CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Genre

Halliday (1978:34) places genre within the situation semiotic space of mode, specifically referring to it as a rhetorical mode. In this, genre has a structure that he calls generic structure, which gives a text a complete characterization of texture.

Martin (1984:25) treats genre in a wider sense, referring to it as a contextual (cultural) variable, which is interpreted as a connotative semiotic, and defining it as “a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speaker engage as members of a given culture”. Stages in genre are step-by-step activities that are carried out as semiotic processes for the purpose of arriving at the shared goal of communication through language. A genre is realized and characterized by a structure characteristic of its own, and he refers to that structure in question as schematic structure, which is roughly equivalent to Halliday’s generic structure.

2.2. Generic Structure

Systemic functional linguists have made great contributions to generic research. The world renowned linguist Halliday, who is the pioneer of systemic-functional linguistics, has paid attention to generic analysis for a long time. He has made some exploration of the nature and functions of genre in some of his works. In his book Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning, Halliday (1978, pp. 61) argues that “In order to give a complete characterization of texture, we should have to make reference also to
‘generic’ structure, the form that a text has as a property of its genre. Hasan (1986:27) has gone further in the exploration of generic study. In her collaborative work with Halliday in Language, context, and text: aspects of language in a social semiotic perspective, she first defines the concept of genre as ‘type of discourse’, and then proceeds to make a much more profound investigation of its structure.

The features of contextual configuration could be used for making some kind of predictions about text structure and the sequence and order of the elements in the structure. Contextual configuration is composed of three components: field of discourse, tenor of discourse, and mode of discourse, each of which may be thought of as a variable that is represented by some specific values.

Every genre has a generic structure potential, in which there are three kinds of elements: obligatory, optional, and recursive. The generic structure potential for a genre is a linear combination of the above-mentioned three elements in a certain order or sequence.

Genre is defined by obligatory elements in structure. By implication, the obligatory elements and their sequence define the genre to which a text belongs. The function of optional elements may account for the variations in all the texts that belong to the same genre.

Hassan’s theory provides a successful explanation for the phenomenon that countless texts whose forms may differ significantly are perceived by the native speakers of that language to have close association with one another. As we know, when required to write an essay on the same subject matter, different person produces different texts. For example, a language teacher gives his pupils an assignment to write a passage about one’s most exciting experience in the
summer vacation. Each student would produce a text different from other students’, but all the products of the students share some similarities in spite of the formal differences. In other words, all the texts belong to one genre, that is, the narrative genre, and they are part of the all possible actual realizations of the generic structure potential for that genre. According to Hassan’s GSP theory, all the texts written by students have the same obligatory elements, which account for the textual similarities perceived unconsciously by the native speakers. The textual variations are caused by different choices of optional elements in the generic structure. Hassan is the first systemic-functional linguist who has made a systematic probe into the concept of genre, providing a theoretical basis for further research into the area.

2.3. Types of Genre and Its Generic Structure

Genre has been classified into two major categories: story genre and factual genre. Each of these has various types: narrative (e.g. moral tale, myth, serial and spoof), recount, description, report, procedure, expository, argument, instrument, explanation, and discussion.

1. Narrative Genre

Narrative is a text focusing on specific participants. Its social function is to tell stories or past events and entertain the readers. Narrative can be incorporated within other language activities (e.g. a prayer), and can also incorporate with other activities (e.g. an argument).
Labov and Waletzky (1967) as quoted by Sinar (1998:14) made a communication ethnography research about elements used in narration. Some elements in narration schematic structure are as follows:

1. Abstract is a beginning sentence or word that states a summary of whole story.
2. Orientation is an introduction as a beginning of event that describes location, time and participant that takes a part in story.
3. Complication is a set of event that makes complication because the event does not happen smoothly and is not expected so it causes a problem in maximum level.
4. Resolution is a problem occurs caused by an event and the problem can be solved.
5. Evaluation is an action that occurs by suspension that is coincident with resolution.
6. Code is a closing element of a story that states an end of story.


**Rabbit and Bear**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Once upon a time, there lived as neighbors, a bear and a rabbit. The rabbit is a good shot. In contrary, the bear is always clumsy ad could not use the arrow to good advantage.</th>
<th>Orientation, abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One day, the bear called over the rabbit and asked the rabbit to take his bow and arrows and came with bear to the other side of the hill. The rabbit feared to arouse the bear's anger so he could not refuse it. He consented and went with the bear and shot enough buffalo to satisfy the hungry family.</td>
<td>Abstract, Complication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indeed he shot and killed so many that there was lots of meat left after the bear and his family had loaded themselves</td>
<td>Complication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and packed all they could carry home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The bear was very gluttonous and did not want the rabbit to get any of the meat. The rabbit could not even taste the blood from the butchering as the bear would throw earth on the blood and dry it up.</th>
<th>Orientation, Complication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The poor rabbit would have to go home hungry after his hard day's work.</td>
<td>Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bear was the father of five children. The youngest child was very kind to the rabbit. He was very hearty eater. The mother bear always gave him an extra large piece of meat but the youngest child did not eat it. He would take it outside with him and pretended to play ball with the meat. He kicked toward the rabbit's house and when he got close to the door he would give the meat with such a great kick. The meat would fly into the rabbit's house.</td>
<td>Orientation, Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In this way, the poor rabbit would get his meal unknown to the papa bear.</td>
<td>Coda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Recount Genre

