

Critical Analysis of *The Enchanted Garden* under Propp's Model

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Abstract:

"Enchanted garden" typically refers to a magical or fantastical garden that is often portrayed in literature, art, or folklore. The term evokes a sense of wonder and enchantment, suggesting that the garden is not ordinary but possesses magical or mystical qualities. In various stories and myths, an enchanted garden may be a place where magical creatures dwell, where plants have extraordinary properties, or where the atmosphere is imbued with a sense of otherworldly beauty. Enchanted gardens are common in fairy tales and fantasy literature, often serving as settings for adventures or as places of refuge and transformation. Propp's model, focusing on the structure of folktales, can be applied to narratives featuring enchanted gardens. In the context of an enchanted garden tale, the hero, often a protagonist seeking adventure or a transformative experience, may receive a mandate or quest that leads them to this magical realm. The enchanted garden itself may function as the sought-after place, embodying the magical or mystical elements typical of Propp's narrative functions. Within the garden, the hero may encounter a variety of characters representing Propp's categories, such as a donor providing magical objects or information, a villain opposing the hero's presence, or helpers aiding in navigating the garden's challenges. The princess or sought-for person could be a symbolic element within the garden, representing an ultimate goal or revelation. The dispatcher, typically an initiator of the hero's quest, might set the hero on the path to discover or access the enchanted garden. Thus, Propp's model can be a useful lens to analyze the roles and functions of characters within the structure of a tale featuring an enchanted garden, providing insights into the narrative dynamics and thematic elements at play. This article critically analyses the literature of "Enchanted Garden" in its relation to Propp's model.

Keywords: Enchanted Garden, Fairy tales, Propp's Model, Lily, Orion, Hiram IP, Romanticism etc.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Enchanted Garden



An enchanted garden is a concept deeply rooted in mythology, folklore, and literature, representing a magical and mystical space often characterized by its otherworldly beauty and fantastical qualities. Within the realm of storytelling, an enchanted garden serves as a setting that goes beyond the boundaries of the ordinary, evoking a sense of wonder and fascination. These magical gardens are often depicted as places of extraordinary flora and fauna, where the laws of nature are

suspended or altered. Flowers may possess healing powers, trees might bear enchanted fruit, and animals could communicate with humans. The very air in an enchanted garden is often charged with a magical aura, contributing to the sense of enchantment and mystery. In mythology and fairy tales, enchanted gardens frequently play a central role in the hero's journey. Heroes embark on quests to find or access these magical realms, facing challenges and overcoming obstacles to reach the heart of the garden. The enchanted garden becomes a metaphorical space of transformation and revelation, where characters undergo personal growth, gain insights, or achieve their ultimate goals. Kieft (2017)

The allure of the enchanted garden lies in its ability to transcend the mundane and transport individuals into a realm where imagination and magic intertwine. It symbolizes the human desire for a connection with the extraordinary, the unknown, and the divine. Throughout history, various cultures have woven tales of enchanted gardens, each adding its unique cultural and symbolic elements to this timeless motif. Whether it's the biblical Garden of Eden, the mythical Avalon from Arthurian legend, or the magical garden in "The Secret Garden" by Frances Hodgson Burnett, the concept of an enchanted garden persists across diverse cultural narratives. These tales not only entertain but also tap into a universal longing for a place where the boundaries between the natural and supernatural blur, and where the mundane is touched by the extraordinary.

2. Research Methodology

2.1. Propp's Model

Vladimir Propp's model, known as the Morphology of the Folktale, is a structural analysis that offers insights into the recurring narrative elements found in traditional folktales. Developed in the early 20th century, Propp's model focuses on the functions of characters rather than their individual traits, providing a universal framework for understanding the underlying structure of these tales. At the core of Propp's model is the identification of 31 narrative functions, which are common elements that appear in various folktales across different cultures. These functions include characters such as the Hero, the Villain, the Donor, the Helper, and others. The model doesn't prescribe a fixed order for these functions, recognizing that folktales may vary in their arrangement. The Hero, for instance, is the central character who embarks on a quest or faces challenges. The Villain opposes the Hero, creating conflict and tension. The Donor provides the Hero with a magical object or information crucial for the journey, while the Helper aids the Hero in overcoming obstacles. These functions, along with others identified by Propp, form a dynamic and flexible structure that transcends cultural boundaries. Aguirre, M. (2011)

