data collection techniques that the researcher uses is through library techniques with listening and note-taking techniques because the theory used in this study is structuralism by Robert Stanton where he explains and divides the intrinsic elements of fiction into two parts, namely: the facts of the story and the means of the story. He divided the facts of the story into four elements, namely plot, character, settings, and theme. While the means of the story consist of the title, point of view, language style and tone, symbolism, and irony. (Stanton, 2007). So to get the intrinsic element the

researcher must listen carefully to the contents of the story and record the results of the study and then do the technique of drawing conclusions with the inductive method.

(4) **Data Analysis**

The data was analyzed by using the structuralism approach based on the Robert Stanton theory. the data analysis process includes the following steps:

- a. Analyze the intrinsic elements of fiction into two parts, namely: the facts of the story and the means of the story, then divided the facts of the story into four elements, namely plot, character, setting, and theme. While the means of the story consist of the title, point of view, language style and tone, symbolism, and irony.
- b. Classifying the data that has been collected to answer the research questions.
- c. Describe the results of data analysis.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Structuralism

Structuralism is a philosophical thought movement that has the main idea that all societies and cultures have a common and permanent structure. Characteristics of structuralism is the concentration on the description of the actual state of the object through investigation, the disclosure of its intrinsic properties that are not bound by time, and the determination of the relationship between facts or elements of the system through education. Structuralism reveals and delineates the core structure of an object (Bagus, 1996: 1040).

The study of structuralism covers a wide enough field and involves many literary and linguistic experts. In terms of substance and expert views, structuralism also has broad aspects, among others it can be understood as (i) movement of mind, (ii) as a method, (iii) as an evolution of linguistic studies from Saussure to Jacobson, and (iv) as a polemic study of poetic theory between Jacobson and Levi-Strauss versus Riffaterre with his super reader concept (Scholes, 1977). So, the discussion about structuralism requires a long time because it is related to many aspects of literary life. Structuralism is a methodology with ideological implications that unites all sciences into new belief

systems. Structuralism includes certain values that can be seen, clearly, in the structuralist's response to the problem of epistemology - especially in the relationship of the human subject with his own perception and language system, and with the objective world (Scholes, 1977: 2). From an epistemological perspective, understanding the structure basically means, that work or event in society becomes a whole because there is a reciprocal relation between its parts and between parts and the whole. The relationship is not only positive, like similarity and harmony, but also negatives, such as conflict and conflict.

In this context, talking about the structure of literary works as living organisms inevitably must be understood in advance the structure of the story as literary facts. Parts of the episodes in the story are expressed one by one as one literary entity. So, structurally, each structure in the story has a function that unites the whole course of the story. Just one element of the story structure is not expressed according to its function, so the literary work is incomplete.

Structuralism is a way of looking for reality not in individual matters, but in the relationships between them. In this case, Wittgenstein said that the world is the totality of facts, not the totality of thinking, and the fact that states or creates problems. In this case, structuralism is like an object that enters into another object which is related to one another. The state of the object is always connected with its structure. In structuralism, the form is a part of the structure, and the

structure of facts (in literary texts) contains the structure of problems as part of the totality of problems that exist in literary facts. In this context, structuralism seeks to explore the relationship between literary and cultural systems that are part of it. Structuralism also approaches the world of texts which always considers the semantic aspects of each textual feature (Scholes, 1977: 4, 11-12).

From the various explanations above, it can be concluded that structuralism, as a stream in literature, is a theoretical and methodological instrument that functions to understand and express the contents and messages contained in literary works as a whole and comprehensively. The contents and messages in literary work can be in the form of teachings of goodness and virtue; it can also be ideologies that develop in the minds of humans and society.

B. Robert Stanton's Theory of Structuralism

The structuralism theory used to analyze this study is Robert Stanton's structuralism theory. Stanton divides the intrinsic elements of fiction into two parts, namely: the facts of the story and the means of the story. He divided the facts of the story into four elements, namely plot, character, setting, and **theme**. While the means of the story consist of the title, point of view, language style and tone, symbolism, and irony (Stanton, 2007).

From the explanation above about Structuralism theory by Robert Stanton, it can be interpreted that the researcher as a serious reader is the main factor that can determine the success in researching a literary work, none of the literary concepts or principles can replace the role of the serious reader (especially those who are full of appreciation). Admittedly, reckless reading often arises because some authors produce literary works that are difficult to be understood. Some authors sometimes make stories that are too complicated to be read in a short time. Carefulness is needed even to understand a single event. And although the incident can be understood, reader's understanding of the whole story is premature and tends to be concentrated on the emotions and thoughts of the characters in it.

1) The Facts of The Story

The characters, plot, and setting are the facts of the story. These elements serve as a record of the imaginative event of a story. These elements are called 'factual structure' or the factual level of the story. The factual structure is one aspect of a story or story that is highlighted from one perspective (Stanton, 2007: 22). The elements related to the facts of the story are as follows:

a. Plot

In general, a storyline is a series of events that occur in a story. The term flow is usually limited to causally related events. Causal events are events that cause or which are the effects of various other events that cannot be ignored because it will affect the entire work (Stanton, 2007: 26).

The plot is the backbone of the story. Different from other elements, this flow can prove itself although rarely reviewed at length in an analysis. A story can never be fully understood without an understanding of events that connect its streams, causality, and influence. Like other elements, the plot has its own laws; flow must have a beginning, middle, and also an ending that is tangible, convincing and logical, can create a variety of surprises, and raise and end tension (Stanton, 2007: 28). The two basic elements that make up a story are 'conflict' and 'climax'. The main conflict is always fundamental, dealing with certain 'traits' and 'powers' (Stanton, 2007: 32).

b. Character

Character or sometimes called as 'figure' is usually used in two kinds of contexts. The first context, the characters refer to individuals who

arise in the story. In the second context, a character refers to a mixture of various interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles of these individuals. In most stories, one "main character" can be found, that is, the character associated with all the events that take place in the story. The reason for a character to act as he does is called 'motivation' (Stanton, 2007: 33).

c. Setting

The setting is the environment that encompasses an event in the story, the universe that interacts with the events that are taking place. The setting can be a decoration. The setting can also take the form of certain times. The background sometimes influences characters. The background is also sometimes an example of theme representation. In various stories, it can be seen that the background has the power to bring out the tone and emotional modes that surround the character. This emotional tone is referred to as 'atmosphere'. The atmosphere can be a mirror that reflects the mood of the character of the soul (Stanton, 2007: 35-36).

d. Themes

The theme is an aspect of the story that is parallel to the meaning in human experience, something that makes an experience so memorable (Stanton, 2007: 36).

Themes make the story more focused, integrated, conical, and impactful. The beginning and end will be fitting, appropriate, and satisfying thanks to the existence of the theme (Stanton, 2007: 37). Themes should meet the following criteria:

- 1) A good interpretation should always consider various prominent details in a story. This criterion is the most important.
- 2) A good interpretation should not be influenced by various details of the story that contradict each other.
- 3) Good interpretation should not be independent of evidence that is not clearly stated (only implicitly).
- 4) Finally, the resulting interpretation should be clearly explained by the story concerned (Stanton, 2007: 44-45).

