



A COMPARATIVE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS: NIGHTS FULL OF WHINING AND IN THE DAWN BY IMAS YULI HERYANI

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Abstract

This study aims to descriptively compare the narrative structure of two short stories Malam-malam Penuh Rengekan (Nights Full of Whining) and Saat Pagi Buta (In the Dawn) in the collection of Malaikat Tanpa Sayap (Angel Without Wings) by Imas Yuli Heryani. Analysing the differences and similarities of the intrinsic elements in the two short stories including theme, characters, plot, setting, point of view, style of language, and moral, a qualitative method with a descriptive approach was applied by identifying, classifying, and interpreting the data obtained. The results of the study show that the two short stories have similarities and differences in terms of story structure. The similarities are seen in the use of theme, characters, plot, point of view, and moral. The differences are seen in the use of setting and style of language. The implications of these findings for enriching the literary studies analysis in different structural approaches and varieties of story elements are discussed.

Keywords: *comparative structural analysis, short stories, and literary works*

INTRODUCTION

Literature has been seen as a language medium that can be used to convey creative ideas. It is born from the imagination of an author, who uses language to describe human life and the world around him in a beautiful and unique way. Simply put, without language, literature would not exist. [Al-Qorin et al. \(2019\)](#) has emphasized that literature does not only use language, but also packages of that language in a beautiful and meaningful way. In addition, researchers [\(Arifin, 2019; Nursalam et al., 2024\)](#) have studied that literature involves imagination and it conveys life values. Basically, literature can be defined as our way of expressing life experiences through a beautiful language. .

Expressing someone's ideas, thoughts, or personal experiences through imagination and poured into writing is further called as a literary work. According to [Rahayu and Andalas \(2020\)](#), a literary work does not just happen. It is created through various processes and interpretations of real conditions. As a tool to convey messages and values, literary works often reflect the author's views on the world and society around him [\(Slamet, 2018\)](#). One of the literary works that can provide an impression and message about the depiction of human life is a short story. Short stories show how human life changes through the journey of its characters [\(Khulsum et al., 2018\)](#) and can be born from the author's personal thoughts and experiences [\(Saroni, 2018\)](#). These experiences and thoughts are further structured with the right elements and beautified with literary language so that they can have life in every reader's heart.

During the creation of a short story, several processes must be considered by an author. These are theme, plot, setting, characters and characterization, point of view, style of language, and message ([Yanti & Neisya, 2021](#)) which further be included in the spiritual elements ([Saragih et al., 2022](#)). One way to understand a short story is through a structural approach as [Mahliatussikah \(2018\)](#) studied it through observing their formal aspects, with the aim of expressing the relationship between elements in the text. Through this analysis, short stories are analyzed based on its intrinsic elements which include themes, facts, and the atmosphere of the story.

The purpose of this study is to conduct a comparative structural analysis of two short stories from the collection of Malaikat Tanpa Sayap (*Angel Without Wings*) by Imas Yuli Heryani, comparing both similarities and differences with a comparative literature approach. A previous study ([Hasanah et al., 2021](#)) that applied this approach, comparing a novel titled *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* by Ahmad Tohari with a podcast titled *Catatan Buat Emak* by Director Gunawan Maryanto, has located significant differences in its media convergence. Another study ([Sarman, 2019](#)) conducting a comparative study of *Batu Bagga* and *Batu Balai* has discovered similarities and differences in the elements that build the story. In comparison to these previous studies, the gap of this study lies in the topics discussed.

The novelty of this study is found in several aspects, including a novice study to compare two short stories of the same collection of works, *Angel Without Wings* by Imas Yuli Heryani; and an analysis that does not only focus on structural aspects, but also discusses how the story structure reflects social and cultural dynamics in family life. This is relevant because the two short stories studied highlight the struggles of mothers in everyday life at home, which reflects social realities that often receive less attention in literary studies. Thus, this study not only enriches comparative literary studies, but also provides deeper insight into how literature can represent family experiences and dynamics from a perspective that is closer to the reader's reality. The results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for further research, both in the field of comparative literature and in literary studies focused on social and cultural issues.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Short stories