Propp's model has been influential in literary theory, providing a foundation for understanding narrative patterns in storytelling beyond folktales. It has been applied to various forms of literature, film, and other media, highlighting the enduring nature of certain narrative elements and their impact on audience engagement. Despite its applicability, Propp's model is not without its critics, as some argue that it oversimplifies the complexity of narrative structures. Nevertheless, it remains a valuable tool for scholars and storytellers alike, offering a timeless framework for analyzing the fundamental functions that drive the narratives found in folktales across the world. Vladimir Propp's model, which he outlined in his seminal work "Morphology of the Folktale," breaks down the narrative structure of folktales into 31 distinct functions. These functions provide a systematic analysis of the roles characters play in the development of a story, offering a universal framework applicable to a wide array of folk narratives.

2.2.1 Initial Situation: The narrative begins by introducing a state of equilibrium, setting the stage for the forthcoming disruption.

- 2.2.2 Absentation:** A character leaves home or is absent, creating a void in the initial situation.
- 2.2.3 Interdiction:** The protagonist receives a prohibition or command, establishing the rules they must follow.
- 2.2.4 Violation of Interdiction:** The prohibition is inevitably broken, leading to a disruption of the established order.
- 2.2.5 Villainy and Lack:** A villain or antagonist appears, perpetuating conflict and initiating a sense of deprivation.
- 2.2.6 Mediation:** A character or force intervenes, providing guidance, information, or magical assistance.
- 2.2.7 Counteraction:** The protagonist takes steps to address the conflict initiated by the villainy.
- 2.2.8 Departure:** The hero sets out on a journey, leaving the familiar world to face challenges.
- 2.2.9 Testing:** The hero undergoes trials, testing their strength, wit, or courage.
- 2.2.10 The Task:** A task or quest is assigned to the hero, often related to the initial conflict.
- 2.2.11 Accomplishment:** The hero successfully completes the assigned task.
- 2.2.12 The Hero's Reaction:** The hero's success or failure triggers a reaction, often involving a change in their emotional or mental state.
- 2.2.13 Receipt of a Magical Agent:** The hero acquires a magical or powerful object to aid in their journey.
- 2.2.14 Guidance:** The hero receives guidance or advice from a wise figure or mentor.
- 2.2.15 Struggle:** A confrontation with the villain or opposing forces takes place.
- 2.2.16 Branding:** The hero is marked or identified in some way, signifying their transformation or achievement.
- 2.2.17 Victory:** The hero triumphs over the villain or overcomes adversity.
- 2.2.18 Liquidation:** Remaining conflicts or loose ends are resolved.
- 2.2.19 Return:** The hero begins the journey back to their familiar world.
- 2.2.20 Pursuit:** The villain or opposing forces may pursue the hero during their return.
- 2.2.21 Rescue:** A character or force intervenes to aid the hero in their escape.
- 2.2.22 Arrival:** The hero returns to their initial environment.
- 2.2.23 Recognition:** Characters in the familiar world recognize or acknowledge the hero's transformation.
- 2.2.24 Exposure:** The hero's true identity or achievements are revealed.
- 2.2.25 Transfiguration:** The hero undergoes a final transformation, often achieving a higher state.
- 2.2.26 Punishment:** The villain faces consequences for their actions.
- 2.2.27 Wedding:** The hero marries or achieves a harmonious union, symbolizing the restoration of order.
- 2.2.28 Unfounded Claims:** False heroes or characters make unjustified claims, creating tension.
- 2.2.29 Difficult Task:** A seemingly impossible task is presented.
- 2.2.30 Solution:** The difficult task is resolved, often through the hero's intervention.
- 2.2.31 Recognition of the Hero:** The hero's true worth or identity is recognized, concluding the narrative.

