

The Definition of a Narrative Text

(Pengertian Narrative Text)

Spentima lovers, ada yang sudah pernah baca *narrative text*? Atau justru masih bingung, *narrative text* itu yang seperti apa, ya? Jangan-jangan sering baca, tapi bingung apakah jenis teks itu merupakan *narrative text* atau bukan? Sekarang belajar tentang *narrative text* yuk, terutama tentang struktur *narrative text*!

Jadi, *narrative text* itu apa, ya?

1. *Narrative text* adalah cerita non fiksi yang bisa berbentuk dongeng, mitos, cerita rakyat, cerita binatang, dan lain sebagainya. Lalu, apa bedanya ya, dengan *recount text*? *Narrative text* lebih bersifat cerita khayalan non fiksi, sedangkan *recount text* adalah cerita non fiksi yang benar-benar sudah terjadi. Oh iya, jangan lupa ya, *narrative text* hanya digunakan untuk menghibur pembaca.
2. *Narrative text* adalah satu dari 13 jenis teks bahasa Inggris (genre) yang lahir dari kalangan Narration (lihat Types Of Text) seperti halnya Recount Text, Anecdote Text, Spoof Text dan News Items Text yang mana berfungsi untuk menceritakan kisah masa lampau dan untuk hiburan.

The Social Functions of a Narrative Text

(Tujuan Komunikatif Narrative Text)

Seperti yang dijelaskan di atas adalah untuk menghibur pendengar atau pembaca (*to entertain or to amuse the reader*) tentang suatu kisah atau cerita masa lampau yang bertalian dengan pengalaman nyata, khayal atau peristiwa-peristiwa pelik yang mengarah ke suatu krisis, yang pada akhirnya menemukan suatu penyelesaian.

Selain untuk menghibur, teks *narrative* juga berfungsi untuk mengajarkan nilai-nilai moral (*to teach moral value*)

The Generic Structure of Narrative Text

(Struktur Teks Naratif)

Ada 4 jenis struktur *narrative text* yang harus kamu ketahui. Keempat struktur tersebut adalah **orientation, complication, resolution, dan reorientation**. Yuk, dipelajari satu persatu!

Orientation

Orientation merupakan paragraf pembuka teks yang mengenalkan siapa tokoh yang terlibat dalam kejadian (*who*) serta latar waktu (*when*) dan tempat yang melatarbelakangi kejadian (*where*). *Orientation* ini terletak di paragraf pertama *narrative text*. Jadi jangan lupa dengan *who*, *when*, dan *where* dalam *orientation* pada *narrative text*, ya!

Kata-kata penting yang ada pada *orientation*:

★ **Yang berkaitan dengan waktu :**

Along time ago, Along long ago, Once upon a time, Once in a while, One day, One night, In a bright day, In a dark night

★ **Yang berkaitan dengan tempat:**

In a Castle, In a palace, In the Jungle, In a bank of a river, In a small hut, In a village, etc

★ **Yang berkaitan dengan tokoh:**

rich, handsome, beautiful, poor, brave, etc

Complication

Struktur selanjutnya yaitu *complication*. *Complication* terletak setelah *orientation* selesai.

Complication terdiri dari paragraf yang menjelaskan awal masalah. Awal masalah ini juga mengawali rentetan plot (alur cerita) yang kemudian akan berlanjut pada konflik, klimaks, dan anti klimaks cerita. Umumnya *complication* berisi interaksi antar pelaku peristiwa.

Interaksi ini yang menimbulkan sebuah konflik atau pertentangan. Ada 3 jenis konflik yang mungkin terjadi di *complication*, yaitu *natural conflict*, *social conflict*, dan *psychological conflict*. Sesuai dengan namanya, ***natural conflict*** adalah permasalahan antara pelaku dan

alam, **social conflict** adalah permasalahan antar pelaku, sedangkan **psychological conflict** adalah permasalahan pelaku dengan dirinya sendiri.

