THE MYTH OF INDIAN TRIBE IN ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S *'THE LOST WORLD'*

THESIS

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THE MYTH OF INDIAN TRIBE IN ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
THE LOST WORLD

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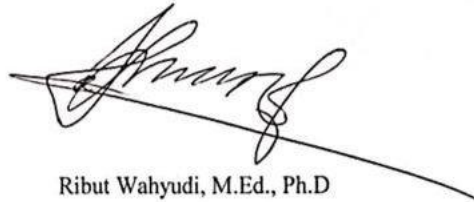
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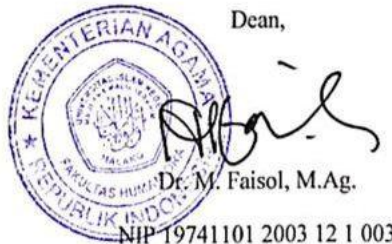
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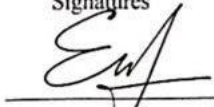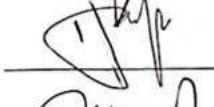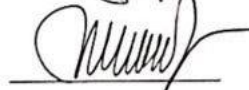
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MOTTO

"Be patient in every process because that process is the ladder to success"

DEDICATION

To be grateful to dedicate this research to,

The only one superior priority, my beloved parents.

for myself who has come this far, thanks for me.

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First of all, the researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude to Allah SWT, the most merciful and most merciful, for the grace and gifts that have been given to me and His servants. Thank you for providing so much strength to complete this thesis "The Myth of the Amazon Tribe in Arthur Conan Doyle's The Lost World", Second, we always convey our prayers and greetings to our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us all from ignorance to showing us to the truth. Alhamdulillah, this thesis has been completed by the researcher.

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ABSTRACT

Literature and myths are often related, because myths are one of the important sources of inspiration in literature. Myth is a traditional narrative that tells about the origin, existence, natural phenomena, and explains the values, norms and beliefs of a culture. Stories or myths that emerged from the Indian tribe became the basis for researchers in conducting this research where there is a myth about the lost world. This study aims to find the forms of myths and the functions of myths in the novel The Lost World by Arthur Conan Doyle and make myth a research gap in this novel. Emile Durkheim is one of the founding figures in the field of sociology as well as a pioneer of functionalism theory, which is widely considered as one of the functionalist figures. Functionalism in Durkheim's view is a theory that examines social and cultural functions in exploring the role of myth in strengthening social cohesion. His work establishes the main theoretical framework for understanding social structure, norms, and collective behavior. By using qualitative descriptive research methods, the results found in this study are that there are four forms of myths and functions in the novel. Among them: heroic myth, fertility myth, creation myth, deliverance myth and animal myth. Further findings on the function of myths include: myth as social solidarity, myth as a tool of social control, and myth as mechanism of social explanation. The myth found is a myth originating from the Indian Tribe and this myth develops in the novel to build a storyline that provides a nuance of excitement in the expedition carried out. The myth is based on the classification of Lauren Coupe who said there are five types of myths in the book she wrote.

مستخلص البحث

عبدالله، ريزا (٢٠٢٤) أسطورة القبيلة الهندية في رواية العالم المفقود لأرثر كونان دويل. البحث الجامعي، في قسم الأدب الإنجليزي كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف الدكتور موندي راهايو الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: إميل دوركهايم، الوظيفية، أسطورة

غالبًا ما يرتبط الأدب بالأسطورة، لأن الأسطورة مصدر مهم للإلهام في الأدب. الأسطورة هي رواية تقليدية تحكي عن الأصول والوجود والظواهر الطبيعية، وتشرح قيم الثقافة ومعاييرها ومعتقداتها. أصبحت القصص أو الأساطير التي ظهرت من القبائل الهندية هي الأساس الذي اعتمد عليه الباحثون في إجراء هذا البحث، حيث توجد أسطورة حول العالم المفقود. يهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على أشكال الأسطورة ووظيفة الأسطورة في رواية العالم المفقود للكاتب آرثر كونان دويل، وجعل الأسطورة فجوة بحثية في هذه الرواية. يعد إميل دوركهايم أحد الشخصيات المؤسسة في مجال علم الاجتماع ورائد في النظرية الوظيفية، ويُنظر إليه على نطاق واسع على أنه شخصية وظيفية. الوظيفية من وجهة نظر دوركهايم هي نظرية تدرس الوظائف الاجتماعية والثقافية في استكشاف دور الأسطورة في تعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي. أنشأ عمله إطارًا نظريًا رئيسيًا لفهم البنية الاجتماعية والأعراف والسلوك الجماعي. وباستخدام مناهج البحث الوصفي النوعي، توصلت النتائج التي توصل إليها هذا البحث إلى وجود أربعة أشكال للأسطورة والوظيفة في الرواية. ومنها: الأسطورة البطولية، وأسطورة الخصوبة، وأسطورة الخلق، وأسطورة الولادة، وأسطورة الحيوان. تشمل الاكتشافات الإضافية المتعلقة بوظيفة الأسطورة: الأسطورة باعتبارها تضامنًا اجتماعيًا، والأسطورة كأداة للسيطرة الاجتماعية، والأسطورة كآلية للتفسير الاجتماعي. الأسطورة التي تم العثور عليها هي أسطورة نشأت من القبيلة الهندية وقد تم تطوير هذه الأسطورة في الرواية لبناء قصة تعطي إحساسًا بالإثارة للحملة التي يتم تنفيذها. وتستند هذه الأساطير على تصنيف لورين كوبيه التي قالت إن هناك خمسة أنواع من الأساطير في الكتاب الذي كتبته.

ABSTRAK

Abdullah, Reza Abdullah (2024) *Mitos Suku Indian dalam The Lost World karya Arthur Conan Doyle.* Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Prof. Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

kata kunci: Emile Durkheim, fungsionalisme, mitos

Sastra dan mitos sering kali berkaitan, karena mitos merupakan salah satu sumber inspirasi penting dalam sastra. Mitos adalah sebuah narasi traditional yang menceritakan tentang asal usul, keberadaan, fenomena alam, dan menjelaskan nilai, norma dan kepercayaan suatu budaya. Cerita atau mitos yang muncul dari suku Indian menjadi landasan bagi peneliti dalam melakukan penelitian ini yang dimana terdapat sebuah mitos mengenai the lost world. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan bentuk bentuk mitos dan fungsi mitos yang ada dalam novel The Lost Worl karya Arthur Conan Doyle's dan menjadikan mitos sebagai gap penelitian dalam novel ini. Emile Durkheim adalah salah satu tokoh pendiri dalam bidang sosiologi sekaligus pelopor dari teori fungsionalisme, yang dimana secara luas dianggap sebagai salah satu tokoh fungsionalis. Fungsionalisme dalam pandangan Durkheim adalah sebuah teori yang meneliti fungsi sosial dan budaya dalam mengeksplorasi peran mitos dalam memperkuat kohesi sosial. Karyanya menetapkan kerangka kerja teoritis utama untuk memahami struktur sosial, norma, dan perilaku kolektif. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriftif kualitatif, hasil yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini bahwa terdapat empat bentuk mitos dan fungsi yang ada didalam novel. Diantaranya: heroic myth, fertility myth, creation myth, deliverance myth and animal myth. Penemuan selanjutnya mengenai fungsi mitos diantaranya: myth as social solidarity, myth as a tool of social control, and myth as mechanism of social explanation. Mitos yang ditemukan merupakan sebuah mitos yang berasal dari Indian Tribe dan mitos ini berkembang dalam novel untuk membangun alur cerita yang memberikan nuansa keseruan dalam ekspedisi yang dilakukan. Mitos tersebut berdasarkan klasifikasi dari Lauren Coupe yang mengatakan terdapat lima jenis mitos dalam buku yang ditulisnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this first chapter, the researcher discusses the introduction as a discourse step of this research. The first thing is the background of the study, which contains the researcher's reasons for doing this research and the urgency. The next subchapter is the problem of study. Furthermore, the researcher also explains how the importance of this research will be written in the sub-chapter on the significance of the study. Then, to add more insight, the researcher also explains the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

In our lives, we are familiar with the word "myth". Myths can be found all over the world with their own unique stories told by people who believe in myths. Myths have been an important part of human culture since ancient times. From prehistoric times to modern times, myths have been used to explain natural phenomena, tell the origin of the world, and teach moral values to future generations. Although often not based on empirical facts, myths have the power to shape worldviews and influence human behavior. Myths are traditional narratives that describe the origin, existence and phenomena of nature, and explain the values, norms and beliefs of a culture (Bergner, 2020). Thus we can understand the meaning of the myths we listen to or even we have believed in mystical things in a place.

