

Difference Between Recount and Narrative

The main difference between recount and narrative lies in their structure. The structure of a recount contains the orientation, series of events and reorientation whereas the structure of a narrative contains the orientation, complication, resolution, and coda.

Recount and narrative are two types of writings that describe a past happening or an event. If the stages or a structure of a narrative text and a recount text are graphed, a narrative text has a pointed surface and a recount text has a flat surface.

What is a Recount

A recount is a text that retells events or experience in the past. It is a record of events. The purpose of a recount can be to inform, entertain, or reflect. Moreover, a recount text can be categorized into three sections as

Orientation – Orientation describes the background of the event that you are retelling. It introduces the setting, characters and time period.

Events – The series of events that happened in the past, in chronological order. This is the core of a recount.

Reorientation – The text ends in reorientation; this can be a summary, evaluative comment or a return to the starting point. This part is actually optional.



A recount can be personal, factual or imaginative.

Personal Recount is a retelling of events that you were personally involved in.

Ex: diary entry, autobiography

Factual recount is reporting the factual information about an incident.

Ex: newspaper article, police report, historical recount

Imaginative recount is combining factual information and an imaginary role.

What is a Narrative

A narrative, as its name suggests, tell us a story. The purpose of a narrative is to entertain readers or listeners. Narratives often contain a moral or a message; thus, it also educates the readers. Furthermore, a narrative can be studied under four main stages.

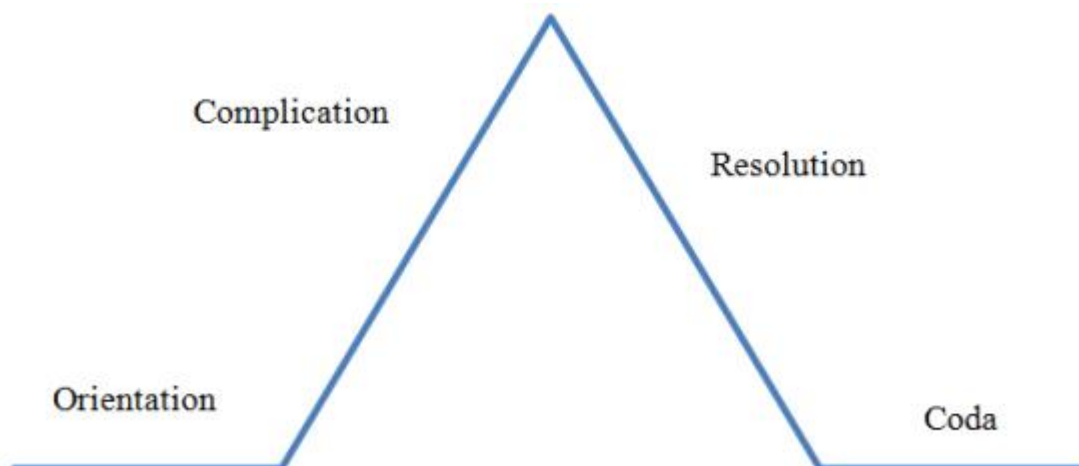
Orientation gives the background of the story. We introduce the characters, place, and time in the orientation.

Complication is also known as conflict. In this part, the main characters are confronted with a problem. This is where suspense is introduced to the story.

Resolution describes how the characters resolve the problem.

Coda summarizes the narrative and marks the end. However, a coda is not an essential part of a narrative; it is optional.

In addition, myths, legends, fables, and adventure stories are some examples of narratives.



Difference Between Recount and Narrative

Meaning

A recount retells an event while a narrative narrates a story.

Purpose

The purpose of a recount is to inform and entertain while the purpose of a narrative is mainly to entertain.

Surface

A recount has a flat surface while a narrative has a pointed surface.

Suspense

Moreover, a recount does not have any suspense as it is mainly a description while a narrative has elements like suspense and mystery.

Complication

A recount does not have a complication or a resolution while a narrative has a complication and a resolution.

Central part

The central part of a recount is the sequence of events while the central part of a narrative is the conflict faced by its characters.

Order

A recount describes the events in chronological order while a narrative does not use a specific order.

Conclusion

Recount and narrative are two types of writings that describe a past happening or an event. However, the main difference between recount and narrative lies in their structure. In brief, if we

graph the stages or a structure of a narrative text and a recount text, a narrative text has a pointed surface and a recount text has a flat surface.

Narrative vs Recount

An event that may have taken place in the past is the source that is used by a writer to come up with a piece that is either a recount or a narrative. Both describe a past event which is what makes them look similar to a listener or a reader. However, despite similarities, there are many differences between a recount and a narrative that will be highlighted in this article.

