



Analysis of the Korean Fairy Tale Konji-Patji

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Abstract: *This article provides an analysis of the Korean fairy tale, Konji Patji. Differences and similarities between the story of Konji Patji and other folk tales are discussed. Efforts are also being made to analyze the meanings of symbols in history by analyzing animal characters and their roles in Korean society and look at these animal symbols in understanding the culture of Koreans.*

Keywords: *Korean folklore, binary opposition, characters, symbolic meanings, Korean society.*

Literary works represent the life of society on the basis of their social ideology. Although literary works reveal the various problems of life, they are known as the medium of society. Most fairy tales, such as literary works, are anonymous, meaning that their authors and exact date of writing are not known. Culturally, the tales are direct and spontaneous, spoken from the hearts of ordinary people who are at the bottom of the social level (Sastrowardoyo, 1983:3). Fairy tales belong to an illiterate society, children, men and women, grandparents. Thus, fairy tales are stories that live among people. They talk mothers to their children during sleep. Also they tell storytellers to people who can't read or write. They are inherited from generation to generation orally. In this situation, they are easily changed even if their basic form and formulas are stable.

Konji Patji is one of many Korean fairy tales. It has recently been performed several times in drama and film form in Korea. The author and date of writing this tale, like many other stories, are not known. It consists of Korean people's world views based on Korean culture.

In Konji Patji we can see the conflict between the protagonist and the antagonist. The conflict appears verbally, like other stories. The protagonist represents the "good and well-being" of the character, who in most cases gets more sympathy from readers. On the other hand, the antagonist is an "evil and bad" character. In his function, the protagonist always wins the conflict and becomes the ideal character (NOH, 2009: 167).

The functional analysis of characters and themes, which is implemented in this article, is explored by Vladimir Propp in his study of the functions of Russian legends and fairy tales (Propp , 1989: XI). Proppu offers 31 features in his study of Russian fairy tales (Propp , 1989:28). The features offered to Propp are becoming more and more popular across Europe. Discussions about these features are still ongoing in the world. These functions, characteristics, binary oppositions, and functions are also studied by literary critics as resources for the analysis of fairy tales .

Problems and research questions

For the analysis of Konji-Patji, I will try to discuss the aesthetic elements, the concept of binary opposition, and the theory of functional form based on propp 's explanation . First, aesthetic elements, such as the main symbol in the form of unusual animals and stories, have a certain

structure. The animals in the story are the black CAW, the giant frog, the bird, etc. The question about this animal naming is "What is the purpose of using these symbols?"

Second, why do fairy tales consist of an opposition between the protagonist and the antagonist, which is clearly mentioned in the concept of binary opposition? How is the relationship between one character and others? In such a story, why is the prominent character of the step mom a bad character and the step child of a good character, and this creates a stereotype in the story? Thirdly, by comparing Konji Patji with other Korean tales and Propp 's theory of concept , I want to show the features that exist in Konji Patji .

Protagonist and antagonist in the concept of binary opposition

The definition of binary opposition in this article is; Two contradictory elements who know that there is a dualistic opposition that gives insight into the dynamic process in literary works (UNIUS, 1988: 7). To do this, I will give some conditions related to this discussion; Principles of opposition, contradiction, double anti- gyrgu , dichotomy, dual system, etc. The concept of binary opposition is covered by two elements; protagonist and antagonist; In the story, they are Konji (the protagonist) and step mother and patr (antagonist).

Based on the function of the characters in the story, we can differentiate between the main characters and supporting characters. The character who holds the role of leadership is called the protagonist or protagonist (Sudjiman, 1988:61). The protagonist always becomes the center of attention in the story. In Konji Patji , the protagonist, and therefore the protagonist, is Konji . It is illustrated how to do a good deed. From the start, bringing in supportive characters in the events that build the story are Konji -centric. Konji has a correlation with all other characters; Meanwhile, the other characters stood by themselves and have no correlation with each other. The correlation between Konji as the main character and the rest can be illustrated in the diagram below.

As you can see from the above diagram, Konji is the character who holds the most important role in the story. Konji As the main character always has a positive mindset, does good deeds and has the power to survive through many sufferings. Konji also thinks about other characters besides himself.

From the start, the stepmom and patrons put their burden on Konji , it seems like they are jealous of Konji 's beauty and intelligence. Patji , who always loves with Konji when her daughter steps her, has the opposite behavior from her real daughter, Patji . In this case Pasha has two conflicting behaviors at the same time. We can see them from the following conversation:

In the folk tale Konji Patji the protagonist is Konji and the antagonists are Pasha and Patji . The story says that the protagonist always contradicts the antagonists, both in behavior and in the form of thinking. The contradiction is sharply shown, so we can conclude that both white and black. There is a clear gap between the two sides.

In Konji-Patji , like other tales, the contradiction between protagonist and antagonist is clearly shown. A good character represents kindness that attracts readers or audiences, as we have seen from previous quotes.

In general, the protagonist and the antagonist were correlated in various ways. Now I will describe each way to think of both the protagonist and the antagonist.

Konji as the protagonist believes in and follows her mother. Meanwhile, step mother as an antagonist doesn't believe in Konji . This creates conflict between them. This is what we call internal conflict.

Internal conflict suffered continuously from Konji . She does not clearly fight her mother, though she is always healed. Konji 's mental distress finally brings her to victory. This symbolizes that those who are patient and have good deeds will win in the end; She is Konji , the main character who is the center of the story.

Conclusion

Konji Patji as Korean folklore lives on in oral culture. In its development history was written and printed. From this Konji-Patji analysis, here are some of the findings of my analysis.

The main character, Konji, is located on the positive side, has good behavior and wins the conflict; Although the antagonists are located on the negative side, Evilsam, Pasha and Patji. These two conflicting elements are arranged as "black and white" with the meaning of good and bad. It seems monotonous because it is the opposition that makes the folk tale more acceptable to people. This interesting oppositional relationship between the characters places Konji as the central character. This central character becomes tsinstvomi from many angles, which are symbols of animals, angels, antagonists and supportive characters. This makes her name as the title of the story, Konji Patji.

The result of the analysis of Propp's theory through Konji-Patji shows that there are some features of Propp's analysis model that clearly work in Konji-Patji. These features support more and more Konji Patji's position as a format for fairy tales in general. There are 26 features in Konji-Patji that can be explored from Propp's analysis model. Therefore, it can be clearly said that in general, folk tales around the world are similar and universal. In fact, Konji-Patji still has many other interesting elements to be analyzed. Various approaches and themes can be realized with this popular Korean story.

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