

**AN ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL RECOUNT PRODUCED BY
POST-ADULTS AT PANTI SOSIAL TRESNA WERDHA SABAI NAN ALUIH,
SICINCIN, PARIAMAN**

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One (S1) Degree at
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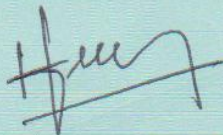
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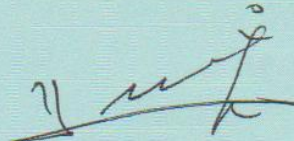
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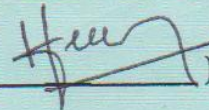
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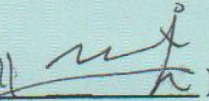
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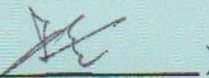
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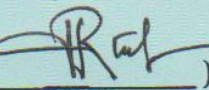
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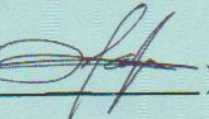
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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kelengkapan unsur cerita berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu oleh para lansia dan melihat perbedaan susunan yang dihasilkan oleh lansia pria dan wanita. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam Kajian Wacana. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan teknik elisitasi. Data penelitian ini adalah 20 kumpulan cerita masa lalu oleh para lansia yang dikategorikan dalam dua jenis: 10 pengalaman menyenangkan dan 10 pengalaman menyedihkan. Dan dianalisis dengan cara dikelompokkan berdasarkan gender dan jenis cerita. Setelah itu, barulah dilihat bagaimana susunan cerita tersebut dirangkai oleh para lansia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 20 cerita pengalaman masa lalu oleh lansia, sebagian besar lansia pria mempunyai kelengkapan unsur yang lebih terarah dan sistematis dibandingkan lansia wanita dalam menceritakan ulang pengalaman masa lalu. Perbedaan tersebut dapat dilihat dari: 1). Kelengkapan unsur cerita seperti pembuka, isi dan penutup dan 2). Kelinearan setiap kejadian seperti kronologi, sorot balik dan maju mundur.

Kata Kunci: Discourse Analysis, Personal Recount, Post-Adults

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List of Tables

Table 3.1 Indicators of the completeness elements of story.....	29
Table 3.2 Indicators of linearity events of personal recount	29
Table 3.3 Indicators of male and female in communicating	29
Table 4.1.1.1.1 Male in sequencing the happiness personal recount.....	33
Table 4.1.1.1.2 Male in sequencing the sadness personal recount	47
Table 4.1.1.2.1 Female in sequencing the happiness personal recount	62
Table 4.1.1.2.2 Female in sequencing the sadness personal recount.....	76
Table 4.1.1.3 The characteristics of Male and Female in communication	89
Table 4.2.1 The completeness elements of happiness story by male	97
Table 4.2.1 The linearity of events of happiness story by male	98
Table 4.2.2 The completeness elements of sadness story by male.....	99
Table 4.2.2 The linearity of events of sadness story by male.....	99
Table 4.2.3 The completeness elements of happiness story by female	100
Table 4.2.3 The linearity of events of happiness story by female	100
Table 4.2.4 The completeness elements of sadness story by female.....	101
Table 4.2.4 The linearity of events of sadness story by female.....	102

List of Appendices

Appendices	112
Male	112
Happiness Personal Recount	112
Sadness Personal Recount	118
Female	124
Happiness Personal Recount	124
Sadness Personal Recount	132

Table of Content

Abstrak	x
Acknowledgements	xi
List of Tables	xii
List of Appendices	xiii
Table of Content	xiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of The Problem.....	1
1.2 Identification of The Problem.....	6
1.3 Limitation of The Problem	6
1.4 Formulation of The Problem.....	7
1.5 Research Questions.....	7
1.6 Purposes of The Study	7
1.7 Significance of The Study.....	8
1.8 Definitions of The Key Terms	8
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE	10
2.1 Discourse Structure.....	10
2.2 Narrative Information	12
2.3 Approaches of Narrative Information.....	14
2.4 Psychological Approach	15
2.4.1. Age.....	16
2.4.2 Gender.....	17
2.5 Story.....	19
2.5.1. Recount Text.....	20
2.6 Previous Studies.....	24
2.7 Conceptual Framework.....	26
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD	27
3.1 Research Design.	27
3.2 Data and Informants	27
3.3 Instrumentation of the Research.	28
3.4 Method and Techniques of Data Collection.	30
3.5 Technique of the Data Analysis.....	30