Recount

If you attend a party or an event and meet a friend who was not there, you try to recount by telling him everything that happened in the event or party. This is what recount is. You are giving an account of a past event or a party based upon your feelings and experiences. Teachers make use of recount to judge the writing and imaginative abilities of students as they ask them to recount an event they attended in the past. If you have been to a trip, you can be asked to recount the trip in your words. The important thing to remember is that a recount is always written in the past tense. What, who, where, and when are the most important ingredients of a recount and chronological answers to these questions constitute a recount.

A recount can be factual, as when a news reporter recounts the story that he covered or procedural as when a writer letting readers know how to do something or make something. It becomes personal when the writer is recounting a holiday or any other past experience. Biographies and autobiographies are recounts always, and so are the news stories in newspapers and TV news.

Narrative

Narrative is retelling something that took place in the past. If you are telling a story to a small kid, you are making use of narrative as you are telling a fable or a folk tale in your own words. The important thing to remember is that narrative is not the story itself but the act of storytelling. So it can be a written narrative or an oral narrative.

What is the difference between Narrative and Recount?

- Recount is chronological and describes events as they took place in the past
- Narrative is an art of storytelling that can make the story more interesting and exciting than it is.
- Narrative gives an account of crises inside the story and a way to solve them.
- There is a basic difference in the structures of narratives and recounts.

A **procedural text** is any piece of writing that gives step-by-step instructions on how to do or make something. It comes from the word “procedure” where you have to follow an order of steps to achieve a goal. Fun fact, procedural texts belong in the non-fiction section of the library, as they are used in everyday life!

Do you like cooking? Cooking is something that usually we do every day, especially for woman. Cooking can be enjoyable activity if we like it but there are some people lazy to cook or even afraid because they cannot make delicious food. To help them, people who cannot cook can see recipes. Recipes are very helpful. When we want to make delicious food, we need recipe because there are steps that can lead us to do it. Recipe is an example of procedure text.

Another example is book instruction. When you buy a new TV or a new phone cell, there must be a book instruction in the box. Book instruction is also one of the examples of procedure text. When you want to download something from the internet, there are steps before we do that. Those steps are also procedure text. Then, what is procedure text actually?

Procedure text is a text that explains or helps us how to make or use something. Its social function is to describe how something is completely done through a sequence of steps. Communicative purpose of this text is to describe how something is made through a sequence of actions or steps.

There are three generic structures in procedure text. The first is goals or purposes. The second is materials or tools. The third and the last are steps or methods. To know the text that we read is

procedure or not is so simple. You can read the title of it. If the title is started with 'how to make...' or 'how to use...' it can be certainly defined that the text is procedure text.

Definition of Procedure Text

There are three definition about procedure text : (1) Texts that explain how something works or how to use instruction / operation manuals, e.g. how to use the video, the computer, the tape recorder, the photocopier, the fax. (2) Texts that instruct how to do a particular activity, e.g. recipes, rules for games, science experiments, road safety rules. (3) Texts that deal with human behavior, e.g. how to live happily, how to succeed

Generic Structure of Procedure Text

Goal : (e.g. : How to make spaghetti)

Material or Ingredient : (e.g. : the material to cook omelette are egg, onion, vegetable oil, etc.)

Step : (e.g. : first, wash the tomatoes, onion,, second cut the onions becomes slice)

Purpose of Procedure Text

- To explain / tell (the reader) how to make / operate / do something through a sequence of actions or steps.
- To explain steps / instruction to make / operate / do something

Language Feature of Procedure Text

- Use adverbial of sequence / Using temporal conjunction (e.g. : first, second, third, the last)
- Use command / imperative sentence (e.g. : put the noodles on the, cut the onion ..., wash the tomatoes,)
- Using adverbials (Adverbs) to express detail the time, place, manner accurate, for example, for five minutes, 2 hours, etc.
- Using action verbs, e.g. : make, take, boil, cook
- Using Simple Present Tense

Examples of Procedure Text

HOW TO MAKE A CUP OF COFFEE

MATERIALS AND INGREDIENTS :

– 2

spoons of sugar

– one

spoon of coffee powder

– hot

water

– a cup

– a

spoon

PROCEDURE :

1. Prepare two spoons of sugar, a cup, hot water, one spoon of coffee powder, a spoon.
2. Put one spoon of coffee powder into the cup.
3. Pour some hot water into the cup.
4. Add 2 spoons of sugar into a cup of coffee
5. Stir it well and the hot coffee is ready to drink

The social function of explanation text is to explain how a process of scientific phenomena(natural or social phenomena) occurs, in the other hand, the social function of procedure text is to explain how to make or uses something.

For the similarities between procedures and explanation text: both of them give an explanation about process, both of them oftenly use simple present tense, and both of them use action verb.

For the differences between procedures and explanation text:

They are differences on it's social function, text structure, and language features.

Social Function :

do you ever explain something to your friends? When your friend asked, how is the process of rain, or how is the process of human creation? etc. Then you explained to your friends about it. Those explanations are examples of Explanation Text.