2) The Means of The Story

Literary tools can be interpreted as a method (author) choosing and compiling story details in order to achieve meaningful patterns. Such a method is necessary because with it the reader can see various facts through the eyes of the author, understand what the facts mean so that the experience can be shared (Stanton, 2007: 46 47).

a. Title

The title relates to the story as a whole because it shows the character, setting, and theme. The title is the key to the meaning of the story. Often the titles of literary works have levels of meaning contained in the story. The title can also contain an allusion to the condition that the author wants to criticize or is a conclusion to the actual situation in the story (Stanton, 1965: 25-26).

b. Point of View

Stanton in his book divides the point of view into four main types. First, the 'first-person' of the main character tells in his own words. Second, the 'first-person' story is told by one non-main (side) character. Third, in the 'third-person' the author refers to all of his characters and emotions as a third person but only describes what one character sees, hears, and thinks about. Fourth, in the 'third person - unlimited' the author refers to each character and positions him in the thirdperson. The author can also make some characters see, hear, or think or when no character is present.

c. Language Style and Tone

In literature, style is the author's way of using language. Even though the two authors use the same character, setting, and plot the results of it can be very different. The difference generally lies in language and disseminator in various aspects such as rhythm, details, length of sentences, humor, complexity, concreteness, and the many images and metaphors. A mixture of various aspects above (to a certain degree) will produce a force (Stanton, 2007: 61).

One element that is very closely related to style is 'tone'. The tone is the emotional attitude of the author displayed in the story. Tone can appear in various forms, both light, romantic, ironic, mysterious, silent, like a dream, or full of feelings (Stanton, 2007: 63).

d. Symbol

In fiction, symbolism can have three effects, each of which depends on how the relevant symbol is used. First, a symbol that appears at an important event in the story shows the meaning of the event. Two, the symbols that are displayed repeatedly remind us of some constant elements in the universe. Three, a symbol that appears in different contexts will help us find themes (Stanton, 2007: 65).

One distinctive symbol form is the 'symbolic moment'. This term can be confused with 'key moments' or 'moments of enlightenment' (these two terms are often used by critics). The symbolic moment, the key moment, or the moment of enlightenment is a tabula where all the visible details and their physical relationships are burdened by meaning (Stanton, 2007: 68).

e. Irony

In general, the irony is intended as a way to show that something is contrary to what was previously thought. Irony can be found in almost all stories (especially those categorized as 'good'). In the world of fiction, there are two types of irony that are widely known, namely 'dramatic irony' and 'ironic tone' (Stanton, 2007: 71).

'Dramatic irony' or the irony of plot and situation usually arises through a diametric contrast between appearance and reality, between a character's intentions and goals and results, or between expectations and what actually happens. The pair of elements above are connected logically to each other (usually through causal or causal relations) (Stanton, 2007: 71). 'Ironic tone' or 'verbal ironic' is used to refer to ways of expression that express meaning in the opposite way (Stanton, 2007: 72).

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the results of the research and discussion of the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott by using the theory of Structuralism by Robert Stanton, which consists of two parts.

The first part is the presentation of research results that reveal the facts of the story, namely the plot, character, setting, theme, and literary facilities, which includes title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism and irony in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott. Then, the second part is a discussion by describing the results of data analysis from the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott using structuralism theory by Robert Stanton in the form of elaboration of Zoe's strategies to save her brother Mark from the thieves and Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott.

Analysis

This study examines the short story of *Money to Burn* by John Escott using Structuralism theory by Robert Stanton. As mentioned in the literature review, there are Structural tools that are invented by Robert Stanton that can be used to express the

structure of the story in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott. These tools consist of the facts of the story and the means of the story.

A. The Facts of The Story.

Plot, character, setting and theme are the facts of the story. This element serves as an imaginative event note of a story.

1. Plot

The plot is a story that is related chronologically to show the purpose of the existing storyline (Dick Hartoko, 1948: 149). types of flow can be distinguished by timeline criteria. The first is the progressive flow (progressive) where the events in the story are chronological, meaning that the first event is followed by other events. The second is the backward flow or highlight-back (regressive), the events that are told are not chronological, the story does not start from the initial stage, but from the middle stage and even the final stage. the last one is the mixed flow, which is a combination of both flows, both straight and backward flows.

The two basic elements that make up the flow are 'conflict' and 'climax'. Every fiction literary work has at least an internal conflict (which is clear) which is present through the desires of two characters or the desire of someone with their environment. This specific conflict is under one 'main

conflict' that is external, internal or even both. Whereas the climax is a time when conflict is so intense that the end is inevitable. Climax is the point that unites the power of conflict and determines how conflict can be resolved. The main climax is difficult to recognize because subordinate conflicts also have their own climax. The plot in the short story *Money to Burn* is a mixed plot. The flow can be described as follows:

a. Initial stage

In the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott, in the early stages the author tries to introduce the characters in the story. The author even clarifies how the nature and behavior possessed by each character. At the beginning, the author introduces the thieves in the story and the nature of their cunning. Then in the next part the author tells about Zoe and her family and the author also shows the harmony of their family when her father Zoe had an accident and all of her family worked together to help him.

(1) *A hundred meters away, a woman called Petra is watching the big road from the city ... she looks along the quiet road and sees the tree, ready to stop the van. Harry and George and Andy are behind the other trees. (Stanton, 1993: 1)*

(2) *They put their bikes in the old barn. When they come out again, they see a tree begin to come down near the fence. "Dad!" Zoe shouts. "Look out!" she sees her father start to move away, but he is too late. The tree comes down on him ... Harper try to push the tree away, and his wife and children help him. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

The data above illustrates how the author introduces the characters in the story and groups them in two, there are the thieves and the Zoe's family and also explain how they differ. Where the thieves here are a group of bad guys who try to hide from the police chase in Zoe's family's farmhouse. Coincidentally at that time Zoe's parents were on the way to the hospital and there was only Zoe and her younger brother Mark.

b. Middle Stage

In the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott, in this middle stage the author begins to enter into conflict which then makes it increasingly escalating and tense. The characters begin to carry out their respective roles and also the author reveals the main meaning in the story *Money to Burn* by John Escott.

