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Research Methodology: Analysis of Plot Types using 10 Bible Story Data with Qualitative Data Collection

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perkembangan plot dalam 10 cerita Alkitab menggunakan pendekatan jenis plot dari sebuah kalimat dalam setiap cerita Alkitab. Melalui pemetaan peristiwa cerita Alkitab, identifikasi konflik dari setiap cerita penelusuran resolusi, Denouement, falling down, Rising up, inciting, exposition, climax, ending. Plot tersebut berfungsi sebagai yang terutama dalam sebuah cerita dan menghubungkan karakter dan peristiwa untuk mencapai tujuan cerita. Sehingga, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, meskipun pola plot pada cerita tersebut memiliki ciri khusus yang berkaitan dengan penyampaian pesan moral, analisis ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang peran plot dalam memperkuat pesan moral yang ingin disampaikan oleh penulis. Dengan mendapat pemahaman tentang cara menganalisis cerita Alkitab dari sebuah jenis plot sehingga penelitian ini akan bermanfaat bagi pembaca, serta peneliti cerita tokoh Alkitab.

Kata Kunci: *Plot Cerita, Narasi, Analisis Teks, Kitab Suci, Pesan Moral*

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the development of plots in 10 biblical stories using the plot type approach from a sentence in each biblical story. Through mapping the events of the biblical story, identify the conflict of each story, tracing the resolution, Denouement, falling down, Rising up, inciting, exposition, climax, ending. The plot functions as the main thing in a story and connects characters and events to achieve the purpose of the story. Thus, the results of the study indicate that, although the plot pattern in the story has special characteristics related to the delivery of moral messages, this analysis provides a better understanding of the role of plot in strengthening the moral message that the author wants to convey. By gaining an understanding of how to analyze biblical stories from a type of plot, this study will be useful for readers, as well as researchers of biblical character stories.

Keywords: *Story Plot, Narrative, Text Analysis, Scripture, Moral Message*

INTRODUCTION

The Bible, as a religious text rich in moral and historical values, presents various stories that not only have a spiritual dimension, but also a deep literary aspect. The Bible as a sacred text has a very important role in the spiritual and cultural life of mankind. In addition to being a source of moral and ethical teachings, the stories in the Bible not only function as religious narratives, but also as literary works rich in plots, characters, and themes.

Plot is a storyline or event in a story that is interconnected with each other through the principle of cause and effect (Nurgiyantoro, 2015:167), the plot is also called a story framework that includes parts from the beginning to the end of the story. Each story has a different plot or plot, ranging from stories containing normal plots to abnormal plots. A story containing a normal plot is a story that has a storyline that is structured from exposition, inciting, rising, climax, falling down, denouement, resolution, and ending (Waluyo, 2002), while a story that has an abnormal plot is a story that has a plot structure that is not gradual. Plot analysis in a story is one approach that can be done to understand how the story goes or flows, and how the characters are in the story.

In this study, researchers will analyze how the plot structure is in stories about biblical characters, how the interaction between conflict and resolution in these stories can provide a broader understanding of the characters and messages to be conveyed, and how the plot greatly influences a story.

Through plot analysis in biblical character stories, it can be identified that each story does not always have a normal plot, some stories present a random or abnormal plot, with this study will not only enrich the study of biblical literature, but also provide new insights in understanding the meaning of these stories in the context of modern life.

Problem

The problem contained in this study illustrates how every reader of a Bible story often does not know or feels confused about the types of plot lines contained in the Bible story, so that this study informs readers of Bible stories to understand how the types of plots are useful in each part of the plot.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method to obtain data from the analysis results, by analyzing 10 biblical character stories and obtaining plot results or storylines according to the types in a story. This study aims to identify, classify, and analyze various types of plots found in biblical stories. The goals can vary, from understanding the moral message contained in each plot, Conducting an in-depth study of various sources such as the Bible and story books about the Bible. Analyze the biblical text in depth, focusing on plot, resolution, climax, exposition, denouement, inciting, exposition, falling down, ending Data Collection through identification of the main plots in the biblical text, Analyzing each plot based on plot elements such as exposition, conflict, climax, and resolution.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Kelahiran Tuhan Yesus (The Birth of Jesus)

In story one is a story that has a normal up plot category, this is because in the story the plot stages are not arranged from exposition to ending but are arranged randomly. In story one there are 16 falling down in sentences (1,2,3,4,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22), there are 3 expositions in sentences (5,6,7), there is 1 Inciting in sentence (8), 1 Rising up in sentence (9), 1 Climax in sentence (10), 6 denouement in sentences (23,24,25,26,27,28), 11 Resolution in sentences (29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39), In story 1 there are 19 transitive verbs such as the word 'browse' in sentence 1 the word cannot stand alone without an object to complete the word and 36 intransitive verbs such as the word 'walk' this word does not need an object to complete it the reader can understand the word even without another object. Story one has a character version of conflict where the story only explains the conflict that occurs between the characters in the story, as well as the conflict between the character and the character himself.

