STRATÉGIES DE COMPRÉHENSION DE LA SÉQUENCE DU TEXTE NARRATIF DANS L'APPLICATION DIGITALE EN FRANÇAIS

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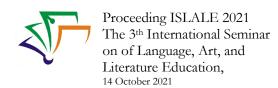
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Abstract--The study aims to understand the plot of narrative text in French digital application. The research method conducted in this research is descriptive qualitative and the object of research is a digital application. The study uses the theory proposed by J. M Adam (1992), After analyzing the data, it is found that the plots of narrative text in French digital application are la situation initiale, l'élément déclencheur, les actions, l'élément de résolution and la situation finale. The form of plot in narrative text that is often found in this digital application is that it always begins with la situation initiale. However, not all narrative texts begin with situation initiale, there are also texts that begin with la situation finale. There are 6 variations of the plot of narrative text in this digital application. The variation is a plot found from the narrative text itself. Where almost all the plots in the narrative text do not follow theory proposed by J.M Adam.

Keywords: Narrative Text Sequence, Digital Application In French

INTRODUCTION

Language knowledge is very necessary to learn the foreign languages particularly, French, English, Spanish, etc. Language can also create good communication and good relationship with the people around the world. Therefore, language means as a communication between a person and the other people in daily life. Language can be used to express ideas, opinions, thoughts, and feelings directly or indirectly. To express an opinion, idea, and thought, it can be used the language in two ways, namely spoken and written. Written language is the language used when it's written to become text. Text is a unified whole language, in which there are concepts, thoughts, or ideas that are understood by the reader. There are several types of texts, namely narrative, descriptive, argumentative, explanatory, and injunctive texts. All texts have their own rules and structures, keep in mind that text structures are different from one another. The text structure serves as a tool to understand the content of writing in a text, so that the readers can understand the content, purpose, events or storyline in a text. Based on texts described above, the object of this research is narrative text, because narrative text conveys an event or events to the reader.

Narrative text is a narrative that tells about real or fictional events that usually happened in the past.It rrelates to the opinion of (Crépin, 1994: 59), *« le texte narratif est de raconter des événements réels, comme dans le faits divers des journaux par exemple, ou des événements imaginaires »*. It means, narrative text is to relate real events, as in newspaper news for example, or imaginary events. According to Suarez (2017: 116) *« un texte narratif est un texte qui appartient au genre littéraire narratif, par opposition aux autres grands genres (poétique, théâtral, argumentatif et épistolaire).* It mens, narrative text relates to real event, for example, news in the newspaper, or imaginary event. It means that narrative text is a text that belongs to the narrative literary genre, as opposed to other major genres (poetry, theatrical, argumentative, and epistolary). Narrative texts have the characteristics of supporting created or real stories and

characters set in a defined space-time universe.

Rebecca in Susilawati (2017:103) stated that « *A narrative text is a text which relates a series of logical, and chronologically related events that are caused or experienced by factors* », it means that narrative text is a text that relates a series of related logical and chronological events caused or suffered by factors. Furthermore,, Harp & Brewer in Coffman and Melissa (2010: 7) stated that « *Knowledge of story structure, or story grammar, involves and understanding of the setting, the main characters, the problem, attempts to solve the problem, and the resolution* ». It means that narrative structure knowledge, or story grammar, involves understanding of creation, main characters, problems, problem solving efforts, and resolution.

Based on opinions above, it can be concluded that narrative text is a text that belongs to the genre of narrative literature that tells real or imaginary events and has the peculiarity of telling a story or event chronologically.

Generic structure of narrative follows narrative scheme. According to Caron on the website www.alloproff.qc.ca, he says that "a narrative diagram is a tool that facilitates understanding the generic structure of a narrative text and the evolution of a story". According to J. M Adam (1992: 54 - 55), the narrative diagram consists of five stages, namely:

1. *La Situation Initiale* / **Situasi awal** defines plot outline, set place, time, character. In other words, the initial situation presents the elements needed to start the story and to understand it. He answered the question: who? what ? or ? when ? For example:
   Dans un petit village au sud du Pérou vivait un vieux paysan avec
   La Situation Initiale
   sa femme et ses cinq enfants.

   Meaning :
   In a small village in southern Peru there lived an old farmer with
   Initial situation
   his wife and five children.

Everyday he went to work in the fields. His wife brought him food after taking the kids to school

2. *L'élément Déclencheur* / **trigger element** questions the initial situation: encounters, discoveries, unexpected events and will trigger a series of changes by creating problems. This trigger upsets the balance described in the initial situation. He answered the question: what happened? who is being threatened? where did the threat occur? For example :

   Un matin, le paysan fatigue et il s'appuya sur le tronc d'un arbre. Soudain, des loups enragés attaquèrent les brebis du vieux et semèrent la *peur dans les environs*.