- (1) *"What is wrong?" asks Mark. Now he is looking scared. "I-I don't know," says Zoe. She watches the car and it is red. It stops near the house and three men and a woman get out. (Stanton, 1993: 10)*
- (2) *Zoe watches the woman go into the stables, and the man walks up and down outside. Some minutes later she hears somebody shout. The shout comes from inside the stables. It's Mark.! 'Thinks Zoe. (Stanton, 1993: 19)*
- (3) *Working quickly, Zoe pulls two of the black bags out of the door and rounds to the back of the barn ... Quickly, Zoe takes Harry's lighter from her jeans. (Stanton, 1993: 26)*

From the data number one, the author tries to start a conflict with the arrival of the thieves to Zoe's house. Then in the data number two, the author tries to enforce the situation with the arrest of Mark by the thieves. Until finally the burden that must be borne by Zoe here is increasing more and more, where she not only tries to help the police catch the thieves, but she also has to save her younger brother. Then in the final data the author tries to narrow the conflict so that Zoe finds the point out of the problem. She burned the money as a signal of assistance to the police.

c. The Final Stage

After the police arrived afterwards, the two thieves tried to escape but then Zoe tried to help the police catch two of the four thieves who tried to escape. Until finally they both were arrested by Zoe and her horse. That's why the policeman praised Zoe by saying that she was smart.

Fifteen minutes later, the helicopter is standing behind the barn. The policeman and policewoman from it are talking to Zoe and Mark in the farm house. The police cars are gone, taking the four robbers with them.

"That was clever, making a fire for us to see" the policeman says to Zoe. "It was lucky. I had Money to Burn." Laughs Zoe. (Stanton, 1993: 33)

The data above indicates that the story has ended in this story *Money to Burn* by John Escott. The author made it a happy ending. In the classical theory derived from Aritoteles, the completion of the story is

divided into two kinds of possibilities, namely happiness and sadness (Nurgiantoro, 2000: 142-146).

2. Character

Character is an individual creation/ fiction of an author who experiences events or does in a variety of story events. In general, human figures, can also be animals or objects that are desired. Aminuddin (1995) who stated that The characters in a story have different roles. A character who has an important role in a story is called the main character. Whereas the characters who have an insignificant role because their appearance only favors, serves, supports the main actors are called additional figures or supporting figures.

By looking at the definition above, we can see that the characters in the story have a variety of functions or roles ranging from the main role, important, rather important, to those who are merely complementary. The difference in role is what makes the character get the title as the main character (central), the protagonist, the antagonist, the role of the main helper (the mainstay character), the insignificant figure (extras), and the cheerleading character (background). Maybe we often find the characters in Japanese cartoon stories, or comics. For example Ultraman, or Doraemon.

These figures only have one character. These are simple, flat figures. But surely we have seen *Titanic*, *Troy*, or soap opera films in which the character in the story is presented more fully, so that it has a human character development (compare with the first type earlier).

The main character of the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott is Zoe, because the character of Zoe is the only character who appears most often compared to the other characters in the story. The title in the story that is *Money to Burn* also refers to Zoe, because Zoe is the only character who burns the money in the story.

a. Zoe

Persistent

- (1) *fifty kilometers away, a boy and a girl are coming home from school on their bikes. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*
- (2) *They are going along a small road between two lines of trees. It is difficult trying to stay on the bikes in the strong wind. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*
- (3) *Mark does not hear her. All he hears is the wind. The two children live on a farm, two kilometres from their school. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*

The three data above illustrates Zoe's persistence in passing strong winds and storms on the way back from school to her house two

kilometers away by her bicycle. Even though the wind is very strong at that time, Zoe and Mark still go to the school to be able to study.

Intelligent

- (1) *"That was quick, maybe they didn't get through the flooded road" says zoe, following him. "Maybe they didn't get to the hospital". She sees the car coming down the road to the farm. "That's not dad's car". (Stanton, 1993: 10)*
- (2) *Zoe thinks for a minute, "Get down on the floor behind Topaz," she tells Mark. "Quickly!" (Stanton, 1993: 16)*
- (3) *Then she looks up to the roof. There is another floor a few meters below the roof. A ladder goes up to a small door, and the other door opens on to it. (Stanton, 1993: 21)*
- (4) *Zoe looks the new and sees the black bags near the bag of the car. She opens one and finds it is full of old and dirty banknotes. The money from the robbery! think Zoe. She takes the money from the bag and looks a it. The man on the TV said the Bank of England burns old banknotes. He smiles so why don't I burn them? (Stanton, 1993: 24-25)*

In the data number one, it is clear explain about how smart and quick Zoe is, in guessing an event. When Zoe heard the car coming to her house she could conclude very well that it was not her father and mother. In the second and third data it is also clear explain about how intelligent Zoe is, to find a place to hide, so that the thieves cannot find her and her younger brother. The fourth data also shows how Zoe thought of a way to give a signal to the police who were riding a helicopter and showing them that the thieves was inside of her house through the smoke that she make by burning the money.

Brave

- (1) *"Yes, we can stay here" says Zoe. "We are not afraid". (Stanton, 1993: 4)*
- (2) *"No, you stay here," says Zoe. "I can go, I don't want them to catch me and you" (Stanton, 1993: 17)*
- (3) *Zoe smiles "I started a fire". (Stanton, 1993: 26)*
- (4) *Zoe kicks the woman and pulls herself away. (Stanton, 1993: 28)*
- (5) *Zoe thinks for a minute, then she says. "No, they are not going to get away!" and she runs into the stables and come with Topaz. (Stanton, 1993: 30)*

In the data number one and two, Zoe has the courage to face the thieves and convinces her brother that he must be brave too, and in the second data she tries to go out alone to the barn looking for something that she can use to run away and does not involve her brother in it.

In the data number three and four, Zoe is also very brave against one of the thieves who have been in her house her name is Petra. Zoe smiled at her, and she said that she lit the fire to Petra, she acts like she were challenging Petra. In fact she can also get away from Petra by kicking her.

The fifth data shows that she tried to help the police chase the two of the thieves who tried to run away from the police surveillance, until

finally by her courage she can help capture the two of them by riding her horse.

Mature

(1) *"Let's help Dad" says Zoe, getting off her bike. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

(2) *"Go back into the stables," she tells Mark, pushing him in front of her. (Stanton, 1993: 10)*

In the data number one and two it is clear that Zoe carried out the role as a good sister, evident from how she tried to tell her younger brother Mark to help their father when their father got an accident and Zoe also told him to hide from the thieves when they were in the stable and the thieves looking for them both, so the thieves can't find him.

Concern

(1) *Zoe is looking at Mark. He is watching her speak into the phone. What am I going to tell him? She thinks When he hears that Jean Fisher can't come, he is going to be afraid. (Stanton, 1993: 8)*

(2) *The weather's bad, thinks Zoe. Perhaps they can't get to London in this storm. But she does not want Mark to be afraid, so she says nothing. (Stanton, 1993: 9)*

In the data number one and two, it is seen how Zoe made Mark as her younger brother not to be afraid by lying at him and saying that Jean Fisher as a friend of their parent will come to the home to accompany them, even in fact she wouldn't come, because of the bad weather. so

Mark would not worry of being alone with Zoe at home. It was all done as a sign of Zoe's concern for her younger brother Mark.

Animal Lover

(1) *"After Dad's accident, I forgot to go and see Topaz," lets go and look now" (Stanton, 1993: 9)*

(2) *"Hello Topaz," says Zoe. "I am sorry, I forgot about you." She pulls his ear because he knows he likes her to do this. (Stanton, 1993: 10)*

In the two data above, it is clear explain about how Zoe really loved his pet, evidence from how they are worry about their horse when the storm is coming and even Zoe and Mark named their horse by their own.

