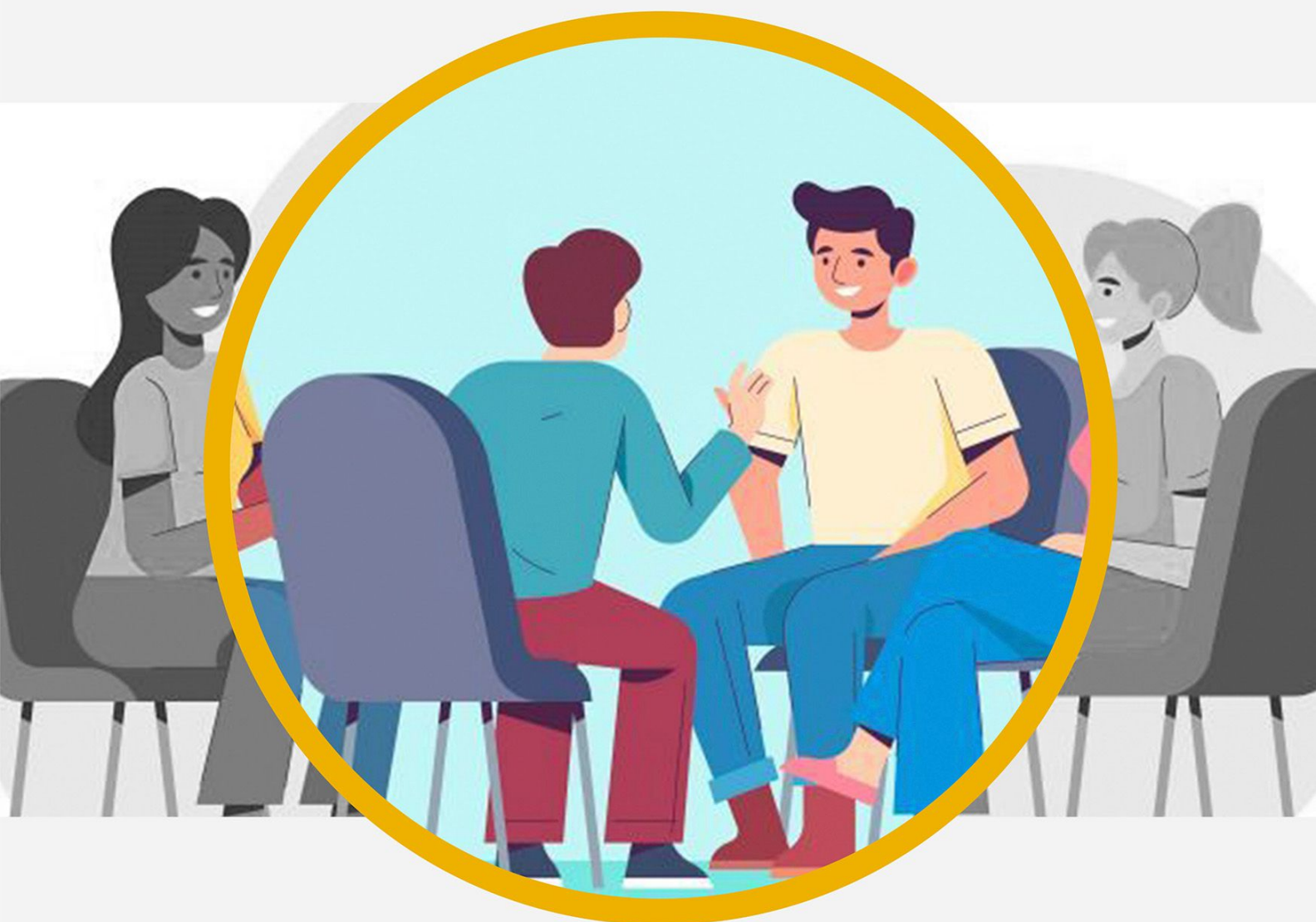




PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BAHASA INGGRIS TINGKAT SMA

**DENGAN MEDIA GAMBAR UNTUK MENINGKATKAN
KEMAMPUAN BERBICARA**



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Neneng Islamiah, M.Pd
Nur Ahyana Fadila**

**PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BAHASA INGGRIS TINGKAT
SMA dengan media gambar untuk meningkatkan kemampuan
berbicara**

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**Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari,
Banjarmasin**

Redaksi:

Jl. Adhyaksa No2, Kayutangi, Banjarmasin 70123

Cetakan Pertama 2023

ISBN : 978-623-7583-97-4

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Buku ini diharapkan dapat menambah khasanah ilmu pengetahuan dan menjadi bahan bacaan bagi mahasiswa dan masyarakat yang ingin mendalami ilmu tentang Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Bahasa Inggris Tingkat Sma dengan media gambar untuk meningkatkan kemampuan berbicara.