Resolution

Resolution adalah paragraf yang menjadi akhir cerita. Dalam bagian ini, terjadi penyelesaian yang membuat jalan cerita berakhir. Setiap permasalahan yang muncul harus ada penyelesaiannya, bisa ditutup dengan akhir yang menyenangkan (*happy ending*) atau berakhir tragis atau menyedihkan (*sad ending*).

Reorientation

Reorientation merupakan kalimat penutup yang menceritakan kondisi terakhir sang tokoh dalam cerita atau pesan moral cerita. Oh iya, bagian ini tidak wajib ada pada *narrative text*, ya!

The Lexicogrammatical Features

(Ciri Kebahasaan Narrative Text)

Pada Narrative Text, terdapat beberapa ciri-ciri antara lain sebagai berikut :

1. Using action verb (Menggunakan Action Verb dalam bentuk Past Tense). Misalnya : Climbed, Turned, Brought, dsb.
2. Using specific noun as pronoun of person, animal in the story (Menggunakan Nouns tertentu sebagai kata ganti orang, hewan dan benda tertentu dalam cerita). Misalnya : the king, the queen, dsb.
3. Using adjectives which are for noun phrase (Menggunakan Adjectives yang membentuk noun phrase). Misalnya : long black hair, two red apples, dsb.
4. Using time connectives and Conjunctions to arrange the events (Menggunakan Time Connectives dan Conjunctions untuk mengurutkan kejadian kejadian). Misalnya : then, before, after, soon, dsb.
5. Using adverbs and adverbial phrase to show the location of events (Menggunakan Adverbs dan Adverbial Phrase untuk menunjukkan lokasi kejadian atau peristiwa). Misalnya : here, in the mountain, happily ever after, dsb.
6. Using dialogue to elicit an emotional response from the reader
7. Using Past Tense
8. Using of variety of simple, compound and complex sentences

Jenis Narrative Text

Ada banyak jenis *narrative text* misalnya:

1. *legend (legenda)* : Cerita yang berhubungan dengan terjadinya suatu tempat. Contoh: *The Legend of Lake Toba, Sangkuriang*
2. *fairy tale / folktale* (Cerita dongeng),
3. *fabel* (Cerita tentang kehidupan binatang) Contoh: *I Siap Selem, Mouse Deer and Crocodile*
4. *Myth (Mitos)* Cerita tentang makhluk halus. Contoh: *Nyi Roro Kidul*

Agar lebih jelas, silahkan tonton video pembelajaran berikut:

▶ **MATERI NARRATIVE TEXT LENGKAP- KELAS IX SMP**

Exercises:

I. Choose the right answer:

Text 1

The text is for questions 1-5

Long, long ago, when the gods and goddesses used to mingle in the affairs of mortals, there was a small kingdom on the slope of Mount Wayang in West Java. The King, named Sang Prabu, was a wise man. He had an only daughter, called Princess Teja Nirmala, who was famous for her beauty but she was not married. One day Sang Prabu made up his mind to settle the matter by a show of strength.

After that, Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan had won the competition. Unfortunately, the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan and used magic power to render him unconscious and he forgot his wedding. When Sang Prabu was searching, Raden Begawan saw him and soon realized that he had been enchanted by the wicked fairy. The fairy could not accept this, so she killed Raden Begawan. When Princess Teja Nirmala heard this, she was very sad. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan.

1. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?
 - A. Sang Prabu was taken to Kahyangan by a wicked fairy.
 - B. Sang Prabu was a father of his only daughter
 - C. Sang Prabu was a king of a kingdom in West Java
 - D. Sang Prabu was a wise man
2. Why did the wicked fairy use her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?
 - A. She didn't like Raden Begawan
 - B. She didn't want Raden Prabu marry the princess
 - C. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wedding
 - D. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan marry the princess
3. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people in the earth at that time?
 - A. Princess Segara will have married with Raden Begawan
 - B. Sang Prabu will not hold strength competition
 - C. Teja Nirmala will stay in the Kahyangan
 - D. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden
4. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word her in the sentence refers to...
 - A. The wicked fairy
 - B. Princess Nirmala
 - C. Prince Teja
 - D. The prince of Blambangan

