

ROMANCE JEANE MARIE IN *BEAUTY AND THE BEAST*

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Abstract : This research is mainly to find out the causes of conflict which are reflected in Brown's novel entitled *Beauty and the Beast* through characters named Belle and the ugly prince. In conducting his research, the writers use qualitative research because the data collected are in the form of words, not numbers. An objective approach is used in analyzing the data. The results of this study found that there are very valuable lessons and knowledge, especially those related to the love relationship between two characters who come from different backgrounds. It is also stated that Belle is finally able to fall in love with the Ugly Prince even though she knows that the prince is not like humans in general. Although there are the differences between them, however in the end the two of them can be together forever because of the power of Belle's love that can break the curse on the ugly prince.

Keywords : *Romance, Fairy Tale, conflict*

1. INTRODUCTION

Literary works as drama, novels, short stories and poems express all about human life.

“Literary work is a reflection of human life, since literature can teach many things concerning human experiences in their daily life in the world. Literature can be a mirror of pain, pleasure, and human social life. Talking about human social life is also talking about romance. Thus although novel is a fiction work, it must be in line with not real life and should be created. People are able to find the fact of life novel, such of love, adventure, egoism, and sacrifice” (Hudson, 18). This quotation implies to the area of literary works and the theme around the works, there are so many various stories recorded in the kinds of literary works and

one of them is *“Beauty and the Beast”* written by Teddy Slater the story book published by The Walt Disney Company. The storybook is a fairy tale that tells about the romance between a poor beautiful girl named Belle and the ugly prince. According to the Romance Writer of America Janice A Radway :

“The main plot of a mass-market romance novel must revolve about the two people as they develop romantic love for each other and work to build a relationship. Both the conflict and the climax of the novel should be directly related to that core theme of developing a romantic relationship, although the novel can also contain subplot that do not specifically relate to the main characters' romantic love.” (61)

This quotation figures out the characteristic of romance novel, there should

have a love relationship between man and woman then they struggle to unite their love over challenges. In the next pages Janis A Radway also argues romance:

“Generally there are two people who come together for one reason or other, grow to love each other and work together solving problems along the way united for a purpose. A romance is a man and woman meeting, the growing awakes, the culmination of the love whether it’s going to jell or if it’s going to fall apart but they have (the heroine and the hero) have recognized that they have fallen in love.” (65). From the quotation above, it is clear enough in what way romance can be categorized and the quality of relationship.

The storybook presents those of quality, romance between Belle and the Ugly prince. The prince actually is a handsome man but because of his selfishness the enchantress turned a handsome prince into a terrible beast. The storybook is constructed well where as its content can touch emotion, and feeling. It has admirable characters. The main character in this novel is Belle, a daughter of Maurice, he is an inventor his latest invention was an automatic woodchopper. Belle loves reading very much; she wants an adventure like those she read about in her beloved books.

However, the writers have chosen the character of Belle and Ugly Prince, as the concern in this research, because it is very important to know the romance between both of them and how they unite their love over many challenges. It will hopefully get the best result regarding the topic of analysis.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature

“Literature is one of the media where people expressing their though and feeling to be read by the people person, per person or in the large community the author or the writer as ones who writes book, pour down his or idea in an expectation that his or her idea may be shared to another as what”. Hudson, (10).

Learning literature can be brought such pleasures to the people who really love to study it. According to Griffith, Jr.(32) that *“Another quality of literature is that is gives a unique pleasure. By reading a literary works can lead our mind into a new world or a new principle or personality of people that tries to be described by the author through his literary work.”*

We can assume that literature is created from the author’s experience, vision, and expression of ideas then brings them into a literary work. Literature also can be a medium of education transferring the messages of life such as morality, the sense of humanity, manner of life, etc. Literature is not only the expression of the author’s but also all things that they have seen or heard in the environment. So that literature can be regarded as an expression of reality.

2.2 Romance Fiction

According to the Romance Writers of America, the main plot of a mass-market romance novel must revolve about the two people as they develop romantic love for each other and work to build a relationship. Both the conflict and the climax of the novel should be directly related to that core theme of developing a romantic relationship, although the novel can also contain subplots that do not specifically relate to the main characters' romantic love. Furthermore, a

romance novel must have an "*emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending*."