   Meaning :
   In the morning, the farmer was tired and he leaned against a tree trunk. Suddenly the mad wolf attacked the old man's sheep and sowed.

3. **Les Actions / Action** change the situation. It is called changes, they are a series of events caused by triggers and that lead to actions taken by the characters to achieve their goals or actions describing the efforts and means chosen by the characters to achieve this ultimate goal. They answer the question: what do we do to escape the threat? what is the result of this action?
   For example :

- Le vieux paysan courra vers un petite cabane où il prit un fusil et ***tira sur les loups mais en vain. Ensuite, il cria de toutes ses forces en***

Les Actions <u>appelant l'aide des voisins pour sauver ses brebis</u>.

Meaning :
- <u>The old farmer run to a small hut where he took a gun and shoots a wolf but in vain. Then he shouted with all his might for the neighbor's help to save his sheep.</u>

4. **L'élément de Résolution / Resolution Element** announced plot resolution. This is the final act, the end. For example :

Les autres paysans arrivèrent rapidement. Certains avaient des ***fusils, d'autres des battons ou des pierres. De touts les côtés, ils attaquèrent les loups tuant et blessant quelques uns, alors que les autres***

L'élément de Résolution <u>se sauvèrent loin du champ.</u>
Meaning :
<u>The other farmers arrived quickly. Some had weapons, sticks or other stones. From all sides, they attacked the wolves killing and wounding some, while others fled the field.</u>

5. **La situation Finale / Final Situation** is one, happy or unhappy, of the characters at the end of the story. It shows how adventure changes a character's life. In other terms, NS the final situation is shown NS the consequences of the actions taken and the character's feelings or how it all ended. It is a resolution and sometimes a moral. He answered the question: how are the characters doing? How do they feel? What is the moral of this story (optional)? For example :

<u>Enfin le vieux remercia les gens qui l'ont aidé à chasser les</u>
La Situation Finale <u>animaux sauvages</u>.
Meaning :
<u>Finally the old man thanked the people who helped him chased away the Wild Animals</u>. And then he continued to work in the fields waiting for the night to return home.

The example of a complete narrative text

et ses cinq enfants. Chaque jour, il allait travailler dans leschamps. Sa femme lui apportait le repas après avoir emmené les enfants à l'école.

Un matin, le paysan fatigue et il s'appuya sur le tronc d'un arbre. Soudain, des loups enragés attaquèrent les brebis du vieux et semèrent la peur dans les environs.

Le vieux paysan courra vers un petite cabane où il prit un fusil et tira sur les loups mais en vain. Ensuite, il cria de toutes ses forces en appelant l'aide des voisins pour sauver ses brebis.

Les autres paysans arrivèrent rapidement. Certains avaient des fusils, d'autres des battons ou des pierres. De touts les côtés, ils attaquèrent les loups tuant et blessant quelques uns, alors que les autres se sauvèrent loin du champ.

Enfin le vieux remercia les gens qui l'ont aidé à chasser les animaux sauvages. Et puis, il continua à besogner dans le champ attendant le soir pour rentrer chez lui.

Meaning :
In a small village in southern Peru there lived an old farmer with his wife and five children. Every day he goes to work in the fields. His wife brought him food after taking the kids to school.

One morning, the farmer was tired and he leaned against a tree trunk. Suddenly,

an angry wolf attacked the old man's sheep and spread fear around him.

The old farmer is about to run to a small hut where he takes a gun and shoots a wolf, but in vain. Then he shouted with all his might, asking the neighbors for help to save his sheep

The other farmers arrived quickly. Some had weapons, others had sticks or stones. From all sides they attacked the wolves killing and wounding some, while others fled the field.

Finally the old man thanked the people who helped him hunt wild animals. And then he continued to work in the fields waiting for the night to return home.

The data source of this research is the "Petites Histoires En Français" digital application, namely: a digital short story application prepared for children and adults as readers. The digital application "*Petites Histoires En Français*" was created on 28 March 2018 and this application was updated on 27 October 2019. The application "*Petites Histoires En Français"* was created by Khalid Bthr. And this application has been downloaded by more than 50,000 people worldwide. This application has 60 short story texts which are divided into 3 collections, where each collection has 20 short story texts. The purpose of this app is to share it with everyone in the world so that they can reach as many readers as possible.

