

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of Data

The authors detail the research's findings and discuss them in this chapter. Content analysis was used to conduct the study in MTSN 1 Serang. It was carried out on 9th A, a 9th-grade student from MTSN 1 Serang. The researchers looked at narrative material written by MTSN 1 Serang students. During the following interview step, the researchers spoke with fifteen students from MTSN 1 Serang to learn about their difficulties understanding language elements in narrative text writing. The researchers take any documents in photos and data files narrative text during the documentation step. This documentation technique is used to result data analysis narrative text written by 9th grade student of MTSN 1 Serang.

B. Result of Data

The table below showed that features which mostly applied and ignored by the students.

Table 4.1 Result of informant work's

Language Features of Narrative Text	Respondents														
	F	SAR	RAW	NKP	ZF	AF	RF	ASA	IA	Y	CNP	FTR	ABP	ATR	GMA
Using time sequence	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Verb (action verb, mental verb, and saying verb)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Simple past tense	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Dialogue	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct and indirect speech	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	-
Specific characters	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Descriptive word	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Adjective which form noun phrase	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√

According to the table, time sequence, verb (action verb, thinking verb, and saying verb), simple past tense, specific character, descriptive word, and an adjective that compose noun phrase are among the linguistic features used by the pupils. Meanwhile, which student ignores language aspects in the narrative text is dialogue ignored by one student, while three students ignore direct and indirect speech.

The table used of every single language features of narrative text written by the respondents in detail

Table 4.2 Data Tabulation Language Features of informant works

Informant	Language Features of Narrative Text							
	Using of time sequence	Verb	Simple Past Tense	Dialogue	Direct and Indirect Speech	Specific Character	Descriptive	Adjective
F	A long time ago ... (paragraph 1, line 1) One day ... (paragraph 2, line 1) Many	There lived ... (paragraph 1, line 1) He went to sea ... (paragraph 2, line 1) He saw a merchant's ...	He usually went to sea to catch fish. (paragraph 1, line 4) He saw a merchant's ship being raided by a	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	The news ran fast in town. "Malin Kundang has become rich and now in here." (paragraph 3, line 6)	Malin Kundang and his Mother	In a small village near the beach in West Sumatra there lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang.(p	A small village (paragraph 1, line 1) The old woman (paragraph 4, line 7) A small island

	<p>years later (paragraph 3, line 1)</p>	<p>(paragraph 2, line 2) Malin Kundang helped the merchant ... (paragraph 2, line 3) The merchants allowed Malin Kundang ... (paragraph 2, line 4) Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life ... (paragraph 2, line 5) He left his mother ... (paragraph 2, line 6) Malin Kundang</p>	<p>band of pirates (paragraph 2, line 1) Malin Kundang helped a merchant defeat the pirates. (paragraph 2, line 2) The merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail him. (paragraph 2, line 3) Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life (paragraph 2, line 4) He left his</p>				<p>aragraph 1, line 1)</p>	<p>(paragraph 4, line 11)</p>
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		<p>became wealthy ... (paragraph 3, line 1) She wanted to hug Malin Kundang ... (paragraph 4, line 2)</p>	<p>mother alone (paragraph 2, line 5) He ship landed on a coast near a small village (paragraph 3, line 3) Malin kundang's mother ran to beach to meet the new rich merchant (paragraph 4, line 1)</p>					
SAR	<p>Hundreds years ago ... (paragraph 1, line 1) After several years</p>	<p>They climbed the top of mount ... (paragraph 3, line 4) They tried to hide him</p>	<p>They climbed to the top of mountain and prayed there night and everyday</p>	<p>Not use dialogue in narrative text.</p>	<p>There was silence before they heard a voice. "I have to be sacrificed so that you will stay alive.</p>	<p>Roro Anteng, Joko Seger, Betoro Bromo, and Kusuma</p>	<p>They are settled in mountain area. (paragraph 2, line 2)</p>	<p>Youngest child (paragraph 3, line 4)</p>