2. Sahabat Allah/ No tension

Plot Structure: Exposition (sentences 1-4), Inciting Incident (sentences 5-7), Rising Action (sentences 8-11), Climax (sentences 12-23), Falling Action (sentences 24-38), Denouement (sentences 39-46), Resolution (sentences 47-57), and Ending (sentences 58-59). This story follows a normal progressive plot category, with well-defined plot stages. Narrative Flow Cause (sentences 1-38), the majority of the story presents Abraham's life, his obedience to God, and God's promises to him. These form the foundational "cause" part of the narrative. Effect (sentences 39-59), the final part of the story describes the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham and Sarah, representing the "effect" of Abraham's faith and obedience. Language Use, the story employs a mix of verb types: 31 transitive verbs (e.g., "melakukanTR," "berbicaraTR," which require objects), 25 intransitive verbs (e.g., "tinggalTR," "pergilTR," which can stand alone), 4 intransitive verbs (e.g., "berlakuIV," "menjadiIV," which indicate a state or condition). Thematic Content, the story centers around the themes of faith, divine promises, and obedience. It narrates Abraham's journey from Haran to Canaan, highlighting his unwavering trust in God despite challenging circumstances, and the ultimate fulfillment of God's promise. Conflict, the narrative presents both external and internal conflicts: 1). External: The challenge of leaving a comfortable life in Haran for an unknown destination. 2). Internal: Abraham and Sarah's struggle with faith regarding having a child in their old age. This structured summary provides an overview of "Sahabat Allah," highlighting its progressive plot structure, cause-and-effect narrative flow, language use, thematic content, and the conflicts presented throughout Abraham's journey of faith. The story emphasizes Abraham's role as a friend of God and the importance of trust and obedience in his relationship with the divine.

3. Saling Tolong Menolong/No tension

In story 3 there are five incitings in sentences 1,2,3,4,5., two falling downs in sentences 6 and 7, four rising in sentences 3,4,5,6., four denouements in sentences 8,9,10 , 11., one resolution in sentence 12, and one ending in sentence 13. Story 3 is called a story with an upnormal plot category where the triggering action appears before the exposition. and in story 3 there are approximately 5 intransitive verbs and 15 intransitive verbs, one example of a transitive verb in the fourth sentence is "There are people who accept other people with open arms." This sentence uses the passive phrase "there are people", but the main focus on the action carried out by the subject "person". The verb in this sentence is "receive", which is used in the active sense of 'receiving' the passive object 'other person' other'. This shows that the verb 'receive' has a received object, namely 'someone else'. Structurally, the

sentence "There are people who accept other people with open arms" has a subject 'people', a predicate ('accept'), and an object ('other people'). This makes it included in the transitive category because there is an active interaction between the subject and the object.

4. Allah Mengasihi Semua Orang/ No tension

In story 4 there is one Exposition in sentence 1, one Inciting in sentence 2, four Rising ups in sentences 3,4,5,6., 1 Climax in sentence 7, one Falling down in sentence 8 , one Denouement which is in sentence 9, one Resolution which is in sentence 10, one Ending in sentence 11. Story 4 is called a story with an upnormal plot category because it does not have a resolution in the story. and in story 4 there are approximately 25 transitive verbs and 6 intransitive verbs, one example of a transitive verb in the first sentence is "my friends, we must love each other". The verb in this sentence is "to love". If we examine it further, 'mutual' is actually part of the predicate together with 'loving', thus making the sentence structure still transitive because it still has a clear object, namely ourselves ('we').

5. Berbuat baik dan rendah hati (Do good and be humble)

Story 5 has one Exposition in sentence 1, one Inciting in sentence 2, four Rising up in sentences 3-6, one Climax in sentence 7, one Falling down in sentence 8, one Denoement in sentence 9, one Resolution in sentence 10, and one Ending in sentence 11. Story 5 is referred to as a story with a normal progressive plot category because it is composed of precise or non-random plot stages. Sentences 1-9 contain a cause statement because they state an action that can be done to live in harmony, while sentences 10-11 are sentences that state an effect because they state what is obtained after doing some of the things written in sentences 1-9. In story 5, there are 4 intransitive verbs and 13 transitive verbs, one example of a transitive verb is 'pity' in this word is called transitive because this word requires another object to complete the word and to make the reader understand what the word pity means, while the example of an intransitive verb 'life' is called intransitive because the word life can stand alone without another object. Story 5 contains internal conflicts because the story is designed to make readers question themselves or debate with themselves whether they are ready to be Christ's messengers in order to live in harmony.