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	32
4.1 Data Description and Analysis	32
4.1.1 Recount Text	33
4.1.1.1 The Analysis of Structuring of Personal Recount by Male.....	33
4.1.1.1.1 Happiness Personal Recount	33
4.1.1.1.2 Sadness Personal Recount	47
4.1.1.2 The Analysis of Structuring of Personal Recount by Female	62
4.1.1.2.1 Happiness Personal Recount	62
4.1.1.2.2 Sadness Personal Recount	76
4. 1.1.3 The Characters of Male and Female in Sequencing The Events.....	89
4.2 Research Finding	96
4.3 Discussion.....	104
4.4 Limitation of The Research	107
CHAPTER 5 Conclusion and Suggestion	108
5.1 Conclusion	108
5.2 Suggestions	109
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	110
Appendices	112

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Problem

Human being has their own way to extend their ideas, information even their opinions to the receiver. The speakers have their own ways in delivering messages with their own manner and style, but they still have the same goal. It is sending the message clearly and completely. All the sent messages are not only about the recent activity but also sometimes about the action that did in the past, because it becomes the basic needed of human being to have connected each other. It is also influenced by the ability of the speaker to arrange the chronological events of the story in order to get clear situation when the communication occurred.

The daily activities and experiences that retell by the speaker usually called as recount text which is a branch of narrative. Based on Schütze (1976) in Dijk (1985), narrative belongs to a series of real or fictional actions or event that takes place in the past relative to the time of the narration or told as if occurring in the past. It is a kind of stories that is used by most of people to have a talk because this type of story tells about the daily activities that impress the speakers and really closed to the life. Because of that the researcher interested to did this research about the structure of recount by the speakers in ordering an experience.

In further research, Dewerianka (2004) states there are at least three elements of generic structure of recount that usually appear as used to be sign the story started. The marks are introduction (orientation); in this part the speakers begin the tale with set up the place where the story takes place or it could be the person who gives a help to them or even the main circumstances that construct the story. The second one is the body (events) of the narrative. The speakers make it turn out to be one because the story sometimes has anti-order and occasionally depends on the mood of the speaker. The last one is conclusion (reorientation), where the final action that speaker's do or get are told clearly and the action is still felt by them. But for the reorientation, it sometimes become an additional for some people. It can be used or not. These things usually involve for the daily events that have multiple kind of stories based on the emotion of the speakers when they have communication.

According to Beck (2014) there are four basic emotions of human to describe feeling in order to tell the narrative stories to other. They are happiness, sadness, fear and anger. The happiness and sadness one are the expressions where the differences emotion can be seen clearly and easily. Generally, the narrator will have a good respond when they tell the experience that they pleased about, with full of gestures and enthusiastic. They look so enthusiastic in sharing and telling the whole parts of the events. On the contrary with the positive one when they tell an sadness one, they will cut the main point and continue it to the next. Most of ages, from children until

post-adult like to share their experience to their partner appropriate with their feeling when the process of transferring the ideas happened.

Related to the explanation above, age is one of the factors which influence the ability of the communicator in order retelling the stories. Furthermore Santi (2013) finds that age also pressure the emotion of people besides maintaining of parents, traumatic experienced, temperament, and gender. Age, surrounding situation, and physiologist of someone are the factors that make emotional of someone are changing. It is also influenced by adaptation of the post-adults where the treatment of people control the way of thinking and facing the problem or how they share the ideas.

Naturally, human faced some stages in their life to develop and polish their ability in adapting with their environment, the stages is called by cycle of life. Havighurts (1972) claims that there are six phases of human development periods since they were born. The first phase is infancy and early childhood, it starts from birth through 5 years old. This period is marked by learning the developmental tasks such as imitating, walking, talking and so on. And then, it continuous to middle-childhood phase (6 to 12 years old) where in this phase, the children is starting to get know everything about the development of phsycicall skill and logic. After that, the adolesence period, from 13-18 years old. In this stage, the teenager is achieving the mature relations with both sexes. And also in this stage, the teenager also faces some changes mentally and physically. Next phase is adulthood that has devided into three

stages, they are early adulthood (21-40 years old); middle age (40-60 years old) and the last one is old age or post-adult (60-up years old). In this period, adult is adjusting to decrease strength and health especially for the ability that relate to the brain working system.

Additionally in the post-adults period, the working memory starts to be down face the reduction of their brain function as not clear as children anymore that is caused the difficulties in structuring the narrative information. According to the laws number 13 year 1998 about the prosperity of post—adult, is the person, male and female, that has reach 60-up years old and usually marked by the changing of the paradigm return like the way children's thinking and having unstable emotion (Uliyah, 2009). Post-adult (male and female) themselves are still being able to retell the narrative events but the structures are sometimes out of the rule. Sometimes they started retell the events from the body first and then continued it with the orientation and the reorientation.