Filial Piety

"Let's help Dad" says Zoe, getting off her bike. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

In the data above it can be seen that Zoe is very devoted to her parents. When her parents want to do something she immediately rushes to help while asking her brother Mark to help.

b. Mark

Strong

- (1) *fifty kilometers away, a boy and a girl are coming home from school on their bikes. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*
- (2) *They are going along a small road between two lines of trees. It is difficult trying to stay on the bikes in the strong wind. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*
- (3) *Mark does not hear her. All he hears is the wind. The two children live on a farm, two kilometres from their school. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*

The three data above illustrate the persistence of Mark in passing strong wind and storm on the way back from school to his house which is two kilometers away by his bicycle. Even though the wind is very strong at that time, Zoe and Mark still go to the school to be able to study

Filial Piety

- (1) *Mr. Harper tries to push the tree away, and his wife and children help him. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*
- (2) *“Let’s help Dad” says Zoe, getting off her bike. They put their bikes inside the old barn. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

In the first data it is seen that Mark and his mother and sister readily tried to help his father by pushing the wood that fall into his father because of the bad weather. And in the second data it’s clear that after coming back from the school they both Mark and Zoe help their Dad put up a fence.

Cowardice

(1) *Mark looks at her. He is afraid, thinks Zoe, but he is not telling Mum. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

(2) *"Is she coming soon?" he asks. "She's going to be a little late," says Zoe. (Stanton, 1993: 8)*

(3) *"Yes, it was red. And three men a woman were in it," says Mark, looking afraid. "They - they're the robbers! What are we going to do?" (Stanton, 1993: 12)*

In all three of the data above it is clear explain how scared Mark was of the thieves and he kept asking his sister Zoe about it. It was also showed on his face that he was feeling scared of being alone with Zoe.

Animal Lover

(1) *Mark goes to the window and looks out. "Do you think the horses are OK?" He says. "Brown doesn't like storms." (Stanton, 1993: 9)*

(2) *Mark has a smaller horse called Brownie. (Stanton, 1993: 10)*

In both of the data above shows that Mark is very fond of animals, seen from how he worried about his favorite horse named Brownie when the storms came.

Brave

"Are there any other children here ?." "N-No" says Mark "only me." (Stanton, 1993: 19)

It is seen that Mark was very brave even though he was beaten by one of the thieves who was in his house, and he was also forced to tell the whereabouts of his older sister, but he still chuckled with the answer that his sister was not in this house. All that was done to protect his older sister named Zoe.

c. Mr. Harper

Hard Worker

Her father is outside. He is trying to put up a fence, but the wind is blowing it down again. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

It is very clear that Mr. Harper is a hard-working person, seen when he justifies the fence of his house even though a big storm is on.

d. Mrs. Harper

Filial Wife

(1) Zoe sees her mother by the kitchen window but her father is outside. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

(2) "You must go to the hospital Ted!" says Mrs. Harper She whasses the blood off his face. " I can drive you " (Stanton, 1993: 4)

Mrs. Harper is a woman who is devoted to her husband, it can be seen from the first data when her husband is put up a fence outside, she is

cooking in the kitchen for her husband and her daughter named Zoe and her son named Mark. In the second data it shows how worried Mrs. Harper is about her husband by cleaning the blood on his face. She is willing to take her husband to the hospital even though a big storm is on.

e. **George**

Sly

On a road near the river, three men are cutting down a tree. When the tree is down, they pull it out and then go to wait behind some other trees. Their red car is near them, ready to drive away quickly. It is a small, quite road. (Stanton, 1993: 1)

Three men who are meant above, one of them is George. He hid behind a tree that they had deliberately put in the middle of the road to launch the action of stealing money in the car that was going to pass that road. These methods prove that he and his three other friends are indeed very cunning people.

Careful

(1) "the police know the color of this car," says George. "We're going to have to get the different one" (Stanton, 1993: 8)

(2) "and they have a helicopter" (Stanton, 1993: 12)

When his other friends looked careless, here it was seen that George was the only one who was the most careful. As from the two data

above, it can be seen how he always reminds his friends not to be caught by the police.

Leadership

- (1) "Go and look round them, Harry!" says George. "do it" (Stanton, 1993: 15)
- (2) "look round the place again" George tells Petra and the two men. (Stanton, 1993: 21)
- (3) "we stay here." (Stanton, 1993: 24)

It is clear from the three data above that the researcher found that George is the chairman of the group. It seen when he ordered and forced his colleagues to do something as he command.

f. Petra

Intelligent

- (1) Petra turns off the big road, but there is more water on the smaller road. "It's flooded," she says. The car moves very slowly through the water . "We must find a place to stop." (Stanton, 1993: 6)
- (2) "And we're going to have to find a place to stop" says Petra. "driving is dangerous in this weather." (Stanton, 1993: 8)

Petra told her friends to find a place to stop because the weather was bad at that time. It illustrates that she was smart when her other friend instead told her to continue the journey to the destination. She was the only one who ask them to stop for a while and find a place to stay, because if they continue their way to their destination with bad weather at

that time, it will only make them late and also make it easier for the police to find them, well the police was looking for them by using a helicopter.

Tomboy

(1) *The woman is driving. She is trying to see through the rain*
(Stanton, 1993: 6)

(2) *She looks along the quite road and sees the tree ready to stop the van. Harry and George and Andy are behind the other trees.* (Stanton, 1993: 6)

In the data number one it shows that Petra drove the car in front when her all male friend was just a passenger. In the data number two also shows that she is the only woman of the other three friends who all are a man. From these data the researcher concluded that she was a tomboyish woman.

Tough

"There's a lot of water on the road, its difficult to drive"

(Stanton, 1993: 6)

Petra drove when the conditions were very bad such as bad weather, watery roads and heavy rain, she still passed it all out, it shows that she is a tough woman. She has a great skill in driving a car whatever situation and condition.

Impoliteness

"No, not soon." Says the woman, smiling. It's not a nice smile. (Stanton, 1993: 19)

When Mark said that his family would not soon return to the thieves, Petra instead said rudely that it would not happen along with her bitter smile.

Sly

A hundred metres away, a woman called Petra is watching the big road from the city. She is waiting for the blue security van. Next to Petra there is a sign across the road near the river. It says: ROAD CLOSED. The strong wind push over the sign, and Petra puts it back again. Where is the security van? She thinks. Perhaps its late because the storm is bad. She looks along the quite road and sees the tree, ready to stop the van. (Stanton, 1993: 1)

Petra and her three friends run their way to steal the money that is being carried by the van, and she acts as the pickup, when her friends have gotten the stolen money she will rush to pick them up and take off the money with her friends.

g. Harry

Sly

On a road near the river, three men are cutting down a tree. When the tree is down, they pull it out and then go to wait

behind some other trees. Their red car is near them, ready to drive away quickly. It is a small, quite road. (Stanton, 1993: 1)

The three men that have been mentioned above, the one of them is Harry. He hid behind a tree that they had deliberately put in the middle of the road to launch the action of stealing money in the car that would pass the road. These methods prove that he and his three friends are indeed very cunning people.