Others, including Leslie Gelbman, a president of Berkley Books, defines the genre more simply, stating only that a romance must make the "*romantic relationship between the hero and the heroine ... the core of the book*." In general, romance novels reward characters who are good people and penalize those who are evil, and a couple who fights for and believes in their relationship will likely be rewarded with unconditional love. Bestselling author Nora Roberts sums up the genre, saying: "*The books are about the celebration of falling in love and emotion and commitment, and all of those things we really want*." Women's fiction (including "chick lit") is not directly a subcategory of the romance novel genre because in women's fiction, the heroine's relationship with her family or friends may be as important as her relationship with the hero.

Some romance novel authors and readers believe the genre has additional restrictions, from plot considerations (such as the protagonists' meeting early on in the story), to avoiding themes (such as adultery). Other disagreements have centered on the firm requirement for a happy ending; some readers admit stories without a happy ending, if the focus of the story is on the romantic love between the two main characters, e.g., *Romeo and Juliet*. While the majority of romance novels meet the stricter criteria, there are also many books widely considered to be romance novels that deviate from these rules. Therefore, the general definition, as embraced by the RWA and publishers, includes only the focus on a developing romantic relationship and an optimistic ending. Escapism is important; an Avon executive observed that "*The phone never rings, the baby never cries and the rent's never overdue in romances*."

As long as a romance novel meets those twin criteria, it can be set in any time period and in any location. There are no specific restrictions on what can or cannot be included in a romance novel. Even controversial subjects are addressed in romance novels, including topics such as date rape, domestic violence, addiction, and disability. The combination of time frame, location, and plot elements does, however, help a novel to fit into one of several romance subgenres. Despite the numerous possibilities this framework allows, many people in the mainstream press claim that "all romance novels seem to read alike." Stereotypes of the romance genre abound. For instance, some believe that all romance novels are similar to those of Danielle Steel, featuring rich, glamorous people traveling to exotic locations. Many romance readers disagree that Steel writes romance at all, considering her novels more mainstream fiction.

Mass-market romance novels are sometimes referred to as "smut" or female pornography, and are the most popular form of modern erotica for women. While some romance novels do contain more erotic acts, in other romance novels the characters do no more than kiss chastely. The romance genre runs the spectrum between these two extremes.

2. METHODOLOGY

Research Design

In conducting a research, a method is needed to make a study accurately and systematically. In this research, the writers use the qualitative research design.

According to Bogdan and Biklen (30) :

"Qualitative research is descriptive the data collected are in the forms of words or

pictures rather than numbers. The written result of the research contains quotation from data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation”.

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that the researcher plays an important role in doing the qualitative research, because the writer is the only person to plan the research, to collect the data, and to support the writer analysis research.

From the statement above, we can be concluding that in doing this research, the researchers collect the data as many as possible from the novel.

Data Collection

In analyzing the novel, some sources dealing with the analysis will be collected. The writer collect and select sources relevant to the study. The sources are divided into two categories: primary source is *Beauty and The Beast* written by Teddy Slatter and secondary source include books explaining about research, literature, life and background of the author and some relevant books to support the data.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writers apply objective approach because this research is only focused on the work.

“Objective approach regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self- sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations and sets out to judge it solely by criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being” (Abram , 26).

This approach comes from the readers view to study the work itself. In brief, it just concentrates on the work itself without considering the outer part of the novel such as the socio-background of the

novel. This approach leads the writers to analyze the work only focusing on the work itself, in which how the interrelationship of the elements of the novel have built and formed.

In analyzing the novel there is a formula that can be used. It will be presented through the romance. Formula is stated by Cawelty (41) :

“Romance is organizing action is the development of love, relationship, usually between a man and a woman, because this is the central line of development, the romance differs from the adventure story and the mystery. Adventure stories, more often than not, contain a love interest, but one distinctly subsidiary to the hero’s triumph over dangers and obstacles. One might put it that in the adventure story the relation between hero and villain is really more important than the hero’s involvement with a woman. Romances often contain elements of adventure, but the dangers function as a means of challenging and then cementing the relationship”.