6. Perjalanan Panjang

Plot Structure: 1. Inciting Incidents (sentences 1-2, 8-10, 2. Rising Action (sentences 3-7), 3. Climax (sentence 11), 4. Falling Action (sentences 12-18), 5. Denouement (sentences 19-23), 6. Resolution (sentences 24-35), 7. Ending (sentences 36-37). This story follows a normal progressive plot category, with precise, non-random plot stages. Narrative Flow, Cause

(sentences 1-35), the majority of the story presents the actions and reactions of the Israelites and God during their journey from Egypt. These form the foundational "cause" part of the narrative. Effect (sentences 36-37), the final two sentences describe the outcomes of the journey and the Israelites' persistent attitude, representing the "effect" of the long journey. Language Use, the story employs a mix of verb types: 1). 28 transitive verbs (e.g., "membebaskan," "menuntun," which require objects) 2. 24 intransitive verbs (e.g., "mengeluh," "berdoa," which can stand alone). Thematic Content, the story centers around the themes of faith, divine provision, and human discontent. It narrates the journey of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land, highlighting God's guidance and miracles, and the people's constant complaints. Conflict, the narrative presents both external and internal conflicts: 1). External: The harsh conditions of the journey (heat, hunger, thirst). 2). Internal: The Israelites' struggle with faith and trust in God's plan. This structured summary provides an overview of "Perjalanan Panjang," highlighting its progressive plot structure, cause-and-effect narrative flow, language use, thematic content, and the conflicts presented throughout the journey of the Israelites.

7. Minta Maaf dan Memaafkan

In story 7, the researcher found several plots in the story in which there are 3 exposition plots in sentence 1 to sentence 3, there are 3 inciting plots in sentence 4 to sentence 6, there are 12 Rising up in sentence 7 to sentence 18, This story also has 1 climax contained in the 19th sentence, there is also 1 Falling down plot in the 20th sentence with denoement also in the 21st sentence, this story also has 2 resolutions in sentences 23 and 24 and 1 ending in the last sentence, namely the 24th sentence. In this story there are also intransitive and transitive where intransitive is 13 words and transitive is 21 words. Since the plot of Jacob and Esau describes how a long-standing conflict was resolved, it can be categorized as conflict resolution. The enmity between Jacob and his brother Esau is the main conflict of the story, which lasts for years and creates tension for both parties. The climax of the conflict occurs when Jacob returns to his hometown and has to face Esau, which makes him fear Esau's revenge. Jacob's fear increases when he learns that Esau is coming with 400 of his followers. When Esau arrived and embraced Jacob, Esau's act of forgiving Jacob and forgetting the past events became the solution to the long-standing conflict. As a result, the fear and tension that Jacob and Esau had been feeling was peacefully resolved. There are several other types of conflict that appear in the story: 1). Internal conflict: Jacob experiences an inner conflict between fear and hope. He is worried about Esau's reaction, but also hopes

for peace. 2). External conflict: The conflict between Jacob and Esau is a clear example of external conflict.

8. Ketaatan Abraham/ No Tension (Abraham's Obedience)

Plot Structure, the story "Abraham's Obedience" follows a common plot structure in many narratives, namely: 1). Exposition: The main character (Abraham), the setting of the story (the city of Ur), and the initial conditions (a prosperous life but God's call) are introduced. 2). Main Conflict (Rising Action): Abraham accepts God's call to leave his land. There are internal (Sarah's doubts) and external (the difficult journey) conflicts. 3). Climax: The birth of Isaac in response to God's promise. This was the culmination of all Abraham's struggles and faith. 4). Resolution (Falling Action): Abraham's life after the birth of Isaac, where he received blessings for his obedience. 5). Resolution: The conclusion of the story that emphasizes the moral message of the importance of faith and obedience. Plot Type, based on the structure above, this story belongs to the classic plot or traditional plot. A classic plot has a clear and easy-to-follow structure, with the conflict building gradually towards a climax and then being resolved. Conflict, the main conflict in the story is the conflict between personal desire and God's calling. Abraham is faced with a difficult choice between the comfort of life in his country and the call to follow God's will. This conflict triggers a series of events and challenges that he must face. In addition to the main conflict, there are also other conflicts such as: 1). Internal conflict: Sarah's doubt in God's promises and uncertainty about the future. 2). External conflicts: A difficult and challenging journey, threats from other tribes, and a long wait for offspring. In the story above there are : ITR 20 and TR 17.