In this thesis, we will look at some of the most common myths we have heard in the past, and how they relate to stories of gods, heroism, the formation of the universe, and prohibitions. Not only do myths have their own storytelling significance, but there are also many lessons to be learned from them. In the following examples, myths are generally based on simple, easy-to-understand narrative figures that are emotionally charged (e.g. savior myths; myths about villains; myths of a world that collapses or is destroyed; myths of sacrificial victims). This trans-contextual narrative pattern is primarily a form of Manichean politics that is effective in times of social crisis and prolonged frustration, utilizing the democracy of the creative imagination. The savior hero is identified as a person or leader who fights against the evil represented by the villains of the elite (Ungureanu & Popartan, 2020).

Myths not only have their own meaning and significance, but the meaning behind the word myth has a function that is equally related and in line with its meaning. The function of mythical stories is more for entertainment and perhaps to find out the cause and effect of something, but in this day and age mythical stories have a very clear function, namely as education (Zakaria et al., 2019). In addition, myths are not only an educational material today, but are considered the first source of knowledge for primitive people to know the world around them (Alhaidari & Bhanegaonkar, 2012). Myths provide reasons for little things like the changing of the seasons and also how fire got to humans. While people in modern times rely on

technological advances to know the world around them, primitive people rely on myths to know everything, not just the universe. For example, the development of science shows the cause of the seasons. The reason is that when the earth rotates every year, its axis is tilted. On the other hand, myths provide another explanation for the phenomenon. The interpretation is based on the myth of Demeter, the goddess of fertility, and her grief over her daughter being kidnapped by the god of the underworld.

In addition to the definition and function of myth, the researcher also provides an overview of the relationship between literature and myth. It can be seen that myth has been an important poetic device for prose works created from the early 20th century to the present day. Circumstances in the plot, such as the mixing of myths or the completion of a myth, the harmonization of mythological views at the core of a work, or the conveyance of artistic ideas in a myth, are characteristic of modern novels. Mythology and literature studies are often the focus of the same academic studies. Research and analysis in this area helps understand how myths and literature influence each other and reflect the cultures in which they arise.

In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "*The Lost World*", myth becomes an important element that infiltrates a mysterious adventure. When a group of explorers discover a hidden plain inhabited by prehistoric creatures. They sense the presence of myths living beneath the subsoil hidden from the view of the modern world. Mysteries and legends about "The Lost World" have graced the human imagination for centuries,

and the novelist meticulously depicts the magical atmosphere that surrounds the place. Myths about prehistoric creatures that still live in the past, as well as the existence of plants and animals that have never been discovered before. The story gives depth and magic to its plot. Through its rich depiction of myths, the novel not only creates a thrilling adventure, but also reinforces the human fascination with the mysterious and unattainable.

Subjectivity in this novel is related to an adventure expedition carried out by a group of people who have different backgrounds from one another. In the adventure there is Professor Challenger a nutritionist, Edward Malone a reporter, Professor Summerlee a scientist, Roxton an adventurer, and the last is Indian tribes as the guider of them. The adventure expedition was carried out by the four characters mentioned earlier. In addition, this storyline is also presented with characters or characters related to the black Indian tribe from the Amazon who color the storyline of this novel. Likewise, each reader will respond according to their personality and enjoy the beauty of language, which adds aesthetic value to the reading experience. Through the characters in the story, readers can reflect and understand themselves, and develop imagination as a creative and constructive force (Rahayu, 2009). This expedition began at the behest of Edward Malone, a reporter who wanted to give an enchanting gift to the lover he loved, namely a new news discovery. But it was about some of his friends who were skeptical of the story he said that there was a lost world containing prehistoric creatures that were still alive. It was out of disbelief that the

adventure began. This myth was conveyed by an Indian tribe in the amazon which was heard by Edward Malon. In the depths of the amazon jungle there is a Lost World.

From the fragment of the myth, the researcher found similarities in the object of the novel under study. The similarity is how the two objects provide an overview to purpose to the reader about a truth that really happens or vice versa in social society. Then the researcher is interested in making the novel *The Lost World* as an object by connecting between theories and topics that are very relevant. The researcher chose the topic of myth because what is told in the novel is appropriate and relevant to the field of literature related to human life. In addition, the researcher conduct research using Emile Durkheim's functionalism theory. Functionalism is a theory that examines the social and cultural functions of exploring the role of myths in strengthening social cohesion (Schaffer, 2021). Therefore, the topic or discussion of myths will be very relevant if researcher use functionalism theory because myths are often used as a tool to describe or explain an event.

The main purpose of this research is to find and explore more deeply between myths and functionalism theories that exist in literary works or research objects. In addition, this research aims to find out what forms are depicted and how the myths in the story can be justified. Therefore, the researcher wants to explain the myths that exist in the novel The Lost World which are displayed in the form and discovery of myths in the storyline of the novel *The Lost World*.

This study presents several previous studies based on the similarity of the objects studied. This helps to get updates and gaps in this research. The first previous study based on the object of the novel *The Lost World* is a journal article written by Fallon, (2020) titled The Romance of Science and Illustration in Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World*. The study focuses on how Forbes' dreamlike illustrations contrast with Rountree's realism, which captures the essence of Maple White Land. Conan Doyle's interest in supernatural beings, prehistory, science, lore and spiritualism shines through in his work, which combines fiction and fact.

The next previous studies were conducted by Rudra and Saremi, (2017) "Reflections of the 19th Century Victorian Era Through Sir Conan Doyle's Literary Prolification -*A Legend is Born*" discusses the influence of the Victorian era on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's literary works. The article highlights how Doyle, as a prolific writer, reflected the nuances, values, and cultural norms of the Victorian era in his work. Doyle, best known for his fictional detective character Sherlock Holmes, brilliantly captured the essence of the Victorian era through his depiction of the society, politics, and technological developments of the time. This article illustrates how Doyle's literary works are mirrors that reflect the social structure and morality of the Victorian era. By reading his works, readers can discover deep reflections on the past as well as contemplate the changes and tensions underlying life in the era. Through this article, it is understood that Doyle's literary works are not only

entertainment, but also a window for readers to understand and appreciate the cultural heritage of the Victorian era.

The next previous study was conducted by Yusri, (2020) "Deep Thinking: Arthur Conan Doyle, Dennis Wheatley and the Fiction of Atlantis" discusses the comparison between two famous authors, namely Arthur Conan Doyle and Dennis Wheatley, in their use of the theme of Atlantis in their works of fiction. The research aimed to explore the use of imagination and mythological motifs in the works of both authors, particularly in the context of the story of Atlantis. Arthur Conan Doyle, the author best known for creating the detective character Sherlock Holmes, was also interested in the topic of Atlantis. He explored this theme in his novel The Maracot Deep (1929).