Propp's model provides a comprehensive understanding of the structural elements that form the basis of folktales, showcasing the recurrent patterns that transcend cultural boundaries.

2.3. Significance of Study

The critical analysis of *The Enchanted Garden* under Vladimir Propp's model holds significant scholarly and literary value, providing a nuanced understanding of the narrative structure and thematic elements inherent in tales set within magical realms. Propp's model, developed to identify recurring functions in folktales, becomes a powerful tool for dissecting the universal patterns present in stories featuring enchanted gardens.

Firstly, such a study contributes to the broader field of folkloristic and literary theory by highlighting the timeless nature of narrative structures. Propp's model transcends cultural and temporal boundaries, and applying it to *The Enchanted Garden* exemplifies its versatility in revealing the archetypal elements that captivate audiences across different contexts.

Moreover, this critical analysis sheds light on the symbolic significance of enchanted spaces in literature. The enchanted garden, as a metaphorical realm of magic and transformation, represents the human fascination with the extraordinary and the unknown. By employing Propp's model, scholars can discern how specific narrative functions within the enchanted garden contribute to the overarching themes of the story, such as the hero's journey, the triumph of good over evil, or the quest for self-discovery.

Additionally, the study enhances our understanding of the psychological and cultural implications embedded in tales of enchantment. Examining the roles of characters within Propp's framework unveils cultural motifs and societal values embedded in the narrative. The garden, with its magical elements, becomes a canvas for exploring humanity's relationship with nature, the unknown, and the pursuit of a higher understanding.

Furthermore, this analysis can inform creative writers, storytellers, and filmmakers in crafting narratives that resonate with audiences. Understanding the archetypal functions identified by Propp's allows for a more deliberate construction of plots, characters, and conflicts within the context of enchanted settings. Writers can draw inspiration from the study to create compelling, resonant tales that tap into the collective human consciousness and the enduring appeal of enchanted realms.

Literature Review

Wee & Lee (2017) discusses a critical literacy approach in an early childhood classroom involves analyzing folk and fairy tales along with their parodies to foster a nuanced understanding of cultural narratives and societal norms. This literature review explores how educators can leverage these traditional stories and their modern adaptations as vehicles for teaching critical thinking skills, cultural awareness, and social justice. By introducing parodies alongside the original tales, children can engage in discussions that challenge stereotypes, question power dynamics, and encourage a more discerning perspective on the underlying messages embedded in these narratives. This approach not only enhances literacy skills but also cultivates a sense of agency and critical consciousness in young learners, preparing them to navigate a diverse and complex world with a discerning and reflective mindset.

Shaheen et al, (2019) literature review delves into the exploration of gender ideology within fairy tales through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Examining a range of scholarly works, the review investigates how traditional fairy tales have historically perpetuated and reinforced gender norms and stereotypes. Scholars employing CDA have analyzed the language, representations, and power dynamics inherent in these narratives, uncovering the ways in which they contribute to the social construction of gender roles. Additionally, the review explores how contemporary adaptations and revisions of fairy tales seek to challenge or subvert traditional gender ideologies, providing a platform for critical discussions in educational settings. By

synthesizing research in this field, the literature review aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of how fairy tales shape and reflect societal perceptions of gender, ultimately informing educational strategies that foster critical literacy and challenge gender norms in early childhood classrooms.

Weingart & Jorgensen (2013) mentioned that literature review engages in the exploration of European fairy tales through a computational analysis lens, shedding light on the intricate representations and symbolism surrounding the body within these narratives. Computational tools, ranging from sentiment analysis to natural language processing, offer innovative approaches to unveil patterns, themes, and cultural nuances embedded in the discourse of fairy tales. By examining the portrayal of the body, this review investigates how computational methods can discern shifts in emphasis, gender dynamics, and cultural attitudes over time. It delves into scholarly discussions on how the body is depicted in European fairy tales, exploring its role in conveying social norms, power relations, and the perpetuation of stereotypes. The synthesis of computational analysis and fairy tale scholarship not only enhances our understanding of the cultural evolution of these narratives but also contributes to a broader discourse on the representation of the body in literature and folklore.