	(paragraph 3, line 1)	... (paragraph 4, line 5) They collected fruits ... (paragraph 4, line 9)	hoping that the God would listen. (paragraph 2, line 2)		From now on, you should arrange an annula offering ceremony on 14 th of Kesodo” (paragraph 4, line 4)			
RAW	Long time ago ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	Prambanan lived peacefully ... (paragraph 1, line 2) Prambanan kingdom was attacked ... (paragraph 1, line 3) She wanted to refuse ... (paragraph 2, line 6) She came with a plan	The genies worked in unbelievably speed. (paragraph 2, line 14) Roro Jongrang heard from her servant that the building of a thousand temples was almost finished. (paragraph 2, line 15)	Paragraph 2, line 2)	“You majesty can asked the genies to help built the temples.” Said the advisor (paragraph 2, line 9) “It’s already down, we have to go.” Said the leader of the genies to Bandung Bondowoso (paragraph 2,	Roro Jongrang and Bandung Bonowoso	The temples is still standing in Prambanan area, Central Java (paragraph 3, line 5) The temple is called Roro Jongrang temple.(paragraph 3, line 6)	A beautiful daughter (paragraph 2, line 1) Fell in love (paragraph 2, line 2)

		(paragraph 2, line 7) The genies worked in unbelievable ... (paragraph 2, line 13) She asked all of her ... (paragraph 2, line 16) The temple is called Roro Jongrang temple (paragraph 3, line 6)	She asked all of her servants to help her. (paragraph 2, line 17) Bandung Bondowoso cannot stopped the genies from leaving (paragraph 3, line 1)		line 18) “You cannot fool me, Roro Jonggrang! I already have 999 temples. I just need one more temple. Now, I will make you the one-thousand temple.” (paragraph 3, line 3)			
NKP	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1) One day ... (paragraph 2, line 1) Few years later ...	He lived in a simple hut ... (paragraph 1, line 2) It was the biggest caught which he ever had	He lived in a simple hut in a farming field. (paragraph 1, line 1) The man made the deal. (paragraph	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	She said : Yes, but you have to promise not to tell anyone about the secret that I was once a fish, otherwise	Toba, Toba’s wife, and Samosir	There was a man who was living in North Sumatra (paragraph 1, line 1) The man was do fishing	A big golden fish (paragraph 2, line 1) A beautiful princess (paragraph 2, line 3)

	(paragraph 3, line 1)	(paragraph 2, line 2) The man made the deal (paragraph 2, line 6) The daughter ran at home ... (paragraph 3, line 7) Then she told her daughter ... (paragraph 4, line 1) The man became the island of Samosir (paragraph 4, line 4)	2, line 6) His daughter would help to brought lunch to her father out in fields. (paragraph 3, line 1) The man became the island Samosir (paragraph 4, line 4)		there will be a hug disaster” (paragraph 2, line 4)		(paragraph 2, line 1) The fish turn into a beautiful woman (paragraph 2, line 3)	
ZF	One day... (paragraph 2, line 3)	He hunted accompanied ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	He had a son who is named is Sangkuriang.	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	Sangkuriang told to his mother about this incident (paragraph 3,	Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi	That boy is really passionate in hunting (paragraph	A beautiful girl (paragraph 5, line 3)