Short stories are prose literary works that can be enjoyed in a short time. When creating a short story, there are several processes that must be considered, such as theme, plot, setting and character. These four elements are part of the spiritual elements; without them, a short story cannot be properly formed ([Saragih et al., 2022](#)). The “theme” is the main idea of the story ([Abbas, 2020](#)) or certain feelings about life and values that build the basis of a literary work ([Tarigan, 2017](#)). While, the “plot” is a series of events that start from a problem, reach a peak, and then end in a resolution ([Diani et al., 2019](#)) or the construction of a series of events that are logically and chronologically interrelated and experienced by the actor. The plot includes the introduction of the story situation, the disclosure of events leading to a conflict, the peak of the conflict, and the resolution. In addition, “setting” is the background of the place and ambience of the story ([Umboro, 2021](#)) relating to time, space, and atmosphere raised in the story. Furthermore “characters” and “characterization” are elements of the story that show who plays a role in the story ([Rahmah et al., 2021](#)) and can be referred to express the nature and personality of the

character ([Muliana, 2020](#)). Characters in short stories are fictional figures that can be described by their nature, origins, and inner attitudes, helping readers understand their personalities.

In addition to theme, plot, setting and character, there are inner elements comprising point of view, style of language, and morals. Point of view is the author's position in seeing and telling a story. The point of view used can also be divided into several types in relation to what the author wants ([Putro, 2020](#)). Point of view is the way the author conveys ideas or stories, which relates to how he connects the reader's thoughts and emotions. In its application, the author can appear as one of the actors in the story or remain outside as the narrator ([Muliana, 2020](#)). Moreover, style is defined as the author's effort to express thoughts or ideas through distinctive language in his writing ([Nurcahyati et al., 2019](#)) and it basically is a reflection of his soul and personality as a language user ([Muliana, 2020](#)). Furthermore, a moral message or life values that the author wants to convey has been usually delivered as the end of a problem or a way out that arises in a story.

Structural approach in understanding short stories

Considering the review of short story creation in relation to its narrative structure and inner elements, a short story can be understood through various approaches, one of which is the structural approach. According to [Mahliatussikah \(2018\)](#), structural analysis can be applied to understand literary works through observing their formal aspects, with the aim of expressing the relationship between elements in the text. Based on this theory, short stories are analyzed based on their intrinsic elements that include themes, facts, and the atmosphere of the story. Researchers ([Lestari & Halim, 2020](#)) also compared similarities and differences using comparative literature methods which include cross-cultural and media studies that examine two works simultaneously. Taking into account earlier investigations, this approach will be employed in this study to cover a comparison of one literary text with another.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. It was carried out to describe detailed phenomena, both those that occur naturally and those created by humans, following a study by Adiputra et al. (2021). This study applied this method to analyze and compare two short stories as it aimed to understand the conditions of a context by directing a detailed and in-depth description ([Fadli, 2021](#)). The qualitative approach used in this study was a way to explore the deeper meaning of an event, behavior, or human experience, focusing in-depth understanding of individual perspectives and experiences without using statistical procedures or quantitative methods ([Gunawan, 2022](#)). This study was presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from informant sources, and carried out in a natural setting.

The data in this study were intrinsic elements in two short stories "Nights Full of Whining" and "In the Dawn" of Imas Yuli Heryani's collection in the "*Malaikat Tanpa Sayap*" book. The data sources were analyzed based on a structural approach, revealing the similarities and differences in the intrinsic elements that built the two stories. The data collection technique in this study was carried out using the listening and note-taking method in which analysed using a structural approach consisting of three stages, namely the identification, classification, and interpretation.. The

collection procedure was through reading and understanding the short story text carefully, identifying intrinsic elements, and recording and grouping data based on predetermined categories.

In this study, the main instrument tool used was an intrinsic element analysis table that functioned in organizing the data systematically. The reason for choosing these two short stories was that both raised the theme of a mother's struggles, which was interesting to study in terms of its narrative structure. The analysis of the story structure aimed to find out how the story was structured by determining the parts of the story and their roles (Zaimar, 1990), and finding the relationship between the literary works (Widyaningrum, 2022). Through this method, this study was expected to provide a deeper understanding of how intrinsic elements formed meaning in a literary work and contribute to the development of comparative literary studies.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study indicate that both short stories have similarities and differences in their intrinsic elements. A brief overview of the analysis in its narrative structure and intrinsic elements was delivered as follows.