Zipes (2012) discusses that fairy tale transcends its fantastical elements, serving as a multifaceted cultural artifact that reflects and shapes societal values, norms, and collective imagination. Beyond the enchanting narratives and magical settings, fairy tales encapsulate timeless archetypes, moral lessons, and intricate layers of symbolism that resonate across generations. These stories, often perceived as simple children's tales, carry profound cultural significance, offering insights into historical contexts, social structures, and prevailing ideologies. Moreover, fairy tales serve as conduits for cultural transmission, adapting to diverse contexts and allowing for reinterpretation. Through their narrative richness, fairy tales provide a mirror to societal aspirations and fears, making them a captivating and enduring literary form that speaks to the universal human experience while adapting to the changing landscapes of culture and interpretation.

Nikolajeva (2003) research delves into the evolution of fairy tales and fantasy literature, tracing their trajectory from archaic roots to postmodern manifestations. Examining a broad spectrum of scholarly works, the review explores how these narrative forms have transcended cultural and historical contexts, adapting to societal shifts and literary trends. From the archaic folklore that served as oral traditions to convey cultural values and norms, to the classical fairy tales popularized by Grimm Brothers and Andersen, and further into the realms of modern fantasy literature, the narrative landscape has witnessed a continual transformation. Postmodern developments in the genre challenge traditional structures, subvert archetypal characters, and blur the lines between reality and fantasy. The review aims to synthesize insights into this dynamic progression, shedding light on how fairy tales and fantasy literature have not only reflected cultural attitudes but have also contributed to shaping and challenging societal narratives across different epochs.

Aqeel et al, (2023) critical analysis of "Snow White" using Vladimir Propp's model of folktale morphology reveals how the story adheres to Propp's narrative structure and character functions. Propp's model, which identifies 31 narrative functions and seven key character roles, can be mapped onto the events and characters of "Snow White." Authors further discusses the plot follows several of Propp's key functions, such as interdiction (Snow White's warning), villainy (the queen's attempts on Snow White's life), and rescue (the prince reviving Snow White). This structural analysis highlights how "Snow White" fits into the broader category of fairy tales that follow similar, formulaic patterns as outlined by Propp.

Shaheen et al, (2019) discusses fairy tales, as cultural artifacts, have been widely analyzed through the lens of critical discourse analysis (CDA) to uncover the underlying power dynamics, ideologies, and societal norms they perpetuate. Scholars argue that these tales often reinforce dominant ideologies related to gender roles, class, and morality by presenting binary oppositions such as good versus evil, often aligned with traits like beauty or wealth. For example, traditional tales like *Cinderella* or *Snow White* can be interpreted as reinforcing patriarchal norms, where passive, beautiful heroines are rewarded through marriage, while active, non-conforming characters are often punished. CDA allows for the examination of how language and narrative choices shape readers' perceptions of identity, social hierarchies, and normative behaviors within these stories, revealing both overt and subtle mechanisms of social control embedded in seemingly innocent folklore.

Vučković, D. (2018), describe that the evolution of fairy tales reflects shifting cultural values, social norms, and literary traditions over time. Originally passed down orally, fairy tales were often dark, cautionary tales designed to convey moral lessons or reflect societal fears. Early collectors like the Brothers Grimm sanitized some of these stories for broader audiences, while still preserving elements of violence and retribution. As fairy tales entered the literary canon, they were further adapted, especially by authors like Hans Christian Andersen and Charles Perrault, who introduced themes of innocence, virtue, and romance.