In addition, reading remains the most important means of learning language, an important work and entertainment obligation of man, the richest source of scientific and cultural information. Among the methods and procedures used in teaching French as a foreign language. To start learning French, these texts will be very useful to learn to understand the text and get used to speaking French.

Here is the first collection of short stories in the digital application "Petites Histoires En Français" digital application, namely:

1. *La lumière du jour*
2. *Perdre Sa Mère À Cinq Ans*
3. *Petite Sœur*
4. *Le Réveil*
5. *La Méprise*
6. *Le Viol*
7. *Fausse Alerte*
8. *George*
9. *La Dette*
10. *La Fenêtre*

RESEARCH METHOD

This study conducted descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2017: 4) stated that descriptive qualittaive method is emphasized that produces descriptive data results in written or spoken sentences from people and observable characters. Furthermore, Lofland in Moleong (2017: 157) stated that the main source of data in qualitative research is words and actions, the rest are additions such as documents and others.

This research procedure is divided into several steps, namely:

1. Download the app "A Little History in French"

2. Select the first collection of short stories in the digital application « Petites Histoires en Français »
3. Select and read ten short stories from the first collection of short stories in the digital application "Little stories in French" for analysis.
4. Collect and identify by emphasizing the narrative structure in the digital application "Petites Histoires en França
5. Classify all data in its classification.
6. Make a narrative structure table on the data contained in the application.
7. Analyze using J. M Adam's theory and explaining the narrative structure in the digital application "Petites Histoire en Français".
8. Interpret the results.
9. Conclude the results of the analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results in the study confirm that the forms of narrative text sequences in French digital applications, namely the initial situation, trigger element, action, resolution element and final situation in the title La Jendela. According to J. M Adam (1992:54-55), narrative sequence is the initial situation, trigger, action, completion element and ending situation, but the form of narrative sequence found in this story. the investigation of the initial situation is sometimes absent in the short story and the narrative sequence of the short story in the digital application in French not only starts with the initial situation, but also begins with the last situation. Based on theory used, the first part of the narrative sequence is the initial situation, but the table shows that the first part of the narrative sequence is the last situation in the title Misunderstood. Then, there are 6 variations of the narrative sequence found in the French digital application. Variations in the narrative order of the short story include: (1) The first variation: initial situation, trigger, action, completion element, and final situation. It is found in a short story with the title La Fenêtre. (2) The second variation: initial situation, element, trigger, and end situation. It is found in short stories under the titles *La Lumière Du Jour, Little Sister, Le Réveil, and Fausse Alerte*. (3) The third variation: initial situation, trigger, action, and resolution elements. It is contained in a short story entitled Losing His Mother in Five Years. (4) The fourth variation: initial situation, trigger, action, and end situation. It is found in a short story with the title The Rape, and George. (5) The fifth variation: initial situation, trigger, and action. It is found in a short story under *The Debt*. (6) Sixth variation: end situation, resolution elements, and trigger. It is found in a short story with the title La Méprise. It's interesting to find that narrative sequence in a digital application. The existence of various narrative sequences associated with short stories. Although the story contained in the digital application "*Petites Histoires En Français*" is short, and action. It is found in a short story under *The Debt*. Sixth variation: end situation, resolution elements, and triggers. It is found in a short story with the title *La Méprise*. It's interesting to find that narrative sequence in a digital application. The existence of various narrative sequences associated with short stories. Although the story contained in the digital application "*Petites Histoires En Français"* is short, and action. It is found in a short story under *The Debt*. Sixth variation: end situation, resolution elements, and triggers. It is found in a short story with the title La Méprise. It's interesting to find that narrative sequence in a digital application. The existence of various narrative sequences associated with short stories. Although the stories contained in the digital application "Petites Histoires En Français" are short.

The following is an analysis of one of the first short stories in the digital application *"Petites Histoires En Français"* digital application, namely: *La Fenêtre.*

La Fenêtre

1. **La Situation Initiale / Initial Situation**

   Émilie était une jeune adolescente de 15 ans comme les autres, mais elle avait un problème.

   Meaning :

   milie is 15 years old like the others, but she has a problem.

   Explanation

   Everyday, milie came home from school. He would go to his room to do his homework, but before that, he would stop in the kitchen to eat something. The short story above shows that the initial situation marked by the sentence milie is a 15 year old young girl like the others. The use of the word Emilie confirms that the sentence is an explanation of the main character of the story and is also the beginning of the story. And he answered the question: who?.

2. **L'élément Déclencheur / Trigger Element**

   Elle prenait bien soin de ne pas regarder vers la fenêtre parce qu'elle savait qu'il était là : il l'observait.

   Meaning :

   He looked out the window because he knew he was there: he was watching him.