Pada kesempatan ini penulis mengucapkan terima kasih yang etinggi tingginya kepada semua pihak yang mendukung selesainya buku ini.

Kritik dan saran kami harapkan dari pembaca untuk kesempurnaan penulisan buku ini.

Banjarmasin, Januari 2023

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TOURISM PLACES IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN MUSEUM

“Museum is a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.”

A. WASAKA MUSEUM

Wasaka Museum is located at Jl. Kampung Kenanga, Sungai Jingah, Kec. Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70122.





B. LAMBUNG MANGKURAT MUSEUM

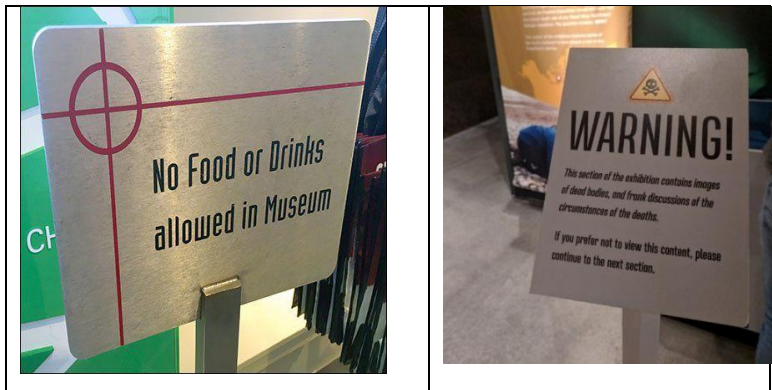
Lambung Mangkurat Museum is located at Jalan Ahmad Yani km 35,5 Kecamatan Banjarbaru Utara, Banjarbaru.





C. SIGNS AT MUSEUM

There are some signs with English words that we can find when we visit a museum, such as:





D. DIALOGUE

Below is an example of dialogue that usually appear when someone want to visit a tourism place like museum.

Dialogue 1

- MARK : Excuse me. Could you tell me where the museum is?
- BUDI : Yes, it's that way. You go there, then turn right. It's on the corner, near from the river.
- MARK : Thanks! I've only been in Banjarmasin town

a few days, so I really don't know my way around yet.

BUDI : Oh, I know how you feel. We moved here a year ago, and I still don't know where everything is!

Dialogue 2

GUARD : May I help you, sir?

VISITOR : Is the museum closed?

GUARD : Yes, it is.

VISITOR : Ah that is too bad. May I know operation hours for the museum?

GUARD : It is open from Thursday to Saturday from 10 am to 4 pm.

VISITOR : All right, thank you. I will be back tomorrow.

Exercise

Now, create a dialogue about museum with your chairmate and practice it in front of class!

(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

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(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

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(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

.....

SIRING FLOATING MARKET, LOK BANTAN

FLOATING MARKET

FLOATING MARKET

“A floating market is a market where goods are sold from boats. Originating in times and places where water transport played an important role in daily life, most floating markets operating today mainly serve as tourist attractions, and are chiefly found in Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and India.”

A. SIRING FLOATING MARKET

Siring Floating Market is located at Jl. Kapt Tendean No.20 Gadang, Banjarmasin 70122 Indonesia.



