

CHAPTER 8

Standar Kompetensi	8. Memahami makna dalam percakapan transaksional dan interpersonal pendek sederhana untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar
Kompetensi Dasar	8.2 Merespon makna yang terdapat dalam monolog pendek sederhana secara akurat, lancar, dan berterima untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar dalam teks berbentuk <i>narrative</i> dan <i>recount</i>
Indikator	<div>8. Mengidentifikasi berbagai informasi dalam teks fungsional pendek</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Berbentuk <i>narrative</i> dan <i>recount</i> <div>9. Mengidentifikasi tujuan komunikatif teks fungsional pendek</div>
Tujuan Pembelajaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pada akhir pembelajaran siswa dapat mengidentifikasi berbagai informasi dalam teks fungsional pendek berupa <i>narrative</i>.• Pada akhir pembelajaran siswa dapat mengidentifikasi tujuan komunikatif teks fungsional pendek berupa <i>narrative</i>.

Uraian Materi

Narrative Text

A narrative is a piece of writing that tells a story. The story can be imaginary or based on real incident. A narrative always deals with some problems which lead to the climax and then turn into a solution to the problem.

Communicative purpose:

- To tell a story about something or someone.
- To amuse or entertain the readers or listeners.

Text Organization:

- **Orientation** sets the scene (where and when the story happen) and introduces the participants of the story (who and what is involved in the story)
- **Complication** tells the beginning of the problem which leads to the crisis (climax) of the main participants.
- **Resolution** provides solution to the problem either in a happy ending or in a sad (tragic) ending.
- **Re-orientation** (optional) gives a closing remark to the story. It consists of a moral lesson or advice.

Note: *sometimes, a writer puts his judgment on a certain participant or a certain event. This is called evaluation, e.g. there was once a mouse travelling through the forest. **He was small but kind-hearted (evaluation).***

Language Features:

- Past tense, e.g. The lion woke up and grabbed the mouse in his sharp claws.
- Nouns, e.g. lion, mouse, hunter, etc.
- Pronouns, e.g. it, you, he, etc.
- Noun Phrases, e.g. a sleeping lion, the grateful mouse, a strong net, etc.
- Time connectives and conjunctions, e.g. one day, some time later, then, a long time ago, when, first, finally, etc.
- Adjectives, e.g. small, helpless, etc.
- Adverbs, e.g. sadly, angrily, etc.
- Adverbial phrases of time and place, e.g. a few days ago, in the forest, etc.
- Material process (action verbs), e.g. grabbed, ran, arrived, ate, went, laughed, etc.
- Verbal processes (saying verbs), e.g. asked, said, told, etc.
- Thinking verbs, feeling verbs, verbs of senses, e.g. the lion **felt** hungry; the mouse **thought** he was clever; the hunter **smelt** something burning.
- Direct speech, e.g. "Please, don't eat me!" begged the mouse.
- Indirect speech, e.g. The mouse begged the lion not to eat him.

Examples of Narrative texts: short stories, folk tales, legends, myths, fables, novels, cartoon strips, picture books.

Example 1.

The Lion and the Mouse

A LION was awakened from sleep by a Mouse running over his face. Rising up angrily, he caught him and was about to kill him, when the Mouse piteously entreated, saying: "If you would only spare my life, I would be sure to repay your kindness." The Lion laughed and let him go. It happened shortly after this that the Lion was caught by some hunters, who bound him by ropes to the ground. The Mouse, recognizing his roar, came gnawed the rope with his teeth, and set him free, exclaim "You ridiculed the idea of my ever being able to help you, expecting to receive from me any repayment of your favor; I now you know that it is possible for even a Mouse to con benefits on a Lion."

Orientation

Complication

Re-solution

Example 2.

The Man and His Two Sweethearts

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, whose hair had begun to turn gray, courted two women at the same time. One of them was young, and the other well advanced in years. The elder woman, ashamed to be courted by a man younger than herself, made a point, whenever her admirer visited her, to pull out some portion of his black hairs. The younger, on the contrary, not wishing to become the wife of an old man, was equally zealous in removing every gray hair she could find. Thus it came to pass that between them both he very soon found that he had not a hair left on his head.

Example 3.

Cinderella

Once upon a time there was a beautiful girl called Cinderella. She lived with her stepsister and stepmother. They were very bossy. She had to do all the homework.

One day an invitation to the ball came to the family. Her stepsister did not let her go. Cinderella was very sad. The stepsister went to the ball without her.

Fortunately, the fairy godmother came and helped her to get to the ball. At the ball, Cinderella danced with the prince. The prince fell in love with her, and then he married her. They lived happily ever after.

Exercise.

Read the following text to answer questions number 1 to 3

Long, long ago, a terrible dragon came to the kingdom of Taranian. It carried away the princess.

"Oh, oh, oh save my princess." The King of Taranian shouted. "Who can save Princess Tara?"

"I can save Princess Tara. I'm the bravest knight in your kingdom," Prince Gregor said proudly.

"I can save her too, but I'm the poorest boy in your kingdom," Thomas said humbly.

"You? Ha...ha...ha...," Princess Gregor laughed loudly. "How can you save the Princess, beggar boy."

Ready! Get set! Charge! The terrible dragon roared! Prince Gregor and his soldiers ran away. But Thomas did not run away. He opened his basket and took out a ladder, a flute, a rope, a piece of meat, a spear and a blanket. Then, Thomas ran into the cave and saved Princess Tara.

1. How do you think of Prince Gregor's characteristic?
 - a. Appreciative
 - b. Boasting
 - c. Brave
 - d. Daring

2. Thomas used the following things to save the princess, except . . .
 - a. Sword
 - b. Ladder
 - c. Rope
 - d. Blanket

3. From the story we can learn that . . .
 - a. The braver the luckier
 - b. The poor will always get nothing
 - c. The bold never save the princess
 - d. Action is better than talk only

Read the following text and answer the questions number 4 to 8

BUGGY RACES

Once upon a time there lived two best friends, the hare and tortoise. They liked to race against each other, but the hare always won.

One day, the hare asked the tortoise to race down to the beach. The tortoise refused, he said that he felt sorry about it.

But the next day, the hare found a way to race the tortoise that would be fair and lots fun too. He asked tortoise to come with him. The tortoise was slowly plodding over the sand hill towards the beach. Now the two friends can race against each other all day and something tells me that the tortoise might win this time.

4. Who were the two friends?
5. What did the hare ask the tortoise?
6. What happened next?
7. How did the hare find a way to race?
8. How was the end of the story?