Playful

"I always like old things" he says, laughing. (Stanton, 1993: 8)

From the data above it can be seen that Harry is someone who is like to make a joke, it seen when he says that he likes something old while he was laughing.

Careless

"who can see it here?" (Stanton, 1993: 12)

Harry is also a very careless person who is not careful and always carry things without thinking about the risks that will occur thereafter. That's why the researcher categorize Harry as a person who is careless.

Scared of Animals

(1) *Harry is afraid. He doesn't like animals, and he doesn't like to be near horses. (Stanton, 1993: 16)*

(2) *Harry is afraid of the horse. He stops running and holds up his hands. (Stanton, 1993: 30)*

From the two data above it can be seen that Harry is afraid of animal such as a horse. He does not like being close to a horse and he stops running when he is chased by Zoe who is riding a horse.

h. Andy

Sly

On a road near the river, three men are cutting down a tree. When the tree is down, they pull it out and then go to wait behind some other trees. Their red car is near them, ready to drive away quickly. It is a small, quite road. (Stanton, 1993: 1)

The three men that have been mentioned above, the one of them is Andy. He hid behind a tree that they had deliberately put in the middle of the road with George and Harry to launch the action of stealing money in the car that was going to pass that road. These methods prove that he and his other friends George, Harry and Petra are indeed very cunning people.

Careful

"The police are looking for us, remember?" (Stanton, 1993: 12)

When the other three friends of Andy don't think much and just acts like a kid, Andy reminds them that the police are looking for them and ask them all to be more careful.

Intelligent

"Yes, you have! There are two bedrooms, and one is full of girls' things ". (Stanton, 1993: 21)

From the data above it appears that Andy is an intelligent person. When Mark lied and says he doesn't have a sibling, Andy denies it by providing evidence that Mark actually had a sister by showing Mark that there is a room of girl right there and it must be his sister's room.

Cruelty

Andy hits him across the face, "yes you have! There are two bedroom. And one is full of girls' things." (Stanton, 1993: 21)

Andy is also a cruel person. He hits Mark's face when Mark lies about his older sister's whereabouts. Even though in the story it is told that Mark is only 12 years old means that Andy is away older than Mark.

i. Jean Fisher

Unresponsive

"No," says Jean Fisher, "I phoned to tell you. The weather is bad and the roads are flooded, I can't get to the farm today. "
(Stanton, 1993: 8)

When Zoe said if she and her younger brother Mark are alone at home, it is as a code by Zoe to Jean Fisher who is the friend of her parent to come at her home because she was afraid of being alone, but Jean Fisher did not understand it and keeps talking that she could not come because of the weather is bad.

j. Policeman

Spry

"Call for some helps" says the policeman flying the helicopter. "Then let's go down and have a look." (Stanton, 1993: 28)

From the data above it can be seen that the policeman is very alert by asking his colleagues to seek for help via telephone when he saw the smoke from the barn and people running behind the farm building. The people here means the thieves.

k. Policewoman

Spry

"Somethings wrong" says the policewoman "look! Three men and a women! Perhaps it's the security van robbers."
(Stanton, 1993: 28)

When the Policewoman saw the three men and a women, she readily told her colleague that something was wrong, it might be the security van robbers and she asked her colleague to check on them.

3. Settings

The setting is a description of the place and time and all situations in which the event occurred. A good setting can always help other elements in the story, such as plot and characterization. Here are some settings in the *Money to Burn* by John Escott short story:

a. The Place

1) Farm House

It is the house of a farmer where is located near of the farm. They turn a corner and see the farm. A light is on the farm house. Zee sees her mother by the kitchen window, but her father is outside. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

From the information above, we can clearly see that the main character in this short story lives in the farm house with the family.

2) Road

On a road near the river, three men are cutting down a tree. When the tree is down, they pull it on to the road and then go to wait behind some other trees. (Stanton, 1993: 1)

In the description above it can be clearly seen that the place used by the thieves to rob bank money is on the road, where the three of the thieves that are George, Harry and Andy hide behind the tree that they had already put in the middle of the road as a trap to steal money in the van.

3) Yard

Zoe sees her mother by the kitchen window but her father is outside. He is trying to put up a fence, but the wind is blowing it down again. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

From the explanation above it can be seen that Zoe's father was in the front of yard of the house to repair the damaged fence, but the wind is blowing it down again.

4) Stable

"Mum and dad are back !" says Mark, running across to the door of the stables. (Stanton, 1993: 10)

It is clear that Mark and Zoe were in the stable. After hearing the sound of car coming, suddenly Mark running across to the door of the stables, but it wasn't his parent's car. It was the robber's car.

5) Barn

Where can I go ?. I don't want them to find me. She looks round the barn. Then she looks up to the roof. (Stanton, 1993: 21)

Through the data above it is clear that Zoe is in the Barn, and she is trying to find a hiding place so that the thieves who are in her house do not know her whereabouts.

b. Time

1) Afternoon

(1) It is a wet afternoon in November, and the wind are strong (Stanton, 1993: 1)

(2) Andy looks at his watch. "Nearly three a clock" He says. "It is late" He looks afraid. (Stanton, 1993: 2)

From the data number one, it is very clear that the incident began in the afternoon, when the weather was very bad. Rain and

strong wind made the road there muddy and wet. The data from number two has also been mentioned that the time shows nearly three a clock. It indicates that the incident happened in the afternoon.

2) Early Evening

(1) *Petra and the others look across the flooded fields. It is nearly half past four and the afternoon is getting darker. (Stanton, 1993: 9)*

(2) *"All they can see is the farm house, and it's already quite dark". (Stanton, 1993: 24)*

From the two data above it is clearly written that it is nearly half past four and the afternoon is getting darker and also quite dark. So it can be concluded that it is already early evening.

c. Atmosphere

1) Kinship

(1) *They turn a corner and see the farm. A light is on the farm house. Zoe sees her mother by the kitchen window but his father is outside. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

(2) *Mr. Harper tries to push the tree away, and his wife and children help him. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

The two quotations above illustrate the togetherness that occurs in a family, where the mother cooks and her father justify the

fence outside. And when one of them got into trouble they all helped each other.

2) Panic

- (1) *"Dad!" Zoe shouts. "Look out!" (Stanton, 1993: 4)*
- (2) *"They-they're the robbers! What are we going to do?" (Stanton, 1993: 12)*
- (3) *Zoe watches the woman goes into the stables, and the man walks up and down outside. Some minutes later, she hears somebody shouts. The shout comes from inside the stables. It's Mark! Zoe Thinks. (Stanton, 1993: 19)*

Quotations in the first data state that Zoe panicked at the sight of her father about to fall down a tree. The second data shows Mark and Zoe panicked when they knew that the one who came to their house was a thieves who was broadcast on TV before. In the third data it is also seen that Zoe panicked when she saw Mark caught by one of the thieves who was in her house.