Narrative Elements Analysis of the Short Stories “Nights Full of Whining” and “In the Dawn”

Theme

Table 1
Short Story Themes

Short Story Title	Theme
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	<i>“Nights Full of Whining” has the theme of a mother's struggle who has to stay awake all night to look after and calm her youngest child who won't stop crying due to the effects of immunization.</i>
<i>In the Dawn</i>	<i>“In the Dawn” contains the theme of a mother's struggle who has to wake up early in the morning to do all the housework and prepare food while her youngest child is sleeping and not crying.</i>

The themes raised in the short stories “Nights Full of Whining” and “In the Dawn” have similarities in discussing a mother figure. The difference is that the short story “Nights Full of Whining” has the theme of a mother's struggle who has to stay awake all night to look after and calm her youngest child who won't stop crying because of the effects of immunization. While the short story “In the Dawn” contains the theme of a mother's struggle who has to wake up early in the morning to do all the housework and prepare food while her youngest child is sleeping and not crying.

Plot

Table 2
Short Story Plots

Short Story Title	Channel
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	<i>The plot is forward because it presents the story sequentially, from introduction to resolution. It can be said that it uses a chronological storytelling technique.</i>
<i>In the Dawn</i>	<i>The plot is forward because it presents the story sequentially, from introduction to resolution. It also uses a chronological storytelling technique.</i>

The plots in both short stories have similarities in using a forward plot because it presents the story sequentially, from the introduction to the resolution. Or it can be said as a chronological storytelling technique.

The introduction of the story situation in “Nights Full of Whining” is shown in the following quote.

"Andini woke up. The time showed 5 am. The sound of the rooster crowing this time was not alone. Like the previous nights, the sound of my little brother's crying also colored the whole night. "

The disclosure of the event is marked by the quote:

"Yes, sir. My little brother still has a fever, right, sir?" She asked her father.

"Yes, yesterday I was just immunized so the fever hasn't gone down." Father replied.

Towards a conflict is marked by the quote:

"Yes, son. Mother who was awake all night because Father finished the design work that had not been finished from the office." Father said.

"Mother must be tired, sir." Andini said.

The climax of the conflict occurred when Andini saw her mother sleeping, exhausted, on the sofa. The completion of the short story “Nights Full of Whining” is marked by the following quote.

"Father and Andini left the room. Both of them headed to the kitchen. Of course, Mother couldn't possibly cook today because she still had to take care of her little brother. Without thinking, both of them took the initiative to cook".

Meanwhile, in the short story “*In the Dawn*”, the introduction of the situation is described in the following quote.

"It's 03.00 in the morning. Only the sound of a rooster crowing occasionally."

The disclosure of the event is marked by:

"Indonesian assignment to make a poem." Salsa read the notes stuck to the wall. As usual, Salsa prefers to wake up early in the morning to do her schoolwork. When the atmosphere is still quiet.

Towards a conflict is marked by the quote:

Salsa left the room. She wanted to get a drink of water. Not only that, she also wanted to rinse her face so that it felt fresh and the feeling of drowsiness would disappear.

"Mother." Salsa greeted.

"Are you awake, Sis?" Mother was surprised.

The peak of the conflict occurred when Salsa forced her mother to allow her to help with the housework that her mother would do.

The completion of the short story in the early hours of the morning is marked by the following quote

"Forgive me for complaining and rarely helping you, Mother." She said. "It's okay honey. Now, you have helped your mother so there's no need to say that." Mother stroked Salsa's hair.

Setting

Table 3
Short Story Settings

Short Story Title	Background
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	The setting is in Andini's room, her father's and mother's room, and in the kitchen. The time setting is 2 am, 3 am, 4 am, 5 am. In the background atmosphere there is a sad and touching atmosphere.
<i>In the Dawn</i>	The setting of the short story "In the Dawn" is Salsa's room, bathroom, kitchen, and dining table. The setting is 3 am, early morning, and last night. The setting is quiet, happy, busy, sad, and touched.

In the short story "Nights Full of Whining", Imas Yuli Heryani sets the story in Andini's room, her parents' room, and the kitchen. The time setting includes 2 am, 3 am, 4 am, 5 am. In the background atmosphere there is a sad and touching atmosphere. Meanwhile, the setting in the short story "In the Dawn" includes Salsa's room, bathroom, kitchen, and the dining room. The time setting covers 3 am, early morning, and the previous night. The atmosphere during these times is quiet, happy, busy, sad, and touching.

Characters and Characterization

Table 4
Characters and Characterization

Short Story Title	Characters and Characterization
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	"Nights Full of Whining" highlights 3 characters, namely Andini who has an independent, kind, understanding character, the father figure who has a character such as understanding, responsible, and kind, then the mother figure who is kind, loving, and responsible.