		<p>Sangkurian g told to his mother ... (paragraph 3, line 1)</p> <p>When she heard the story (paragraph 3, line 2)</p> <p>The gods gave him ... (paragraph 4, line 4)</p> <p>There he met a beautiful girl (paragraph 5, line 3)</p> <p>He asked for help ... (paragraph 6, line 2)</p> <p>He looked for efforts ... (paragraph 7, line 1)</p>	<p>(paragraph 1, line 2) He hunt accompanied by Tumang. (paragraph 2, line 1) Sangkurian g told his mother about the incident. (paragraph 3, line 1) The gods gave him a gift. (paragraph 4, line 2) The kingdom has changed completely (paragraph 5, line 2) There he met a beautiful</p>	<p>line 1) He asked for help from Dayang Sumbi was to straight then her head band. (paragraph 5, line 2)</p>	<p>1, line 2) The place is favorite dog (paragraph 2, line 2) So the dog was into the forest (paragraph 2, line 4)</p>	<p>The young man (paragraph 5, line 5)</p>
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		<p>Dayang Sumbing ordered his troops (paragraph 8, line 3) He then kicked the big boat ... (paragraph 8, line 3)</p>	<p>girl who was none other than Dayang Sumbing (paragraph 5, line 3) He asked for help from Dayang Sumbing to straight then her head band. (paragraph 6, line 2) He became very scared (paragraph 6, line 6) When he saw the red color in the east of the city (paragraph 9, line 1) He then kicked the big boat</p>					
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			he made. (paragraph 10, line 2)					
AF	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1) One day... (paragraph 2, line 1)	The king sent his prime (paragraph 2, line 1) The king told him ... (paragraph 2, line 5) He brought her to the river bank (paragraph 3, line 1) He killed her (paragraph 3, line 2) The river immediately became clean ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	The king had a prime minister named Raden Sidopekso. (paragraph 1, line 2) The king tried to get Sri Tanjung. (paragraph 2, line 2) The king told him that his wife was unfaithful to him (paragraph 2, line 6) He brought her to the river bank. (paragraph 3, line 1)	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	The king told him that his wife was unfaithful to him. (paragraph 2, line 4) Before he killed her and threw her into the river bank she said that her innocence would be proven. (Paragraph 3, line 2) Sidopekso said "Banyu ... wangi ... Banyuwangi"	The king Sulahkromo, Raden Sidopekso, Sri Tanjung	She was so beautiful that the king wanted to marry Sri Tanjung (paragraph 1, line 4)	The dirty river (paragraph 3, line 3)

RF	One day ... (paragraph 1, line 4)	There lived a poor (paragraph 1, line 1) They went to a market ... (paragraph 2, line 1) The girl got a nice dressed ... (paragraph 2, line 4) Some young men asked her ... (paragraph 3, line 5) Mother's heart hurt to heard her daughter (paragraph 4, line 1)	There lived a poor widow and her daughter (paragraph 1, line 1) They went to the market for shopping. (paragraph 2, line 1) The girl got a beautiful dressed. (paragraph 2, line 4) She walked in front of her mother. (paragraph 2, line 5) She gave a same answer that widow was her slave. (paragraph	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	Some young man asked her whether woman was her mother, but the girl arrogantly replied that she was her maid. (paragraph 2, line 5)	The girl and her mother	The girl was so beautiful (paragraph 1, line 2) She was very lazy and spoiled (paragraph 1, line 2) It is called a crying stone (paragraph 3, line 6)	A poor widow (paragraph 1, line 1) A beautiful dress (paragraph 1, line 8)
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			3, line 7)					
ASA	<p>Long time ago ... (paragraph 1, line 1)</p> <p>A few month later ... (paragraph 2, line 1)</p> <p>Nine month later ... (paragraph 2, line 2)</p> <p>One day ... (paragraph 3, line 1)</p>	<p>Prabu went to the jungle (paragraph 1, line 5)</p> <p>People heard the quin crying ... (paragraph 3, line 10)</p> <p>Every woman felt sad ... (paragraph 3, line 11)</p> <p>People called the lake ... (paragraph 4, line 1)</p>	<p>There was a kingdom in west Java. (paragraph 1, line 1)</p> <p>The queen got pregnant. (paragraph 2, line 1)</p> <p>They gave whatever she wanted. (paragraph 2, line 4)</p>	Paragraph 2, ;ine 2	Not use direct and indirect speech in narrative text.	The king Prabu, queen or Prabu's wife, and their daughter.	<p>There was a kingdom in West Java (paragraph 1, line 1)</p> <p>Everybody was crying (paragraph 2, line 8)</p> <p>There was a miracle earth was crying (paragraph 2, line 9)</p> <p>The lake is full of color, these colors come from shadows of forest, plants, flower, and sky around the lake (paragraph</p>	<p>Their beautiful daughter (paragraph 2, line 3)</p> <p>The beautiful necklace (paragraph 4, line 4)</p>