3. ANALYSIS

In popular literature about romance, there are usually four phases that will detail the formula for romance in the story, as well as the story book entitled *Beauty and the Beast*. In this chapter, the researchers will analyze the four stages, starting from the love relationship, challenge/obstacle, efforts to cement the love relationship and final achievement.

4.1 The Love Relationship

The story *Beauty and the Beast* depicts a prince who gets a curse from a witch due to his bad behavior and he turns into a human being in the form of an animal that is very scary and quite ugly in terms of appearance and shape. This prince is said to

be able to change his form back into a human when he finds his true love. True love in question is someone who sincerely loves him regardless of his frightening appearance but seeing his attitude and kindness.

“To punish the prince, she returned him into a hideous beast. Then she gave him a magic mirror and the enchanted rose, telling him it would bloom until his twenty-first year. To break the spell, he must love another and earn that person’s love in return before the last petal fell (1).

Realizing the curse on him, the prince becomes very frustrated and very sensitive. Not only is he in shape and form but also all the inhabitants of the castle or palace so that this place turns out to be very frightening.

Until finally there is a girl who gets lost in the forest looking for her father's whereabouts and enters her castle. The girl named Belle, her father, an inventor, has been presumptuous to enter the prince's castle so that he is locked up and instead so that his father could be free Belle has to stay in the castle.

*“ There is a stranger here.”
Maurice jumped out of his chair. In the shadows lurked a large, hulking figure.
“Please....I need a place to stay.”
“I’ll give you a place to stay! The Beast grabbed Maurice and dragged him out of the room.” (7)*

The above quotation shows when Maurice finally reaches the gate of the castle in order to save his life from the wolf in the forest then he meets with the Beast inside the gate. The Beast drags him into the castle because he is a stranger and the stranger will arrest and put into the cage.

When she realizes that his father is not there and finds that the horse that her father used to ride has returned home alone without his father, Belle becomes panicked and without thinking she immediately gets on her horse and goes back into the forest without thinking about the risks she might encounter in the forest.

*“Phillipe! What are you doing here?”
Where’s Papa?”
The horse whinnied anxiously. Frightened, Belle leaped onto Philippe and returned to the mysterious forest. Soon, they found the castle.
“What is this place?” Belle tried to steady Phillipe. Then she saw Maurice’s hat on the ground.
“Papa! We have to get you out of there!”
Suddenly she heard a voice from the shadows. “What’re you doing here?” (9-10)*

Entering someone else's place without permission is an act that is considered presumptuous and inappropriate so that The Beast is angry and cannot tolerate such a method. Moreover, with its terrifying form, it made him have no desire to meet anyone.

*Belle gasped. “Please let my father go. Take me instead!”
“You would take his place?”
Belle asked the voice to step into the light and was horrified when she saw the huge, ugly beast. To save her father, however, Belle agreed to stay in the Beast’s castle forever” (11)*

Finally, Belle replaces her father's position to live in the castle and her father could freely return to her village. Although in fact Belle is worried about her fate, it is by a sense of devotion and love for her father that she is willing to change herself into her

father's place. Belle's very kind and brave character made The Beast feel impressed.

Being alone in the middle of nowhere and entering a strange place which seems creepy is such a brave thing. Another evidence which shows Belle's brave character is conversation between Belle and Beast. In their first meeting, Belle bravely yells at The Beast and argues with Beast. She also dares to ask The Beast to come into the light. This is such a brave action to argue and yell someone who looks unfriendly and cool-hearted.

Belle: Who's there? Who are you?

The Beast: Who are you?

Belle: I've come for my father

Beast: Your father is a thief

Belle: Liar!

The Beast: He stole a rose

Belle: I asked for the rose. Punish me, not him!

....

Belle: a life sentence for a rose?

Belle: Come into the light (24)

The bravest thing she does is when she replaces her father's place. Being trapped in the prison cell alone without clarity of time is a such terrible thing, but she is willing to do this. She makes a trick to deceive her father and The Beast in order to replace her father. She convinces her father that she is not afraid and promises that she will escape from there. By doing this action, it means that she wants to take a risk with all the bad things which might happen to her.