B. LOK BANTAN FLOATING MARKET

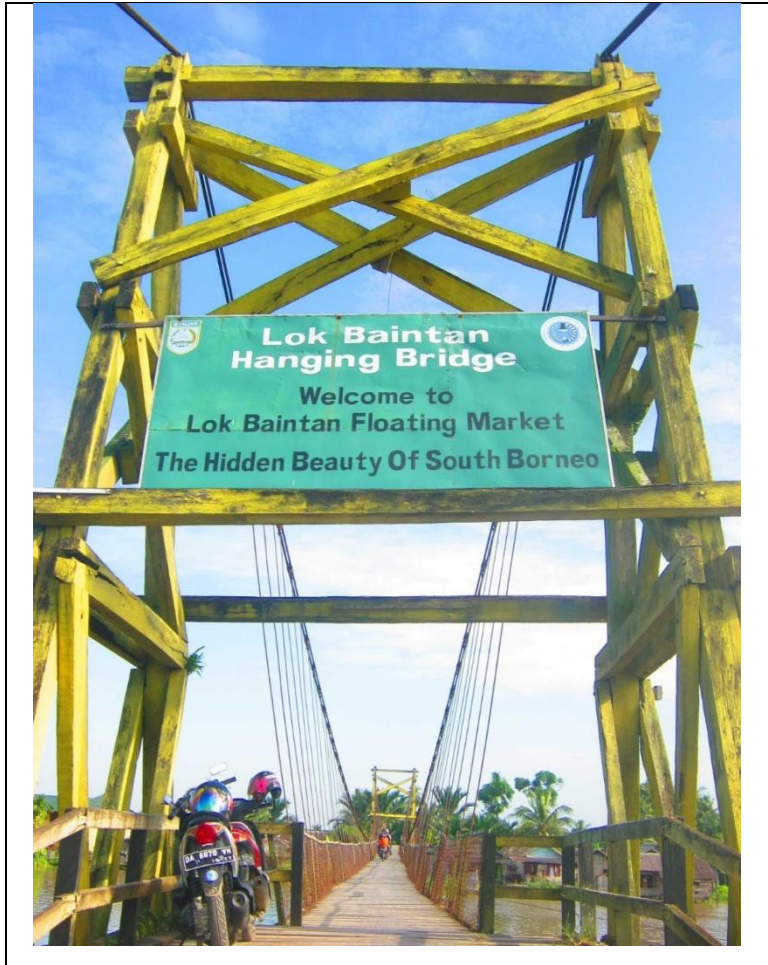
Lok Baintan Floating Market is located at Jalan Sungai Martapura Jl. Sungai Tandipah, Sungai Tandipah, Kec. Sungai Tabuk, Kabupaten Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan 70653.





C. SIGNS AT FLOATING MARKET

There are some signs with English words that we can find when we visit a floating market, such as:





D. DIALOGUE

Below is an example of dialogue that usually appear when someone want to visit a tourism place like Floating Market.

Dialogue 1

Gigih : Farel, I heard that you are going to Banjarmasin.

FAREL : Yes. I will visit my uncle's family in Banjarmasin next week.

GIGIH : How long will you stay there?

FAREL : About five days. Why?

GIGIH : Well, if you visit Banjarmasin, don't forget to go to the floating market.

I've

been there and it is memorable.

FAREL : Do you think so?

GIGIH : Yes, you bet.

Dialogue 2

JOYCE : Should we take a taxi or ojek to the Floating Market?

- LARAS : Let's take a boat. It's impossible to get a taxi during rush hour.
- JOYCE : Isn't that a boat port over there?
- LARAS : Yes ... Oh! There's a boat now. We'll have to run to catch it.
- JOYCE : Oh, no! We have just missed it.
- LARAS : No problem. There'll be another one in 10 minutes.

Exercise

Now, create a dialogue about floating market with your chairmate and practice it in front of class!

(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

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(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

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(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

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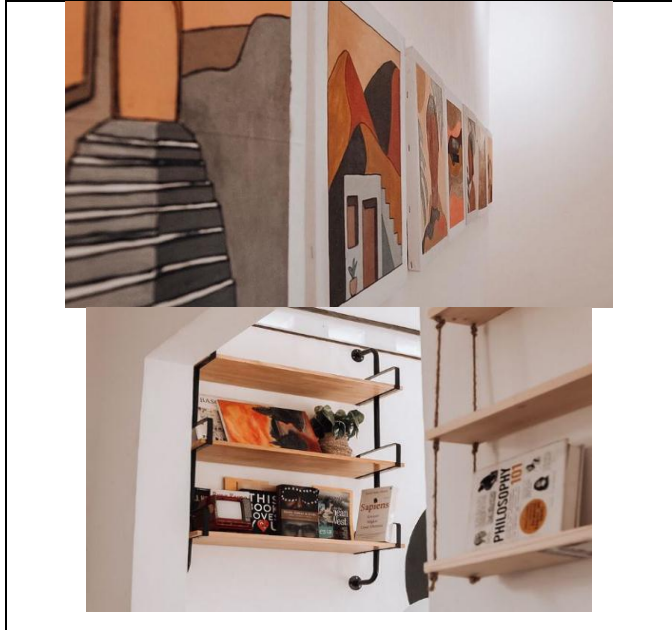
INSTAGRAMABLE COFFEE SHOP