   Explanation :

   Arriving in his room, he put his bag by his bed, took his work and sat down at his desk. **He was very careful not to look out the window because he knew he was there: he was watching him.** He was there most of the time, subtle, but visible and Emilie had the impression that he noticed the slightest movement.

   In the short story above shows the trigger signed with the sentence He was careful not to look out the window **because he knew he was ther**e: he was watching him. The use of the word observed confirms that the sentence is an explanation of the threat suffered by the main character "Emilie". This answers the question: who is at risk?.

3. **Actions**

   Émilie avait tout essayé, mais rien ne fonctionnait. Elle avait pris ses souliers qu'elle jetait par la tête de celui qui la dérangeait tant, des journaux roulés pour faire plus mal.

Meaning :

   Emilie had tried everything, but nothing worked. He had brought him the shoes that he threw over the head of the person who bothered him so much,

the newspaper rolled up for more pain.

Explanation :

He had even tried to catch him one day, but it was always in vain, because every time he ran away.

Then after forgetting it for a bit, the teenager turned to look out the window. He wasn't there anymore, he took advantage of Emilie's distraction to yawn. Therefore, Emilie continued to work, but only thought about herself.

Half an hour later he was back, but the young girl didn't know it yet. When she turned to look at the window, Emilie was so scared that she burst into tears, so loud and shrill that she woke her father who was sleeping soundly on the sofa in the basement of the house! Emilie even took the time to carry it.

shoes and throw them in the window to try to scare off this species of evil monsters!
In the short story above, the sentence is an action marked by the sentence Emilie has tried everything, but nothing works. He has brought it

A shoe thrown over the head of the person who bothers him the most, the newspaper rolled up to do more wrong,
and Emilie even took the time to carry it

shoes and threw them in the window to try to scare this species of evil monsters away!. The use of the words catch, throw, and roll emphasizes that the sentence is an attempt by the main character "Emilie" to protect herself from threats. It answers the question: what do we do to escape threats?

4. **L'élément de Résolution / Resolution Elements**

Le père d'Émilie arriva à toute allure dans la chambre de sa fille en se demandant ce qui pouvait bien se passer!

    - Papa, regarde dans la fenêtre! Fais quelque chose, je veux que tu le fasses partir tout de suite!

    - Qu'est-ce qui se passe? De quoi parles-tu?

    - Il s'est encore enfui! Il va revenir, j'en suis sûre! Là, regarde, il est déjà revenu!

    - Tu parles de cette petite araignée? Elle est inoffensive. Voyons, regarde, **je vais t'en débarrasser. je vais la mettre dehors.**

Meaning :
Emilie's father arrives running around his daughter's room wondering what is going on past!
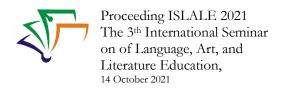
    - Dad, look out the window! Do something, I want you to do it right away!
    - What happened? What are you talking about?
    - He's running away again! He'll be back, I'm sure! There, look, he's back!
    - Are you talking about the little spider? It's not dangerous. Let's see, look, **I go get rid of that, I'll kick it out.**
      Resolution Element

Explanation :
The short story above shows that the element of resolution signed by the sentence I will get rid of it, I will extinguish it.

The use of the word rid and put confirms that the sentence is an action taken by the second character, "Father" to solve the problem or threat experienced by the main character "Emily".

5. La situation Finale / Situasi Terakhir

Eh oui, **Émilie avait une peur bleue des araignées**!
Meaning:
> Yes, Emilie is afraid of spiders!
> Final Situation

Explanation :

The short story above shows that the final situation marked by the sentence Emilie is very afraid of spiders. The use of the name Fear confirms that the expression is a bad feeling felt by the main character "Emily" and that it is also part of the ending of the story. And he answers the question: how do they feel?.

Thus, the short story entitled "Jendela" takes the form of a narrative structure that starts from the initial situation. On the other hand, the First Variation is found in this short story, namely:

- Initial Situation
- The Trigger
- Action
- Resolution Element
- Final Situation

CONCLUSION

After understanding the sequence of narrative texts in digital applications in French, we can respond to the formulation of the problem, namely:

1. The form of narrative text sequences in French digital applications are initial situation, trigger, action, resolution element and final situation. Even if it's a sequence. The narratives contained in these short stories always begin with the initial situation, but not all short stories begin with the initial situation, there are also short stories that begin with the final situation. For example in a short story with the title La Méprise.
2. There are 6 variations of narrative text sequences in the French digital application. Variations are narrative sequences found from the short story itself. Where almost all of the short story narrative sequences do not follow JM Adam's theory.

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