							3, line 2)	
IA	A long time ago ... (paragraph 1, line 1) One day (paragraph 4, line 1)	They lived in a sea ... (paragraph 1, line 3) Sura went to the land ... (paragraph 4, line 1) Sura looked some food (paragraph 4, line 2)	They lived in a sea. (paragraph 1, line 3) Then they fought for the goat. (paragraph 2, line 4) They lived in different places. (paragraph 3, line 1)	Paragraph 2, line 2	Not use direct and indirect speech in narrative text	Sura and Baya	Sura was the name of a shark and Baya is name of crocodile (paragraph 1, line 2)	Not use adjective which form of noun phrase.
Y	One day ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	The son asked her wife ... (paragraph 2, line 7) The little boy bought the food ... (paragraph 2, line 8) she saw the food ... (paragraph 2, line 10)	One day in a village al of villagers felt so happy. (paragraph 1, line 1) At home, the old woman felt sad and lonely (paragraph 2, line 4) She was	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	At the party, the son asked her wife “why do not you take some food from the party and give it to my mom? Ask our son to deliver it.” (paragraph 2, line 6)	Old woman, the son, and grandson	It is a beautiful day (paragraph 1, line 2) They were singing, laughing, and of course eatung delicious food. (paragraph 1, line	Their best harvest (paragraph 1, line 4) The old woman (paragraph 2, line 4) The little boy (paragraph 2, line 9) A big lake (paragraph

		<p>She thought bad things ... (paragraph 3, line 2)</p>	<p>very hungry (paragraph 2, line 5) Her daughter in-law did not cook (paragraph 2, line 7) The little boy brought the food to her grandmother (paragraph 2, line 7) The old woman did not know that it was her grandson who had eaten the food (paragraph 3, line 3)</p>				<p>8) She was too old and weak to go to the party (paragraph 2, line 2) The old woman was so happy (paragraph 2, line 9)</p>	3, line 13)
CNP	Once upon a tome ...	He knocked at	He was hungry and	Not use dialogue	She is reminder him	Little poor boy and	He was very hungry and	A little poor boy

	(paragraph 1, line 1)	every door ... (paragraph 1, line 3) She gave him ... (paragraph 2, line 2) She reminded him ... (paragraph 2, line 4) He saw many people ... (paragraph 3, line 3) She told him to use the lesung (paragraph 4, line 4)	weak. (paragraph 1, line 2) He knocked at every door (paragraph 1, line 3) A generous woman helped him (paragraph 2, line 1) She gave him shelter and meal (paragraph 2, line 2) She was reminded him. (paragraph 2, line 3) He was saw many people challenged each other to pull out that stick	in narrative text.	“please remember, if there is flood you must save yourself using this lesung as a boat!” (paragraph 2, line 4) “Can I try?” asked the little boy. (paragraph 3, line 5)	generous woman	weak (paragraph 1, line 2) Now, it is known as Rawa Pening Lake in Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia (paragraph 5, line 3)	(paragraph 1, line 1) A generous woman (paragraph 2, line1) A huge lake (paragraph 5, line 2)
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			(paragraph 3, line 3) The whole village became a huge lake (paragraph 4, line 5)					
FTR	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	She was called Dewi Srengenge (paragraph 1, line 2) She asked the king ... (paragraph 2, line 3) Dewi Mutiara called wizard ... (paragraph 3, line 1) She came to the south ocean (paragraph 5, line 6) She	She asked to the king to send his daughter away (paragraph 2, line 4) The king did not agree (paragraph 2, line 5) Dewi Mutiara called a wizard to course Kadita (paragraph 3, line 1) She wanted	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	Not use direct and indirect speech in narrative text.	Dewi Kadita or Nyi Roro Kidul, the king Munding Wangi, Dewi Mutiara	It is mean the goodness of the sun (paragraph 1, line 3) He always expected to have a son (paragraph 1, line 5) Kadita's body was full of olcer (paragraph 3, line 3) It have bad small (paragraph 3, line 4)	A beautiful princess (paragraph 1, line 1) Gods of sun (paragraph 1, line 3) The poor princess (paragraph 5, line 1) Stepmother (paragraph 5, line 2) Queen of South Ocean (paragraph

