MYTH AND MYTHMAKING IN STEPHENIE MEYER’S
TWILIGHT BREAKING DAWN

Submitted to the Department of Language Studies,
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by

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Chandra Puspita Sari
MYTH AND MYTHMAKING IN STEPHENIE MEYER’S TWILIGHT BREAKING DAWN

ABSTRACT
The subject of the study is a novel entitled Twilight Breaking Dawn written by Stephenie Meyers that was published on August 2, 2008. The method of collecting data is library research and the technique of analyzing data is descriptive analysis. Then, the writer analyze the mythical data according to Claud Levi Strauss. The writer draws conclusion that first The indicators of myth making in Twilight Saga’s Breaking Dawn Novel are: Physiology include nutrition, Eye color, Teeth, Genetics, Speed, Strength, Senses, Indestructibility, Flexibility, Venom, Special abilities, Lifestyles; Psychology, Transformation, Newborns include Physiology. Mythmaking or mythopoeia is a narrative genre in modern literature and popular culture where a fictional mythology is created. The mythmakers, or rather authors, integrate traditional mythological themes and archetypes into modern fiction.

Keyword: myth, mythmakin, Twilight Breaking Dawn

1. INTRODUCTION
Myth or mythos is a sacred narrative expalining how the world and human assumed their present form, although in a very broad sense, the word can refer to any traditonal story (Dundes, 1984: 1-3). Myth as ideology in narrative form (Lincoln, 1999: 209). Myths may arise as either truthful depictions or overelaborated accounts of historical events, as allegory for or personification of natural phenomena, or as an explanation or ritual. They are transmitted to convey religious or idealized experience, to establish behavioral models, and to teach.
The main characters in myths are usually gods, supernatural heroes and humans. As sacred stories, myths are often endorsed by rulers and priests and closely linked to religion or spirituality. In the society in which it is told, a myth is usually regarded as a true account of the remote past. In fact, many societies have two categories of traditional narrative, "true stories" or myths, and "false stories" or fables. Creation myths generally take place in a primordial age, when the world had not yet achieved its current form, and explain how the world gained its current form and how customs, institutions and taboos were established.

Vampires are mythological or folkloric beings who subsist by feeding on the life essence (generally in the form of blood) of living creatures, regardless of whether they are undead or a living person/being. Although vampiric entities have been recorded in many cultures, and may go back to "prehistoric times", the term vampire was not popularized until the early 18th century, after an influx of vampire superstition into Western Europe from areas where vampire legends were frequent, such as the Balkans and Eastern Europe, although local variants were also known by different names, such as vrykolakas in Greece and strigoi in Romania. This increased level of vampire superstition in Europe led to mass hysteria and in some cases resulted in corpses actually being staked and people being accused of vampirism.

The writer chooses this novel because this novel is interesting to be analyzed. Twilight Breaking Dawn is a romantic novel. This novel consists of many emotional expressions. There are sadness, happiness, controversial expressions. This novel is full of emotional parts which may be able to give the audience many influences for their life to be better.

The researcher Irma Candra Hikmawati (2013). The title is “Love Expression Found in Breaking Dawn Movie by Stephenie Meyer”. The result of the study has three findings. First, the pragmalinguistic forms of the love are word and sentences (positive imperative, declaration, interrogative, and exclamatory sentence). in pragmalinguistic form, the researcher finds the types of love, they are romance, affection, and friendship form. Second, the researcher finds speaker intention. They are fear of loosing, showing attention, showing affection, complementing, expectation, happiness, feel a pity, jealous, scared of being, and convince the bride. Third, the speech act of love utterance. They are directives,
commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The researcher also finds the act of the speakers, they are requesting, information, questioning, complimenting, promising, loving, and anger.

The researcher is Sarinda Dewi Guntur Prahara (2010). The title is “The Myth Making of American Vampire in Stephenie Meyer Twilight (2005)”. The research comes to the following conclusions. First, based on the structural analysis, it shows that in this novel, the author wants to illustrate that each community has its own myth. In doing so, she creates her characters based on the conventional concepts but with new attributes. She is successful in building the story in which all the elements of the novel are related to one another forming a good unity. Second, based on the sociological analysis, it is evident that the story is closely related to the social realities of American society that is comprised of a variety of race and ethnicities. In this story, the author reflects the diversity of the nation together with the rich cultural backgrounds that makes it possible for the nation to make a new myth corresponding to the development of the society.

