

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher describes about the definition of writing, narrative text, general structure and language feature.

A. Writing

a. Definition of writing

Writing is one of the language skills that should be mastered by the English learners. This skill is used as a medium of delivering the ideas, feeling, and perception of the writer to the readers. Besides that, writing is also a good tool for communication. Through writing students can share what they feel, think and deliver their opinion to others. Writing is a means to tell others about what you think. We can say that the way to express ideas in our minds is not only in a form of speaking, but also in writing. The definition of writing according to the some experts; according to Pincas' (1998) states that writing is a way of communicating a message to a reader for a purpose. The purposes of writing are to express one's self, to provide information for one's reader, to persuade one's reader, and to create a literary work.¹¹ According Barli Bram (1995) defines that writing is producing or reproducing written message. It is an active process to organize and

¹¹Pincas, *Teaching English Writing: Essential Language Teaching Series*. (London : The Macmillan Publisher, Ltd, 1998). P.56

formulate the ideas on the paper. Therefore, before we write we need to determine what to write should have something meaningful to convey.¹² According to Byrne (1995) defines "writing is the usage of graphic symbols letters or combinations of letters which relate to the sounds we make when we speak – which are arranged according to certain conventions to form words."¹³ He also adds that the words are subsequently arranged to form sentences. Then, the sequence of sentences are arranged in a particular order and linked together in certain ways.

Writing is not easy for students. They have to know the process of writing, kinds of writing and purposes of writing. But the basic knowledge in writing is the definition of writing itself. So, the students do have to try written, because often try written will be good writer.

Writing is also defined as productive and expensive action. So, in writing a writer have a good knowledge and skills about how to write well, because good writing is a set of specific writing skills. Good writing in English requires good grammar and good organization. Writing is a process, not a product. It means writing takes study and practice to develop this skill. Practice in writing can give you confidences and make writing easier.

¹²Barli, Bram. *Write Well: Improving Writing Skills* (Yogyakarta: kanisius, 1995) p. 23

¹³Byrne, D. *Teaching Writing Skills (7ed)*. England: Longman Group UK Limited. 1995

Writing is process organizing the idea, opinions and feeling into written form. It is a complex activity with the control language both of the sentences level (grammatical, structure, vocabulary, punctuation, spelling and later information). Writing is a mean of communicating ideas and information.

b. Process of writing

1. Pre writing

The key to a great paper is in the planning. Most of us start with topic, and then decide what we have to say about this topic. For an essay writer might generate a main idea that writer would like to explore, and then start collecting information and ideas that relate to that idea.

2. Drafting

Once writer have planned out ideas, the next step is to start drafting, or writing. As writer, keep referring back to your notes and the plan that you determined in stage 1, but you can change the plan when you needed. During the drafting, you should concentrate on getting your ideas on paper, organizing your information and developing you topic with enough detail purpose.

3. Revising

Revision works best when you have some time to light your writing sit. You may need to change the order of your information, expand certain sections, or cut details in others.

4. Editing

While revising focuses mainly on making your content clear for your readers, editing focuses on grammar, sentences structure, word choice, punctuation, capitalization, spelling and citation

5. Publishing

Writing is communication. If you have written something, you must have intended for someone to read it, even if that person is only yourself.

c. Kinds of writing

There are three kind of writing. They are free writing, controlled writing and guided writing. Those of writing are explained below:

1. Free writing

Free writing is just sitting down and writing whatever comes to your mind about a topic.¹⁴ It means we just sit down then grab a pen and write something on the paper. We do not have to worry the spelling, grammar or other.

¹⁴ John Lagan, *Science Skill: Work Book for Writer*, (Boston: MacGraw-Hill, 2003), 17.

2. Controlled writing

Controlled writing is all the writing for which a great deal of the content form is supplied. In controlled writing the student are focused on getting words down on paper and concentrating one or two problems at a time. The technique of controlled writing is the students are given a passage to follow it and let them do it.