The next previous studies were conducted by Rano and Gulrukh, (2022) with her article entitled "Social Themes in 'The Lost World' by Arthur Conan Doyle" This article discusses the social themes contained in the novel "*The Lost World*" by Arthur Conan Doyle. One of the main themes discussed in this article is the conflict of science which is reflected in the conflict between scientists who want to explore and understand the new world discovered with the views of the general public. In addition, the article also discusses the concepts of imperialism and colonial exploration in relation to the exploration of the new world. The novel demonstrates the colonial perspective common in its time, where the outside world was seen as a resource to be exploited without considering its social and moral implications, other

aspects such as gender roles in the novel and the relationship between humans and nature. nt questions about man's relationship with science, nature, and society in his day.

The next previous study was conducted by Berger, (2020)"Haunted Oppressors: The Deconstruction of Manliness in the Imperial Gothic Stories of Rudyard Kipling and Arthur Conan Doyle" discusses the use of gothic elements in the works of Rudyard Kipling and Arthur Conan Doyle to illustrate the deconstruction of imperial masculinity in the Victorian era. The author of this article highlights how both authors use dark settings and mysterious atmospheres in their works, such as Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King" and Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles", to depict the uncertainty and fear surrounding the idealized image of manhood in imperial culture.

The next previous study was conducted by Wang, (2015) in his journal article entitled "A Great New Adventure Story" by Arthur Conan Doyle: Journalism in a Lost World. In the research conducted, the article was focused on as a narrative tool to develop the story and present realism. The conclusions of the journal highlight the importance of a strong narrative in presenting thrilling adventures and vivid characters. The journalism used in the novel gives the story depth by providing different points of view from each character. This allows the reader to feel the suspense and excitement of the adventure through diverse points of view. In addition,

journalism is also used to explore deeper themes such as the conflict between man and nature and the battle between science and fear.

The next previous study was conducted by Robbin, (2010) in his journal article Science and *the Lost World*: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Reworking of the Vernian Adventure Novel. The research conducted in the article focused on highlighting how Conan Doyle combined elements of science fiction with classic adventure narratives to create a unique work. The conclusion emphasizes that Conan Doyle not only explored scientific themes such as evolution and paleontology, but also introduced complex and interesting characters in a fantastic setting. This shows how "The Lost World" is not only an entertaining adventure, but also challenges readers' thinking about the relationship between science and fiction. In conclusion, this work inspires readers to question and explore science, while enjoying a thrilling and imaginative story.

The next previous study was conducted by Rich, (2005) in his journal article In Pursuit of Lost Worlds: Arthur Conan Doyle, Amos Tutuola and Wilson Harris. The research conducted in the article focuses on describing the authors' efforts in exploring the concept of lost worlds, both literally and metaphorically. Arthur Conan Doyle through his work "*The Lost World*" presents a scientific adventure that stirs the imagination about the existence of dinosaurs and a hidden prehistoric world. Amos Tutuola in his work explores the lost world of African mythology and spirituality, offering an alternative view of history and reality. Wilson Harris, on the other hand,

uses complex and metaphorical narratives in his work to symbolically convey the concept of a lost world, such as the loss of identity, culture and history. In conclusion, these three authors present the idea of searching, discovering and understanding the lost world differently.

The last previous study was conducted by Lampadius, (2012) in his journal article entitled Evolutionary Ideas In Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost Worlds*. The research conducted in the article focuses on the important role of evolutionary ideas in influencing the plot, themes, and characters in "*The Lost World*". Arthur Conan Doyle clearly uses the concept of evolution to create a prehistoric world full of dinosaurs and ancient creatures. Through the character of Professor Challenger, the novel explores the conflict between scientific thinking and conventional beliefs, highlighting the opposition between evolution and creationism. In addition, the portrayal of Challenger as a revolutionary scientist reflects Conan Doyle's interest in encouraging the progressive scientific thinking of his time. Thus, "*The Lost World*" is not only an exciting adventure story, but also a reflection of the debates and changes in scientific thought in the early 20th century through physical adventure and deep inner exploration.

Therefore, the previous studies above make a significant contribution to this research. These previous studies were taken because of the similarities both in terms of the object of research and the theory used by researcher. Thus, researcher can obtain novelty and differences between previous studies and this research. This

research has specificity and novelty based on previous studies. First, research with the topic and theory of functionalism from Emile Durkheim with the object of the novel *The Lost World* by Arthur Conan Doyle has never been studied. Then the researcher analyzes the forms of myth in more depth regarding its classification to get a brief interpretation. Therefore, there is a gap in the above research.

B. Problems of the Study

Referring to the background of study above, this research propose problems of study from the research question below:

a. What are the forms of myth in The Lost World novel?

b. What are the functions of myth to Indian Tribe in The Lost World novel?

C. Significance of Study

In general, the significance of research can be divided into theoretical significance and practical significance. The theoretical significance aims to contribute to the development of science relevant to the theory of functionalism from Emile Durkheim's perspective. Then, its practical significance is expected to be useful for the practical world in the field by further researchers by adding innovations or ideas to complement the weaknesses of this research.

D. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding the meaning, the researcher provides brief definitions of key terms in this study

a. Myth: are traditional narratives that describe the origin, existence and phenomena of nature, and explain the values, norms and beliefs of a culture (Bergner, 2020).

b. Functionalism is a theory that examines the social and cultural functions of exploring the role of myths in strengthening social cohesion (Schaffer, 2021)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Functionalism Theory in Literary Context

In conducting the research, the reseacher used a literary criticism approach, namely Emile Durkheim's functionalism theory. The development of functionalism theory in literature developed in the same way as the development of literary theory in general. One of the influential figures in the development of functionalism theory was Russian Formalism, a theory that emerged in the early 20th century. Russian Formalists, such as Viktor Shklovsky and Roman Jakobson, argued that literary elements should be studied in the context of function and aesthetic effect. In addition, another influence of functionalism can be found in the works of literary critics such as M.H. Abrams and Rene Wellek, who consider aesthetic function and social context in understanding literary works (Burt, 1980). Functionalist theory has continued to evolve over time, with the emergence of new approaches in contemporary literary studies. Nonetheless, the idea that literary elements have a specific function and must be understood in the context of that function remains a central tenet of functionalist approaches to literature.

According to Durkheim who is a French sociologist who is known as one of the creators of functionalism theory. Durkheim explained a sociological concept that stressed the importance of social structure and function in maintaining the balance of

society (Akhtar & Ashraf, 2022). Durkheim believed that social solidarity was key in society, and that social facts controlled the individual. Furthermore, according to Bronisław Malinowski, he was a Poland-English anthropologist who was famous for his contribution to the theory of functionalism in anthropology. Malinowski views culture as a system that functions to fulfill human biological and psychological needs. According to him, Culture provides solutions for many individuals to overcome the needs that are created, and every element in Culture has a function in maintaining social balance. Finally, according to Roman Jakobson, a Russian-American language and literature expert who is also one of the creators of Russian Formalism. Jakobson said that the functional approach in literary analysis emphasizes the function of language and literary elements in creating aesthetic effects (Kerr, 2023). According to Jakobson, each element of language and literature has a certain communicative function in conveying a message or producing a certain aesthetic effect on the reader.

