

4-Types of Texts:

Texts differ according to their functions. There are two main types of texts literary and factual. Literary is used to tell about human experiences usually in an imaginative and creative way. The purpose is to entertain the audience, to teach them a lesson and to evoke in the reader or the listener a reflective emotional response (to excite their emotions). Thus, to make them laugh, think, cry, think about our own life or consider our beliefs...etc. The example of literary texts: narratives, novels, dramatic...etc. While the literary texts are thought of in terms of books only, they can be transmitted through the other media, like: magazines, radio, television, films, computers...etc. Factual texts present information or ideas. The function of this type is to inform, instruct, educate or persuade the reader or listener. Examples of this type are: informative, explanatory, procedural, factual description...etc. Hence, there are many types of texts among them we can mention:

1-Narrative

PURPOSE	GENERIC STRUCTURE	Dominant Language
to amuse/entertain the readers and to tell a story	1. Orientation 2. Complication 3. Resolution 4. Reorientation	1. Using Past Tense 2. Using action verb 3. Chronologically arranged

According to Madison Smart Bell - the narrative design - or what we call form or structure, is of first and final importance to any work of fiction. In that structure, we will find elements of story; characterization, point of view, theme and plot. Plot is the way of the story constructed. When we read a text, we can call it narrative as we see the following generic structure inside the text:

o Orientation; the introduction of what is inside the text. What text is talk in general. Who involves in the text. When and where it happens.

o Complication; what happens with the participants. It explores the conflict among the participants. Complication is the main element of narrative. Without complication, the text is not narrative. The conflict can be shown as natural, social or psychological conflict.

o Resolution; this is the phase where the participants solve the problem aroused by the conflict. It is not matter whether the participants succeed or fail. The point is the conflict becomes ended.

The text includes fable, fairy tale, myth, legend, folktales, and horror stories

Fable is a story which depicts animals to speak and do like human.

What is fairy tale? Commonly people call it fantasy story. It is about magic things, miracles, and other amazing happenings. Fairy tale is narrative story that involving fantasy characters in a fantasy world. The characters are such as fairies, dwarfs, elves, goblins, trolls, gnomes, giants, witches, and mermaids.

□ In popular narrative use, myth is something that some people believe it but has no fact or scientific support. Myth is commonly associated with fictitious story and legend. Some stories involve Gods and Goddess, ghosts, and supernatural objects.

□ At first glance these two models folk story - myth and legend - consider almost the same. But theoretically 2 story that people have differences that need to be known. The difference between myth and legend is as follows:

o The myth is a story that is circulating in the community that is in the writing of the English "myth" usually regarding about matters relating to the unseen and often seem absurd mythology for Indonesia rice, especially Java community.

o Legends is a story that circulated widely in the community who is with the origin of the place, like legend of Toba lake, the legendary city of Surabaya, etc.

□ Legend is a story which has a relation to a place, thing, or an object. Though the story is debatable in the truth of the content, it keeps the the richness of certain society culture. A legend could be a true story or something with uncertainty. Sometime, it is included miracles and myth. Complication becomes the main element of narrative story. In this way then narrative text is best to take as telling story. So if you will attend a telling story competition, simply take one of the best narrative text in the form of legend.

□ Most of narrative texts are story. The story is plotted in generic structure such as orientation, complication and resolution. The way the structure organized surely determines the attractiveness of whole story and that we call it as narrative text.

□ The term "story" is referring to the events inside the narrative. It means that a story can be without a narrative sense. The fundamental element of narrative text is the existence of complications inside the story. A story with the absence of a problematic sense is what we call a recount text or in the job employment term, usually we call it personal narrative.

□ For most long stories, the complication and resolution are not single. So we know there are major complication and minor complication. We also know that major resolution and minor resolution to solve the complex complication.

□ Text genre narrative very close relation to other forms of folk story, such as: myth, legend, folk tales, fairy tales or fables. From all forms of the story, there is one equation that is the exploration of the problems being faced by the offender in developing a path or a story plot. Referring to the generic structure of a text, "problem" which is being faced by participants of the story we know as conflict, and to prepare the paragraph narrative, conflict occupies a major position even as a differentiation with other similar types of text, such as the recount.

□ If you read the definition of recount text and narrative text, you will find some similarity between them. However the differences exist between them through the second element. Since narrative text is about complication, narrative text is about series of events.

□ All narrative texts in whatever story forms should pass some complication. If there is not any complication, the story should NOT be labeled as narrative but it may be a recount text.