		<p>jumped into water ... (paragraph 5, line 7) She jumped into water ... (paragraph 5, line 7)</p>	<p>Kadita's body full of ulcer (paragraph 3, line 2) The King was very sad (paragraph 4, line 1) The poor princess did not know where to go (paragraph 5, line 1) She did not have any bad feelings about her stepmother (paragraph 5, line 3) Then she came to the south ocean (paragraph 5, line 4) She became</p>						6, line 5)
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			more beautiful that before (paragraph 6, line 2)					
ABP	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1) After several years ... (paragraph 1, line 3)	Batara Guru gave a gift ... (paragraph 1, line 2) He heard the voice (paragraph 2, line 4) He brought a bell ... (paragraph 4, line 4) He saw dragon Besukih (paragraph 5, line 2) Sidi Mantra made a line ... (paragraph 8, line 3)	They got a boy named Manik Angkeran. (paragraph 1, line 3) Sidi Mantra went to mount Agung by overcoming all obstacles. (paragraph 3, line 1) Besukih Dragon gave him gold and diamonds. (paragraph 3, line 5)	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	Suddenly, he heard the voice “Hi, Sidi Mantra, in the carter of mount Agung there is a treasure trove that the dragon is Basukih Dragon. Go there and ask him that you want a little treasure.” (paragraph 2, line 5)	Sidi Mantra, Besuki dragon, and Manik Angkeran.	He often lost and sort out the assets of his parents (paragraph 2, line 2) Sidi Mantra fasted and prayed for the helps of the god (paragraph 2, line 4) Sidi Mantra fell disappoint and denied to Manik Angkeran (paragraph 3, line 10) Manik Angkeran	A beautiful wife (paragraph 1, line 2)

							was amazed to see the gold, diamonds, and gems in front of him (paragraph 6, line 1)	
ATR	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	There a lived a great king ... (paragraph 1, line 1) He made a small lake ... (paragraph 3, line 2) She got her beautiful skin ... (paragraph 3, line 4) She asked Lutung Kasarung to accompany ... (paragraph	The king became confuse (paragraph 2, line 3) She was desperate (paragraph 2, line 5)	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	“You cannot ask her to be the queen, father. I am older then she is. It’s supposed to be me, not!” said Purbarangrang. (paragraph 2, line 2) There were black dots all over her body.”you are not beautiful as I am. You cannot be the queen.	Prabu Tapa Agung, Purbasari, Purbarangrang, Indrajaya, Lutung Kasarung.	Every day she spent her time playing with some animals (paragraph 2, line 10) It was not just an ordinary monkey (paragraph 3, line 2) He was magical power and he also can talk with human (paragraph 3, line 3) The	Leader of kingdom (paragraph 2, line 4) A handsome husband (paragraph 4, line 5)

		<p>3, line 5) Purbasari became a queen (paragraph 5, line 8)</p>			<p>Instead, you have to leave this place and stay in a jungle.” (paragraph 2, line 7) She had bad idea she said “these who have longer hair will be the queen.” Purbasari had longer hair morethan Purbarangran g, but Purbarangran g never give up. “a queen must have a handsome husband. If my fiancé is more handsome than yours, then I will be</p>		<p>monkey’s name is Lutung Kasarung (paragraph 3, line 4) He was even more handsome than Indrajaya (paragraph 6, line7) She forgive Purbarangra ng and her fiancé and let them stay in the palace (paragraph 6, line 9)</p>	
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					<p>the queen.” Said Purbarangran g. (paragraph 5) “Here is my fiancé, Indrajaya. Where is yours?” asked Purbarangran g. (paragraph 6, line 2) Purbarangran g was laught very had “your fiancé is a monkey? Hahaha!” (paragraph 6, line 4)</p>			
GMA	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	Many princes wanted to ... (paragraph 1, line 1) Many princes	He wanted Purbasari to replace him as a leader of the kingdom (paragraph 1, line 4)	Not use dialogue in narrative text.	Not use direct and indirect speech in narrative text.	Princess Mandalika , the king of Kuripan kingdom.	The princess or the daughter of the king was so Beautiful (paragraph 1, line 2) He	The beautiful princess (paragraph 2, line 6)