1. **Aspect of Functionalism**

discussing the aspects of functionalism is considered important for researchers because this theory provides a strong framework for understanding the structure and dynamics in society. Based on the book written by (Turner & Maryanski, 1979) entitled Functionalism, there are several aspects of functionalism itself. researcher describe the meaning of several aspects, including those that explained below.

a. Regularity and stability

Functionalism emphasizes the importance of social stability. Every element of society is considered to have a role in maintaining this order, either through manifest functions or clear functions or latent functions or functions that are not directly visible Order and stability are central aspects that ensure the continuity of the system in society (Turner & Maryanski, 1979). Durkheim views society as a system consisting of various elements and institutions such as education, family, religion and law. Each of these elements has a specific function that helps regulate individual behavior and maintain social order.

b. Social Harmony

Functionalism views society as a relatively harmonious entity in which social institutions work together to achieve balance and cohesion. Conflict is considered something abnormal or dysfunctional in society. This aspect is the core of how to describe elements in society working together to achieve order and stability. Each component in society, such as social institutions, norms, and collective values, which have roles and functions that support the creation of social cohesion (Turner & Maryanski, 1979). In his view, society functions like an organism in which each part has a specific task that complements each other. Social harmony is realized through social solidarity, both in the form of mechanical solidarity in traditional, homogeneous societies. Durkheim believed that this social harmony allows society to

function regularly and avoid chaos because of the mutual agreement on binding norms and values.

c. Conservative in Balance

Functionalism theory tends to see change as slow and gradual, because changes that are too rapid are considered to be able to disrupt the balance of significant social transformation must be accompanied by adjustments to social institutions so that a new balance can be achieved. This view is very prominent in social balance which views society as a system consisting of various institutions that are interrelated and work together to maintain social order and stability. For Durkheim, each element in society has a certain function that supports the creation of order in the family, education, religion and law (Turner & Maryanski, 1979). This conservative view means that social change, especially drastic and sudden change, is seen as a potential threat to the existing balance.

d. Function and Dysfunction

Durkheim realized that some elements in society can be dysfunctional, meaning that not all elements support stability. For example, crime on the one hand can be destructive but on the other hand has a function in strengthening moral values and strengthening social norms when society reacts to a problem. Each element in society has a function that plays a role in maintaining social stability and order. This function refers to the positive role played by social institutions. In maintaining

harmony and solidarity, religion functions to provide moral values in society to strengthen social ties. While education plays a role in transmitting knowledge and norms to the next generation. Durkheim realized that not all elements in society can always function well (Turner & Maryanski, 1979).

2. Functionalism of Myth

a. Myth as a Tool of Social Solidarity

In the view of functionalism theory, myths are seen as quite important tools in building social solidarity in society itself. According to this perspective, myths are not only ancient stories or narratives but also have a broader function in terms of cultural instruments that help strengthen shared values and norms (Scarnera, 2016). In relation to myths, they create emotional bonds between individuals within a social group by constructing a shared narrative about the origins, purpose of life, and meaning of human existence. By providing explanations for events that are important to society, myths help create a sense of unity and collective identity, strengthening individual loyalty to the group, and affirming the group's position in the wider world.

In addition, myths also function as a mechanism for maintaining social cohesion by offering solutions to tensions when a conflict occurs in the social realm of society. Myths often display examples or ideal behaviors in providing moral guidelines on how members of society should act. This makes myths a social regulatory tool that encourages behavior in accordance with social expectations.

Thus, creating a narrative that provides a sense of meaning that aims to help overcome uncertainty and anxiety that may arise in the midst of social change.

b. Myth as Regulators of Norms and Values

Myths are considered as an important tool in regulating social norms and values that exist and apply in society. These myths function as behavioral guidelines that shape how members of society understand and live their daily lives (Scarnera, 2016). In this case, functionalism views society as a harmonious system where every element in society has an important function to maintain social balance. Myths act as narratives that not only explain natural phenomena or the origins of a culture, but also provide moral and ethical justification for existing rules.

In addition, myths can also help create a sense of order and stability in society by offering answers to fundamental questions about life, existence and relationships between people. Myths also often reflect the collective values, fears and hopes of society and through these stories social groups are taught about what is considered right, wrong, good or bad. In this way myths not only tell the origins of the world or humans but also influence and regulate behavior and social interactions in society.

c. Myth as a Mechanism of Social Explanation

Functionalism views myths as social explanatory mechanisms that play an important role in maintaining balance and order in society. Myths are not just stories or legends that make no sense, but have an important function in explaining social

phenomena, values and morals that exist in a group (Scarnera, 2016). Myths help people understand the origins of social structures, regulate relationships between individuals and legitimize existing social systems. For example, in myths about creation which are often used to explain the origins of the world, social order is then internalized by society as part of their collective identity.

Myths also serve as a tool to strengthen social solidarity. With the same story or tale, society builds a stronger sense of togetherness and identity. Functionalism views myths as playing a role in easing social tensions by providing explanations for events that are difficult to understand, such as natural disasters or social crises. By providing a narrative that is widely accepted by society, myths can maintain social stability and prevent the emergence of conflicts that can disrupt harmony in society.

d. Myth as a Tools of Social Control

Myths serve as an important tool of social control to maintain balance and order in society. Myths are seen as symbolic narratives that help shape the worldview, norms and values held by a social group. Myths serve not only as traditional stories, but also as tools that help justify the existing social order and provide legitimacy to institutions and power structures. Thus, myths serve to maintain social stability by ensuring that members of society accept and obey the existing rules, without questioning authority or radical change (Scarnera, 2016). In this case, myths support

social unity and solidarity by creating a sense of belonging and attachment to institutionalized norms.

B. Myth

In this section the researcher will explain myth in detail. This section is divided to three. Namely understanding the definition, the significance, and the types of myth.

1. The Definition of Myth

In general, myths have an understanding where myths are traditional narratives that describe the origin, existence, and natural phenomena, and explain the values, norms and beliefs of a culture (Bergner, 2020). Myths are often found in every region in Indonesia or even in all countries in the world have their own myths. Besides it, the author also wrote a concept of myth itself. The concept of myth includes narratives or stories that are traditionally believed by a society as part of their cultural heritage. Myths often contain elements of the supernatural, miraculous, or stories that explain the origins of the universe, gods and goddesses, or important events in the history of the society. In addition, there are several aspects of the theory of explanation of the relationship between myth and literature. There are two important things in explaining myths or certain collections of myths. The first is in the explanation, what is said by myth? And the second is in terms of connecting, what

is said by myth?. With how myth is seen to function in the context of the particular human society in which the myth originated.

Myths can serve as a way to explain complex natural phenomena, teach moral values, or reinforce a society's collective identity (Mann, 2019). In addition, myths can also play a role in reinforcing social and political structures by justifying certain powers or hierarchies. In some cultures, myths even form the basis for belief systems or religions that govern the behavior of individuals in society. However, keep in mind that myths do not always have to be taken literally. They often contain symbolism or allegory that can be interpreted variously by different generations and cultures. Nonetheless, myths remain an important part of human cultural heritage, providing a unique window into the thoughts and beliefs of past societies and offering valuable lessons about human nature and the world around them.

2. The Significance of Myth

Myth plays an important role in literary studies because myth is a fundamental aspect of human culture that spans time and space. Through research into myths in literature, readers can understand how mythical stories have been a source of inspiration for literary works throughout history. This research allows readers to trace the influence of ancient myths in the formation of narratives, characters and themes in literary works. Myths often contain detailed moral or philosophical messages, which are reflected in the literary works that the myth explores (Gong & Janssen, 2019). To

understanding the role of myth in literary works, readers can examine the hidden meanings in these literary texts.

This research is also a bridge to understanding the values held firmly by a culture and how these values are reflected in the mythical stories they adhere to. For example, creation myths or origin myths often reflect fundamental beliefs about the relationship between humans, nature, and the spiritual world. Researching myths in general has many uses in the fields of anthropology, history, literature, and even psychology. First of all, studying myths helps readers understand how humans in various cultures understand and explain natural phenomena, the origins of the world, and the meaning of life (Alhaidari & Bhanegaonkar, 2012).