“A coffee shop is a kind of restaurant that sells coffee, tea, cakes, and sometimes sandwiches and light meals.”

A. SETARA

Setara Coffee Shop is located at Jl. RP Soeparto No.2, RT.04/RW.05, Loktabat Utara, Kec. Banjarbaru Utara, Kota Banjar Baru, Kalimantan Selatan 70714.





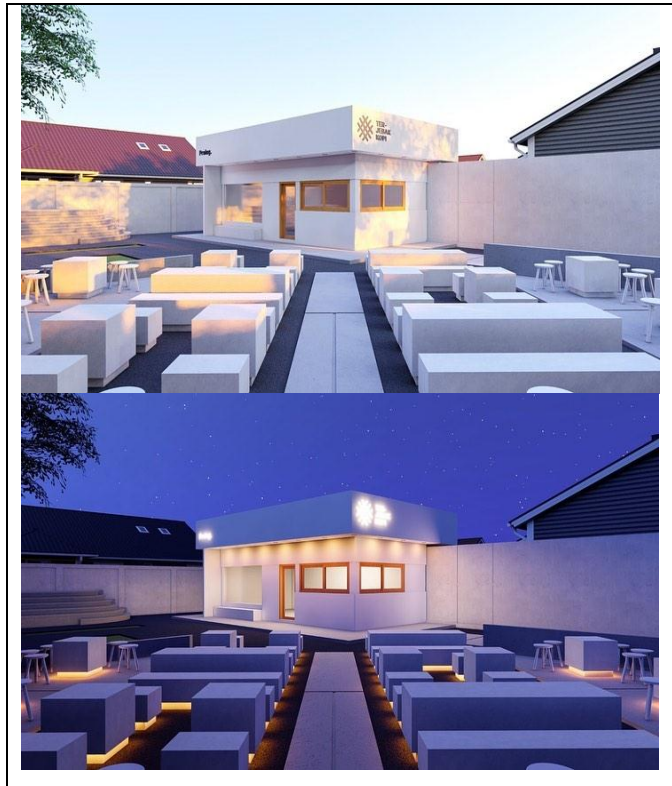
B. BALAI KUTA

Balai Kuta Coffee Shop is located at Jl. RP Soeparto No.1, Mentaos, Kec. Banjarbaru Utara, Kota Banjar Baru, Kalimantan Selatan 70714



