



EXPOSITION FUNCTIONS IN THE NOVEL "THE JUNGLE BOOK"

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ABSTRACT

This analyzes the expositional functions based on the original version of The Jungle Book, which is an example of the Western classical story structure. It also takes into account the types of conflicts.

KEYWORDS

"Jungle Book", composition, plot, exposition, Western classical story structure.

INTRODUCTION

The Jungle Book serves as a guiding star in shaping the artistic imagination of many generations, providing valuable education about the importance of society and law. The exposition of the work mainly tells the background of information describing the purpose, character, action, situation and introduces the protagonists. "Exposition is an element used in fiction. One of the components of a work of art is the author's information about the time and place where the events take place and the characters" [1-4]. As a starting point for the analysis, the researcher uses the protagonist, who defines the task in the structure of the western

classical story. In the structure of the Western classical story, three characters play an important role in the interdependence of each event: the protagonist, the evil protagonist, and society [3-7]. These characters are portrayed as the main protagonist in Mowgli's The Jungle Book, Sher Khan as the evil protagonist, and the other animals in the forest as a society. At the same time, the Russian literary critic V. Lubenkov described the exposition as follows: "The exposition in literature is an introductory part of a literary work, acquainting students with the characters, their location, as well the place and time of action. Descriptions are common in

the exposition: portraits of heroes, their general features; landscape sketches. The exhibition usually accompanies the opening of the movement, but it can also follow the opening” [4-6].

THE MAIN PART

In the structure of the Western classical story, the exposition of the story of rescuing society from oppressive evil is manifested through the following functions. From the role of the protagonist in the emergence of society, the protagonist is unknown to society, the manifestation of the protagonist's abilities, the recognition of the difference between society and the protagonist, the society's complete rejection of the protagonist, the emergence of various conflicts, the interest between the protagonist and the society is that the evil protagonist is stronger than the society and the evil man is a threat to the society. [3,7,8]. Based on the features that include the structure of the Western classic story, we encounter it in the novel The Jungle Book. The play begins with Sher Khan attacking Mowgli and his father in the forest, Sher Khan, and Sher Khan tries to take revenge on all the other animals who want to fight him to eat Mowgli. In the play, however, the purpose of the protagonists is yes and their characters are described. Below we analyze the expositions presented in the play with separate examples.

The entry of the protagonist into society. If we look at the structure of the Western classic story, it begins with an event that marks the protagonist's entry into society. This work begins with the protagonist coming from a different world to a new society, a new environment. In The Jungle Book, the protagonist is a human child (Mowgli), and society is depicted with forest animals, including a pack of wolves. So it starts with the mother wolf bringing the protagonist to the wolf cave. “Man!” he snapped. “A man's cub. Look!”

Directly in front of him, holding on by a low branch, stood a naked brown baby who could just walk - as soft and as dimpled a little atom as ever came to a wolf's cave at night. He looked up into Father Wolf's face and laughed. “Is that a man's cub?” said Mother Wolf. I have never seen one. Bring it here. A wolf accustomed to moving his cubs can, if necessary, mouth an egg without breaking it, and though Father Wolf's jaws closed right on the child's back not a tooth even scratched the skin, as he laid it down among the cubs [6-11]. As we know from the passage above, we can see the entry of a new hero into the Social Group. Here, the Father and Mother Wolf appear as members of a social group, and Mowgli, that is, the human child, is a member of a different society, outside the forest. The hero is unknown to the animal community. This function describes society's inability to recognize the protagonist. This is because they have never met this human child before and are a stranger to the forest dwellers. In The Jungle Book, all the wolves do not recognize the human child, and when the leader of the group asks about the human child, all the members of the group remain silent. See the following information:

Mother Wolf threw herself panting among the cubs, and Father Wolf said to her gravely: “Shere Khan speaks this much truth. The cub must be shown to the Pack. Will thou still keep him, Mother?”

“Keep him!” she gasped. “He came naked, by night alone and very hungry; yet he was not afraid! Look, he has pushed one of my babes to one side already. And that lame butcher would have killed him and would have run off to the Waingunga while the villagers here hunted through all our lairs in revenge! Keep him? Assuredly I will keep him. Lie still, little frog. O thou Mowgli - for Mowgli the Frog. I will call thee - the time will come when thou wilt hunt Shere Khan as he has hunted thee [3-9]. Based on the information in the

above passage, the condition of Father Wolf is first described. She is hesitant to adopt the child. However, Mother Wolf criticizes Father Wolf and explains to him that he needs to adopt a human child. Because, one day, when a man grows up, he believes that Sher Khan will take revenge for his sin. Meanwhile, the man names his child Mowgli. The name means "Little Frog".

