

An Analysis of Indirect Objects in Narrative Text

Jonathan Hartodes Purba¹, Ribby Violin Sembiring², Riby Astri Siboro³,
Melda Vebry Ristella Munthe⁴

^{1,2,3,4} English Language Education Study Program, HKBP Nommensen
Pematangsiantar University

e-mail: jonatanpurba469@gmail.com¹, ribbyviolins@gmail.com²,
ribyastri7@gmail.com³

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis objek tak langsung dalam teks naratif. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memberikan informasi tentang objek tak langsung. Seperti yang kita ketahui, objek tak langsung adalah kata benda, frasa kata benda, atau kata ganti yang menunjukkan kepada siapa atau untuk siapa tindakan kata kerja dilakukan. Objek tak langsung sering muncul di antara kata kerja dan objek langsung. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan mengunjungi situs Blogger.com yang mengunggah teks naratif berjudul Kisah Malin Kundang. Berdasarkan analisis, 17 objek tak langsung diidentifikasi dalam teks naratif.

Kata kunci: *Objek Langsung, Objek Tak Langsung, Teks Naratif*

Abstract

This study aimed to analyze indirect object in narrative text. This study was conducted to give information about indirect object. That we know, an indirect object is a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the action of a verb is performed. It often appears between the verb and the direct object. The writers' collecting data by visited Blogger.com website who upload about narratie text with title The Story of Malin Kundang. Based on the analysis, 17 indirect object was identified in narrative text.

Keywords: *Direct Object, Indirect Object, Narrative Text*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for communicating thoughts, feelings, and opinions. Because language makes communication easier, it is necessary for human existence to continue. English remains the most significant language, despite the fact that many others are spoken throughout the world. English has become widely spoken around the globe as the most significant language in the world. Because of the interconnection of nations and countries in the current globalized era, language is better suited to serve as a world language than English, according to Abousenna (1994), cited in Lestari et al. (2019). One of the most widely used languages in the world, English helps people who speak different languages communicate with each other. People must learn English as a communication tool in nations like Indonesia where it is not their mother tongue.

Grammar is the study how to organizing word into sentences in the correct way. Learning grammar means the study, how words are constructed in sentence well, when the pattern of grammar is used appropriately, and how the sentence will be interpreted correctly. It assumed which it is not only how language is put together and how it works but also it tells about the system and pattern in selecting and combining word. It also tells about the construction of sentence. Writing grammar help students to constrcting the sentences.

In the sentence, there is a word called object. An object is a word or phrase that is affected by the action of the verb. Objects are split into two categories such as direct and indirect. A direct object is a noun or pronoun that directly receives the action of a verb. While the indirect object is receiving the action directly from the verb, the indirect object receives

the action directly from the direct object. That's where the indirect connection to the verb comes.

Objective of the study

The Objective of study is to identify indirect object in narrative text

Keyterms

Several definitions of keyterms include:

1. Direct object : A direct object is a grammatical term referring to the noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that directly receives the action of a transitive verb within a sentence.
2. Indirect object : An indirect object is a grammatical term that refers to a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the action of a verb is performed.
3. Narrative Text : Narrative is a text is a to amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or vicarious experience in different ways

Direct and Indirect Object

1. Definition of Direct and Indirect Object

Direct and indirect objects are two types of objects in a sentence. An object is a noun, pronoun, or phrase that receives the action of your verb in a sentence. A direct object is a grammatical term referring to the noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that directly receives the action of a transitive verb within a sentence. It is the entity that is acted upon by the subject of the sentence. Direct objects provide a clearer understanding of what the subject is affecting or doing. They typically answer the questions "what?" or "whom?" after the verb. The role of the direct object is crucial in conveying the complete meaning of the action described by the verb.

An indirect object is a grammatical term that refers to a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the action of a verb is performed. It typically appears in sentences that also contain a direct object and is often positioned between the verb and the direct object. The indirect object helps to provide additional information about the action, specifying who benefits from or is affected by the action. The indirect object answers the questions "to whom?", "for whom?", "to what?", or "for what?" in relation to the verb and the direct object. Indirect objects can be identified by the fact that they can often be rephrased with a prepositional phrase beginning with "to" or "for."

In more complex sentences, the indirect object still functions to clarify who is receiving or benefiting from the action. Indirect objects are essential in adding depth and clarity to sentences by specifying additional details about the action's context and its beneficiaries.

The role and differences between direct and Indirect object.