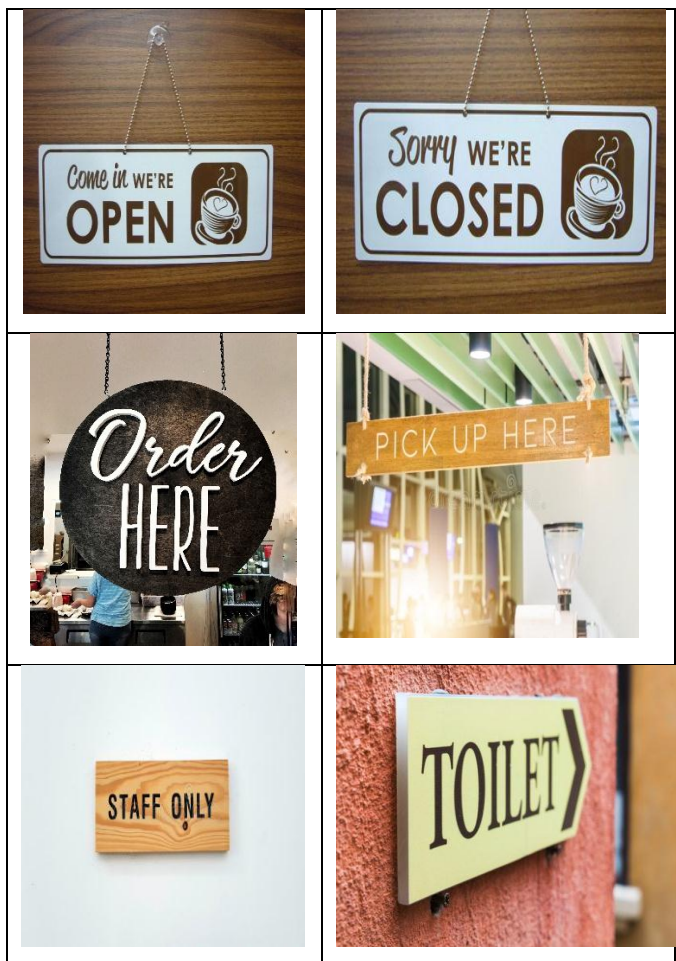
C. TERJEBAK KOPI

Terjebak Kopi Coffee Shop is located at Jl. Pangeran Hidayatullah No.25, Loktabat Utara, Kec. Banjarbaru Utara, Kota Banjar Baru, Kalimantan Selatan 70714.



D. SIGNS AT COFFEE SHOP

There are some signs with English words that we can find when we visit a coffee shop, such as:





E. DIALOGUE

Below is an example of dialogue that usually appear when someone visit a tourism place like Local Coffee Shop.

Dialogue 1

BARISTA : Hello, I am the Barista. What would you like to order?

RALPH : I'll have Kopi Aceh, please.

ANNA : And I'll have Caramel Machiatto.

BARISTA : OK. Do you want to order
some snack or food?

RALPH : Yes, I'll have the toast to start,
and the roast beef with
mashed potatoes and peas.

BARISTA : How do you want the beef —
rare, medium, or well done?

RALPH : Well done, please.

ANNA : And I'll just have the tiramisu
cake.

BARISTA : Ok, the total will be 175.000
Rupiahs.

RALPH : Ok, here's the money.

BARISTA : Thank you, please wait the
drinks and foods for a few
minutes.

Dialogue 2

WAITER: Are you ready to order?

MR BEAN: Yes, I'd like a cup of coffee and a
doughnut, please.

WAITER: And what would you like?

MR SMITH: Oh, I'll have a pot of tea and a slice of apple pie.

WAITER: Would you like cream with your pie?

MR SMITH: No, thank you. Could I have ice cream with it instead?

WAITER: Yes, of course.

MR BEAN: And may I have a glass of water too?

WAITER: Certainly.

Exercise

Now, create a dialogue about museum with your chairmate and practice it in front of class!

(Your name) :

.....

(Your partner) :

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(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

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(Your name) :

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(Your partner) :

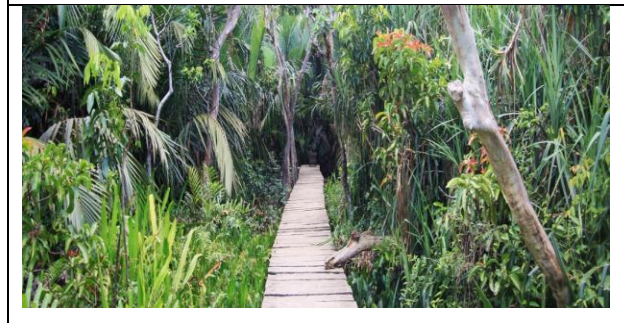
.....

**ISLAND: KEMBANG ISLAND, BAKUT
ISLAND
ISLAND**

“Island is any area of land smaller than a continent and entirely surrounded by water. Islands may occur in oceans, seas, lakes, or rivers.”