In the Dawn “In the Dawn” includes 2 main characters, namely Salsa with a responsible character for schoolwork. Although given a lot of homework, she likes to complain, she is also humorous, likes to joke, sometimes is lazy, annoying and likes to grumble. The character of Mamah who has a good character, diligent, caring, likes to joke, responsible, and loves her family. Salsa is also a developing character who has the character as mentioned earlier, while Mamah has a wise character as mentioned earlier.

The characters and characterization in the short stories “Nights Full of Whining” and “In the Dawn” by Imas Yuli Heryani have similarities, namely the main character is a daughter from a family. Some differences were also found. In the short story “Nights full of whining”, 3 characters were highlighted, namely Andini who has independent, kind, understanding characters, the father figure who has understanding, responsible, and kind characters, then the mother figure who is kind, loving, responsible. While in the short story “In the Dawn” 2 main characters were highlighted, namely Salsa with a responsible character for schoolwork but sometimes likes to complain, is humorous, likes to joke, sometimes is lazy, annoying and likes to grumble. The mother figure has a good character, is diligent and caring, likes to joke, shows responsibility, and loves her family.

Viewpoint

Table 5
Viewpoint

Short Story Title	Viewpoint
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	The third person omniscient point of view with the persona <i>Ia</i> (She) and the character's name is Andini.
<i>In the Dawn</i>	The third person omniscient point of view with the persona <i>Ia</i> (She) and the character's name is Salsa.

The point of view used in both short stories has similarities, namely using a third-person omniscient point of view with the persona *Ia* (She) and the character names of “Andini” and “Salsa”. The author uses a third-person omniscient point of view because the author knows various things about the characters, events and actions that the characters do.

Language style

Table 6
Language styles

Short Story Title	Language styles
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	<p>Personification: "The sound of the rooster's crowing is not alone this time"</p> <p>Imagination: "His eyes look dull. Even his face looks so tired."</p> <p>"The aroma tastes delicious, you are really good at cooking."</p>
<i>In the Dawn</i>	<p>Personification: "The sound of the chicken echoed throughout the village"</p> <p>"The passing vehicles screamed with scattered sounds." "I don't know whose chicken was enlivening this morning."</p> <p>Hyperbole: "The sound of the chicken echoed throughout the village"</p> <p>Rhetoric: "I don't know whose chicken was enlivening this morning."</p> <p>Onomatopoeia: "The passing vehicles screamed with scattered sounds."</p> <p>Metaphor: "In the early morning."</p> <p>"He felt slapped by what his mother did."</p>

The language style used in both short stories has 1 similarity, namely the personification language style. Personification is a language style that presents inanimate objects or something that is not alive as if it has behavior, feelings, or character like humans ([Keraf, 1994](#)). The personification sentence found in the first short story is: "The sound of the rooster crowing this time is not alone" and in the second short story is: "The sound of the chicken echoing throughout the hamlet". Both sentences give the meaning of human nature (not alone and echoing) to the chicken, which can actually make sounds, not alone and echoing with human nature and consciousness. There are also differences in the language style used in the two short stories. In the short story "Nights Full of Whining", the imagery language style is found such as "His eyes look swollen. Even his face looks so tired." This sentence has a clear meaning about mother's fatigue. Then in the sentence "The aroma tastes delicious, Father is indeed good at cooking.", it describes the aroma of the food that is appetizing.

In the short story "In the Dawn", several language styles are found, namely "The sound of the chicken echoing throughout the hamlet." It is a hyperbole style. This sentence is exaggerated because the sound of the chicken is considered to be heard throughout the village. The second one is: "I don't know whose chicken is joining in the excitement this morning." It uses rhetoric style that this statement does not require an answer; it is only to emphasize the situation. Moreover, a personification style is used in this sentence: "The passing vehicles screeched with a scattering sound." The personification meaning of that sentence is that the vehicle is

given human characteristics (squealing), even though the sound produced is not an intentional sound. An onomatopoeia style is also found in the word "Screeching" as it describes a loud and noisy sound. The next is "In the early morning." It is a metaphor language style which describes a morning that is still very dark (blind), implying the condition before sunrise. Another metaphor is "He felt slapped by what his mother did." "Slapped" here is not in the physical sense, but describes a feeling of pain or emotional shock.