3) Having Argument

"Go and look round them, Harry!" says Geroge. "I don't like horses" says Harry. "Do it!" George tells him. "OK!" Says Harry and he goes out of the back door. (Stanton, 1993: 15)

The data above illustrates that Harry having an argument with George. Where George push Harry to look round the barn, even though Harry had told George that he was afraid of horses.

4. Theme

The theme is a central meaning of the sort corresponds to what, in a story (Stanton, 1965). Theme is an aspect of the story that is parallel with meaning. The meaning in human experience is something that makes an experience becomes so memorable. There are many stories that describe and examine events or emotions experienced by humans such as love, pain, feeling, fear, maturity, belief, human self-betrayal, delusion, or even old age life.

Therefore, the theme is a statement of generalization, it will be very unlikely applied to stories that process the character's emotions. The theme function has been fully known but the identity of the theme itself is still vague in view. For this reason, the theme in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott is Zoe's efforts in saving her younger brother Mark and helping the police to arrest the thieves who are hiding inside her house. The theme is raised, because of the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott which the main character that is mostly discussed about is Zoe at the beginning of the story, the middle and the end. It tells how Zoe is very formidable fourteen-

years-old girl who save her younger brother Mark from the thieves' captivity and helps police in arresting the four thieves.

B. The Means of Story

Literary tools can be interpreted as a method (author) choosing and compiling story details in order to achieve meaningful patterns. This kind of method is necessary, because with it the reader through the eyes of the author, can understand what the facts mean so that even experience can be shared.

1. Title

The title is considered relevant to his work if it forms a unified story. In the short story created by John Escott, the title used is *Money to Burn*. It seems that the author made the title consciously in accordance with the contents of the story, because it is told in the story that a girl named Zoe burned money in a bag to give a signal to police who were traveling by helicopter looking for the thieves who were hiding in her house. With this *Money to Burn* the author describes two very different groups of characters. The first group is Zoe and Mark who are smart, resourceful and hardworking. While the second group of characters is the thieves who is the opposite of the first group of the characters, where they are adults, but not as smart as the girl named Zoe who is only fourteen-years-old and the boy named Mark who is

twelve-years-old. The thieves also can be describe as a people who do not like to work hard, as evidenced by how they steal money as their way of life.

(1) *"I saw the smoke. What did you do? "* Zoe smiles *"I started a fire"* (Stanton, 1993: 26)

(2) *She smiles. So why dont I burn them? "* Quickly Zoe takes Harry's lighter from her jeans .. (Stanton, 1993: 26)

(3) *"It was lucky I had Money to Burn!"* laugh Zoe. (Stanton, 1993: 33)

The quote above illustrates that the title taken by the author is *Money to Burn*, means that the issue raised is about someone who is burning money as illustrated clearly in the story. In fact this story tells more than that, where a fourteen years old girl named Zoe who tries to save her younger brother from the thieves who was hiding in her house after being wanted by the police for stealing money in a bank. Then the title *Money to Burn* arises from how the main character named Zoe, burned the thieves's stolen money in her house so that the police could find out where she was in need of help, so that finally the police could catch the thieves because of Zoe's help as the main character in the story. These all can be a plus point for the reader, at least after the reader reads this story they can better understand if everything does not have to always be resolved physically, as in this story the main character here helps the police catch the thieves by using the brain that is by thinking intelligent.

2. Point of View

The point of view used in the *Money to Burn* by John Escott short story is the perspective of a third person. With the perspective of a third person, the center of the story is Zoe, the daughter of the farmhouse owner. Zoe who owns the farm is at home and knows that there are several thieves in their house. The problem occurs when one of them catches Mark, but because of the efforts and intelligence of Zoe's strategies who is the older sister of Mark, she can save her brother and also catch all the thieves using a signal of smoke to call the police and when the two of the thieves tried to escape from the police, Zoe bravely helped the police to catch the thieves by herself.

Fifteen minutes later, the helicopter is standing behind the barn. The policeman and policewoman from it are talking to Zoe and Mark in the farm house. The police cars are gone, taking the four robbers with them.

"That was clever, making a fire for us to see" the policeman says to Zoe.

"It was lucky. I had Money to Burn." Laughs Zoe. . (Stanton, 1993: 33)

3. Style and Tone

a. Style

Style is the author's way of using language. Even though two authors use the same character, setting, and plot the results of it can be

different. The difference generally lies in language and spreads in various aspects such as details, humor, complexity, rhythm, length of sentences, concreteness and the many images and metaphors. A mixture of the various aspects above (to a certain degree) will produce a style. Some authors have a unique and effective style so that it can be easily recognized even at the first reading. We are so sensitive to one style maybe because we can enjoy it. We enjoy the illusions, visions and thoughts presented by that style and we also admire the author's expertise in applying language.

- (1) *Zoe is looking at Mark. He is watching her speak into the phone. What am I going to tell him? She thinks When he hears that Jean Fisher can't come, he is going to be afraid. (Stanton, 1993: 8)*
- (2) *"Hello Topaz," says Zoe. "I am sorry, I forgot about you." She pulls his ear because he knows he likes her to do this. (Stanton, 1993: 10)*
- (3) *fifty kilometers away, a boy and a girl are coming home from school on their bikes. They are going along a small road between two lines of trees. It is difficult trying to stay on the bikes in the strong wind. (Stanton, 1993: 2)*

The data above are three of all language styles that appear in the short story of *Money to Burn* by John Escott. It is clear from the three data above that the word used is a standard word so that this can help all readers to understand the contents of this short story easily. In this case it means that the story is intended for the general public where even small children can easily understand the contents of the story because there is

no grammar changed and words are short. So it can be concluded that the style used in this short story is standard.

b. Tone

Tone is the emotional attitude of the author displayed in the story. The emotional attitude shown by John Escott in the *Money to Burn* short story is solemn. The author seems want to make the reader here to be more careful and wary in reading this short story *Money to Burn*. Seen from how this story has to do with each other from one part to another. Starting from the robber who was stealing money, then Zoe's father who got an accident which made her have to live alone with her younger at home. Then Zoe and Mark saw the news on the TV about the robbers who stealing bank money who were located near of Zoe's house. After that Jean Fisher the parent's friend of Zoe did not to come because of the bad weather, until finally the thieves were actually in their house . This shows how this story is very related, losing just one moment here makes the reader unable to examine the contents of the story. In addition, the atmosphere and circumstances in the story are described as being in very bad weather.