Myths usually reflect the values, norms, and beliefs of a particular society. It allows readers to gain deeper insight into the culture and history of a human group. Apart from that, researching myths also bridges the development of language and literature, because myths are usually a source of inspiration for literary and other creative works (Zakaria et al., 2019). Finally, the study of myths also provides readers with the opportunity to explore the differences and similarities between cultures around the world. It helps readers create a better understanding of humanity as a whole. Thus, examining myths in general allows readers to understand the complexity and diversity of human experience and broadens our insight into various aspects of human life.

3. Kind of Myths

In her book entitled Myth written by Lauren Coupe, she explains that there are four types of myths (Nucci et al., 2014). These include heroic Myth, Creation Myth, fertility Myth and Animal Myth.

a. Heroic Myth

Heroic myths are traditional stories that depict the journeys of a hero who often has extraordinary powers or abilities. In these cases, the hero usually undergoes a series of challenges or difficult tasks that test his courage, strength, and morality. Such stories often include supernatural elements such as mythological creatures such as gods or other magical objects (Nucci et al., 2014). The main purpose of this story is to depict the hero's transformation journey from an ordinary individual to a wiser and more influential figure through extraordinary sacrifices and experiences.

This myth plays an important role in culture and history because it reflects the values and beliefs of the society that created it. Stories like this teach moral messages such as courage, strength, and responsibility and show that with strong determination we can overcome any problem we face. In addition, this myth has a symbolic relationship with the power of nature which is marked by harmony between humans and the universe.

b. Creation Myth

Creation Myth is a story or narrative that explains how humans, the world, and all living things were created according to a particular belief or tradition (Nucci et al., 2014). Almost every religion in the world has its own creation myth, which often undermines the world and its religious doctrines. The world was created by emptiness and chaos, which are examples of supernatural forces, figures of gods, or primordial beings. In addition to serving as origin stories, creation myths also serve as a means for the general public to understand natural phenomena, modify social structures, and provide art for human welfare. In some traditions, creation myths are often associated with religious rituals and sacramental rites.

c. Fertility Myth

Fertility myths, are myths or traditional stories related to fertility, such as human, animal and natural fertility. Myths like this often appear in various ancient cultures to explain the cycle of life, birth, death and regeneration of nature (Nucci et al., 2014). In agrarian cultures, belief in gods or spirits that regulate fertility is very important because it is closely related to the sustainability of harvests and life. In addition, fertility myths also often link spirits or supernatural beings with the concept of soil fertility and agriculture.

For example, in this case the motto about the goddess of agriculture. Where in ancient Greece there was a goddess who was believed to be the goddess of agriculture

who was believed to control the growth of plants and the fertility of the earth. Thus, these myths not only have meaning as traditional stories but also have a function for people who depend on natural patterns to survive.

e. Animal Myth

The animal of myth is a creature that often appears in myths, folklore and legends of various cultures around the world. These animal animals often have the remarkable properties and abilities of animals in general, and they are often used to explain natural phenomena, provide moral lessons, or reflect a spiritual belief in society (Nucci et al., 2014). One of the most famous examples of mythological animals to date is the mythology about dragon animals whose existence could not be justified until recently. Dragons appear in various forms all over the world. For example, in Chinese mythology, dragons are considered symbols of good luck and power, often associated with water and sky. These dragons are described as long and hairy creatures, similar to snakes and have the ability to control rain and rivers. In contrast, in European mythology, the dragon is depicted as a large winged creature with the ability to spew fire from its mouth and is usually associated with evil or threats to which the hero must fight.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In the third chapter, this research explain the methods used by researcher in the research. The research method consists of four main components: research design data sources, data collection, and data analysis. This method is useful so that researchers can organize research in a detailed and structured manner.

A. Research Design

This research is included in literary criticism research because it uses studies to examine literary works as research objects, especially novels. Literary criticism is a study that examines a phenomenon or content contained in a literary work. This research aims to understand the context and scope of the literary work to be studied. Primary data from literary criticism research is the literary work itself.

The researcher used functionalism theory used from Emile Durkheim's perspective. Next, the researcher used qualitative research methods. According to Strauss and Corbin, this method is for research whose findings do not involve statistical procedures or other forms of calculation (Rahardjo, 2023). So, data is obtained from words, sentences, or paragraphs, not numbers.

B. Data Source

The researcher used data sources from the printed novel *The Lost World* by Arthur Conan Doyle published in 1912, with a total of 205 pages. This literary work is a science fiction novel that tells the story of an exploration in search of a lost world. The title *The Lost World* refers to an indigenous expression that states there is a lost world that still has prehistoric creatures such as ancient humans, dinosaurs and many other animals.

C. Data Collection

In collecting data, many things must be considered in analyzing the object, namely the novel *The Lost World*. Researcher must take several steps to obtain accurate data. First, researcher read the novel using a techniques to understand the contents of the novel. Then, the researcher repeats the stage but focuses on the core things that are the focus of this research by marking the data. Next, the researcher categorizes the data findings according to what will be analyzed in the next stage. Finally, the researcher will analyze the data in accordance with the theory to answer research problems, and make conclusions from the research.

D. Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher took four steps to analyze the data. The first is the sorting stage, when the researcher separates the data marked while reading the novel. Then, the researcher categorizes the data based on groups or types related to the theory. In the analysis stage, the researcher analyzes one by one based on the theory. The steps in this analysis refer to the functionalism theory by Emile Durkheim. This theory help answer the problems in this research with interpretations and conclusions. Then, the researcher summarizes the results and gets the conclusion of this research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research finding and discussion, the reseacher discuss the myths that exist in the novel The Lost World, one of the works of Arthur Conan Doyle. Myth a phenomenon that has taken root in human culture since time immemorial. Myths are traditional narratives that describe the origin, existence, and natural phenomena, and explain the values, norms and beliefs of a culture (Bergner, 2020). Myths often serve to explain the origin of the world, natural phenomena, and social customs.

In this context, myths serve not only as entertainment stories, but also as a means of explaining a truth of a place never discovered by man. Through mythical stories, moral values, norms and customs of society are passed down from generation to generation. In many cultures, myths are often intertwined with religion and ritual, giving profound meaning to people's daily lives (Gong & Janssen, 2019).

A. Kinds of Myth in the Novel

There are several forms of myth present in the novel that are directly related to the story of the novel. The myth in this story is put forward by the characters who follow the expedition to find *The Lost World*. The form of myth in this novel is the main focus of the research conducted. This introduction explores how myth is depicted to shape the narrative as well as influence the characters and themes related

to the exploration of *The Lost World*. In addition, this study serves as a framework for examining questions about evolution, and the limits of human knowledge or the characters in the novel about *The Lost World*.

1. Heroic Myth

As explained by previous researcher (Nucci et al., 2014) heroic myths are traditional stories that depict the journeys of a hero who often has extraordinary powers or abilities. In these cases, the hero usually undergoes a series of challenges or difficult tasks that test his courage, strength, and morality. Such stories often include supernatural elements such as mythological creatures such as gods or other magical objects. Thus, in this discussion chapter, the researcher will present the myth of heroic myth through the data contained in the novel.

Here are some of the data showing the Heroic of Myth present in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Lost World*.

> *"It was as brave an act as ever I saw a man do. He stooped to the fire, picked up a blazing branch, and slipped in an instant through a sallyport which he had made in our gateway. The thing moved forward with a dreadful snarl. Lord John never hesitated, but, running towards it with a quick, light step, he dashed the flaming wood into the brute's face."(Page 176 Chapter 11).*

From the data excerpt above, the data is included in the heroic of myth because Lord Jhon Roxton's brave actions against wild creatures were enough to use fire. This can be analyzed as heroic of myth. In the view of functionalism, the heroic

of myth serves to fulfill social and moral needs in society by displaying ideal behavior that must be emulated (Turner & Maryanski, 1979). Such as courage, self-sacrifice, and protection of a group. The actions of Lord Jhon in the face of danger illustrate the meaning of heroism who is not afraid to face danger in order to protect others. In addition, stories about heroes can also inspire a person and aim to overcome the fears and challenges experienced in life. Lord John's actions in this regard are able to face threats with courage which functions as a behavior of courage and strength in dealing with crisis situations.