		<p>came ... (paragraph 2, line 1) The king</p> <p>became confused ... (paragraph 2, line 3) Princess Mandalika</p> <p>killed herself ... (paragraph 3, line 1)</p>	<p>Purbasari was very sad (paragraph 2, line 8) She asked Lutung Kasarung to accompany her to go back to the place (paragraph 4, line 4) Purbarangrang was very shocked (paragraph 5, line 1) She was had bad idea (paragraph 5, line 2) Lutung Kasarung was change into a very handsome man</p>				<p>promised that the winner had the chance to marry with his beloved daughter (paragraph 1, line 7) Because there was no clear decision, the princes started to fight each other (paragraph 2, line 4) Up to today, in February or march, people who live near the sea celebrate the moment (paragraph</p>	
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			(paragraph 6, line 6) Purbasari became a queen (paragraph 6, line 8)				3, line 2) They believe that the worms are the incarnation of princess Mandalika (paragraph 3, line 5)	
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The table below showed that Generic structure which mostly applied and ignored by the students.

Table 4.3 Data Tabulation Generic Structure of informant work's

Informant	Generic structure				
	Orientation	Rising action	climax	Falling action	resolution
F	A long time ago, in small village ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing ... (paragraph 2, line 1) Malin Kundang became wealthy ... (paragraph 3, line 1)	Malin Kundang's mother ran to the beach ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	After the ordered his crews ... (paragraph 4, line 7)	Finally, feeling enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang ... (paragraph 4, line 8)
SAR	Hunderds years	Because of	They climbed the	Roro Anteng gave	Kusuma's brother

	ago, the last king of Majapahit ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	unfortunate ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	top of mountain ... (paragraph 3, line 2)	birth to a child ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	and sister held the ceremony every years... paragraph 4, line 6)
RAW	Long time ago, there was a kingdom ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	The king of Prambanan had a beautiful daughter ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	Bandung Bondowoso summoned (paragraph3, line 1)	Bandung Bondowoso can't stop ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	Loro Jongra's body into stone ... (paragraph 4, line 6)
NKP	Once upon a time, there was a man ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	While the man do fishing ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	His daughter was so hungry and she ate his father's lunch ... (paragraph 3, line 2)	Then she told her daughter ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	She turned into a fish ... (paragraph 4, line 5)
ZF	In ancient time, this was the story ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	He hunted accompanied by Tumang ... (paragraph 2, line 1) When he return to the palace ... (paragraph 3, line 1) Sangkuriang was injured ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	That night Sangkuriang did penance ... (paragraph 7, line 1)	He broke the dam he made ... (paragraph 10, line 1)	The canoe and fell into a mountain ... (paragraph 10, line 3)

		<p>After years of wandering ... (paragraph 5, line 1)</p> <p>One day Sangkuriang asked goodbye ... (paragraph 6, line 1)</p> <p>So then he looked for effort ... (paragraph 7, line 1)</p>			
AF	Once upon a time, there was a local ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	King sent his prime ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	The king told him ... (paragraph 2 line 4)	The river immediately became clean ... (paragraph 3, line 1)	Banyuwangi was born from the proof of noble and scared loved ... (paragraph 3, line 3)
RF	On a hill area of borneo ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	They went down to a village ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	Young men so fascinated ... (paragraph 3, line 1)	Mother's heart hurt to hear daughter's ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	A pretty girl was turned ... (paragraph 4, line 6)
ASA	Long time ago, there was a kingdom ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	Prabu was a kind and wise king ... (paragraph 1, line 1) The queen got	The princess celebrated her 17 th birthday party ... (paragraph 3, line	She threw the neckace ... (paragraph 5, line 1)	Every woman felt sad ... (paragraph 5, line 8)