Recount is a text which retells events or experiences in the past. Its purpose is either to inform or to entertain the audience. There is no complication among the participants and that differentiates from narrative. The text analyzed to describe generic structure of recount genre is obtained from http://www.letterwritingguide.com/thankyounotesample.htm

**New Bike**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hi Aunt Kelly! Thanks for the new bike you bought me for my birthday;</th>
<th>Orientation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s just what I wanted. The color red fits the bike well! It is my favorite color. I plan on riding the bike around my</td>
<td>Events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neighborhood everyday right after school. I look forward to seeing you soon!

Thanks again for the bike.

3. Report Genre

Report is a text which presents information about something, as it is. It is as a result of systematic observation and analysis. This is done to display something watched or observed. The text analyzed to describe generic structure of report genre is obtained from http://understandingtext.blogspot.com/2009/10/contohexample-of-report-text-in-komodo.html

Komodo dragon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you know what the largest lizard is? This lizard is called komodo. It lives in the scrub and woodland of a few Indonesian islands. Komodo dragon is the world's heaviest lizard, weighing 150 pounds or more. The largest Komodo ever measured was more than 10 feet (3 meters) long and weighed 366 pounds (166 kg) but the average size of komodo in the wild is about 8 feet (2.5 meters) long and 200 pounds (91 kg)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Komodo has gray scaly skin, a pointed snout, powerful limbs and a muscular tail. They use their keen sense of smell to locate decaying animal remains from several miles away. They also hunt other lizards as well as large mammals and are sometimes cannibalistic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Komodo dragon's teeth are almost completely covered by its gums. When it feeds, the gums bleed, creating an ideal culture for virulent bacteria. The bacteria that live in the Komodo dragon's saliva causes septicemia, or blood poisoning, in its victims. A dragon will bite its prey, then follow it until the animal is too weak to carry on.

This lizard species is threatened by hunting, loss of prey species and habitat loss.

4. Description Genre

Description is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing. Its benefit is to explain something clearly so the readers know well about the object described.

The text analyzed to describe generic structure of description genre is obtained from http://bos-sulap.blogspot.com/2011/03/example-of-descriptive-text-borobudur.html

**Borobudur Temple**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borobudur is Hindu – Buddhist temple. It was built in the ninth century under Sailendra dynasty of ancient Mataram kingdom. Borobudur is located in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia.</th>
<th>General Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borobudur is well-known all over the world. Its construction is influenced by the Gupta architecture of India. The temple is constructed on a hill 46 m high and consists of eight steps like stone terrace. The first five terraces are square and surrounded by walls adorned with Buddhist sculpture in bas-relief. The upper three</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
are circular. Each of them is with a circle of bell shape-stupa. The entire edifice is crowned by a large stupa at the centre at the centre of the top circle. The way to the summit extends through some 4.8 km of passage and stairways. The design of Borobudur which symbolizes the structure of universe influences temples at Angkor, Cambodia. Borobudur temple which is rededicated as an Indonesian monument in 1983 is a valuable treasure for Indonesian people.

5. Procedure Genre

Procedure is a text that shows a process in order. Its social function is to describe how something is completely done through a sequence of series. It is aimed to make sure that the activities done are on the rule.

The text analyzed to describe generic structure of procedure genre is obtained from [http://www.pancakerecipes.net/blueberry-pancakes.html](http://www.pancakerecipes.net/blueberry-pancakes.html)

**Blueberry Pancakes recipe**

**Goal**

**Ingredients:**

- 2 large eggs
- 2 c. milk
- 2 c. flour
- 1/2 c. fresh blueberries
- 4 Tbsp vegetable oil
- 2 Tbsp sugar
- 2 Tbsp baking powder
- 2 tsp vanilla
- 1/8 tsp salt

**Materials**
Directions:

1. In large bowl combine flour, sugar, baking powder and salt.
2. In medium bowl beat eggs, milk, vegetable oil and vanilla.
   Stir into flour mixture until just smooth.
   Fold in fresh blueberries.
3. Heat a large lightly oiled griddle or skillet over medium high heat.
   Pour 1/4 c. of batter into hot skillet and cook pancake until puffed and dry around edges. Turn, and cook until it turns golden brown. Repeat until all batter is used.