2. Fertility myth

As explained by previous researcher (Nucci et al., 2014), Fertility myths are myths or traditional stories related to fertility, such as human, animal and natural fertility. Myths like this often appear in various ancient cultures to explain the cycle of life, birth, death and regeneration of nature, thus in this discussion chapter, researchers will present myths about fertility myths through data in the novel.

Here are some of the data showing the fertility myth present in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Lost World.*

> *"For a fairyland it was the most wonderful that the imagination of man could conceive. The thick vegetation met overhead, interlacing into a natural pergola, and through this tunnel of verdure in a golden twilight flowed the green, pellucid river, beautiful in itself, but marvelous from the strange tints thrown by the vivid light from above filtered and tempered in its fall. Clear as crystal, motionless as a sheet of glass, green as the edge of an iceberg, it stretched in front of us under its leafy archway, every stroke of our paddles sending a thousand ripples across its shinning surface. it was a fitting avenue to land of wonders (Page 112 Chapter 8)"*

From the data above, the myth can be broken down into a fertility myth because it describes a fertile and beautiful environment, which is often a symbol of fertility in many cultures. The description of dense vegetation, clear rivers, and golden light creates an image of an abundant and harmonious world, reflecting the richness of nature. In the analysis using functionalism theory, this myth serves to describe and reinforce the values and norms of a society that values a harmonious relationship with nature. Myths like this help individuals understand their place in the larger ecosystem and the importance of maintaining environmental fertility and balance (Turner & Maryanski, 1979). The beauty of nature that is illustrated can also be a symbol of hope and growth, reminding people of the cycle of life and the importance of poverty. Thus, this myth is not just a story, but functions as a tool to shape social views and behaviors related to the environment and survival.

3. **Creation Myth**

As previously explained by researcher (Nucci et al., 2014), Creation Myth is a story or narrative that explains how humans, the world, and all living things were created according to a particular belief or tradition. Thus, in this discussion chapter, researchers will present myths about creation myths through data in the novel.

Here are some of the data showing the creation myth present in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Lost World*.

"Indian legends would alone have been my guide, for I found that rumors of a strange land were common among all the riverine tribes. You have heard, no doubt, of Curupuri?"
"Never."
"Curupuri is the spirit of the woods, something terrible, something malevolent, something to be avoided. None can describe its shape or nature, but it is a word of terror along the Amazon. Now all tribes agree as to the direction in which Curupuri lives. it was the same direction from which the American had home. Something terrible ley that way. It was my business to find out what it was. (Page 51 chapter 4)"

From the data above, it can be said to be a creation myth because it describes the figure of Curupuri as an entity that regulates and protects the forest, while also creating a sense of fear and respect for nature. This myth implies the existence of a higher power related to the creation and regulation of the world, and describes the conflict between humans and supernatural powers. In the view of functionalism theory, this myth functions to explain natural phenomena and human behavior in the face of forces that they cannot control. Fear of Curupuri creates social norms that encourage people to respect and maintain the surrounding environment so that its sustainability is maintained (PATON, 1915). By introducing the figure of Curupuri, this myth helps individuals understand existing boundaries, and encourages behavior that is in line with collective values about protecting and preserving nature. This kind of myth also contributes to social cohesion, because the entire tribe can unite in belief and respect for the entity that regulates their existence, while also affirming their cultural identity in the face of threats.

4. Animal Myth

As explained by previous researcher (Nucci et al., 2014) Animal Myths are an important part of traditions and cultures in various communities around the world. In the context of mythology, ancient animals were often thought of as symbols or representations of natural forces and phenomena that could not be explained by science at the time. Here are some of the data showing the Animal of Myth present in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Lost World*.

> *"Oh, it was rank nonsense about some queer animals he had discovered. I believe he has retracted since. Anyhow, he has suppressed it all. He gave an interview to Reuter's, and there was such a howl that he saw it wouldn't do. It was a discreditable business. There were one or two folk who were inclined to take him seriously, but he soon choked them off."*
> *(Page 20 Chapter 2)*

The data presented above is a form or type of myth present in the novel. The above sentence is a fragment of a conversation between Edward Malone and one of the participants in the meeting discussing Professor Challanger's discovery of the lost world, in which in the lost world referred to by Professor Challanger there are still prehistoric animals. In the data contained in the novel, the above sentence is referred to in the category of the "Animal of Myth" because the character in the story talks about a strange animal discovery that is not actually real or scientifically provable. The phrase "rank nonsense" can be interpreted as meaning that the information about the strange animal is considered absurd or simply a fiction, and that the person making the statement has recanted his statement and suppressed the information,

meaning that the story about this animal is more like a myth or a story that is often told than it became a reality.

> "There was a full-page picture of the most extraordinary creature that I had ever seen. It was the wild dream of an opium smoker, a vision of delirium. The head was like that of a fowl, the body that of a bloated lizard, the trailing tail was furnished with upward-turned spikes, and the curved back was edged with a high serrated fringe, which looked like a dozen cocks' wattles placed behind each other. In front of this creature was an absurd mannikin, or dwarf, in human form, who stood staring at it." (Page 39 Chapter 4)

From the above data it can be seen that the quote belongs to the "animal of myth" because of the depiction of strange creatures that are unusual. It is as if it were unreal that came from the imagination of fantasy or myth. The explanation of creatures includes various elements that come from different species. For example, a bird-like head and a fat lizard-like body with a spiked tail raised upwards. The creature also has a curved back and the presence of decorations such as chicken beards. It creates a visual impression that is incredible and surreal. Strange features make creatures seem strange like mythological creatures that can only be found in legends or folklore. Things often present creatures that have physical combinations that are impossible to manifest in the world. It is the various conditions and characteristics that make the sentence describe the animal of myth.

> "This is an excellent monograph by my gifted friend, Ray Lankester!" said he. "There is an illustration here which would interest you. Ah, yes, here it is! The inscription beneath it runs: 'Probable appearance in life of the Jurassic Dinosaur Stegosaurus. The hind leg alone is twice as tall as a full-grown man.' Well, what do you make of that?" (Page 49 Chapter 4)

The data above is a personal conversation between Ed Malone and Professor Challehnger in which Professor Challanger points out a document containing illustrations of what he has discovered about The Lost World. The above data refer to an animal that lived in the Jurassic and is the subject of scientific study in paleontology. Although these creatures are real and have existed, often in popular media and fictional stories, they are depicted in dramatic ways resembling animals of myth or mythological animals. In fictional literature such as the one in the quotation, the creature is depicted in an impressive manner with its enormous size and sinister appearance. This engenders an admiration similar to the reaction to mythological creatures. The description of his legs being twice as tall as an adult male describes his size and strength as remarkable. This makes this creature sound like a creature of legend or myth.

> *"Mr. Waldron is very wrong in supposing that because he has never himself seen a so-called prehistoric animal, therefore these creatures no longer exist. They are indeed, as he has said, our ancestors, but they are, if I may use the expression, our contemporary ancestors, who can still be found with all their hideous and formidable characteristic if one has but the energy and hardihood to seek their haunts." (Page 71 chapter 4).*

From the above data it can be seen that this quote belongs to the animal of myth because of the depiction of one of the characters named Mr. Waldron as a prehistoric animal that no longer exists in its population. On the other hand, there are other opinions expressed by other characters. The character explains that prehistoric animals can still be found if someone who wants to look for animals has the courage and determination. The word that explains how prehistoric animals are described as

ancestors is a spur to the evidence that animals still exist and are alive but in horrible and terrifying forms. That is the reason why such quotes include animal of myth because there are depictions of animals or creatures that are considered extinct and are only limited to myths or legends.