A. KEMBANG ISLAND (MONKEY ISLAND)

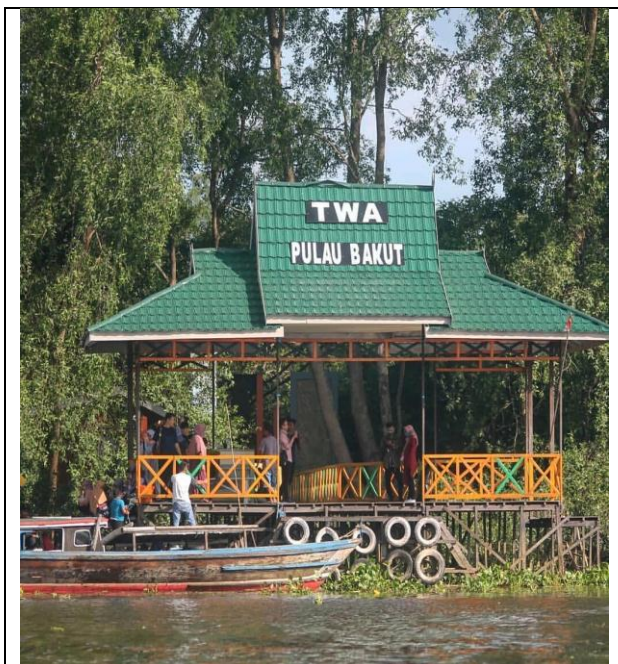
Kembang Island, Barito Kuala Regency is located in the province of South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Precisely on the Rangas River, West Martapura, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan.

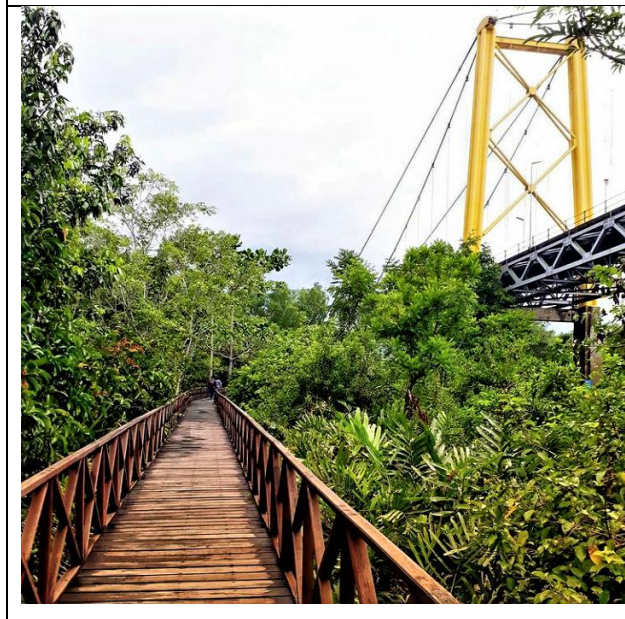




B. BAKUT ISLAND (BAKANTAN ISLAND)

Bakut Island is located in Marabahan Baru, Anjir Muara, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan 70582, Indonesia, City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.







C. SIGNS

There are some signs with English words that we can find when we visit a protected island, such as:



D. DESCRIPTION TEXT

Definition of Descriptive Text

Descriptive Text 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.

In a broad sense, description, as explained by Kane (2000: 352), is defined like in the following sentence: Description is about sensory experience—how something looks, sounds, tastes. Mostly it is about visual experience, but description also deals with other kinds of perception.

Generic Structure of Descriptive Text

When writing descriptive text, there are some generic structures (actually not mandatory) for our writing to be true. The arrangement is:

Identification: (contains about the introduction of a person, place, animal or object will be described.)

Description: contains a description of something such as animal, things, place or person by describing its features, forms, colors, or anything related to what the writer describes.

The purpose of Descriptive Text

- To describe person, thing or place in specific
- To describe a particular person, thing or place.

Language Feature of Descriptive Text

- Specific participant : has a certain object, is not common and unique (only one). for example: Bandengan beach, my house, Borobudur temple, uncle Jim
- The use of the adjective (an adjective) to clarify the noun, for example: a

beautiful beach, a handsome man, the famous place in Jepara, etc.

– The use of simple present tense: The sentence pattern used is simple present because it tells the fact of the object described.

– Action verb: verbs that show an activity (for example, run, sleep, walk, cut etc.)

Example of Narrative Text

Below is an example of description text.

Pulau Kembang

Pulau Kembang is a delta located in the middle of the Barito river which is included in the administrative area of Alalak sub-district, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan province. Pulau Kembang is located in the west of Banjarmasin City. Pulau Kembang is designated as a tourism forest based on a decree. Minister of Agriculture No. 788/Kptsum12/1976 with an area of 60 Ha.