		pregnant ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	1)		
IA	A long time ago, there were two animals ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	Once Sura and Baya were looking ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	Sura went to the land ... (paragraph 3, line 1)	They fought again ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	Sura finally gave up ... (paragraph 5, line 4)
Y	It was a beautiful day ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	There was an old woman ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	The old women very sad ... (paragraph 3, line 1)	All the village were so scared ... (paragraph 3, line 8)	The lake getting bigger (paragraph 3, line 12)
CNP	Once upon a time ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	A generous women helped him ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	The boy came closer and saw a stick stuck in the ground (paragraph 3, line 3)	From the hole left by stick ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	The whole village became a huge lake ... (paragraph 4, line 5)
FTR	Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	The king decided to marry Dewi Mutiara ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	The poor princess did not know... (paragraph 5, line 1)	There was a miracle ... (paragraph 6, line 1)	She became a fiary ... (paragraph 6, line 4)
ABP	Once upon a time there lived a Brahmin ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	Manik Angkeran grew into a handsome (paragraph 2, line 1)	He was scared when he saw Dragon Besukih (paragraph 6, line 3)	Sidi Mantra became very sad ... (paragraph 7, line 1)	Sidi mantra made a line ... (paragraph 8, line 4)

		Sidi Mantra went to gunung agung ... (paragraph 3, line 1) Manik Angkeran did not remain ... (paragraph 4, line 1)			
ATR	Once upon a time, in a kingdom ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	Purbarangrang was angry ... (paragraph 2, line 1) There was aone monkey ... (paragraph 3, line1)	Lutung Kasarung planned ... (paragraph 4, line 1) Purbarangrang was very shocked ... (paragraph 4, line 1)	Purbasari was sad ... (paragraph 5, line 1)	Purbasari then became the queen ... (paragraph 6, line 1)
GMA	Once upon a time, in Lombok ... (paragraph 1, line 1)	There were many prince ... (paragraph 1, line 3)	On the competition day ... (paragraph 2, line 1)	The beach where princess ... (paragraph 3, line 1)	The celebrating is called baunyale ... (paragraph 3, line 6)

From the results of the tabulated data table above, the narrative text that students wrote was in accordance with the generic structure such as orientation, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. From this it also means that students already understand the structure of narrative text.

C. Discussion

To have same interpretation between the reader and the writer to word the finding above, this is part discussed those finding by reflecting on some theories related for each following question.

1. The language features found in narrative text written by students

The researcher conducted at the 9th grade MTS Negeri 1 Serang. Analysis and references of this research is about language features in narrative text written by students. narrative text is a text focusing specific participants. It is social function is to tell stories or past events and entertain the reader. In narrative text there are language features that must be understood deeply by the students.

From the table above, the researcher used analyzed every single language features of narrative text written by student in detail. The first language features in narrative text is used of time sequence. Used of time sequence to tell when they occur an event in narrative text. From the narrative text written by students, the student has been to use of time sequence in their text. The time sequence that students write such us: a long time ago, one day, many years later, hundreds years ago, long time ago, once upon a time, few years later, and others.

The second language features in narrative text is used of verb. Verb in the context of narrative text refers to show the action that occur the story in narrative text. There are three types verb on narrative text,

first action verb. Action verb to explain activity that is done by characters or something that a person, animal, force of nature or thing can do, the action verb in the narrative text written by students like: ran, came, told, kicked, heard, met, killed, brought, walked, made, helped, left, landed, climbed. The second mental verb, mental verb refers to mental stated or activities, emotion, attitude, desires, perception, and others. The mental verb on narrative text written by students like: knew, felt, agreed, saw. The third saying verb, saying verb which sign the statement on narrative text written by student like: told, asked, and said.

The third language features in narrative text are used of simple past tense. Past tense in narrative text to express an event that happen in the past. In narrative text written by student, the student can write the text use simple past tense. Its means the students are able to write narrative texts that have been though by the teacher and understand the narrative text materials.

The forth language features in narrative text are used dialogue. In narrative text, dialogue function as an attraction for readers so the reader do not get bored and the story written feel more lived. Dialogue often included, during which the tense may change to the present or future. It is means that in narrative text the dialogue goes not always use the past tense, because it is adjusted to the storyline. However, in the case, almost all the students do not used dialogue. Of the 15 students, only 3

students that used dialogue in the narrative text they wrote. This means that all students do not understand about language features in narrative text, especially the importance of dialogue in making narrative text.