B. Functions of Myth to Indian Tribe in the Novel

There are several functions of myth present in the novel that are directly related to the story of the novel. The researcher write the functions of myths in the novel into several functions in the form of aspects of functionalism itself. Among them Regularity and Stability, Social Harmony, Conservative and Balance, function and dysfunction. In addition myth itself including, heroic myth, creation myth, fertility myth, deliverance myth and animal myth. This second question is written to be able to better explain the answer to the question of what forms of myth. The following below are some of the meaning of the myths that exist in the novel *The Lost World* by Arthur Conan Doyle.

1. Function of Heroic Myth

As explained by previous researcher (Nucci et al., 2014), heroic myths are traditional stories that depict the journeys of a hero who often has extraordinary powers or abilities. In these cases, the hero usually undergoes a series of challenges or difficult tasks that test his courage, strength, and morality. Such stories often include supernatural elements such as mythological creatures such as gods or other

magical objects. Thus, in this discussion chapter, the researcher will present the myth of heroic myth through the data contained in the novel.

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From the data above, depicts a moment of extraordinary courage. Which moment can be symbolized as the basis of the heroic myth. The symbol of courage that is carried out is very popular in many traditions in community groups, where the hero often faces tough challenges to protect his group. The Indian tribe in the novel The Lost World, the heroic action symbolizes the defense of collective welfare against external threats, this is similar to their own culture of courage and sacrifice. The fearless resistance carried out by Lord John against the wild animal reflects the role of a tribal warrior or protector figure who embodies strength, quick and tactical thinking and does not prioritize his own safety. By depicting this heroic act, the data not only underlines courage but also draws parallels with Indigenous heroic myths that emphasize the importance of individual courage in maintaining safety and social solidarity (Scarnera, 2016). Thus, the function of the heroic myth in the data above reflects the aspect of the myth itself, namely myth as social solidarity.

This heroic myth serves as a tool to strengthen social solidarity because this myth provides a narrative about togetherness that can be a source of collective identity. In this myth, the hero figure is often depicted as someone who is willing to sacrifice for the common good, fight the enemy or face major challenges that threaten his group. The data above regarding the hero myth can inspire a sense of pride, courage, and shared responsibility. By identifying with the struggles and values fought for by the hero, individuals in society feel connected to each other. The heroic myth is also often revived through rituals, celebrations, or certain symbols, which create moments of togetherness and strengthen social bonds among members of the group. Thus, this myth not only maintains collective memory, but also encourages society to unite in facing the challenges that come.

2. Functions of Fertility Myth

As explained by previous researcher (Nucci et al., 2014) Fertility myths are myths or traditional stories related to fertility, such as human, animal and natural fertility. Myths like this often appear in various ancient cultures to explain the cycle of life, birth, death and regeneration of nature, thus in this discussion chapter, researchers will present myths about fertility myths through data in the novel.

Here are some of the data showing the fertility myth present in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel The Lost World.

"For a fairyland it was the most wonderful that the imagination of man could conceive. The thick vegetation met overhead, interlacing into a natural pergola, and through this tunnel of verdure in a golden twilight flowed the green, pellucid river, beautiful in itself, but marvelous from the strange tints thrown by the vivid light from above filtered and tempered in its fall. Clear as crystal, motionless as a sheet of glass, green as the edge of an iceberg, it stretched in front of us under its leafy archway, every stroke of our paddles sending a thousand ripples across its shinning surface. it was a fitting avenue to land of wonders (Page 112 Chapter 8)"

From the data above, The depiction of a clear flowing river and lush vegetation evokes the essence of the fertility myth, a narrative embedded in the Indian tribe. Fertility myths often celebrate the abundance and regenerative power of nature, symbolizing life, growth, and nurturing. The river, depicted as a clear stream of water flowing through a green tunnel, symbolizes the life-giving power that fertilizes the soil and sustains the ecosystem of life. The function of the fertility myth for the Indian tribe in the novel is myth as mechanism of social explanation. The depiction of this myth can symbolize the sacred relationship between the environment and the Indian tribe, where the fertility myth reflects mutual respect for the cyclical nature of life and harmony between humans and their environment. (Scarnera, 2016). This lush landscape serves not only as a backdrop to the tribe's existence, but also as a spiritual pathway to a land of wonder that underscores their dependence on and reverence for nature's bounty.

Fertility myths often serve as mechanism of social explanation and dynamics of society, especially in agrarian or traditional community contexts. These myths typically revolve around god or goddess figures associated with fertility, harvests,

and the cycle of life, such as the goddess Demeter in Greek mythology or the goddess Sri in traditional Javanese beliefs (Wessing, 1990). Through these mythological narratives, people give meaning to natural phenomena such as the changing of the seasons or the fertility of the soil, which are then used as a basis for explaining certain social roles. For example, rituals and ceremonies related to fertility myths can reinforce social norms, such as gender roles, division of labor, and power hierarchies. In this sense, myths act not only as religious stories, but also as mechanisms that legitimize social structures and regulate interactions between group members, thereby creating harmony and order in communal life (Ponizovkina, 2017). That's way The function of the fertility myth for the Indian tribe in the novel is myth as mechanism of social explanation

3. Functions of Creation Myth

As explained by previous researcher (Nucci et al., 2014) Creation Myth is a story or narrative that explains how humans, the world, and all living things were created according to a particular belief or tradition. Thus, in this discussion chapter, researchers will present myths about creation myths through data in the novel.

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> *"Indian legends would alone have been my guide, for I found that rumors of a strange land were common among all the riverine tribes. You have heard, no doubt, of Curupuri?"*
>
> *"Never."*

"Curupuri is the spirit of the woods, something terrible, something malevolent, something to be avoided. None can describe its shape or nature, but it is a word of terror along the Amazon. Now all tribes agree as to the direction in which Curupuri lives. it was the same direction from which the American had home. Something terrible ley that way. It was my business to find out what it was. (Page 51 chapter 4")

From the data above, The mention of Cerupuri or forest spirits as a depiction in highlighting the function of creation myth in the framework of Indian tribal culture. Creation myths often try to explain the origins of the world, its elements, and the forces that shape human existence. In this case, Curupuri embodies the essence of the mysterious and powerful Amazonian wilderness, symbolizing the wild forces that shape the land and inspire respect and fear. The tribes' collective belief in Curupuri reflects a deeper understanding of their environment that imbues nature with spiritual meaning that explains its mysteries and dangers. This myth strengthens the tribe's relationship with their surroundings, depicting the forest as a life-giving and resilient entity. Thus, the function of creation myth in Indian tribes is in accordance with the aspect of functionalism itself, namely Myth as a Mechanism of Social Explanation (Scarnera, 2016), where the creation myth in the data above can explain about cerupuri as a symbol of forest spirits in protecting nature and the relationship between Indian tribes and nature.

Creation myths, such as the Curupuri myth mentioned above, often serve as powerful tools for social explanation and cohesion within communities. These myths provide a framework for understanding and interpreting the unknown, especially in environments such as the Amazon, where dense and mysterious landscapes breed

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uncertainty. The Curupuri story acts as a cultural marker, warning individuals of the dangers of venturing into uncharted territory. It serves as a means to explain natural phenomena, unknown dangers, or even historical events for which there is no empirical evidence, by attributing them to supernatural entities (Ponizovkina, 2017). Furthermore, myths such as the Curupuri reinforce community norms and boundaries, promoting a sense of shared identity and caution among riverine tribes. Through these legends, communities can pass on vital survival knowledge, instill a respect for nature, and maintain order by discouraging reckless behavior, thereby fostering collective wisdom and resilience.