3. Guided writing

The students follow the interactions which are given by the teacher; they will not make a serious error. In guide writing the students are given a first sentence, a last sentence, an outline to fill out, and a series of question to respond to information to include in their writing.

d. The purpose of writing

The purpose of writing will determine the types of writing text. Commonly there are three purposes in writing. They are;

1. Persuade

To persuade is the first main type of author's purpose. Text written to persuade means the writes goals is to convince the reader to agree with writer. This might mean the writer wants the reader to think or event act in a specific way. This type of writing is extremely common. Any piece which pushes

a certain opinion or asks for some sort of call for action is persuasive writing.

2. Inform

The second main type of author's purpose is informed. In this format, the author's goal is to enlighten the reader about real world topics and provide facts on those topics. However, in contrast to pieces written to persuade, these facts are not used to support a specific opinion. The facts are presented in order to teach the reader.

All these forms are written in order to provide information to the reader. It is also important to note that many authors present their works as information texts, while at the same time inserting their own opinions into the piece. As a reader, be sure to be ready for opinions masked as information.

3. Entertain

The final main category of author's purpose is to entertain. This contains almost all examples of what you think of when you hear the word literature. Author's who write to entertain have the goal of telling a story or describing real or imaginary characters, places and events. This includes all pieces of fiction, which is literature that is not real.

B. Narrative Text

Narratives are stories about person or a group of people overcoming problems they also explain that narratives show how people react to experiences, explore social and cultural values and entertain the audience. It aims to entertain, to get and retain the attention of the reader or listener of the story. Writing a narrative paragraph requires, consequently, sequential order and chronology. Narrative text gets conflict of problem that follow by finishing it. The function of the text is to entertain the reader.

According to Parera (1993) the most narrative text have characteristic to tell a story of an event or events in chronological order in which they occurred in time¹⁵. Narratives are stories about person or a group of people overcoming problems¹⁶. They also explain that narratives show how people react to experiences, explore social and cultural values and entertain the audience. It aims to entertain, to get and retain the attention of the reader or listener of the story.

1. Writing Narrative Paragraph

There are five kinds of genres that are taught in SMP. There are narrative, descriptive, report, recount and procedure text. One kinds of text or genre which is taught to the students of Junior high school is narrative. Narration is story telling. Narrative is used to entertain, that is

¹⁵Parera, J. D. *Menulis Tertib dan Sistematis* (Vol. Kedua). Jakarta: Erlangga. 1993

¹⁶Joyce, H., & Feez, S. *Writing skills: Narrative and Non-Fiction Text Types*. Sydney: Phoenix Education Pty Ltd. 2000 p.24

to gain and hold the reader's interest in a story or to teach and inform writer's reflections on experience can be imaginary or factual such as fairy tales, mysteries, fables, romances and adventures stories, myths and legends and narrative is organized by using story grammar. Story grammar is the knowledge of how stories are organized with the beginning of the story containing the setting, the characters, and the characters problem.

This kind of text is based on life experience and is person – oriented using dialogue and familiar language in past form the generic structures of narrative are titles, orientation, evaluation, complication, resolution, re-orientation and series of steps taken sequenced in logical order. In order to make the readers or writers understand the steps taken in writing stories, the sequences that often used are: “first, first of all, to begin with, then, after that, so, so then, at the end, and finally.” Narrative uses sequence, usually chronological sequence, to tell a story. They have clear signal sequence. It is dealing with what Hairston who explains as follows:” writers use narrative when they want to recount an event or an experience or when they want to tell a miniature story or anecdote usually they include people in their narration and they relate the events in straight chronological order.”

Narratives are told in chronological sequence, one event follows another through time. Details are everything to writing narrative. They provide the touches that make the reader see, hear, and feel, that the

story true. The writer concludes that narrative tries to explain what happen in a chronological sequence by giving details. Narratives are the form of writing used to relate the story of acts or events. Narrative places occurrences in time and tells what happened according to natural time sequences. According to Wishon, types of narrative include short stories, novels, and new stories, as well as a large part of our bodies' social interchange in the form of letters and conversation

- a. Action verb: stayed, climbed.
- b. Adverb of time: long time ago.
- c. Saying verb: said, told, and promised.
- d. Thinking verb: thought, understood, felt.
- e. Time connectives: then, before that.