(1) On a road near the river, three men are cutting down a tree. When the tree is down they pulled it out on the road and then go to wait behind some other trees. Their red car near them is ready to drive away quickly ... a hundred meters

away, a woman called Petra is watching the big road of the city. She is waiting for a blue security van. (Stanton, 1993: 1)

(2) They put their bike inside the old barn. When she comes out again they see the tree begin to come down near the fence. "Dad!" Shouts Ze. "Look out!" She sees her father start to move away, but he is too late. The tree comes down on him. Zoe runs across from the barn. She hears her mother come out of the house shouting, "Ted! Ted!" Mark is running now... "You must go to the hospital ted," says Mrs. Harper. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

(3) "Is that Zoe?" says the woman on the phone. "This is Jean Fisher, can I speak to your Mum?". "Mum at the hospital with Dad." says Zoe. "Dad had an accident.". "What happen?" Asks Jean Fisher. Zoe tells her about the tree and her Dad's arm. "They are coming back later". She says. "Are you coming soon?". "No" Says Jean Fisher. "I phoned to tell you. The weather is bad and the road is flooded. I can't get to the farm today." (Stanton, 1993: 8)

(4) She watches the car get closer to the farm house. It stops near the house and three men and a woman get out. "What did the man say on TV earlier?" says Zoe. "A red car?"... "Yes, it was a red. And three men and a woman were in it." Says Mark looking afraid. "They-they're the robbers! What are we going to do?" (Stanton, 1993: 10-12)

It is clear from all the data above that it is all sequential, or continuous where if we lose just one moment, then the storyline will look unclear. So the author has arranged all series of stories neatly, so this makes the reader here must be more careful to be able to understand the meaning of this short story.

4. Symbol

Symbol is a present in the form of words whose meanings refer to other meanings. Symbols are present because the writer or the author wants to

convey his thoughts, feelings, and desires in a specific language. Something in a literary text can be seen as a symbol, or not, it depends on the interpretation of the reader. So that through the "symbol" itself the author tries to bring ideas and emotions to the reader's mind. The symbol that appears in the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott is by naming the characters.

The character named Zoe symbolizes the title and the entire contents of the story. Zoe's character in the short story is an intelligent, brave, and also affectionate family. Zoe has Mark as her sister and their mother and father are on their way to the hospital. At the same time she was worried about her family and also had to take care of her younger brother who was at home with her but on the other hand she also had to face the thieves who were hiding in her house after stealing money's bank. In the story it is illustrated that Zoe's character is in a situation full of challenges and difficulties, but despite that Zoe's intelligence which burns the thieves's stolen money to give a signal to police who are patrolling by helicopter that she is in need of help. It all fits the title of *Money to Burn* by John Escott. The following quote:

(1) *They put their bikes in the old barn. When they come out again, they see a tree begin to come down near the fence. Zoe shouts. "Look out!" she sees her father start to move away, but he is too late. The tree comes down on him ... Harper try to push the tree away, and his wife and children help him. (Stanton, 1993: 4)*

(2) *Zoe looks round the barn and sees the black bags near the back of the car. She opens one and finds it is full of old and dirty banknotes. The money from the robbery! thinks Zoe. She takes*

some of the money from the bag and looks at it. The man on the TV said the Bank of England burns old banknotes. He smiles so why don't I burn them?. Working quickly, Zoe pulls two of the black bag out of the door and round to the back of the barn. Then she goes back for the other two. Suddenly she hears something and looks up at the sky. The helicopter is coming back! She thinks. She can hear the sound getting nearer and nearer. Quickly Zoe takes Harry's lighter from her jeans. (Stanton, 1993: 24-25)

(3) Zoe thinks for a minute, then she says. "No, they are not going to get away!" and she runs into the stables and come with Topaz "What are you going to do ?. Asks Mark. "Topas and I are going after the two running through the trees." Says Zoe. "Perhaps the helicopter can't get down there, but we can!" Mark watches his sister jump on the horse. Minutes later she is following Harry and Andy across the field. Hary sees Zoe and the horse going after him. "Look!" he shouts to Andy. Andy turns round to look - and runs into the tree! He falls into the water under the tree and doesn't move. Hary tries to get away but Topaz soon catches him. "Stop!" Zoe shouts. Hary is afraid of the horse. He stops running and holds up his hands. ": OK, OK !! I am not running anymore. You have got me. Don't let the horse near me! ". Help your friend to stand up and go back to the farm. "Zoe tells him. "I'm going to follow you."Harry helps Andy to stand up and they go accros the fields, back to the farm house. Zoe follow behind them on her horse. (Stanton, 1993: 30)

All the three data above clearly illustrate the symbol in the *Money to Burn* by John Escott story through Zoe as the main character in the story in the form of family loved, smart, and brave.

5. Irony

In general, irony is intended as a way to show that something is contrary to what was previously thought. In the world of fiction there are two types of irony, namely dramatic irony and ironic tone. Dramatic irony or irony of plot and situation usually arises through a diametric contrast between

appearance and reality, between a person's intentions and goals with the outcome, or between expectations and what actually happens. While the ironic tone or verbal irony is used to refer to ways of expression that express the meaning of the opposite way. In the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott found a dramatic irony.

They put their bikes inside the old barn. When they come out again, they see a tree begin to come down near the fence.

"Dad!" Zoe shouts. "Look out!" she sees her father start to move away, but he is too late. The tree comes down on him ... Harper try to push the tree away, and his wife and children help him. (Stanton, 1993: 4)

The quote above depicts the dramatic incident that Zoe and Mark and their mother experienced when their father had an accident and it all made them worry, until finally their mother took their father to the hospital but Zoe and Mark had to stay at home because of the bad weather and the bad roads was muddy at that time.

A. Zoe's Strategies to Save Her Brother Mark

After completing the analysis of the study, now the researcher tries to answer the problems of the study based on the data the researcher has gathered from the short story *Money to Burn* by John Escott by using a structuralism theory from Robert Stanton which consists of two parts. The first part, the analysis that reveal the facts of the story, namely the plot, character, setting, and theme, while for the literary facilities, including, title, point of view, style and tone, symbolism and irony.

In finding out Zoe's strategies to save her brother Mark in the *Money to Burn* by John Escott short story, here are the the following quote:

(1) *She looks at the sky. Is the helicopter coming back soon? What can I do? I know I can start a fire so that they can see something is wrong! What can I burn? Everything is wet after the storm. Zoe looks around the bar and sees the black bags near the back of the car. She opens one and finds it is full of old and dirty banknotes. The money from the robbery! Zoe Thinks. She takes some of the money from the bag and looks at it. The man on the TV said he bank of England burns old banknotes. So why I don't burn them? Working quickly Zoe pulls two of the black bags out of the door and round to back to back. Then she goes back to the other two. Suddenly, she hears something and looks up to the sky. The helicopter is coming back! She thinks She hears the sound getting nearer and nearer. Quickly, Zoe takes Harry's lighter from her jeans. (Stanton, 1993: 24-26)*

(2) *Zoe running to the house. Her face is hot from the fire. She pushes open the back door. Petra turns quickly, "who are you?" she asks Zoe. But Zoe looks at Mark. "Are you okay?" she asks him. "Yes," says Mark, getting off the chair. He is pleased to see his sister. "I saw the smoke. What did you do? " Zoe smiles "I started a fire". Petra is moving across to her, but Zoe pushes over the chair before the woman gets to her. "Run!" she shouts at Mark. Then she puls the table in front of Petra. Mark runs out of the house. Petra tries to stop him, but the boy is too quick for her. She catches Zoe as the girl starts to run to the door. "Got you!" says Petra, catching Zoe's arm. Zoe kicks the women hard and puls herself away.(Stanton, 1993: 28)*

From the two data above, all of them have described the strategies that Zoe used to save her younger brother Mark who is being captured by the thieves.