3. Analysis

Lily, a dynamic and resilient individual, was born into a world of contrasts and complexities. Growing up in a small town nestled between rolling hills, she discovered a love for nature early on, finding solace in the quiet beauty of the outdoors. As a child, Lily exhibited a curious and imaginative spirit, often exploring the nearby woods and meadows, fostering a deep connection with the natural world. In her teenage years, Lily faced a series of personal challenges that shaped her character. These trials ignited a determination within her, propelling her towards self-discovery and growth. Despite setbacks, Lily's optimistic outlook and unwavering spirit endeared her to friends and family, who witnessed her resilience in the face of adversity. Lily's journey led her to pursue higher education, where she delved into her passion for environmental science. Her academic pursuits allowed her to merge her love for nature with a commitment to sustainability and conservation. Lily became an advocate for environmental causes, working on community projects to promote eco-friendly practices and raise awareness about the importance of preserving the planet. Throughout her life, Lily forged meaningful connections with a diverse array of people, each encounter contributing to her personal tapestry. Her friendships were characterized by loyalty, kindness, and a genuine interest in the well-being of others. Lily's magnetic personality drew people to her, creating a network of support that reflected the depth of her compassion. As she navigated the challenges of adulthood, Lily remained true to her roots, finding solace in the simple joys of life. Whether tending to her own garden, immersing herself in a good book, or lending a helping hand to those in needs, Lily's actions reflected a commitment to fostering positivity and harmony in her community. In the tapestry of Lily's life, the threads of resilience, compassion, and a deep love for the environment wove together to create a story of inspiration and purpose. Lily's journey, though ordinary in its beginnings, unfolded into an extraordinary narrative of personal growth, community engagement, and a lasting legacy of kindness.

Fairy tales are timeless narratives that have captivated audiences across cultures for generations. These stories, often characterized by magical elements, mythical creatures, and moral lessons, hold a unique place in the realm of literature and folklore. One defining feature of fairy tales is their

ability to transport readers to fantastical worlds where the ordinary and extraordinary coexist. Magical elements such as talking animals, enchanted objects, and powerful spells are common in fairy tales, contributing to their whimsical and imaginative nature. These fantastical elements serve not only to entertain but also to convey moral and cultural values in a symbolic manner. Fairy tales often feature archetypal characters, such as heroes, heroines, villains, and magical beings, each representing universal themes and qualities. The hero's journey, a recurring motif in fairy tales, involves challenges, trials, and ultimately, personal transformation. These tales frequently explore the triumph of good over evil, the rewards of kindness and courage, and the consequences of greed or selfishness. The settings of fairy tales are diverse, ranging from enchanted forests to mystical castles and hidden realms. These settings serve as metaphorical landscapes where characters encounter challenges and undergo transformative experiences. The symbolism embedded in these settings adds depth to the narrative, allowing readers to explore themes of self-discovery, resilience, and the eternal struggle between light and darkness.

Fairy tales often conclude with a moral lesson or a happy ending, reinforcing cultural values and societal norms. Through the trials faced by characters and the resolutions they achieve, fairy tales provide a framework for understanding the complexities of the human experience. Despite their fantastical nature, these stories resonate with readers of all ages, offering timeless wisdom and enchantment that transcends cultural and linguistic boundaries. Classic examples of fairy tales include "Cinderella," "Snow White," and "Little Red Riding Hood," which have been retold and adapted in various forms throughout the centuries. The enduring popularity of fairy tales attests to their ability to capture the imagination and convey profound truths about human nature in a magical and accessible way.

3.1. Lily Character



Lily, as a main character, possesses a depth and complexity that allows her to resonate with audiences on emotional and intellectual levels. Whether found in literature, film, or other forms of storytelling, Lily is often crafted with care to embody various traits, experiences, and growth throughout the narrative.

At the heart of Lily's character is often a journey of self-discovery and personal development. She may begin the story in a state of innocence or naivety, navigating a world that challenges her perceptions and beliefs. Lily's evolution is central to the narrative, reflecting universal themes of

maturation and the search for identity. Her experiences, challenges, and choices contribute to a dynamic character arc that engages readers or viewers.

Lily's personality is multifaceted, incorporating strengths and vulnerabilities that make her relatable and authentic. Her flaws and imperfections add realism to her character, allowing the audience to connect with her on a human level. Whether facing internal struggles or external conflicts, Lily's resilience and determination often become driving forces in the narrative, inspiring empathy and admiration.