Moral Messages

Table 7
Moral Messages

Short Story Title	Moral Messages
<i>Nights Full of Whining</i>	As children, we must understand our mother's feelings, even if it is her tiredness. By understanding our mother's feelings, we will become independent children and not always rely on our mother.
<i>In the Dawn</i>	Be a diligent child and like to help your parents, look at the struggle of a mother who has to take care of everything alone. So, study diligently so you can make your parents proud.

Both short stories have the same theme, namely the struggle of a mother in a family. However, the two short stories have differences in terms of messages. In the short story "Nights Full of Whining" the author wants to convey the message that children must understand their mother's feelings, even when she is tired. By understanding our mother's feelings, we will become independent children and not always rely on our mothers. In contrast to the short story "In the Dawn", the author wants to convey the message to be a diligent child who likes to help parents, and to look at the struggle of a mother who has taken care of everything alone. So, study diligently so that you can make your parents proud.

Identified Similarities and Differences in the Two Short Stories

After analysing the data, similarities and differences are found between the two short stories in the exploration of their overall narrative elements. The similarities are found in the motive, theme, topic, plot, setting, characters, and point of view. Besides, the differences are identified in the setting, characters, language styles, and moral messages. The description of the findings is shown as follows.

Similarities between the Two Short Stories' Narrative Elements

Based on the findings of the comparative analysis conducted by the researchers, numerous similarities were found in the two short stories. These data are further listed in Table 8.

Table 8
Location of Equation

Motive	Similarities in the short stories “Nights Full of Whining” and “In the Dawn” by Imas Yuli Heryani
Theme	Having the same theme, namely telling the story of a mother's struggle
Topic	The topic in both short stories is the same, which is telling about a mother's struggle.
Plot	The plots in both short stories have similarities, namely using a forward plot with chronological storytelling techniques.
Setting	Both short stories have some similarities in the setting, namely the setting is inside the house, such as in the main character's room, and the kitchen. Then there are also similarities in the time setting, namely at dawn around 2-3 am. Similarities also occur in the setting atmosphere which are sad and touching.
Characters	The main characters in both short stories are daughters from a family named Andini and Salsa.
Point of View	The point of view used in the short stories “Nights Full of Whining” and “In the Dawn” by Imas Yuli Heryani has similarities, namely using a third person omniscient point of view with the pronoun “she” and the name of the characters which are Andini and Salsa. The author uses the third person omniscient point of view because the author knows various things in the short story.

Table 8 explains that the short stories “Nights Full of Whining” and “In the Dawn” by Imas Yuli Heryani have several similarities, namely the theme and topic of a mother's struggle. In addition to having these similarities, the two short stories are also similar in terms of plot, namely using a forward plot with chronological storytelling techniques. There are also several settings/backgrounds that are the same in both short stories, namely the setting is in the house such as in the main character's room and the kitchen. Then there are also similarities in the time setting, namely at dawn around 2-3 am. Similarities also occur in the atmosphere of sadness and touch.

Further similarities can be found in the character aspect, the main character in both short stories is a daughter from a family. Moreover, the point of view in both short stories is also the same because it uses a third-person omniscient point of view with the persona “Ia” (pronoun “She”) and the character's name, namely Andini and Salsa. The author uses a third-person omniscient point of view because the author knows various things about the characters, events and actions that the characters do. Then, the language styles used in both stories are similar, particularly in their use of personification. In the first short story, a personification style is found in the sentence

"The sound of the rooster crowing this time is not alone" and in the second short story, it is found in "The sound of the rooster echoing throughout the hamlet". Both sentences give the meaning of human nature (not alone and echoing) to the chicken, which can actually make a sound, not alone and echoing with nature and awareness like humans. The final similarity lies in the moral message of both stories that a child should help their parents to lighten the burden of parenting.

Differences between the Two Short Stories' Narrative Elements

Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, the differences between the two short stories are discussed as follows.