Belle: "I'm not afraid. (whispers). And I will escape, I promise."

Maurice: "What?!"

With that, she pivots and swings her father through the door just as the beast slams it shut. Maurice trips to the ground, giving the

beast a second turn to Belle. They lock eyes" (26)

Another of Belle's characters is she is a smart girl. His habit of enjoying reading books shows that he is very happy to learn. A learner is not only limited to seeing and hearing but rather understanding and comprehending so that what is seen will not be immediately used as an excuse for making less mature conclusions including when she expresses her opinion or views on love.

Belle: Love can transpose to form and dignity. Love looks not with the eyes but with the mind. And therefore-

He opens his eyes to see that Belle isn't reading, she's reciting from memory. He joins in (76)

"Once upon a time," there lived a young Prince who had everything his heart desired, but was spoiled and selfish. One night, an old Beggar Woman requested shelter in the Prince's castle in return for a single red rose. Repulsed by her haggard appearance, the Prince sneered at the gift and turned the old woman away. The Beggar Woman warned the Prince "not to be deceived by appearances, for beauty is found within." Dismissing her again, the old woman's ugliness melted away to reveal a beautiful Enchantress. The Prince tried to apologize, but it was too late; she had seen that there was no love in his heart. As punishment, she transformed him into a hideous Beast and placed a powerful spell on the castle and all who lived there.

The Enchantress left him with only a magic mirror to see the outside world and the rose she had offered, which was truly enchanted. The rose would bloom for many years, but if the Prince did not learn to love another and earn another's love in return

before the last rose petal fell, the spell would remain unbroken... and he would remain a Beast forever.

Not far off, there is a quaint French village full of ordinary people, living provincial lives... except for two unique inhabitants: the beautiful, intelligent Belle and her father, Maurice, an eccentric inventor. Belle's only interest in the town is the library, and the villagers watch her curiously while they comment on her individuality ("Belle"). One of the most popular citizens, Gaston, has decided to marry Belle because she's the prettiest, "and that makes her the best." After sending his goofy friend, Lefou, to prepare for the wedding, Gaston tries to get a moment with his future bride. Belle cleverly avoids him and heads home. She finds Maurice working on one of his inventions and can't help but wonder if the townspeople are right: are Belle and Maurice "odd?" But the father assures his daughter that they are special and they have each other ("No Matter What"). Then, Maurice heads off to the fair wearing the scarf that Belle gave him for good luck. All of a sudden, he hears a howl. A pack of ferocious wolves appear, and Maurice has to run for safety, leaving his invention and scarf behind. He arrives at a creepy, old castle and pounds on the door.

Once inside the cavernous, seemingly empty castle, Maurice is amazed to discover that the whole manor is populated with enchanted objects which, as the Prince's once-human servants, have also been cruelly transformed by the beggar woman's spell. Lumiere, a charmingly handsome candelabra; Cogsworth, a tightly-wound mantle clock; and Mrs. Potts, a sweetly maternal teapot, try to make Maurice feel more comfortable while, at the same time, attempting to hide him from their master – the Beast. Their attempts prove futile as the Beast bursts into the room,

roaring at Maurice for intruding and for wanting to "stare at the beast." Maurice tries desperately to apologize and explain himself, but the Beast mercilessly throws the old man into the dungeon.

Back outside Belle's cottage, Gaston has assembled his wedding party and prepares to propose to his lucky bride. He paints Belle a vivid picture of what their married life could be, vainly highlighting his own significance in their masculine household. ("Me"). Citing that she "just doesn't deserve" him, Belle rejects his offer of marriage and disappears into her house. An humiliated Gaston leaves, but more determined than ever to have Belle for his wife. Meanwhile, Belle contemplates again what she really wants in life ("Belle – Reprise"). Just then, Lefou appears, looking for Gaston and wearing the scarf that Belle gave to Maurice. Belle makes him confess that he found it in the woods near the crossroads, and she races off alone to find out what has happened to her dear father.