2. Types of Narrative Texts

According to Neo (2005:58) there are many different types of narrative texts, among others¹⁷:

- a. Humor
- b. Mystery
- c. Romance
- d. Fantasy
- e. Crime
- f. Science Fiction
- g. Real Life Fiction.

¹⁷Neo, E. *Narrative for "0" Level*. Malaysia: Longman. 2005.p.58

- h. Diary Novels
- i. Theoretical fiction
- j. Adventure

There can be a combination of narratives within each of these different types. Sometimes, the term genre is used for the type of narrative. A genre is some kind of a category. The notion of genre is to help to generate the ideas of the story.

A narrative text has three main parts or aspect of narratives. First, orientation which is tells about the setting in time, place and characters of the story. Second, complication is where the problems in the story are developed to be solved by characters. The last, resolution which is describes the problem solving to the complications and gives an ending of the story.

Pardiyono state narrative text is an account of series event or incident whether true or fiction story¹⁸. He also says that narrative text is a text which is created to entertain and hold readers' interest. He adds that narrative is not only to entertain people but also teach value from problem solving. The purpose of narrative is usually to inform something or to expose something. It may also be used to illustrate a principle or an idea or to support an argument.

¹⁸Pardiyono, *Pasti Bisa :Teaching Genre Based Writing*. Yogyakarta: C.V Andy Offset, 2007. P.94

C. General of Writing Narrative Text

In simple words, narrative text has generic structure as orientation, complication and resolution. Pradiyono states that narrative has three structures, they are:¹⁹

1. Orientation

It is an introduction of the story involves the characters, setting and time of the story is established. Usually, it is the answer of *whom? When? Where?* And it is stated in the beginning of the story. Usually the first paragraph is the orientation where readers find time and place set up and also the participants the background of the story. The starting point of a narrative story is to make readers understand what the stories about. So, orientation means to introduce the participants or characters of the text of time, sets the scene, creating the picture of the setting and atmosphere.

2. Complication

It explores the conflict in the story. It will show the crisis, rising crisis and climacs of the story. Complication is the problem rising. The complication will determine whether the text “lives” or not.

3. Resolution

It shows the situation which the problems have been resolved. It means the complication may be resolved for the better or worse/happily or unhappily. Sometimes there are a number of

¹⁹Pradiyono, *Pasti Bisa :Teaching Genre Based Writing*. 2007Yogyakarta : C.V Andy Offset, 97

complications that have to be resolved. Resolution is the final series of the events which happened in the story of the text. Like complication, resolution is also devised into major and minor resolutions.

D. Language Feature

Narrative text has language feature as guideline in every part of generic structure. Language feature deals with the grammatical feature such as tenses, phrase, adverb, adjective, conjunction etc. the explanation about the language features of narrative text is stated below: Pradiyono states that the language features of narrative text are:²⁰

1. The use of noun phrase that is a noun that followed by adjective, for example; cruel thieves, a beautiful princess and a kind's person.
2. Connectives are widely used to move the narrative along and to affect the reader or listener for example; to signal time (later that day, once) to move the setting (meanwhile back at the cave, to surprise (suddenly, without warning).
3. Adverb of phrase shows the time and place in the story.
4. Simple past tense is the pattern that is usually uses in narrative text for example (stayed, climbed).
5. Action verb consists of verb to show an activity that can be seen, for example; run, sleep, and walk.

²⁰Pradiyono, *Pasti Bisa :Teaching Genre Based Writing*. Yogyakarta : C.V Andy Offset,2007.p.45

6. Saying verb is used when a writer want to use an alternative for the word "said" in speech tags for direct speech, for example; say, tell, and ask.
7. Mental process includes feeling verb, thinking verb, and verb of sense (she felt hungry, she touches, she was clever).