Unit 2 Story and Tale

Learning Objectives

Spoken Cycle

After studying this unit, you are expected to be able to:

- ❖ Accept invitation,
- ❖ Break a promise,
- ❖ Tell story and tale,
- ❖ Understand spoken English,
- ❖ Respond to spoken English.

Written Cycle

After studying this unit, you are expected to be able to:

- ❖ Identify and narrative texts,
- ❖ Write simple narrative texts,
- ❖ Understand and apply the Past Continuous Tense correctly,
- ❖ Write invitation letters,
- ❖ Write good narrative texts

Spoken Cycle

Come and join us at the joy of my six-teenth birthday party

on Saturday night, June 14th, 2012 at 07.30 p.m. Followed by dinner.

Cheer Cafe
17 Melati Street,
Semarang

1. What passage is it?
2. Did you ever get it?
3. Did you ever make it?
4. What is written on it?
5. What will you do if you get it?

Expression Corner

Study and say the following expressions

Expressions to invite someone:

- Will you come in?
- Would you like to come to the cinema this evening?
- Would you care to practice basketball with us this afternoon?
- Will you join us for dinner?
- I wonder whether you would care to come on a picnic with us next Sunday.
- Could you come to a party at my place next Saturday night?

Expressions to accept invitation:

- Thank you.
- Yes, I'd like to very much.
- Yes, I'd love to.
- I'll be there.
- That would be great.
- Yes, with pleasure.

Expression Corner

Expressions to accept a promise:

- Thank you.
- Yes, with pleasure.

Expressions to break a promise:

- I'm sorry I break my promise.
- Sorry for breaking the promise.
- I'm sorry. I change my mind.
- I'm really sorry. I don't remember that I have another plan.

NARRATIVE TEXT

A narrative is a piece of text which tells a story to amuse and entertain the readers or listeners. Narrative deals with problematic events or complications which lead to a crisis and ends in a resolution.

Some examples of narratives are:

- fantasy novels,
- fairy strories,
- adventure stories,
- fables,
- romances,
- horror stories,
- legends,
- ballads, etc.

The generic structures of a narrative are:

- *orientation*: (can be a paragraph, a picture, or opening chapter) in which the narrator tells the audience about *who* is in the story, *where* the story is taking place and *where* the action is happening. *Orientation* sets the scene and introduces the participants.
- *complication*: sets off a chain of events that influences what will happen in the story. In the complication a crisis arises, and it consists of a sequence of events where the characters react to the complication.
- *resolution:* in which the characters finally sort out complication.
- *coda:* provides a comment or moral values based on what has been learned from the story (an optional step).

The language features of a narrative are:

- specific characters,
- time words that connect events to tell when they occur,
- verbs to show the actions that occur in the story,
- descriptive words to portray the characters and settings,
- the use of past tense.

The social function of a narrative text is to retell events for the purpose of amusing or entertaining the readers or listeners.

Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense expresses an action that was taking place when another action happened. The action had begun before the other action happened, and was continuing at the time when the other action happened.

Since the Past Continuous Tense expresses the occurrence of action in relation to some other past action, this tense always occurs together with a past tense which expresses the other action, except when the other action is understood. The past tense is generally stated in a clause beginning with when.

Example: *We were having dinner when she came.*

The Past Continuous Tense may also express an action taking place at a specific moment of past time. When is used with a specific past time expression, it differs from the Simple Past Tense in that it emphasizes the continuity of the action at the given time.

Compare:
I had dinner at 8 o'clock. (= I began to have dinner at 8)
I was having dinner at 8 o'clock. (= I began to have dinner before 8, and I was having it at 8, and probably continued to have it after 8.)
The sentence forms in which the *Past Continuous Tense* are used can be affirmative, negative, or interrogative (question).

Frame 1: Positive Sentences

No.	Subject	Predicate			
		Be	Verb	Object, etc	Time Clause
1.	I	was	studying		when she came
2.	She	was	crossing	the street	when a car hit her
3.	You	were	talking	to Tuty	when I saw you
4.	We	were	working		when you telephoned

Usage:

1. The verbs in frame 1 are in the Past Continuous Tense. The Past Continuous Tense indicates that the actions were in progress at the time some other actions mentioned in the time clauses occurred. The actions might or might not continue after the other actions happened. For example, sentence 1 means that I had begun to study before she came. I was in the process of studying when she came, and I probably continued to study after she came.
2. The verb phrase that shows the Past Continuous Tense has the past tense of the structure word be (was/were) and the *-ing* form of the verb.
3. The form of be agrees with the subject, was is used with a singular subject except you.
4. In affirmative statements, the pattern is:

Subject + was/were + Verb -ing + ...
I + was + studying + when she came

5. The time clause may come at the end of the sentence or it may be at the beginning. *Example: When the teacher entered the room, the students were talking noisily.*

Negative Sentences

No.	Subject	Predicate				
		Be	Not	Verb	Object, etc	Time Clause
1.	I	was	not	reading	anything	when she came
2.	You	were	not	doing		when I saw you
3.	They	were	not	studying		when the teacher entered

- **Usage:**
  Negative statements in the Past Continuous Tense are formed by adding *not* after *was* or *were*.
  The pattern is:

Subject + was/were + not + Verb -ing + ...
I + was + not + reading + when she came

- was + not and were + not are often contracted to *wasn't* and *weren't*.

Frame 3: ***Interrogative Sentences***

No.	Be	Subject	Predicate		
			Verb	Object, etc	Time Clause
1.	Were	you	reading		when she came?
2.	Was	he	talking	to Tomo	when you saw him?
3.	Were	they	studying		when the teacher entered?

Usage:

1. *Yes-no* questions in the Past Continuous Tense are formed by putting *was* or *were* before the subject.

   The pattern is:

Was/Were + Subject + Verb -ing + ...?

Were + you + reading + when she came?


THANK YOU