Another dialogue in the play describes the situation when Mowgli was introduced to a pack of wolves by Mother Wolf. The mother wolf introduces Mowgli to all the wolves as a new member of the wolf pack. Akela (the leader of the gang) asks all the wolves if Mowgli deserves to stay in the gang. ("Who speaks for this cub?" Said Akela. "Among the Free People who speak?" There was no answer, ...). In the passage, the protagonist emphasizes his unknown role in society: "Of course, I will take it. Silent yacht, little frog. Hey, Mowgli - frog Mowgli. I call you that - one day you will hunt Sher Khan as he hunted you." can be seen in the sentence. This sentence showed that the man who came to the wolf pack did not even have a name. That's why the mother wolf calls him "Mowgli," which means little frog. Another dialogue about the hero's mission, which is unknown to the public, is told in a dialogue between Akela and a group of wolves. The phrase "There was no answer " means that not all wolves know Mowgli's origins, so it is clear that Mowgli is a complete stranger to society (a pack of wolves).

Demonstration of amazing abilities in the protagonist.

In this function, the protagonist expresses that he has many amazing abilities that are useful to society. In The Jungle Book, the ability of Mowgli to jump from one tree to another, like monkeys, and his ability to help suffering animals with his fingers is described in the following section of the work.

Bagheera would lie out on a branch and call, "Come along, Little Brother", and at first Mowgli would cling

like the sloth, but afterwards he would fling himself through the branches almost as boldly as the grey ape. He took his place at the Council Rock, too, when the Pack met, and there he discovered that if he stared hard at any wolf, the wolf would be forced to drop his eyes, and so he used to stare for fun. At other times he would pick the long thorns out of the pads of his friends, for wolves suffer terribly from thorns and burs in their coats. [3.17]

As can be seen from the above, the skills demonstrated by Mowgli, who is still a child, amaze wolves. For example, no wolf can do such things as jumping from one tree to another like a grey monkey and helping suffering wolves get rid of thorns. As described in the passage above, in the first sentence, Mowgli demonstrates his ability to climb a tree like a grey monkey. In the second sentence, however, we can see that Mowgli focused on pulling out the thorn in the wolf's leg. Based on the above two sentences, it is clear that Mowgli showed an amazing ability to a pack of wolves.

Hero and society are recognized by society. This function describes the prediction of a situation in which the protagonist may one day help the community. That is why many members of society respect the hero. In The Jungle Book, Mowgli demonstrates many of his abilities to a pack of wolves. Mowgli was still deeply interested in the pebbles, and he did not notice when the wolves came and looked at him one by one. At last, they all went down the hill for the dead bull, and only Akela, Bagheera, Baloo, and Mowgli's own wolves were left. Shere Khan roared still in the night, for he was so angry that Mowgli had not been handed over to him. "Oh, roar well," said Bagheera, under his whiskers; "For the time comes when this naked thing will make the roar to another tune, or I know nothing of man." "It was well done,"

Akela said. "Men and their cubs are very wise. He may be a help in time" "Truly, a help in time of need; for none can hope to lead the Pack forever", said Bagheera [3.14]. The above information shows that Bagira, Akela and Balu, the oldest members of the gang, are ready to choose Mowgli as the next leader of the gang because of the hero's abilities. It is also emphasized that Mowgli is a human being. The oldest member of the gang usually thinks a person is wise. They, therefore, acknowledge that the human child, who can be useful to society, is different from them.

Emphasizing the function, society fully recognizes the difference between itself and the protagonist and gives the protagonist a special status.

"It's going to be great," Akela said. "People and their children are very wise. He can help when the time comes" [3. 14].

"This sentence emphasizes that the leader of the gang is different from all other creatures in the forest. The human child Mowgli has a definition of 'wise' and no animal can possess this definition. help when needed; because no one can be trusted to lead the gang forever", Baghira said. [J \ B 14] In this case, the leader of the gang is the member with the highest status in the forest.

Society does not fully accept the Hero. Not everyone in society fully accepts a hero. On the other hand, there is also a group of animals who do not want the protagonist to remain in society. In The Jungle book, this situation is described by young wolves. Because he is a human being, Mowgli doesn't want to stay in a pack of wolves.

"Ho! ho ! " said Mowgli. "Tabaqui came to me not long ago with some rude talk that I was a naked man's cub and not fit to dig pig- nuts; but I caught Tabaqui by the

tail and swung him twice against a palm - tree to teach him better manners".

"That was foolishness, for though Tabaqui is a mischief-maker, he would have told thee of something that concerned thee closely. Open those eyes, Little Brother. Shere Khan dare not kill thee in the jungle; but remember, Akela is very old, and soon the day comes when he cannot kill his buck, and then he will be a leader no more. Many of the wolves that looked thee over when thou wast brought to the Council first are old too, and the young wolves believe, as Shere Khan has taught them, that a man-cub has no place with the Pack. In a little time thou wilt be a man", said Bagira.

"And what is a man that he should not run with his brothers? "Said Mowgli." I was born in the jungle. I have obeyed the Law of the Jungle, and there is no wolf of ours from whose paws I have not pulled a thorn. Surely they are my brothers!" [3.19].