1. Direct Object

A direct object is a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that directly receives the action of a transitive verb. It answers the questions "what?" or "whom?" regarding the verb. The role of direct object is the primary target of the action performed by the subject. It completes the meaning of the verb by specifying what or who is being affected by the action. For examples:

- a. "She reads the book"

In this sentence, the direct object is '*the book*' because it is what is being read.

- b. "He kicked the ball"

In this sentences, the direct object is "the ball" as it is what is being kicked.

2. Indirect Object

An indirect object is a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the action of a verb is performed. It often appears between the verb and the direct object. The role of indirect object identifies the recipient or beneficiary of the

action. It adds a layer of meaning by specifying who is receiving the direct object. For examples:

- a. "She gave her friend a gift,"
In this sentence, "*her friend*" is the indirect object because it tells us to whom the gift is given. The direct object is "a gift."
- b. "He sent his mother a letter,"
In this sentence, "*his mother*" is the indirect object, indicating the recipient of the letter.

Examples of direct and Indirect object

1. Examples of direct object

More clearly, examples of direct object as follows :

- a. "She reads the book" In this sentence "*The book*" is the thing being read, receiving the action of the verb "*reads*".
- b. "He kicked a dog" In this sentence "*a dog*" is the item being kicked by "he," receiving the action of the verb "*kicked*".
- c. "They built a school" In this sentence "*A school*" is the thing being built, receiving the action of the verb "*built*".
- d. "She found the cake" In this sentences "*The cake*" are what she found, receiving the action of the verb "*found*".
- e. "I love banana" In this sentence, "*Banana*" is what is being loved, receiving the action of the verb "*love*".
- f. "He read a novel" In this sentence, "*A novel*" is what he wrote, receiving the action of the verb "*read*".
- g. "We watched a movie" In this sentence, "*A movie*" is what was watched, receiving the action of the verb "*watched*".
- h. "She cooked breakfast" In this sentence, "*breakfast*" is what was cooked, receiving the action of the verb "*cooked*".
- i. "He painted the fence" In this sentence, "*The fence*" is what was painted, receiving the action of the verb "*painted*".
- j. "They opened the gate" In this sentence, "*The gate*" is what was opened, receiving the action of the verb "*opened*".

2. Examples of Indirect Object

More clearly, examples of indirect object as follows:

- a. "He gave her an ice cream" In this sentence, "*Her*" is the recipient of the gift, receiving the action of the verb "*gave*" The direct object is "*an ice cream*".
- b. "A mother told her son a story" In this sentence "*her son*" are the recipients of the story being told. The direct object is "*a story*".
- c. "He sent his girlfriend a letter" In this sentence "*His girlfriend*" is the recipient of the letter. The direct object is "*a letter*".
- d. "I made him a pizza" In this sentence "*Him*" is the person for whom the pizza was made. The direct object is "*a pizza*".
- e. "She bought the children toys" In this sentence "*The children*" are the recipients of the toys. The direct object is "*toys*".
- f. "She offered me an invitation letter" In this sentence "*Me*" is the person being offered the invitation letter. The direct object is "*an invitation letter*".
- g. "They brought us lunch" In this sentence "*Us*" is the group receiving lunch. The direct object is "*lunch*".
- h. "She showed them the art" In this sentence, "*Them*" is the group being shown the art. The direct object is "*the art*".
- i. "He buy his friend some food" In this sentence "*His friend*" is the person buying the food. The direct object is "*some food*".
- j. "The coach gave the players instructions" In this sentence "*The players*" are the recipients of the instructions. The direct object is "*instructions*".

Narrative Text

1. Definition of narrative Text

Narrative is a text is a to amuse, entertain and to deal with actual or vicarious experience in different ways. Narratives deal with problematic events which lead to a crisis or turning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution.

2. Generic structure narrative text

- a. Orientation: sets the scene and introduces the participants
- b. Complication: a crisis arise
- c. Sequence of event : shows the interactions in which the characters in the story react to the complication
- d. Resolution: the crisis is resolved, for better of for worse.
- e. Re-orientation: optional

3. Language Feature of narrative text

Language features of narrative text are:

- a. Focus on specific and usually individualized participation
- b. Use of Material Processes, (and in this text, Behavioral and Verbal processes)
- c. Use of Relational Processes and Mental Processes
- d. Use of temporal conjunctions and temporal Circumstance
- e. Use of past tense.

METHODS

In this study, the writers' gather data from Narrative text acces by internet. Internet is global network of information and resources available online that can be used for academic research, learning, and knowledge acquisition. The writers' directly took source from the website Blogger.com and choose Narrative text with title "The Story of Malin Kundang" to identify indirect object.