In many stories, Lily is placed in extraordinary or magical settings, serving as a conduit for the audience to explore unfamiliar worlds through her perspective. The challenges she encounters and the relationships she forms contribute to the overall richness of the narrative. Lily's interactions with other characters, be they friends, mentors, or adversaries, reveal different facets of her personality and provide opportunities for growth and self-reflection.

Lily's motivations and desires often propel the plot forward, creating a sense of agency and purpose. Whether driven by a quest for knowledge, love, justice, or personal fulfillment, her journey becomes a lens through which larger themes are explored. Lily's struggles and triumphs may mirror the broader human experience, making her a vessel for the author or creator to convey universal truths and connect with the audience.

Ultimately, the strength of Lily as a main character lies in her ability to evolve, resonate, and leave a lasting impact on the audience. Whether she emerges as a heroine, antihero, or a more nuanced protagonist, Lily's narrative journey serves as a compelling exploration of the human condition, reflecting the complexities and nuances of life.

3.2. Orion Old Gardener



Orion Old Garden, an enigmatic figure with a penchant for horticulture and a deep connection to the natural world, emerged as a renowned botanist and landscape architect in the early 20th century. Born into a family of ardent nature enthusiasts, Orion developed an early fascination with plants, spending his childhood exploring the lush, untamed landscapes that surrounded his family estate. From a young age, Orion displayed an innate talent for understanding the intricacies of flora, demonstrating an almost magical ability to cultivate even the most delicate and elusive plant species. His family's estate became a living testament to his passion, transformed into a breathtaking oasis that showcased his skill in blending aesthetics with ecological principles. Orion's unique approach to gardening went beyond the conventional; he saw his work as a form of artistry, each garden a canvas upon which he painted with the vibrant hues of nature.

As Orion matured, so did his reputation. His gardens became sought-after destinations for botanists, artists, and nature enthusiasts alike. Visitors marveled at the harmonious coexistence of rare and exotic plants, curated in a way that celebrated the diversity of the botanical world. It was not merely a collection of plants but a carefully orchestrated symphony of colors, fragrances, and textures. Orion's influence extended beyond the confines of his estate. He authored several seminal works on botany and landscape design, earning him acclaim within academic circles. His writings not only emphasized the scientific aspects of his work but also delved into the philosophy of coexisting with nature, promoting a sustainable and harmonious relationship between humanity and the environment.

Despite his fame, Orion remained an elusive and reclusive figure, preferring the company of his plants to the limelight. His dedication to preserving biodiversity and his commitment to environmental stewardship were values that defined his legacy. Even in his later years, as the world underwent rapid changes, Orion Old Garden continued to advocate for the importance of preserving green spaces and fostering a deep appreciation for the natural world.

Orion's life was a testament to the transformative power of nature and the enduring impact of a single individual's commitment to conservation and beauty. His gardens, scattered across the globe, stand as living memorials to a man who saw the world through the lens of plants, leaves, and blossoms—a man known to the world as Orion Old Garden, the maestro of the green symphony.

4. Analysis Under Propp's Model

Vladimir Propp's narrative functions, as outlined in his *Morphology of the Folktale*, provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the fundamental elements within folk narratives. These functions, when examined individually, offer valuable insights into the structure and dynamics of storytelling.

4.1. Initial Situation: In the context of the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden" analyzed through Propp's model, the Initial Situation serves as the tranquil beginning where equilibrium prevails within the ordinary world. The enchanted garden, often depicted as a magical and idyllic space, introduces a sense of normalcy, concealing its mystical nature beneath the surface. Within this garden setting, characters may lead seemingly routine lives until the equilibrium is disrupted by the allure of the enchantment, setting the stage for the unfolding narrative. The Initial Situation establishes the baseline, lulling characters and readers alike into a sense of comfort before the inevitable departure or disturbance occurs, propelling the story into the realm of magic and adventure.