Well, for my friends who want to learn about explanation text, my friends have come in the right place because in this occasion I will try to present explanations and examples of Explanation Text in detail and complete. I hope my explanation about Explanation Text below can be useful for all of the readers. Amen

Definition of Explanation Text

Explanation is a text which tells processes relating to forming of natural, social, scientific and cultural phenomena. Explanation text is to say 'why' and 'how' of the forming of the phenomena. It is often found in science, geography and history text books.

Generic Structure of Explanation Text

– General statement

General statement; stating the phenomenon issues which are to be explained.

– Sequenced of explanation

Sequenced explanation; stating a series of steps which explain the phenomena.

Purpose of Explanation Text

– Explanation is a text which tells processes relating to forming of natural, social, scientific, and cultural phenomena.

– To explain how or why something happens.

According to Mark Anderson and Kathy Anderson (1997: 82) says that the explanation text type is often used to tell how and why thing (phenomena) occur in nature.

Language Features of Explanation Text

In an explanation text, there are linguistic features as below :

- Using simple present tense
- Using abstract noun (no visible noun)
- Using Passive voice
- Using Action verbs
- Containing explanation of the process ..

Examples of Explanation Text

Example of Explanation Text about Natural Phenomenon

How does Rain Happen?

Rain is the primary source of fresh water for most areas of the world, providing suitable conditions for diverse ecosystems, as well as water for hydroelectric power plants and crop irrigation.

The phenomenon of rain is actually a water circle. The concept of the water cycle involves the sun heating the Earth's surface water and causing the surface water to evaporate. The water vapor rises into the Earth's atmosphere. The water in the atmosphere cools and condenses into liquid droplets. The droplets grow until they are heavy and fall to the earth as precipitation which can be in the form of rain or snow.

However, not all rain reaches the surface. Some evaporates while falling through dry air. This is called virga, a phenomenon which is often seen in hot, dry desert regions.

Example of Explanation Text about Process of Making Chocolate

How Chocolate is Made

Have we wondered how we get chocolate from? Well this time we will enter the amazing world of chocolate so we can understand exactly we are eating.

Chocolate starts a tree called cacao tree. This tree grows in equatorial regions, especially in place such as South America, Africa, and Indonesia. The cacao tree produces a fruit about the size of a small pine apple. In side the fruits are the tree's seeds. They are also known as coco beans.

Next, the beans are fermented for about a week, dried in the sun. After that they are shipped to the chocolate maker. The chocolate maker starts processing by roasting the beans to bring out the flavour. Different beans from different places have different qualities and flavour. So they are often sorted and blended to produce a distinctive mix.

The next process is winnowing. The roasted beans are winnowed to remove the meat nib of the cacao bean from its shell. Then the nibs are blended. The blended nibs are ground to make it liquid. The liquid is called chocolate liquor. It tastes bitter.

All seeds contain some amount of fat and cacao beans are not different. However, cacao beans are half fat, which is why they ground nibs from liquid. It is pure bitter chocolate.

Example of Explanation Text – How a Cancer is Formed

How a Cancer is formed

What is cancer? It is actually a group of more than one hundred separate diseases. Most of us are fear from cancer. It is reasonable because next to heart disease, cancer is the second leading cause of death.

Cancer cells come from normal cells because of mutations of DNA. Those mutations can occur spontaneously. The mutations may be also induced by other factors such as: nuclear and electromagnetic radiation, viruses, bacteria and fungi, parasites, heat, chemicals in the air, water and food, mechanical cell-level injury, free radicals, evolution and ageing of DNA, etc. All such factors can produce mutations that may start cancer.

Cancer cells are formed continuously in the organism. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 cancer cells at any given time in a healthy person. Why do some result in macroscopic-level cancers and some do not? First, not all damaged cells can multiply and many of them die quickly. Second, those which potentially divide and form cancer are effectively destroyed by the mechanisms available to the immune system. Therefore cancer develops if the immune system is not working properly or the amount of cells produced is too great for the immune system to eliminate.

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Text Structure:

The text structure of explanation text are

1. General statement; stating the phenomenon issues which are to be explained.
2. Sequenced explanation; stating a series of steps which explain the phenomena.
3. Closing: the concluding paragraph is presented in this part of explanation text.

The text structure of procedure text are

1. Goal/Aim: It will refer to what is to be done or made.
2. Resources: This component may also be titled Materials, Equipment, Ingredients, Items Needed, etc, and is pretty self-explanatory.
3. Steps: This is the step-by-step or the methodology to follow in the procedure text.
4. Conclusion: The conclusion of a procedural text offers guidance to the reader on how they can evaluate the success of the procedure that has been followed.

Language Features

The explanation text is not use imperative sentence, while the procedure text is use imperative sentence. The procedures text is not use passive voice, while the explanation text use passive voice