Pulau Kembang is a habitat for long-tailed macaques (monkeys) and several species of birds. The Flower Island area is also one of the tourist attractions in the forest area of Barito Kuala Regency.

Inside this tourist forest area, there is an altar designated as a place to put offerings for the "guardians" of the Kembang island which is symbolized by two statues in the form of a white monkey (Hanoman), by the Chinese-Indonesian ethnic community who have certain vows or vows. A male goat whose horns are covered with gold is

usually released into the forest on the island of Kembang when a request is successful or is granted.

Source:

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulau_Kembang

TELUK TAMIANG BEACH, PAGATAN BEACH, TURKI BEACH

“Beach is an area of sand or small stones near the sea or another area of water such as a lake.”

A. TAMIANG BEACH

Pantai Tamiang is located in Teluk Tamiang, Pulaulaut Barat, Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan.





B. PAGATAN BEACH

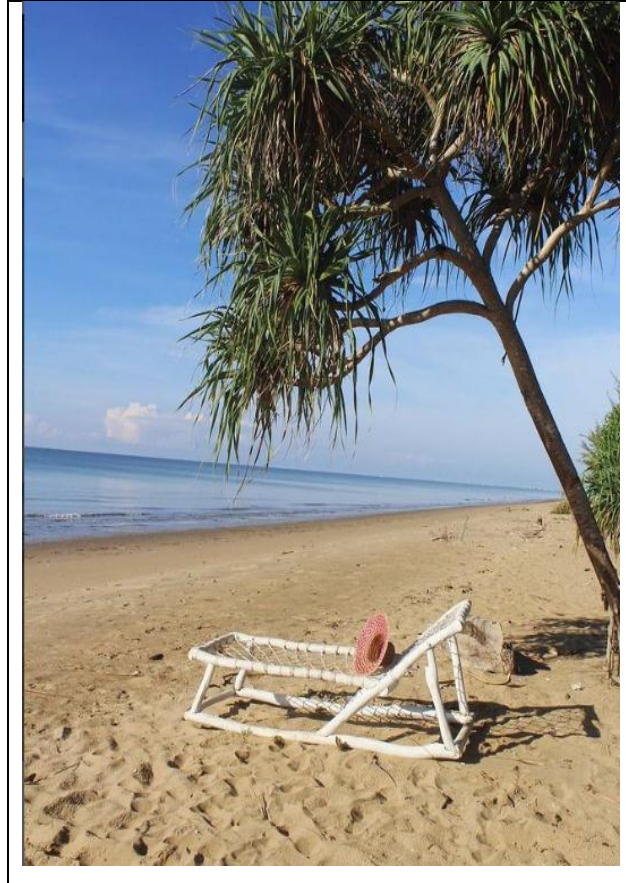
The complete address of Pagatan Beach is in Pagatan Village, Kusam Hilir District, Tanah Bumbu Regency, South Kalimantan.



C. TURKI BEACH

Tungkaran Kiri Beach or Turki Beach is located in Swarangan Village RT 8 RW 4, Kec. Jorong, Kab. Tanah Laut, South Kalimantan.





D. SIGNS AT BEACH



E. DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Below is an example of description text.

Pagatan Beach

Pagatan Beach, is one of the beaches in South Kalimantan, precisely in Pagatan, Tanah Bumbu.

This beach is known to the public mainly because the Festival of the Beach or the Party of the Sea known as Mappanretasi is held at this place every year in April.

This beach is approximately 300 km from the provincial capital, Banjarmasin. The beauty of the beach can be seen immediately when visitors travel to Batulicin or Kotabaru, because this beach is located next to the main trans-Kalimantan road.

Pagatan Beach has a coastline of 200 m. The white sand beach extends from west to east for 1.5 km and an area of 1.5

hectares. This allows tourists to carry out various activities on this beach.

Source:

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pantai_Pagatan

Tips to write descriptive text

There are some tips that you can follow to write a good descriptive text:

1. Make sure to choose a meaningful person, place, or thing.
2. Introduce the person, place, or thing you are describing.
3. Engage your reader's sense of sight.
4. Describe smells and tastes if you can.
5. Describe how the moment or item feels.
6. Describe how your subject sounds.
7. Make unique observations.
8. Include some figurative language.
9. Wrap it up.