Collecting data can be done by analysis to get the result. In this study, the writers' used internet to collecting data. The writers' visited the website who discuss about Narrative text with title "The Story of Malin Kundang". In this collecting data, the writers' focused on the aimed of this study which is to identify indirect object in Narrative Text.

In analyzing data, many procedures are taken. As follow :

- a. Recognizing the reveiw, the writers' choose one of Narrative text with title "The Story of malin Kundang".
- b. The writer highlight all of sentences that contain indirect objects.
- c. The writers' identify indirect object in the text.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Based on the theory put forward in Chapter III, the writers' identify the indirect object in the Narrative text with title " The Story of Malin Kundang". Data is obtained through website acces by internet.

The Story of Malin Kundang

Once upon a time, on the north coast of Sumatra lived a poor woman and his son. The boy was called Malin Kundang. They didn't earn much as fishing was their only source of income. Malin Kundang grew up as a skillful young boy. He always helps his mother to earn some money. However, as they were only fisherman's helper, they still lived in poverty. "Mother, what if I sail overseas?" asked Malin Kundang one day to his mother. Her mother didn't agree but Malin Kundang had made up his mind. "Mother, if I stay here, I'll always be a poor man. I want to be a successful person," urged Malin kundang. His mother wiped her tears, "If you really want to go, I can't stop you. I could only pray to God for you to gain success in life," said his mother wisely. "But, promise me, you'll come home."

In the next morning, Malin Kundang was ready to go. Three days ago, he met one of the successful ship's crew. Malin was offered to join him. "Take a good care of yourself, son,"

said Malin Kundang's mother as she gave him some food supplies. "Yes, Mother," Malin Kundang said. "You too have to take a good care of yourself. I'll keep in touch with you," he continued before kissing his mother's hand. Before Malin stepped onto the ship, Malin's mother hugged him tight as if she didn't want to let him go.

It had been three months since Malin Kundang left his mother. As his mother had predicted before, he hadn't contacted her yet. Every morning, she stood on the pier. She wished to see the ship that brought Malin kundang home. Every day and night, she prayed to the God for her son's safety. There was so much prayer that had been said due to her deep love for Malin Kundang. Even though it's been a year she had not heard any news from Malin Kundang, she kept waiting and praying for him.

After several years waiting without any news, Malin Kundang's mother was suddenly surprised by the arrival of a big ship in the pier where she usually stood to wait for her son. When the ship finally pulled over, Malin Kundang's mother saw a man who looked wealthy stepping down a ladder along with a beautiful woman. She could not be wrong. Her blurry eyes still easily recognized him. The man was Malin Kundang, her son.

Malin Kundang's mother quickly went to see her beloved son. "Malin, you're back, son!" said Malin Kundang's mother and without hesitation, she came running to hug Malin Kundang, "I miss you so much." But, Malin Kundang didn't show any respond. He was ashamed to admit his own mother in front of his beautiful wife. "You're not my Mother. I don't know you. My mother would never wear such ragged and ugly clothes," said Malin Kundang as he release his mother embrace.

Malin Kundang's mother take a step back, "Malin... You don't recognize me? I'm your mother!" she said sadly. Malin Kundang's face was as cold as ice. "Guard, take this old women out of here," Malin Kundang ordered his bodyguard. "Give her some money so she won't disturb me again!" Malin Kundang's mother cried as she was dragged by the bodyguard, "Malin... my son. Why do you treat your own mother like this?"

Malin Kundang ignored his mother and ordered the ship crews to set sail. Malin Kundang's mother sat alone in the pier. Her heart was so hurt, she cried and cried. "Dear God, if he isn't my son, please let him have a save journey. But if he is, I cursed him to become a stone," she prayed to the God.

In the quiet sea, suddenly the wind blew so hard and a thunderstorm came. Malin Kundang's huge ship was wrecked. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship, and fell on a small island. Suddenly, his whole body turned into stone. He was punished for not admitting his own mother.