4. Functions of Animal Myth

Animal myth is a type of myth that involves animals as central characters or symbols in a culture's traditional stories (Nucci et al., 2014). In the context of mythology, ancient animals were often thought of as symbols or representations of natural forces and phenomena that could not be explained by science at the time.

Here are some of the data showing the Animal of Myth present in Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Lost World*.

> *"Oh, it was rank nonsense about some queer animals he had discovered. I believe he has retracted since. Anyhow, he has suppressed it all. He gave an interview to Reuter's, and there was such a howl that he saw it wouldn't do. It was a discreditable business. There were one or two folk who were inclined to take him seriously, but he soon choked them off. "page 56 chapter 6)"*

From the data above, The strange animals discovered by Professor Challenger and the skepticism that followed highlight the function of animal myths in the context of Native American culture. For Native American tribes, mythical animals serve as more than just creatures; they embody the mysteries and powers of nature, acting as symbols of their connection to nature and the supernatural forces that shape it. These animal myths often carry deeper meanings, offering explanations for natural phenomena or representing protection and security. Tribal legends rooted in animal myths provide a framework for understanding and navigating their environment, while outsiders view these stories with distrust. This tension highlights how animal myths function not only as cultural narratives but also as a means of preserving Native knowledge and affirming the validity of their lived experiences in a world that often ignores them. Thus, animal myths function as a Mechanism of Social Explanation (Scarnera, 2016).

The animal myth data described above can serve as a mechanisms of social explanation with highlighting how society responds to unusual or unscientific information. In this case, the discovery of the strange animal symbolizes the tension between the Challenger who provides information about the prehistoric creature and the public who are skeptical of it. The skeptical reactions of his peers demonstrate how social and scientific norms work to maintain stability and prevent disinformation. When an individual attempts to validate an extraordinary claim, society tends to test the claim against accepted scientific standards. If the claim is

deemed not credible, as in this example, social mechanisms operate through public, media, and scientific community pressure to suppress or correct the information. Thus, the animal myth serves as a reflection of the social processes by which society filters and regulates knowledge to maintain the legitimacy and trust in scientific authority (Ponizovkina, 2017).

> *"There was a full-page picture of the most extraordinary creature that I had ever seen. It was the wild dream of an opium smoker, a vision of delirium. The head was like that of a fowl, the body that of a bloated lizard, the trailing tail was furnished with upward-turned spikes, and the curved back was edged with a high serrated fringe, which looked like a dozen cocks' wattles placed behind each other. In front of this creature was an absurd mannikin, or dwarf, in human form, who stood staring at it." (Page 39 Chapter 4)*

From the data above, we can interpret the myth as in the context of functionalism. The description of the extraordinary creature can be interpreted as part of the animal myth that has an important function in maintaining the social structure and cultural values of the society that created it. Functionalism popularized by anthropologists such as Bronisław Malinowski views myth as a tool to fulfill the psychological, social, or spiritual needs of a community. In this case, a strange creature with a combination of characteristics of several animals such as a bird's head and a lizard's body may function as a symbol of the power of nature or cosmic power that cannot be explained by ordinary humans. The presence of a "mannikin" or dwarf figure in front of this creature shows the relationship between humans and

extraordinary supernatural powers, reflecting the helplessness of humans in the face of the power of nature or the gods they worship.

> *"This is an excellent monograph by my gifted friend, Ray Lankester!" said he. "There is an illustration here which would interest you. Ah, yes, here it is! The inscription beneath it runs: 'Probable appearance in life of the Jurassic Dinosaur Stegosaurus. The hind leg alone is twice as tall as a full-grown man.' Well, what do you make of that?"* (Page 49 Chapter 4)

From the data above, the functionalist theory perspective, explaining how elements of everyday life, including myths, function to uphold social norms and values, the Stegosaurus story from the quote above can be interpreted as an animal myth or mythical animal that functions to describe the relationship between humans and nature and the desire to understand and analyze a world full of lies, mysterious, and threatening. By depicting the Stegosaurus as a very large prehistoric creature ("its hind legs alone are twice as tall as an adult man"), this narrative helps develop the idea that water is a powerful but harmless substance. In a society that is still struggling to understand the phenomenon of water, stories like this can serve as a means to increase negative emotions, or even negative perceptions, associated with water. In this way, the Stegosaurus "myth" serves a functional purpose in reintegrating humans with nature, emphasizing the importance of human compassion, and expressing concerns about the potential harm that humans can cause to non-living things.

> *"Mr. Waldron is very wrong in supposing that because he has never himself seen a so-called prehistoric animal, therefore these creatures no*

longer exist. They are indeed, as he has said, our ancestors, but they are,
if I may use the expression, our contemporary ancestors, who can still be
found with all their hideous and formidable characteristic if one has but
the energy and hardihood to seek their haunts." (Page 71 chapter 4).

From the data above, we can interpret the myth as in the context of functionalism. Using the theory of functionalism as a framework, animal myths can be understood as symbolic representations of ancient learning tools used to clarify or reinforce social and cultural lessons about the relationship between humans and animals. According to the statement "these prehistoric creatures still exist," these animals represent not only the physical attributes of these animals but also their behavior as symbols of human relationships with the past, false, and nonexistent. According to functionalism, myths like this can help reduce social inequality by emphasizing the importance of human decency and human efforts to prevent unidentified water damage, which in this case is caused by the prehistory of animals.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, there is a conclusion consisting of conclusions and suggestions. The researcher summarizes chapter IV based on the results and discussion of this study. The conclusion is divided into two summaries based on the research problem. The first is about the types of myths in the novel story. Second, the researcher will summarize the answers to the second research problem, namely what is the meaning of the myth in the novel The Lost World. Then the researcher also wrote suggestions for further research.

A. Conclusion

In the research that has been conducted, the researcher found that there are several types of myths in the novel story. Based on the functionalism theory of Emile Durkhueim which examines the social and cultural functions of humans in exploring the role of myths and strengthening social cohesion. Aspects of functionalism that explain myths such as: myth as a tool of social solidarity, myth as regulators of norms and values, myth as a mechanism of social exploration, myth as a tool of social control are found in the results of this study. There are several types of myths found including, heroic myth, fertility myth, creation Myth and Animal Myth. In the functionalism view, these myths function as elements that have an important function in maintaining balance and social integrity in society. Myths are not only considered

as stories or legends but also as tools used to strengthen the values, norms and beliefs that exist in the culture of a group. As explained in the first chapter, the myth in this novel is the main reason why the characters go on an expedition to find *The Lost World,* where the characters in the novel are skeptical or do not believe what Prof. Challenger tells about prehistoric creatures that are still alive. In addition, the myth about prehistoric creatures or *The Lost World* can build a storyline in the novel.

In the second research problem, namely regarding the function of myth to Indian tribe myth in the novel. In the view of functionalism theory, the meaning of the myth in the novel *The Lost World* has an emphasis on the important function of myth in maintaining social balance and explaining natural phenomena or social existence. Like the symbolization of a holy place that has its own meaning in essence, the relationship between the world and nature, in the context of the pyramid stone also has its own meaning for a certain circle or group. This is in accordance with the aspects of functionalism theory such as regularity and stability, social harmony, conservative in balance and function and dysfunction.

B. Suggestion

The researcher obtained a lot of information from the novel The Lost World and Emile Durkheim's Functionalism theory after conducting the research. However, based on the object of the research, the researcher focused on the form of myth and the meaning of myth in the analysis that had been carried out using the functionalism

theory. In further research, the researcher hopes that many will continue to analyze this novel because there are still few previous studies that use the object of the novel The Lost World in literary criticism research. There are many theories and approaches to literary criticism that can be used to analyze this novel. Further research can also continue this research based on previous research based on the form of myth, character, characterization of social conflict and other objects. Furthermore, further research can use the same approach or theory to analyze other objects. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for further research as a consideration and reference.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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