Herlitzh and Rehnman (2008) say that gender also influence the way human think and behavior toward their daily activities. They find that the specific characteristics of woman that relate to their cognitive are woman excelled in remembering verbal features memory, like they are easy to remember words, objects (pictures and faces) and everyday events episodically. While for male, they are turned to the logical thinking, spontaneous. Moreover, male usually have a long term

memory capacity in order remember the past activities than female that have short term memory capacity for that.

One of the social institutions that care for post-adults around West Sumatera is in Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Sabai nan Aluih located in Sicincin, Padang Pariaman. It takes place at Raya Padang-Bukittinggi Street KM 48 and has been existing since 1978. In this PSTW there are around 110 members coming from Padang, Lubuak Basung and Pariaman. This place is chosen because this institution specializing just for post-adult not for any ages, so that they will not insusceptible by other ages.

This institution was chosen because of some factors. The first one was from the social background and the second one was from educational background of the members. The members have the same social background, they come from the same class of community, from the middle-lower class and life together in the panti and do all the same activities everyday. And the second factors was their background of education. Most of the members of this panti come from the low educational people, they come from low society who just got elementary and junior high school and on an equal. Because of that, the researcher interested to see how were the types of structure of personal recount that came from the post-adult of this orphanage.

There were some reasons why this topic was choosen. First, there are a lot of studies discuss about the development of children's ability in narrating the story

include their ability in sequencing or visualizing it, however the ability of post-adult in sequencing the narrative information is rarely being talked in time so that the researcher wanted to find out more information about it. Second, the researcher tried to divide the ability in sequencing the narrative information between male and female.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Based on Linguistics study, the study about the structure information of narrative by post-adults can be analyzed in many aspects, such as Psycholinguistics and Discourse Analysis. In psycholinguistics point of view, the study about giving the information based on personal experience can be seen as one of the study about working memory and sentence processing. Finally for the discourse itself is commonly ask the way we do and use the language based on communicative needs belongs to the sociological approach that focuses on narrative analysis. The explanation of this research may be different for each field because it is depend on how those study view this case.

1.3 The Limitation of The Problem

This research was limited to Discourse Analysis field especially in Narrative Analysis but also has influenced by psycholinguistics. In this study, the researcher analyzed the structure of personal recount produced by the post-adults in Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Sabai nan Aluih, Sicincin, Pariaman focused on happiness and sadness experiences and differentiated it between male and female. To make a brief

understanding about the main topic of the research, the researcher did some observations and analyzing in order to get the data.

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the identification and limitation of the problem, this research formulated into: how is post-adult at PSTW Sabai Nan Aluih in structuring the personal recount.

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the explanation in the background of the study above, the researcher would investigate the following problems, were:

1. How do the male post-adults at PSTW Sabai nan Aluih Sicincin, Pariaman structure the personal recount?
2. How do the female post-adults at PSTW Sabai nan Aluih Sicincin, Pariaman structure the personal recount?
3. What are the differences between male and female post-adults in structuring the personal recount?

1.6 Purposes of The Study

Related to the psychological approach about structural of personal recount produced by Post-Adults, the researcher planned on to get the following aims:

1. To find out how the male post-adults PSTW Sabai nan Aluih Sicincin, Padang Pariaman structure the personal recount.
2. To find out how the male post-adults PSTW Sabai nan Aluih Sicincin, Padang Pariaman structure the personal recount.
3. To find out the differences between male and female post-adults in structuring the personal recount.

1.7 Significance of The Study

This research is desiderated to give contributions both for linguistics and education field. The finding of this research is expected to add new knowledge about structure of narrative information especially for post-adult's ability in sequencing the personal recount which related to Discourse subject through psychological approach.

Moreover the finding is also expected as a reference for the next researchers who have interest about this study. They can find out how post-adults arrange the narrative events in each types of emotion when they told their narratives stories. It is kind of interesting study because the phenomenon commonly occurs around us.

1.8 Definition of The Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the conceptual terms that appeared in the research, it is important to explain about the key terms were used in it as follows:

- a. Discourse is language or stories used by the post-adult in PSTW Sabai nan Aluih which is containing meaning.
- b. Personal recount is the past experience of the narrator provides orientation, events and reorientation.
- c. Post-Adult are people that have reaches 60-up years old.
- d. PSTW Sabai Nan Aluih is a social institution for post-adult which is located in Sicincin, Pariaman.