5. The similarity between fairy and human according to the text.

- A. The place they live
- B. The jealousy that they possess
- C. The way they don't feel a love
- D. Their life that is immortal

Text 2

The text is for questions 6-8

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good", said the fox. "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it yourself." The goat thought of nothing but how thirsty he was. So he jumped into the well. When he had drunk enough he looked around but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea. You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out I'll help you out of the well." The goat did as he was asked and the fox got on his back and so out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him out. The fox merely turned to him and said, "If you only has as much sense in your head as you have hairs in your beard you wouldn't have jumped into the well without making sure that you could get out again."

6. Why did the goat jump into the well? because

- A. It was hungry
- B. It was sad
- C. It was thirsty
- D. It was good

7. What is the type of the text ?

- A. Fairytale
- B. Legend
- C. Folktale
- D. Fable

8. Why did the fox get the goat into the well? because....

- A. The fox was very hungry and thirsty
- B. The goat was very hungry and thirsty
- C. The fox promised that it would help to get out of the well
- D. The fox needed the goat to get out of the well

The text is for number 9-14

On a hot day of summer, an ant was searching for some water. After walking around for some time, she came near the river. To drink the water, she climbed up on a small rock. While trying to drink water, she slipped and fell into the river.

There was a dove sitting on a branch of a tree who saw an ant falling into the river. The dove quickly plucked a leaf and dropped it into the river near the struggling ant. The ant

moved towards the leaf and climbed up onto it. Soon, the leaf drifted to dry ground, and the ant jumped out. She looked up to the tree and thanked the dove.

Later, the same day, a bird catcher nearby was about to throw his net over the dove hoping to trap it. An ant saw him and guessed what he was about to do. The dove was resting and he had no idea about the bird catcher. An ant quickly bit him on the foot. Feeling the pain, the bird catcher dropped his net and let out a light scream. The dove noticed it and quickly flew away.

(<https://www.moralstories.org/the-ant-and-the-dove/>)

9. What is the best title of the story?

- A. The Bird Catcher and the Trap
- B. The Ant and the Dove
- C. The Dove and the Leaf
- D. The Ant and the Trap

10. When did the story take place?

- A. On a hot day in summer
- B. On the same day in summer
- C. in the evening in summer
- D. on arresting time in summer

11. "She looked up to the tree and thanked the dove."(P.2)

What does the underlined word refer to?

- A. The leaf
- B. The ant
- C. The bird catcher
- D. the dove

12. "Soon, the leaf drifted to dry ground, and the ant jumped out." (p.2) The underlined word is closest in meaning to

- A. sink
- B. drown
- C. croak
- D. float

13. "Feeling the pain, the bird catcher dropped his net and let out a light scream"(p.2)

The underlined word means

- A. A tool to catch the animals
- B. A tool to drift along the river
- C. A tool to kill the doves
- D. A tool to bring the fish to the market

14. What can we learn from the story?

- A. One good turn deserves another.
- B. We must have a friend to help.
- C. A bird catcher is dangerous.
- D. :We can depend on others to survive.

The text is for number 15-18

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents were dead.

One day she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have enough money to take Snow White.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do that so she decided that it would be best if she ran away. The next morning she ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then she saw a little cottage. She knocked but no one answered so she went inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs.

The dwarfs said, "What is your name?"

Snow White said, "My name is Snow White."

Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story.

The dwarfs said, "If you want, you may live here with us."

Snow White answered, "Oh, could I? Thank you."

Finally, Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after.

15. Why did Snow White run away to the woods?

- A. Her parents passed away
- B. Her uncle was angry with her
- C. Her uncle and aunt would go to America
- D. Snow White was happy to run away

16. When did Snow White run away to the woods?

- A. in the afternoon
- B. in the morning
- C. in the evening
- D. in the midnight

17. Where did Snow White live after she ran away to the woods?

- A. She lived everywhere in the woods
- B. She lived on the street
- C. She lived in the cave
- D. She lived in the dwarf's cottage

18. Arrange the sentences below into a correct narrative!

- (1) At the further of the wood was another pretty cottage
- (2) There was once a sweet maid who lived in a pretty cottage
- (3) She gave her a red clock with a hood which she always wear
- (4) Where grandmother lived in
- (5) Everybody loved this little girl, her grandmother loved her most of all
- (6) So, people called her Red Riding Hood

The best arrangement is...