Beside that, this novel is full of themes. There are some themes which are told in this movie. It consists of the themes of love, faith, moral and spirituality. The theme of love includes how Edward and Bella got married and Bella’s pregnant. Then, the writer wants to analyze the problem in Twilight Breaking Dawn by using The Mythology Perspective and Sociology of Literature.

2. METHODS
In this research, the writer uses a qualitative research. It purposes to analyze the novel using psychoanalytic perspective. According to Creswell (1998:15), “qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyses words, reports detailed views of informants and conducts the study in a natural setting.”

The formal object of this research is myth and myth making, and the material object of this research is Stephenie Meyer’s Twilight Breaking Dawn novel. The method of data collection is document analysis. The document analysis refers to printed materials, images, literary works, film, or other types of records (Creswell, 2012: 160).
The technique of the data analysis used by the researcher is descriptive technique in which the researcher interprets the text and content analysis relating to psychological condition of major character.

3. RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The indicators of myth making in Twilight Saga’s Novel

Breaking Dawn is the fourth and final novel in the Twilight series by Stephenie Meyer. Divided into three 'books', the story is told from the perspective of Bella Swan in books one and three, but told by Jacob Black in book two. Breaking Dawn was released on August 2, 2008 with a special midnight release in bookstores all over the world. Seth (Stephenie's brother) posted on her website that Breaking Dawn will be released on paperback.

The myth stories inside breaking dawn’s novel about a vampire and werewolves. The indicators of myth making in Twilight Saga’s Novel, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Abilities and limitations</th>
<th>Speed</th>
<th>Notations</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Vampires subsist on blood as their only food source. As blood is the only component of a vampire's diet, failing to drink blood (whether human or animal) for an extended period of time will physically and mentally weaken a vampire.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physical appearance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Once Edward and Bela were across the river, we walked barely faster than human speed, in no hurry, holding hands. I was sick of being under a deadline, and I just wanted to take my time.</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eye color</td>
<td></td>
<td>Newborn vampires show bright red eyes regardless of how long they abstain from blood, or their diet. A diet of human blood would eventually darken them to a rose red color.</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td></td>
<td>The bite of a vampire can sever the limbs of their opponents, as vampires are known for having extremely sharp and strong teeth.</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genetics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vampires carry 25 pairs of chromosomes, 2 chromosomes more than humans.</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Abilities and limitations</td>
<td>Speed</td>
<td>One of the most amazing among their abilities is their speed. They are able to run in excess of a hundred miles per hour, substantially faster than the human eye can see.</td>
<td>275-276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another enhanced trait is their unstoppable physical strength. A vampire is said to be thousands of times stronger than any human, able to lift objects several hundreds of times their own weight.

Vampires can smell objects several miles away in a good breeze. When Bella completed her transformation into a vampire, she listened to the sound of rap music until it slowly faded away. They can feel the slightest changes of temperature around them, though they are not bothered by it. Vampires have a similarly enhanced sense of taste allowing them to taste flavors with much more depth and precision. Sometimes, they may even detect danger before they know it consciously.

A vampire's body movements are uncannily flexible.

When a vampire catches his prey, he bites into its neck and injects his venom into its bloodstream while feeding.

Most vampires find their key personality characteristics intensified by the vampire transformation in the same way their physical abilities are strengthened, but relatively few have abilities that can be classified as supernatural.

The majority of vampires move frequently, never settling permanently in one place.

Vampires who live this way are sometimes referred to as "vegetarians".

the transformation could last anywhere from two to five days. During this time, the human will endure indescribable pain.

Newborn or newborn vampire is the term for a vampire that has been transformed for less than one year.

3.2. Depiction of the myth making

The making of the myth in the novel breaking dawn Twilight Saga's Novel, quite interesting. The author presents the myth of vampire and werewolf picture of human figures who are handsome, beautiful and romantic. The love-themed film between vampires and humans attracts enthusiastic people around the
world, not least in Indonesia. The film is a favorite of young people today. Romantic love triangle between Edward - Bella - Jacob is very curious.