6. Instruction Genre

   Instruction is taken to refer exclusively to written, procedural directions prescribing the performance some sequence of action to the reader.

   The modul of instruction generic structure is adapted from Sinar (2008:77).

Membuat Layangan!

Bahan-bahan yang diperlukan
bambu (2x60 xm; 1x80 cm) lem
benang nilon gunting
kertas tebal yang besar cat dan kuas
pensil bermata lembut tali pintal kuat
rangka
Yang dilakukan:
1. Lenturkan batang bambu supaya fleksibel.
2. Dengan hati-hati bengkokkan batang bambu sesuai dengan bentuk yang diinginkan, lalu ikat kuat dengan benang nilon.
3. Letakkan rangka di atas kertas.
4. Telusuri sekeliling rangka dengan pensil.
5. Potong penutup kira-kira 1 cm lebih dari lakar.
6. Cat gambar burung di atas penutup (misalnya burung hantu)
8. Potong 3 lembar tali pintal masing-masing 30 cm.

7. Explanation Genre

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 about the forming of the phenomena. It is often found in science, geography and history text books. The text analyzed to describe generic structure of explanation genre is obtained from [http://understandingtext.blogspot.com/2009/10/contoh-example-of-explanation-text-in.html](http://understandingtext.blogspot.com/2009/10/contoh-example-of-explanation-text-in.html)

**Why is Bali Famous for Tourism Object?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One of the famous tourism spots in Indonesia is Bali Island. Bali lays at the part east of Java. Thousand domestic and foreign tourists visit Bali each month. Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
you know why Bali Island is so famous?

A lot of tourists like fresh natural environment. If that what they want, Bali is the best choice to visit. Bali has beautiful landscape dominated with green luxurious terrace fields. Moreover Bali give fantastic view; beautiful sunrise in Sanur and fascinating sunset in Kuta beach.

Beside the beautiful beach and panorama, domestic and foreign tourists also enjoy the Balinese local genius arts such as; dances, puras, and temples. Most of these objects are amazing.

Like many other tourism objects, Bali also provide souvenir center which they can take home. Most Balinese people are artists. They spend their time to apply skill and imagination through painting, carving dancing.

What make them more exposed is that most of them are English speaking people. That is why Bali is well-known all over the world.

8. Expository Genre

Expository is a text which represents the attempt of the writer to have the addressee do something or act in certain way.

The text analyzed to describe generic structure of expository genre is obtained from (Simplified from www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/04/15/)
### Jakarta as a Bad Working Place for Expatriates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Jakarta is the second-worst place for expatriates to work in outside of the United States of America, Canada and Western Europe. It is according to a recent report published by Business week.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thesis</td>
<td>The Business week report ranked emerging markets that might be challenging to move into due to their level of pollution, disease, political violence and availability of good and services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argumentation</td>
<td>The report ranked Jakarta second, just below Lagos in Nageria and above Riyadh Saudi Arabia, saying the threat of violence from extremist, in particular, was serious drawback to living in Jakarta. Bombings targeting foreign interests in Jakarta, such as the JW Marriot hotel bombing in 2003, have been repeated elsewhere in the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argumentation</td>
<td>The report said despite problem common to many developing cities such as the risk of disease, poor sanitation, and excessive pollution, Indonesia can be an enticing location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion and Suggestion</td>
<td>In response, the Jakarta administration took the report positively, saying it could spur the administration to improve its performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9. Argument Genre

Argument is kind of exposition genre. Argument genre has the aim to develop the written about subject or field with sense the verification toward the subject or field will be develop.
10. Discussion Genre

Discussion is a text which presents a problematic discourse. This problem will be discussed from different viewpoints. Discussion is commonly found at philosophical, historic, and social text.


National Exam in Pros and Cons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Argumentation Pro</th>
<th>Argumentation Contra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National exam becomes the hot topic in most of discussions. Though the Supreme Court has rejected an appeal by the government on the organization of the national exams, the controversy over whether it is necessary to maintain the national exams (UN) has continued. Some debates include the primary questions such as; does the quality of Indonesia education depend on the national exam? Will the quality of the Indonesian education system worsen without national exam?</td>
<td>People, who support the national exam, explain that the quality of the Indonesia education system will drop without the national exam, so they try to defend the current system.</td>
<td>However there are people who disagree with the opinion. Those who against this national exam kept in our high school education say that it doesn't need the national exams because the quality of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
education does not just depend on the national exam. Further, the national exam only measures a small portion of students' competence in specific subjects, and does not measure students' competences throughout the semester.

| In fact, the national examination can still be useful as an instrument to evaluate or detect the level of students' cognitive competence in several subjects, on a national scale. | Recommendation |