The fifth language features in narrative text are used direct and indirect speech. Direct and indirect speech in narrative text is as important with the dialogue in narrative text, that make a story is more interesting. In this case, almost all the students used direct and indirect speech in their narrative text. Of 15 students, 12 of them included direct and indirect speech, 2 students only included dialogue in written narrative text, while 1 student did not included direct and indirect speech or dialogue in the written narrative text.

The sixth language features in narrative text are use of specific characters. Specific characters on narrative text is often individual on participant with defined identities. In this case, all of the students used specific characters in their narrative text. the specific character in narrative text written by students, line: Malin Kundang, Roro Jongrang, Joko Seger, Betero Bromo, Kusuma, Roro Anteng, Bandung Bondowoso, Toba, Sura and Baya, and much more.

The seventh language features in narrative text are descriptive language. Used descriptive language to portray the characters and setting. Descriptive word can be classified into for commentary or

analysis of text, physical, moral, spiritual, social, general, and mental qualities. All of the students included the descriptive language in their narrative text. It means the students understand about the materials.

The eighth language features in narrative text are use of adjective which form of noun phrase. Adjective phrase a words that describe nouns, it is defined as phrases that are performed by an adjective functions as the head of the phrase plus modifiers or complement. In case, all of students use adjective phrase, but there are 1 student that not use adjective phrase in his narrative text. It means that the students understand about this material. The adjective which from of noun phrase in narrative text written by student like: a small village, the old women, a small island, youngest child, a beautiful daughter, a big golden fish, a beautiful princess, the young man, a poor widow, the dirty river, big lake, and much more.

The researchers did not observe the teaching and learning process of narrative text during the field observation. Rather than that, the writer focuses on students' writing language features. The researcher examined only the students' initial draft writing products. The writer analyzed eight the language features in narrative text written by students. There are the specific characters, verb (action verb, mental verb, and saying verb), adverbial time and conjunction time, adjective

which form noun phrase, dialogue, direct and indirect speech, simple past tense, and descriptive word.

From the analysed data narrative text, the researcher knew the students' commonly written in their narrative text is about language features. The students wrote the text based on their ability. In analysing the data, the researcher could know students in their narrative text. The student reported the narrative text use specific characters, verb (action verb, mental verb, and saying verb), adverbial time and conjunction time, an adjective which form noun phrase, dialogue, direct and indirect speech, simple past tense, and descriptive word. But three other students wrote the narrative text not using the dialogue, and one student wrote the narrative text not using dialogue or direct and indirect speech.

Generally, the student understood how to write narrative text although the student still mistake in their writing. It can be seen from the result of interview that had done by students.

2. Problem Faced by the Respondent

After the writer analysed the language features in the narrative text written by the students. The writer also analysed the generic structure of narrative text written by student. This is done to find out what problems are faced by students in writing narrative texts and also to find out whether students' writing is in accordance with the generic structure of

narrative text or not. According to Neo generic structure in narrative text are namely orientation, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

The first generic structure in narrative text is orientation. Orientation is the beginning of the story. According to the table, it can be seen from the results of the researcher's analysis that all students have an orientation to narrative texts that students write. This means that students have no problems in writing narrative text in the orientation section and also understand the material.

The second generic structure is rising action. Rising action refers to a series of complications leading to the climax. According to the table, it can be seen from the results of the researcher's analysis that all students have rising actions in the narrative texts that students write. This means that students have no problems in writing narrative text in the rising action section and also understand the material.

The third generic structure of narrative text in narrative text is climax. The climax is the critical moment when the problem/conflict demands action. According to the table, it can be seen from the results of the researcher's analysis that all students have a climax in the narrative text that students write. This means that students have no problems in writing narrative text in the climax section and also understand the material.

The fourth generic structure of narrative text is falling action. Falling action is the moment away from the highest peak of excitement. According to the table, it can be seen from the results of the researcher's analysis that all students have falling actions in the narrative texts that students write. This means that students have no problems in writing narrative text in the falling action section and also understand the material.

And the last or the fifth generic structure of narrative text is resolution. Resolution or how the crisis will be resolved. This level employs mental, verbal, material, and simple past activities. According to the table, it can be seen from the results of the researcher's analysis that all students have a resolution in the narrative text that students write. This means that students have no problems in writing narrative text in the resolution section and also understand the material.