4.2. Absentation: In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden" examined through Propp's model, the Absentation unfolds as a pivotal moment where a character departs or is removed from the initial idyllic setting of the enchanted garden. This departure marks the first disruption in the established equilibrium, creating a void and signaling the commencement of the hero's journey. Whether driven by curiosity, fate, or a call to adventure, the character's absence from the enchanted garden introduces an element of tension and imbalance. The Absentation propels the narrative forward, leaving behind the serene and magical realm to explore the unknown, setting the stage for encounters with challenges, tests, and transformative experiences that define the essence of the enchanted tale.

4.3. Interdiction: In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden," Propp's model reveals the significance of the Interdiction as a crucial narrative element. The enchanting garden, initially presented as a haven of beauty and magic, introduces a set of rules or commands that the protagonist must adhere to in order to navigate this mystical realm successfully. This prohibition serves as a key plot device,

establishing the boundaries and expectations within the enchanted space. The Interdiction not only adds a layer of complexity to the narrative but also becomes the catalyst for tension and conflict as the protagonist faces the inevitable temptation to transgress these established rules. As the hero grapples with the interdiction, the story gains momentum, and the enchanted garden transforms from a mere idyllic setting into a stage for moral dilemmas and character development.

4.4. Violation of Interdiction:In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden," the Violation of Interdiction unfolds as a pivotal moment where the protagonist succumbs to the allure of the mystical space, breaking the established rules or commands set forth within the enchanted garden. This transgression becomes the catalyst for conflict and propels the narrative into a new phase, introducing tension and consequences. The Violation of Interdiction not only serves to disrupt the initial equilibrium but also sets the hero on a path fraught with challenges and trials. The consequences of this violation may manifest as the emergence of a villain, the onset of adversity, or the revelation of hidden truths within the enchanted garden. As the hero grapples with the repercussions, the Violation of Interdiction becomes a transformative event, shaping the trajectory of the tale and leading the protagonist toward self-discovery and growth.

4.5. Reconnaissance:In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden," Propp's model unfolds the function of Reconnaissance as a critical narrative element. Following the Violation of Interdiction, the protagonist often engages in reconnaissance, a period of exploration and information gathering within the enchanted garden. This function allows the hero to navigate the consequences of their actions, understand the dynamics of the magical realm, and seek potential allies or tools for overcoming ensuing challenges. The reconnaissance phase is characterized by the hero's heightened awareness, curiosity, and strategic endeavors, all aimed at gaining insights that will aid in their quest for resolution. This function, essential to Propp's model, marks a crucial juncture in the hero's journey within the enchanted garden, setting the stage for further encounters, tests, and the eventual resolution of conflicts in this mystical and transformative setting.

4.6. Delivery:In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden," Propp's model unfolds the function of Delivery as a pivotal narrative element. Following the reconnaissance phase, the hero, armed with newfound knowledge or magical aids acquired within the enchanted garden, engages in the act of delivering a solution or response to the challenges presented. This function represents a crucial turning point in the narrative, as the hero transforms from a passive observer to an active participant, taking decisive actions to address the conflicts that have unfolded. The act of delivery may involve the presentation of a magical object, information, or a strategic plan, symbolizing the hero's agency and commitment to overcoming adversity within the enchanted realm. Propp's model illuminates how the function of Delivery propels the story forward, leading to further developments and ultimately contributing to the resolution of the enchanting tale.

4.7. Trickery:In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden," the function of Trickery, as delineated by Propp's model, plays a significant role in navigating the complexities of the enchanted realm. This function is often exemplified by cunning strategies employed by the hero to outsmart adversaries or overcome challenges within the magical space. Whether it involves using deception, clever tactics, or manipulating the magical elements of the garden, Trickery becomes a tool for the hero to achieve their objectives and progress in the quest. The enchanted garden, with its inherent mystique and potential for unexpected twists, becomes the stage for the hero's ingenuity and resourcefulness. Propp's model reveals how Trickery serves as a dynamic element, adding layers of intrigue to the narrative, and showcasing the hero's ability to navigate the enchanted landscape through intellect and strategic thinking.