Belle follows her father's trail to the old castle and enters quietly, searching for Maurice. As she explores the dark interior, Lumiere and Cogsworth worry that they are losing more and more of their humanity every day as the terrible spell continues. But, discovering Belle's presence, their hopes are once again ignited as they feel she might be the one to help their master break the spell. Finally, Belle finds her father in a dungeon cell, where he is coughing and deathly cold. Maurice tries to warn Belle about the Beast and pleads with her to run when the Beast suddenly appears. Belle begs the Beast to let her father go. When he does not relent, she offers to become the Beast's prisoner in exchange for her father's freedom. The Beast accepts her offer and has Maurice escorted out before Belle can say goodbye. At Lumiere's suggestion, the Beast leads Belle

to nicer quarters, strictly forbidding her from ever entering the West Wing of the castle. The Beast then demands that Belle join him for dinner, slamming the guest room door in the process. Alone again, Belle mourns the loss of her father and her freedom. Astonished at the magical, talking teapot, Belle crashes into Madame de la Grand Bouche, the enchanted wardrobe, who also tries to cheer her up. Together, they try to convince Belle to go down to dinner and give the Beast a chance, but Belle refuses.

Back inside the tavern in town, Gaston is depressed because of Belle's rejection. Lefou and some of the villagers try to rouse his spirits again by reminding him of how admired he is ("Gaston"). The ploy works, and Gaston joins in the merriment, dancing and singing of his own merit. In the midst of this bar room revelry, Maurice enters, frantically begging for someone to help him rescue his beloved Belle from the monstrous Beast. As usual, no one takes "crazy old Maurice" seriously, and they promptly kick him out. But Maurice's rant gives Gaston a new idea ("Gaston – Reprise"). He will threaten to have Maurice committed to a lunatic asylum unless Belle agrees to marry him.

At the castle, the Beast anxiously awaits Belle at dinner, with his enchanted servants helping him be more presentable. But, when it is announced that Belle will not come down, the enraged Beast storms up to her room and begins to bully her into joining him. She remains defiant, and the Beast tells her that she is forbidden to eat at all if it is not with him. Despairing, the Beast retreats to the West Wing, where his magic mirror allows him to hear Belle confess to Madame de la Grande Bouche that she does not "want to have anything to do with him." Afraid that she will never see him as anything but a monster, the Beast reflects on his mistakes ("How Long Must This Go On?")

Meanwhile, Belle feels hungry and sneaks out of her room to the kitchen, where she finds Cogsworth and Mrs. Potts. Belle admits that she is hungry and, despite the master's orders, Mrs. Potts insists on feeding the poor girl. Lumiere declares that, with a proper dinner comes a little music, and leads all of the objects – despite Cogsworth's constant worries – through a spectacular feast and floor show ("Be Our Guest"). Belle is thrilled by this magical dinner party and the wondrous inhabitants of the castle, requesting a tour from her new friends. The objects take Belle through the castle, but she soon slips away from her guides and makes her way to the forbidden West Wing. Once in the Beast's room, she discovers the enchanted rose under a glass case. Just as she is about to touch it, the Beast emerges and bellows at her to stay away. She is so frightened that she breaks her promise and bolts from the castle. The Beast regrets his horrible temper, but it is too late. She is gone. Realizing what he has done, he mourns her departure and his own shrinking humanity. Fleeing from the castle through the woods, Belle is surrounded by a pack of ferocious wolves. They begin to attack when the Beast heroically appears and fights them off, but not without badly injuring himself. Faced with a chance to run, Belle decides instead to help her wounded rescuer and leads the Beast back to the castle.

Once inside, Belle tends to the Beast's wounds, and the two of them realize that they have both been at fault in some way. As they continue to open up to each other, Lumiere, Cogsworth and Mrs. Potts start scheming about ways to bring Belle and the Beast even closer together. The Beast decides that he wants to give Belle a token of his affection and, remembering her love of books, presents her with his massive and neglected library. She is overjoyed, suggesting that they read the tale of King

Arthur together, but the Beast is forced to admit to her that he never learned to read. Feeling suddenly sympathetic toward him, Belle spends the entire day with him, reading the story aloud. The Beast is astonished that books can help him escape his loneliness, and they both realize that they have something in common. Warming to the Beast, Belle tells him that she would like to make a fresh start and invites the Beast to join her for dinner. The servants, having witnessed the invitation, raise their hopes that Belle will help their master break the spell and dream of the possibility of returning to their former selves.