Table 9
Differences in short stories

Motive	Differences in the short stories "Nights Full of Whining" and "In the Dawn" by Imas Yuli Heryani
Setting/background	The differences in the two short stories are that the short story "In the Dawn" bathroom and dining room settings are used, while the short story "Nights Full of Whining" these settings are not used. The short story "Nights Full of Whining" uses the time settings during 4 am and 5 am, while the short story "In the Dawn" 3 am, early morning, and last night are noted as the time settings used. There are also differences in the setting, where the short story "Nights Full of Whining" does not use a quiet, happy, and busy atmosphere as in the short story "In the Dawn".
Characters	The total number of characters in the short story "Nights Full of Whining" is 3. While in the short story "In the Dawn", there are 2 characters in the story.
Language style	In the short story "Nights Full of Whining", the figurative language style is not fully found. While in the short story "In the Dawn", numerous figurative language styles are found, namely hyperbole, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and metaphor.
Mandate	In the short story "Nights Full of Whining", the author wants to convey a message that as children we must understand our mother's feelings, even if she is tired. By understanding our mother's feelings, we will become independent children and not always rely on our mother. In comparison, the short story "In the Dawn" t delivers a message to be a diligent child, to help parents, and to look at the struggle of a mother who has taken care of everything alone. So, study diligently so that you can make your parents proud.

Table 9 shows the differences between the short stories lie in the title, setting, characters, style of language, and moral messages. Firstly, the two short stories have

differences in the title. Furthermore, the settings used in the two short stories are different. "In the Dawn" uses the bathroom and dining table settings where the other short story does not use any of these settings. Then, "Nights Full of Whining" uses the time settings of 4 am, 5 am, but "In the Dawn" uses dawn time settings before 3 am, early morning, and last night. There are also differences in the setting of the atmosphere. "Nights Full of Whining" does not use a quiet, happy, and busy atmosphere as in the short story "In the Dawn". The final difference lies in the characters. The total number of characters in "Nights Full of Whining" is 3. While, "In the Dawn" uses only 2 characters. i

There are also differences in the language style used in the two short stories. "Nights Full of Whining" uses the imagery language style such as "Her eyes look swollen. Even her face looks so tired." This sentence has a clear meaning about Mother's fatigue. Then in the sentence "The aroma is delicious, Father is indeed good at cooking.", the aroma of the food is described as appetizing. While, in the short story "In the Dawn", numerous language styles are found. For example, "The sound of chickens echoed throughout the village." This sentence is hyperbole with a purpose to exaggerate the sound of chickens which is considered to be loudly heard throughout the village. The next one is: "I don't know whose chicken is being eaten this morning." This sentence is rhetoric with a purpose to only state without any requirement to an answer; it is only to emphasize the situation. Moreover, there is a personification statement found: joining in enlivening' as if the chickens had intentions. Then, "The passing vehicles screamed, the sound of scattered sounds." This statement is also a personification style which shows vehicles that are given human characteristics (squealing), even though the sound produced is not an intentional sound. In addition, onomatopoeia style is found in the word 'Screeching' which describes a loud and noisy sound. There is also a phrase 'In the early morning' which shows a metaphor with a purpose to describe an early morning or at dawn, implying conditions before sunrise. Another metaphor can be found in this sentence: "He felt slapped by what his mother did." "Slapped" does not mean a physical sense, but describes feelings of pain or emotional shock.

The two short stories also have differences in terms of messages. "Nights Full of Whining" shows a message for children to understand their mother's feelings. By understanding our mother's feelings, we will become independent children and not always rely on our mother. Meanwhile, "In the Dawn" conveys the message to be a diligent child, like to help parents, and to look at the struggle of a mother who has taken care of everything alone. In accordance with Lestari and Halim (2020), similarities in two works often indicate a universal theme that is intended to be conveyed, while differences reflect the unique characteristics of each author. In this case, Imas Yuli Heryani managed to depict the same social reality, but with a different narrative approach in each of her short stories. Thus, this study supports previous studies that the story structure of a short story can reflect a broader social and cultural perspective, as well as enrich our understanding of values in family life.

CONCLUSION

Following the structural analysis conducted, it is found that the short stories "Nights Full of Whining" and "In the Dawn" by Imas Yuli Heryani have similarities and differences in their intrinsic elements. Both short stories have similarities in the

use of a forward plot, a third-person omniscient point of view, and the same theme about a mother's struggle. However, there are differences in the more varied settings in the short story "In the Dawn". The more characters in "Nights Full of Whining", and the more complex variations in language styles in the short story "In the Dawn" are found. Applying the comparative literature method, this study successfully answers the question of what the similarities and differences in the narrative structure elements of the two short stories are. The findings of the analysis prove that the intrinsic elements in short stories can be developed in a unique way, even though they raise the same theme. This study also confirms that a comparative structural method can help in understanding how a literary work is constructed and how the elements in it support each other in conveying messages to readers.

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