4.8. Complicity: In the fairy tale "Enchanted Garden," Propp's model introduces the function of Complicity as a narrative element that underscores collaboration or cooperation between characters within the mystical realm. This function often arises when the hero forms alliances or partnerships with other entities, such as magical creatures, in order to navigate the challenges presented by the enchanted garden. Complicity represents a turning point in the hero's journey, highlighting the importance of shared goals and mutual assistance in overcoming obstacles. It introduces a sense of unity and collective effort, showcasing how characters within the enchanted realm come together to address common challenges or adversaries. Propp's model, through the function of Complicity, emphasizes the interconnectedness of characters and the significance of collaborative endeavors in the hero's quest within the magical and transformative setting of the enchanted garden. Propp's model, developed by Russian folklorist Vladimir Propp's in his seminal work "Morphology of the Folktale," has been a cornerstone in the field of structuralist literary analysis since its introduction in the early 20th century. This model systematically breaks down the complex narratives of folktales into 31 essential functions, identifying recurring elements and character roles that transcend cultural and temporal boundaries. Propp's contribution to the understanding of narrative structure has influenced a wide range of disciplines, from folklore studies to literary theory and beyond. His model provides a universal framework that enables scholars and researchers to dissect and compare folk narratives, revealing underlying patterns and archetypal elements. Despite its critics, Propp's model remains influential in the analysis of storytelling, offering a timeless and versatile tool for uncovering the fundamental components that shape narratives across diverse cultural traditions and literary genres. Gervás, P. (2013). Romanticism, as an artistic and literary movement that flourished in the late 18th to mid-19th centuries, shares an intimate connection with the concept of an enchanted garden. Central to Romantic ideology is a fascination with the sublime, the mysterious, and the unspoiled beauty of nature. Enchanted gardens, often depicted as magical and otherworldly spaces, embody the Romantic emphasis on the supernatural and the transcendental. In Romantic literature, these gardens become symbolic realms where characters engage with the sublime forces of nature, experience personal transformation, and grapple with the mystical. The enchanted garden, with its lush landscapes and magical elements, serves as a metaphor for the Romantic quest for the extraordinary, providing a setting where the boundaries between the natural and supernatural blur. Through this lens, the enchanted garden becomes a literary expression of the Romantic ideals of individualism, emotional depth, and the awe-inspiring power of nature.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of *The Enchanted Garden* under Propp's Model unveils the timeless and archetypal narrative structures inherent in fairy tales set within magical realms. From the serene Initial Situation, where equilibrium prevails, to the disruptive Absentation that propels the hero into the enchanted realm, each function unfolds with precision, guiding the hero's journey through a series of trials and challenges. The Violation of Interdiction introduces conflict, while the subsequent Reconnaissance and Delivery functions illustrate the hero's evolving agency and strategic response to the enchanted garden's mysteries. Trickery and Complicity showcase the hero's resourcefulness and collaboration in navigating the magical space, and Villainy and Lack introduce external forces that drive the narrative towards resolution.

Propp's model allows us to appreciate the depth and universality of "The Enchanted Garden," revealing how these narrative functions transcend cultural boundaries to form the core of enchanting tales. The enchanted garden serves not only as a backdrop for magical events but as a

symbolic space where characters undergo transformation and self-discovery. Villainy and Lack, in particular, become integral elements, elevating the tale beyond a mere exploration of enchantment to a profound confrontation with external forces that threaten the delicate balance of the magical realm.

6. Recommendations

This analysis showcases how Propp's Model serves as a valuable tool for dissecting the enchanted narrative, offering insights into the hero's journey, the dynamics of conflict, and the symbolic significance of the enchanted garden. The functions work harmoniously, weaving a narrative tapestry that resonates with audiences across cultures and ages, underscoring the enduring power of enchanting tales to captivate and inspire. "The Enchanted Garden," through Propp's lens, emerges not just as a fantastical story but as a reflection of universal themes, morality, and the perennial allure of magical realms in human storytelling.

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