- A. 2-1-3-4-5-6
- B. 2-1-4-5-3-6
- C. 1-2-3-4-5-6

The text is for number 19-20**A WISE JUDGE**

A golden necklace was lost from a rich man's house. A few servants worked in that house. Naturally it was suspected that any one of the servants had stolen the necklace. Each of them was asked. But nobody confessed the guilt.

So, the master of the house lodged a complaint before the Judge. All of the servants were summoned to the court. But all of the servants denied the charge.

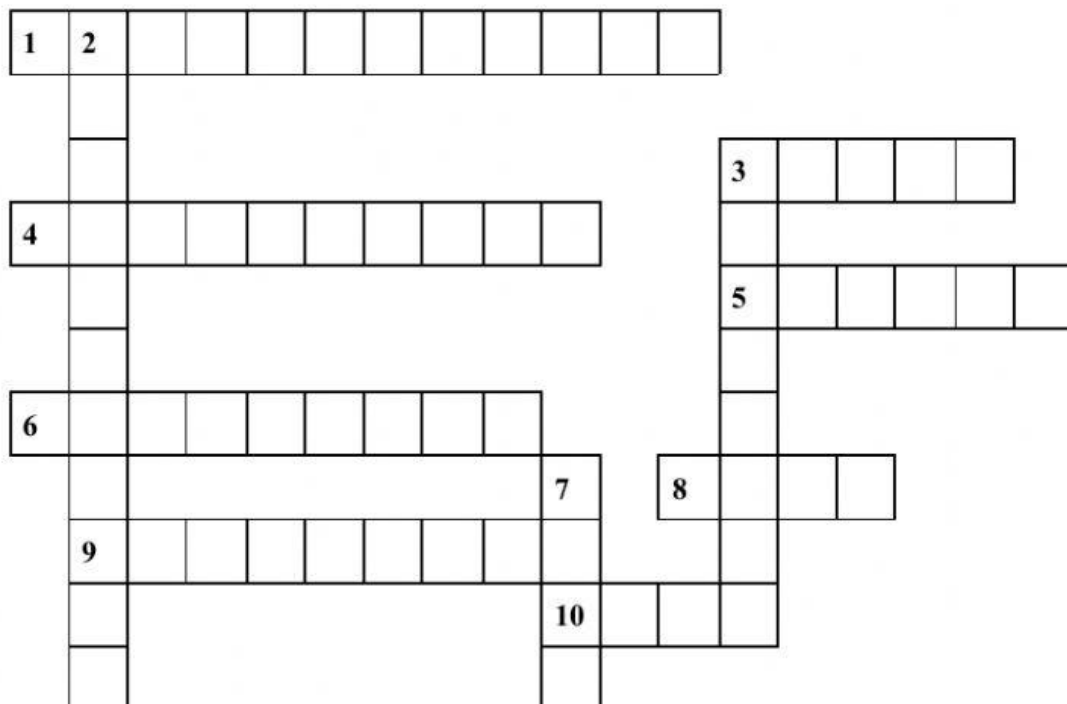
Then the Judge hit upon a plan. He gave each of them a stick of same length and told them to submit them to the court the following day. He told them that the person who had stolen the necklace, his stick would increase an inch. When they returned home, they kept their sticks as they were. But the servant who stole the stick shortened it by an inch. The next day when everybody submitted the sticks, it was found that one stick was short by an inch. Then the thief was detected and he was given punishment.

19. Which statement is correct according to the text above?

- A. A lot of servants worked in the house
- B. A golden ring was lost from a rich man's house
- C. The judge gave different length of sticks to all the servants
- D. The thief was detected and was given punishment

20. What is the moral value of the story?

- A. Truth is always revealed.
- B. We need gold in our live.
- C. Be a servant in our live.
- D. Punishment is the best way.