9. Hidup yang Berbuah

In the 9th story, there is a plot structure with exposition of 3 in sentence 1 to sentence 3, there is one inciting in sentence 4, falling down of 3 in sentence 5 to sentence 8, denoement of 12 in sentence 9 to sentence 21, there is 1 resolution in sentence 22 and there is 1 ending in sentence 23. In this story there are also intransitive and transitive and living verbs with intransitive as many as 6 words, transitive as many as 11 words and the last linking verb 2 words. The story of Joseph in Egypt depicts his life journey full of challenges and perseverance. Introduction: Joseph was sold into slavery by his brothers and bought by Potiphar, Pharaoh's court official. Despite being separated from his family, he still felt the presence of God. Conflict: In Potiphar's house, Joseph gained trust and succeeded in his work. However, he faced temptation from Potiphar's wife, which led to slander when he refused her advances. Resolution: Despite being imprisoned for false accusations, Joseph

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held on to his faith, which eventually led him to a high position in Egypt after interpreting Pharaoh's dream.

10. Bahtera Nuh

Plot Structure, the story "Noah's Ark" follows a very common plot structure in many narratives, namely: 1). Exposition: The main character (Noah), the background of the story (the age of disobedience), and the initial conditions (Noah as the only obedient one) are introduced. 2). Main Conflict (Rising Action): The emergence of God's command to build the ark and the rejection of Noah's people. 3). Climax: The construction of the ark is completed, the great flood comes, and Noah and his family are safe in the ark. 4). Resolution (Falling Action): The waters recede, the ark lands, and Noah exits with his family. 5). Closure (Resolution): The conclusion of the story emphasizes the moral message of the importance of obedience and faith. Plot Type, based on the structure above, this story clearly belongs to the classic plot or traditional plot. A classic plot has a clear and easy-to-follow structure, with the conflict building gradually towards a climax and then being resolved. Conflict, the main conflict in the story is the conflict between Noah and his people. Noah's people rejected Noah's call for repentance and did not believe the warnings of a great flood. This conflict triggers a series of events that lead to the climax of the story. In addition to the main conflict, there are also other conflicts such as: 1). Internal conflict: Noah's doubts (perhaps only briefly) about how to build such a large ark. 2). External conflict: The constant rejection and ridicule from his people.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the plot analysis in the 10 Bible character stories above, the researcher concludes that there are several types of plots in the 10 stories which include exposition, conflict, climax, resolution, denouement, falling down, rising up, inciting plot. Where in each Bible story, there are different story plot structures, where in the first Bible story is a normal up plot, because in the story the plot stages are not arranged from exposition to ending, but are arranged randomly, in story 1 there are 16 falling down, 3 exposition, 1 inciting, 1 rising up, 1 climax, 6 denouement, 11, resolution, 19 transitive verb and 36 intransitive verb. In the second Bible story "Friends of God" is a normal progressive plot, with well-defined plot stages, in the second story there are 4 Exposition plots, 3 inciting, 4 rising up, 12 climax, 15 falling down, 8 Denouement, 11 resolution, 2 ending followed by 31 Transitive verbs and 29 intransitive verbs. In the third biblical story "Help each other" is an abnormal plot because the triggering action appears before the

exposition with 5 inciting, 2 falling down, 4 rising, 4 denouement, 1 resolution, 1 ending along with 5 transitive and 15 intransitive verbs. In the fourth Bible story "God loves everyone" is an abnormal plot type because it has no resolution, in this story there are 1 inciting, 4 rising up, 1 climax, 1 falling down, 1 denouement, 1 resolution and 1 ending along with 25 intransitive verbs and 6 transitives. The fifth Bible story "Do good and be humble" is a normal progressive plot type because it consists of precise and not random plot stages, in this story there is 1 inciting, 4 rising up, 1 climax, 1 falling down, 1 denouement, 1 resolution and 1 ending, along with 13 intransitive verbs and 4 transitive. The sixth Bible story "Long Journey" is categorized as a normal progressive plot with precise and non-random plot stages, in the sixth story there are 5 inciting, 5 rising up, 1 climax, 7 falling down, 5 denouement, 12 resolution and 2 ending with 28 transitive and 24 intransitive. In the seventh story "Apologize and Forgive" there are 3 expositions, 3 inciting, 12 Rising up, 1 climax, 1 falling down, 2 resolution and 1 ending along with 13 intransitive and 21 Transitive. In the eighth story "Abraham's Obedience" there is 1 exposition, 13 rising up, 1 climax, 4 falling down, 1 Denouement, 1 resolution, 20 intransitive and 17 transitive and this story belongs to the classic plot type because the explanation of the structure is clear and easy to follow with the conflict built gradually towards the climax and then resolved. In the ninth Bible story "Fruitful Life" belongs to the plot structure type which has 3 exposition, 3 inciting, 4 falling down, 12 denouement, 1 resolution and 1 ending this story includes a plot full of challenge and perseverance. The tenth Bible story "Noah's Ark" belongs to the classic type of plot with 3 exposition, 1 inciting, 6 rising up, 1 climax, 5 falling down, 8 Denouement, 1 resolution, 1 ending with 17 transitive and 12 intransitive. With the plot analysis presented by the researcher, the reader can know what is contained in the plot of the story presented and also understand how to analyze the data.

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