From the above information, it can be seen that one of the clawed animals (Tabakuy) tells Mowgli jokingly that he does not deserve to stay with a pack of wolves because he is a human being. Suddenly the situation angered Mowgli, and he grabbed Tabakuy's tail and hit him with a tree. Bugera then advises Mowgli not to do so, as Tabakuy is a spoiler and can tell all the wolves what he has done, and this puts him in danger. Another bad news for Mowgli is that after Sher Khan tells the wolf children that he is a human child and about all sorts of provocative evils, the young wolves begin to follow Sher Khan. The function emphasizes that society does not fully accept the protagonist. Proof of this is that young wolves, as Sher Khan taught, believe that there is no place for a human child in a gang. After a while, you can be sure of that in the sentence "You will be a real person".

Conflict of interest between evil man and society. In this function in the structure of the Western classical story, it is expressed that the evil protagonist demands something of value from society. In such a situation, the evil hero tortures the people who want to fight him and does several things like destroying. In The Jungle Book, Sher Khan wants to become the highest rank in the jungle, the head of the gang. Akela the lone Wolf lay by the side of his rock as a sign that the leadership of the Pack was open, and Shere Khan with his following of scrap-fed wolves walked to and fro openly being flattered. Bagheera lay close to Mowgli, and the fire pot was between Mowgli's knees. When they were all gathered together, Shere Khan began to speak a thing he would never have dared to do when Akela was in his prime. "He has no right," whispered Bagheera. "Say so. He is a dog's son. He will be frightened" Mowgli sprang to his feet. "Free People," he cried, "does Shere Khan lead the Pack? What has a tiger to do with our leadership?" "Seeing that the leadership is yet open, and being asked to speak," Shere Khan began. "By whom?" said Mowgli. "Are we all jackals, to fawn on this cattle butcher? The leadership of the Pack is with the Pack alone" [24].

The above passage states that Akela, who has been leading the wolf pack for several seasons, is already old and he is no longer able to manage the young wolves. Thus, he loses the status of the gang leader. The young wolves, who have been following Akela for several seasons, become followers of Sher Khan. Thus, Sher Khan claims to be the leader of the gang and that all animals should follow him. To clearly articulate the function of the existence of a conflict of interest between the evil hero and society, we turn our attention to these sentences uttered by Mowgli and Sher Khan: "Free People," he shouted, "Will Sher Khan lead the gang? No?" How do labours relate to our gang?

"I was asked to speak because of a vacancy in the leadership position", Sher Khan began. This section discusses who actually deserves gang leadership. Basically, the conflict that ensues in the collection is that Sher Khan declares himself to be the leader of the herd, and of course, Mowgli and the other older animals disagree.

That the evil hero is powerful in society. This function clearly shows that the evil hero has great power. This situation puts a lot of pressure on the gang in the process of fighting it. As a result, members of the community are afraid of him. Shere Khan was always crossing his path in the jungle, for as Akela grew older and feebler the lame tiger had come to be great friends with the younger wolves of the Pack, who followed him for scraps, a thing Akela would never have allowed if he had dared to push his authority to the proper bounds [3.18]. We know from the passage quoted above that Sher Khan has more power in the forest than any other animal. The evil hero threatened society. The evil hero threatens society to achieve his goal. In The Jungle Book, portrayed by Sher Khan, if Mowgli is not given to him, he always threatens to hunt a lot in their territory and the rest will be left with nothing. Here Shere Khan roared: "Bah! What have we to do with this toothless fool? He is doomed to die! It is the man-cub who has lived too long. Free People, he was my meat from the first. Give him to me. I am weary of this man-wolf folly. He has troubled the jungle for ten seasons. Give me the man-cub, or I will hunt here always, and not give you one bone. He is a man, a man's child, and from the marrow of my bones I hate him!" The section quoted above depicts Sher Khan threatening a pack of wolves to exchange Mowgli as a victim. Sher Khan says he always hunts animals in the wolf territory without giving any pieces of meat to the young wolf pack. So here in the pack of wolves, there are two choices: give Mowgli to Sher Khan or starve.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, The Jungle Book serves as a guiding star in shaping the imagery of many generations and teaching them how important society and law are. The four main tasks of the exposition shown below are to help the reader form a pre-plot classification of the work. The first introduction to the general world of the work. As we form the exposition part of the work, it prevents the process of returning to the shelf without reading the book in cases where the reader does not have the patience to overcome the psychological barrier in front of it. The expositions of the work are extremely concise, bright, and expressive. Orientation to time and space The Jungle book is a novel that is adapted to the social environment of any period and it is required to develop children's imagination and reveal the elements that are important for society at any time. P reflecting characters. An unprecedentedly wide-ranging exposition of the work is primarily to reflect the characters of the central protagonist. The expositions depicted above depict the characters of the protagonist, society, and the evil protagonist. Describe the situation before the conflict. Expositions are also an important step in this process. Because of the laws of the jungle and the consequences of not following their lead, the causes of the problems between society, the protagonist and the evil protagonist are clearly described.

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