II. Crossword Puzzle

1. The part of Narrative Text which the main character encountered a problem

2. The first part of Narrative Text that contains introduction of story such as characters, place, time is
3. The kind of Narrative Text that all of the characters are animals
3. The story that is passed along orally from generation to generation
4. The part of the Narrative Text which contains solution of main character's problem
5. A kind of Narrative Text that a traditional story and sometimes about the history of places
6. A Narrative Text that tells about a story of kingdom, king, queen, prince or princess is called by ..
7. A traditional story accepted as history Example, "Why does the sea become salty?"
8. The tense used in Narrative Text is... tense
9. Narrative Text is a fiction or ... story
10. Once upon a time, one day, long time ago are the adverb of...

III Rearrange the paragraph into a good story

Pan Balang Tamak	
Because he was too clever, the king also intended to poison Pan Balang because he was considered dangerous. Hearing this, Pan Balang told his wife to put his body to sit cross-legged in the bale, and then lean it on one of the poles in the bale. Then, hang his hair above the bale, and put a <i>tamulilingan</i> (some kind of music instrument) next to his body for a day. After that, put his property in a chest and cover it with white gauze, then place it in the <i>bale delod</i> (southern part of the house). After his body is placed for a day in the bale, put it in a coffin and cover it with gauze. Then it's placed in the <i>bale daja</i> (northern part of the house).	1
After a few days, the body of Pan Balang Tamak was moved by his wife according to the place previously planned. News of the death of Pan Balang Tamak was already spread throughout the village. But there are still some bad people who want to do evil things. These persons wanted to steal Pan Balang Tamak's property because he was famous for being rich. With his own greed, the person came to Pan Balang Tamak's house and walked straight to the <i>bale daja</i> where everyone believed that the place of his treasure. In fact, Bale Daja is a place where the body of Pan Balang Tamak is placed.	2
Long ago in a village in Bali, there lived a man named Pan Balang Tamak with his wife. He is known as a clever man, even though his personality is known to be closed, and rarely socializes. One day, the village head ordered all of his citizens to work together as soon as the chickens began to go out of the cage. When all residents have started working, only Pan Balang Tamak is still at home. Once he was reproved by the village head for not attending the mutual cooperation work, Pan Balang Tamak delivered his reason. It was because his chicken didn't go out of the cage, since he only had some hens who were incubating their eggs. Hearing his statement, the village head didn't become angry because his reasons made sense.	3
That is why, in the village temple, there is a place of worship or bale called Pan Balang Tamak. From this folk story, the village's <i>pemangku</i> also always remind people who will come to the Village Temple to eliminate their greed for worldly treasures. Especially if the property they want belongs to someone else. This story also teaches us to think cleverly and critically in life. So that later, no one can do any arbitrarily things to us.	4
After a while, Pan Balang Tamak died. To ensure this, the king's emissary came to inspect. He thought, Pan Balang Tamak was still alive and was drying his hair on <i>bale</i> . Though it is the body of Pan Balang Tamak. He was surprised because he thought that the poison didn't work. The king then drank it to ensure the efficacy of the poison. The king died from drinking his own poison.	5
A few days after the mutual assistance activities, the village head held a monthly meeting that must be attended by all residents. Now, with his cleverness, Pan Balang	6

Tamak asked his wife to make a sticky rice cake with a shape resembling a dog's feces and then put it on the village bale pole. When the meeting took place, Pan Balang Tamak bet, the one who could eat the feces (which turned out to be cake), he would be given some money. Instead, villagers challenged Pan Balang Tamak to eat it. Without hesitation, he immediately finished the meal and received a large sum of money from each citizen present at the meeting.	
That person also took away the chest which was thought to contain treasure. But they stopped in the middle of the road because they smelled an unpleasant odor. When they arrived at the Village Temple to open the chest, how surprised they were to see the body of Pan Balang Tamak. The people ran away scared and left the body in the Village Temple.	7