Analysis of Indirect object in narrative text "The Story of Malin Kundang

1. "He always helps his mother to earn some money" In this sentence, "*his mother*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*helps*"
2. "His mother wiped her tears" in this sentence, "*her tears*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*wiped*"
3. "I could only pray to God for you to gain success in life" In this sentence "*you*" is the receiving the action of the verb "*pray*"
4. "She gave him some food supplies" In this sentence "*him*" is an indirect object and recipient of some food, receiving the action of verb "*gave*"
5. "Malin's mother hugged him tight as if she didn't wan to let him go" In this sentence "*him*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*hugged*"
6. "Malin kundang left his mother" in this sentence "*his*" is an indirect object, and receiving the action of verb "*left*"
7. "She wished to see the ship that brought Maling Kundang home" In this sentence "*Malin Kundang*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*brought*"
8. "She prayed to the God for her son's safety" In this sentence "*her son*" is an indirect object and receiving the the action of verb "*pray*"
9. "She kept waiting and praying for him" In this sentence "*him*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*waiting and praying*"

10. "She usually stood wait for her son" in this sentence "*her son*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*wait*"
11. "Malin Kundang's mother quickly went to see her beloved son" in this sentence "*her beloved son*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*see*"
12. "She came running to hug Malin Kundang" in this sentence "*Malin Kundang*" is and Indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*running*"
13. "He was ashamed to admit his own mother in front of his beautiful wife" in this sentence "*his own mother*" is an Indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*ashamed*"
14. "Malin Kundang ordered his bodyguard" in this sentence "*his bodyguard*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*ordered*"
15. "Give her some money so she won't disturb me again" in this sentence "*me*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*disturb*"
16. "Malin Kundang ignored his mother" in this sentence "*his mother*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*ignoring*"
17. "I cursed him to become a stone" in this sentence "*him*" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "*cursed*"

Discussion

Based on the analyzing, 17 Indirect object was collected from the narrative text with title "The Story of Malin Kundang". This study was conducted to know Indirect object found in the narrative text. The writers' focused on the aimed of this study. The analysis of indirect object in narrative text with title "The Story of Malin Kundang" shown in the table below "

Table 1. An analysis of indirect object in narrative text

No.	The sentences of The story of Malin Kundang	The Analysis of Indirect object in the story of Malin Kundang
1.	"He always helps his mother to earn some money"	In this sentence, "his mother" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "helps"
2.	"His mother wiped her tears"	in this sentence, "her tears" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "wiped"
3.	"I could only pray to God for you to gain success in life"	In this sentence "you" is the receiving the action of the verb "pray"
4.	"She gave him some food supplies"	In this sentence "him" is an indirect object and recipient of some food, receiving the action of verb "gave"
5.	"Malin's mother hugged him tight as if she didn't wan to let him go"	In this sentence "him" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "hugged"
6.	"Malin kundang left his mother"	in this sentence "his" is an indirect object, and receiving the action of verb "left"
7.	"She wished to see the ship that brought Maling Kundang home"	In this sentence "Malin Kundang" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "brought"
8.	"She prayed to the God for her son's safety"	In this sentence "her son" is an indirect object and receiving the the action of verb "pray"
9.	"She kept waiting and praying for him"	In this sentence "him" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "waiting and praying"
10.	"She usually stood wait for her son"	in this sentence "her son" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "wait"
11.	"Malin Kundang's mother quickly went to see her beloved son"	in this sentence "her beloved son" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "see"
12.	"She came running to hug Malin Kundang"	in this sentence "Malin Kundang" is and Indirect object and receiving the action of verb "running"

No.	The sentences of The story of Malin Kundang	The Analysis of Indirect object in the story of Malin Kundang
13.	"He was ashamed to admit his own mother in front of his beautiful wife"	in this sentence "his own mother" is an Indirect object and receiving the action of verb "ashamed"
14.	"Malin Kundang ordered his bodyguard"	in this sentence "his bodyguard" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "ordered"
15.	"Give her some money so she won't disturb me again"	in this sentence "me" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "disturb"
16.	"Malin Kundang ignored his mother"	in this sentence "his mother" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "ignoring"
17.	"I cursed him to become a stone"	in this sentence "him" is an indirect object and receiving the action of verb "cursed"

CONCLUSION

The writers' had figured out the data which were identified in narrative text. Based on the analysis result, it can be concluded that indirect object found in narrative text. That we know, an indirect object is a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the action of a verb is performed. It often appears between the verb and the direct object. The indirect object answers the questions "to whom?", "for whom?", "to what?", or "for what?" in relation to the verb and the direct object. Indirect objects can be identified by the fact that they can often be rephrased with a prepositional phrase beginning with "to" or "for." This study was conducted to give information about indirect object found in narrative text.

The writers' know that there are so many weakness from this study and we hope the next study we can repair it well. We hope, this study can be referenced to further writers' to analyze indirect in narrative text.

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