In the film is also told about Renesmee, the son of Edward and Bella. It has tremendous power. He can talk to others just by touching his face. Renesmee grows very fast. Until at the last it is known Volturi. The Volturi who regard Renesmee as an immortal child are furious and want to kill Renesmee. However, the Cullen's family and Jacob tried to practice defending themselves to protect Renesmee.

On the day of meeting the Cullen's family and the Volturi. Alice who initially disappears, suddenly arrives and tells her future vision to the Volturi if the fight continues. The Volturi already know that in the end his troops will lose, eventually canceling the battle. In the end the Cullen's family can live in peace and happiness. When Edward, Bella, Renesmee, and Jacob are in the park, Alice gets a vision of the future that Renesmee and Jacob will be a happy couple. The story closes with Edward and Bella in a park, and remembers the events from the beginning of their meeting until now.

3.3. Discussion

Stephenie Meyer's Twilight Saga (2005-2008) is a series of four vampire themed young-adult fantasy romance novels in which the vampire myth is recreated. By deconstructing the traditional vampire, Meyer constructs a new vampire image and myth: her protagonist, Edward Cullen is a "Vampire completely transformed from a demonic creature filling with mortal terror into the 'guy from next door' (school friend and classmate) lonely, more likely unusual, and very attractive, but at the same time safe, because he strictly controls himself."1 The power of the Twilight Saga emerges from its myth of impossible love between a vampire hero (Edward Cullen) and a human heroine (Isabella "Bella" Swan) and the creation of an all-new American vampire myth. The love story between a vampire and human that seems impossible, however, becomes possible with Meyer's combination of diversified mythical and fictional stories that transform traditional myths into new stories.

Mythmaking, or mythopoeia, is a narrative genre in modern literature and popular culture where a fictional mythology is created. The mythmakers, or rather
author's, integrate traditional mythological themes and archetypes into modern fiction. Previously mythmaking was the transmission of ancient, traditional myths but recently it is the deconstruction. Retelling and popularising of traditional mythological themes in modern texts in which they become both familiar and strange. Mythmaking is an ongoing process because every age of humanity has created myths that have been recounted repeatedly, often in dramatic form, from one generation to the next. Overall, "myths generally concern repeated (archetypal) themes that humans face over and over again, rather than problems that are relevant only to one person or one group or at one particular period of life." Myths are woven into the fabric of modern society and are all used in different ways to construct order and meaning: the vampire myth being one of these reworked and rewoven stories are earlier vampires were terrifying and animalistic. The vampire image, starting with the mythological story of Ambrogio who was a cursed and blessed vampire, changed into a monstrous attractive vampire with the gothic Dracula and became a romantic, sympathetic, handsome and modern vampire with Edward in Meyer's Twilight Saga. Thus, Meyer has deconstructed the modern prototypical vampire Dracula and the mythological traditional vampire Ambrogio by recreating the new vampire myth of the post era. Meyer in her Twilight Saga, through the act of mythmaking, deconstructed the traditional vampire and by remythologising the vampire image recreated a new vampire myth.

4. CONCLUSION
From the research findings, the writer draws some conclusion as follows:

Firstly, The indicators of myth making in Twilight Saga’s Novel are: Physiology include nutrition, Eye color, Teeth, Genetics, Speed, Strength, Senses, Indestructibility, Flexibility, Venom, Special abilities, Lifestyles; Psychology, Transformation, Newborns include Physiology. Nutrition is Vampires subsist on blood as their only food source. Physical appearance after the change, vampires' physical appearance and muscle mass is enhanced and perfected, eye color changes, and they no longer need to breathe, though they often still do so out of habit, and feel uncomfortable without their sense of smell—the first warning of an impending threat or the smell of potential prey.
Second, the myth making depicted in Twilight Saga’s novel. Stephenie Meyer's Twilight Saga (2005-2008) is a series of four vampire themed young-adult fantasy romance novels in which the vampire myth is recreated. Mythmaking or mythopoeia is a narrative genre in modern literature and popular culture where a fictional mythology is created. The mythmakers, or rather authors, integrate traditional mythological themes and archetypes into modern fiction.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