Meanwhile, Gaston and Lefou meet with Monsieur D'Arque, the slimy, calculating proprietor of the local lunatic asylum. Gaston explains his plan to blackmail Belle into marriage by using the incarceration of Maurice as bait. Always the fan of the dastardly plot, Monsieur D'Arque agrees to help them, and they all celebrate the intended success of their brilliant scheme.

In the West Wing of the castle, Lumiere and Cogsworth prepare the Beast for dinner with Belle. Shyly, the Beast confesses his love for Belle but admits that he is too afraid to tell her. His servants encourage him to take the chance and simply to speak from his heart. Finally, the Beast meets Belle, who is dressed in a beautiful golden gown, and they enjoy a romantic dinner together. After dinner, they dance together as Mrs. Potts sings of their unique relationship ("Beauty and the Beast"). The Beast tries to express his feelings for Belle but keeps getting cold feet as he notices that Belle is troubled. When asked, she admits that she is worried about Maurice. The Beast stops trying to confess his love and, instead, reveals to Belle his magic mirror so that she may see Maurice again. When she looks in the mirror, she sees that Maurice is lost in the

woods, attempting to find her. The Beast tells her that she must go to him and insists that she take the mirror with her so that she can always look back. The enchanted objects are disappointed that their master let Belle go, but Mrs. Potts realizes that he has learned to love at last. However, they feel it is too late for the spell to be broken, as Belle must love him in return.

Belle finds her father, and they return home as Belle explains the Beast's true intentions that things have changed. Out of nowhere, Monsieur D'Arque and a mob arrive to take Maurice away. Gaston offers to "clear up this little misunderstanding" if Belle will agree to marry him. Once again refusing his proposal, she grabs the mirror to prove to the mob that the Beast is real and that her father is not crazy after all. Sensing Belle has acquired feelings for the Beast, Gaston whips the townsfolk into frenzy by convincing them the Beast is a threat that must be destroyed. As the mob marches to "kill the beast," Belle and Maurice hurry off to warn him.

A battle begins when the mob reaches the castle, and the enchanted objects cunningly fight back with their unique skills to drive off the invaders. Still, Gaston remains and hunts the heartbroken Beast to kill him, baiting him with lies about Belle's feelings for the Beast. Without the heart to fight back, the Beast endures his merciless attacks until he realizes that Belle has returned to him. The fight continues brutally until the Beast has Gaston firmly in his grasp. Gaston begs for his life, and the Beast's human side triumphs as he sets the cowering bully free. The Beast runs to be reunited with Belle but he is stabbed in the back by Gaston. In a final gasp of fury, the Beast retaliates by knocking Gaston from the top of the castle and to his death. The Beast collapses from his grave wounds and tells the weeping Belle how happy he is that he

got to see her one last time. When he falls silent, Belle thinks that he is dead and begins to sob, uttering, "I love you," just as the last petal of the rose falls. Suddenly, a strange light fills the stage, and the Beast magically transforms back into the handsome Prince. Belle doesn't recognize him at first but soon looks into his eyes and knows her true love. They embrace as all of the servants are transformed back into their human forms, rejoicing that the spell has been broken. The Prince and his beauty prepare to live happily ever after.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyze the novel the writers conclude that the romance of *The Beast and Belle* goes through several phases, first starting with an unexpected event that requires Belle to stay in the palace and then there is an attempt to escape but fails later by when Belle starts getting to know The Beast and realizes his feeling that The Beast is not a figure like his looks but he has a kind heart. When they were getting close there was a challenge that came, namely Gaston, a young man who wanted Belle so he tried to separate Belle and The Beast but by the sincerity of love and sacrifice they were finally able to unite and they can break the curse from the witch. The Beast changes into the real good-looking man and Belle feels so impressed.

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