The data number one, it tells that Zoe tries to take the stolen money in the car then she'll burn it so that the police who are patrolling using a helicopter could see the smoke and know that there is something strange happening in Zoe's house. That way the police could come down and see what is that smoke about, whether it is a certain code of something or certain accident that occur in Zoe's house.

The second data is also explains about Zoe's strategies when the other thieves are busy taking out the smoke which coming from the warehouse. Zoe sneakily enters into the house then she could save her younger brother Mark. But behind all that, she also had to fight with Petra first who is alone there guarding her younger brother Mark. Petra is catching Zoe's arm but Zoe kicks the women hard and pulls herself away from her. After that Zoe runs out of the house.

It can be concluded that Zoe's strategies to save her brother Mark are :

- 1) Burning the stolen money to make a smoke as a sign so that the police who are on patrol can know that the thieves who is looking by the police is hiding in her house.
- 2) The next strategy is by fighting with Petra who is one of the thieves who is alone guarding her younger brother Mark.

B. Zoe's Efforts to Catch the Thieves

This is the data that can be seen in the *Money to Burn* by John Escott short story which illustrate Zoe's efforts to catch the thieves:

- (1) *When everything is quite again, Mark and Zoe get up from the floor. "It's lucky he doesn't like horses," says Zoe. "what can we do now?" asks Mark. "we must get the police." Says his sister. "but the phone is in the house." Says Mark. "we can't use it". "we must do something" says Zoe. "where did they put the car? In the barn?". "yes" says Mark. "Why". "Perhaps there's phone in the car," says Zoe. "perhaps there is!" says Mark. "let's go and see". "No you stay here," says Zoe. "I can go. I don't*

want them to catch me and you". "OK" says Mark. "But, be careful". Zoe moves carefully along the outside of the stables. She looks across to the house, but nobody is looking out of the window. Moving quietly and quickly, Zoe runs to the barn. The barn door are shut but she open one and go inside, then she shut it again. The red car is standing in the centre of the floor. Zoe opens the driver's door and sits in the front. She looks for the phone but there isn't one. Perhaps I can drive the car. She thinks. I can get Mark and we can drive into the town and get the police. I've seen Dad and Mum drive, I know I can do it. But There is no key to start the car. (Stanton, 1993: 16-17)

- (2) "The police can't catch all four the robbers," Mark says. "Two of them are going to get away, they are running through the trees". Zoe thinks for a minute, and she says, "No, they are not going to get away." And she runs into the suitable and comes out with Topaz. "What are you going to do ?". Asks Mark. "Topas and I are going after the two running through the trees." Says Zoe. "Perhaps the helicopter can't get down there, but we can!" Mark watches his sister jump on the horse. Minutes later she is following Harry and Andy across the field. Hary sees Zoe and the horse going after him. "Look!" he shouts to Andy. Andy turns round to look - and runs into the tree! He falls into the water under the tree and doesn't move. Hary tries to get away but Topaz soon catches him. "Stop!" Zoe shouts. Hary is afraid of the horse. He stops running and holds up this hands. ": OK, OK !gvh! I am not running anymore. You have got me. Don't let the horse near me! ". Help your friend to stand up and go back to the farm. "Zoe tells him. "I'm going to follow you."Harry helps Andy to stand up and they go accros the fields, back to the farm house. Zoe follow behind them on her horse. (Stanton, 1993: 30)

In the first data, Zoe had clearly showed her effort to call the police so that the thieves who is in her house could be caught. First Zoe ventured alone to go to the barn to see the thieves's red car, because Zoe thought that she could find one of their phone in the car to call the police, but apparently he did not find it. Then she also thought that she could also drive the red car by taking Mark to the city and report it to the police who were there. But these two attempts by Zoe failed, because there wasn't a phone or car keys in that red car.

In the second data, it is described in the story that two of the thieves try to escape from the police, then Zoe is chasing them by riding her horse until finally they are both caught by Zoe. It can be concluded that Zoe here has a big portion in catching the thieves, with her courage Zoe chases the two of the thieves who try to run away from the police.

It can be concluded that Zoe's efforts to Catch the Thieves are:

1. The first is by going to the thieves's car in the barn then find a phone in it to call the police or find the car's key in it then Zoe can take the car away with Mark to the city and report to the police that there is a thieves in her house.
2. The second is by helping the police chasing the two of the thieves who are trying to escape from the police chase by riding a horse with her. They are Harry and Andy because the police cannot catch all four of the robbers at the same time

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study above, it can be concluded that the short story *Money to Burn* describes two children who must face an unexpected event where when both of their parents are not at home because they are on their way to the hospital, the arrival of four thieves to their house to be made as a hiding place from the pursuit of police and shelter from bad weather that occurred at that time. However, Mark was accidentally caught by the thieves. That made Zoe worried. Fortunately, with the intelligence and courage of Zoe as Mark's sister, she was finally able to save Mark from them while helping the police catch the thieves.

1. The strategies that Zoe used to save Mark as her younger brother are Zoe tried to take the stolen money in the car then she burned it so that the police who were using a helicopter can see the smoke and knew that there was something strange in her house and the last strategy who used by Zoe is when the three other thieves are busy taking care of the smoke coming from the barn. She entered slowly into the house then she could save her younger brother. But behind all that, she also had to fight Petra first who was alone there to look after her younger brother.

2. The Zoe's efforts she did to catch the thieves, where the first, she used the stolen money to be burned so that the police who are patrolling using a helicopter will know that there are irregularities happening in Zoe's house through the smoke. And with Zoe's help, the police were finally able to catch the thieves. Then the last effort occurred when two of the four of the thieves tried to run away from the police chase until then Zoe chased them by riding her horse until finally they were both caught by Zoe.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results and conclusions obtained from this study, the researcher suggestion is that research using Robert Stanton's Structural Theory of literary works is also used by other researchers because by using Robert Stanton's Structural Theory makes it easy for us to reveal the facts of the story and literary means. only short stories and novels but also other literary works. The need for further research is carried out in order to improve the results of previous studies; It is hoped that the reader can take lessons to be able to apply in social life.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



He was born in Sumenep on March 08th, 1998. He graduated from 1 Ambunten Junior High School in 2013 and at 1 Ambunten Senior High School in 2016, and when he was in high school he had won FLS2N singing competition as the 3rd champion. Then he began to continue his education to the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and will soon complete his studies in 2020. At the university he has ever been an English Master of ceremonies for the English Fiesta's event, he also studied English at BEC English Learning Course at Pare. He has also undergone training as a tourist guide at Prambanan Yogyakarta.