BARITO BRIDGE, ALALAK BRIDGE, JEMBATAN GANTUNG DESA NATEH

“Bridge is a structure carrying a road, path, railroad, or canal across a river, ravine, road, railroad, or other obstacle.”

A. BARITO BRIDGE

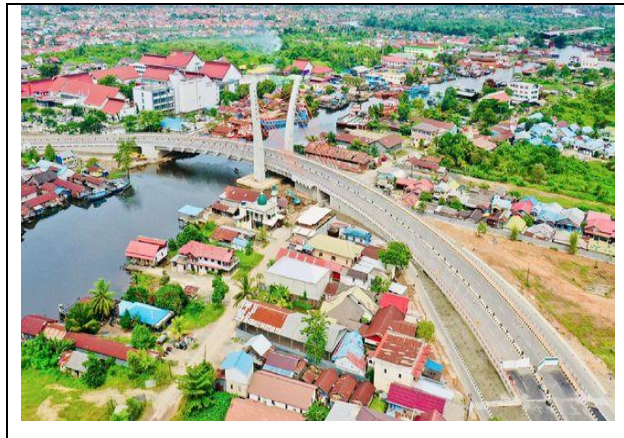
Barito Bridge is located in Beringin, Kec. Alalak, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, Kalimantan Selatan 70582.

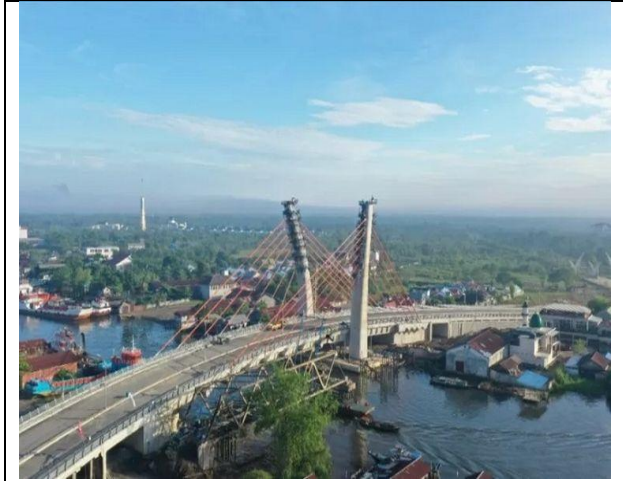




B. ALALAK BRIDGE

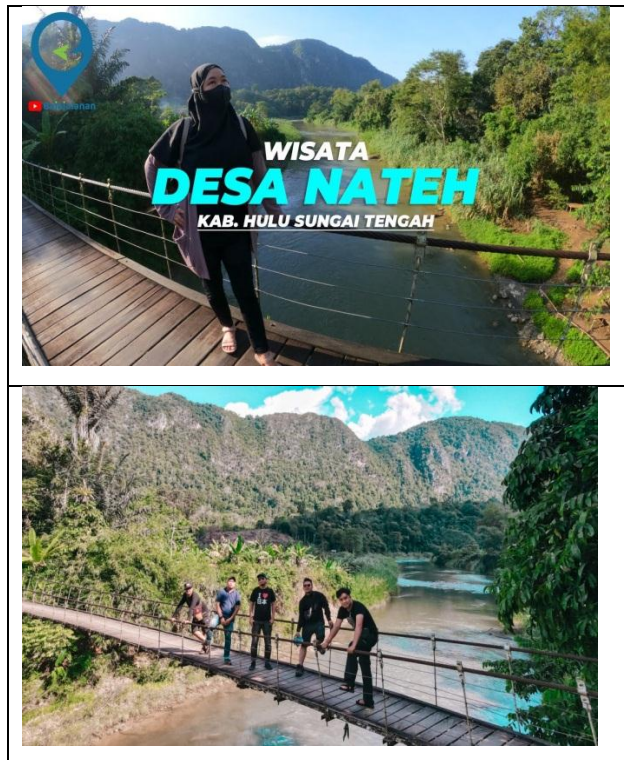
Alalak Bridge is located at Jl. Trans Kalimantan No.73, Berangas Tim., Kec. Alalak, Kabupaten Barito Kuala, Kalimantan Selatan 70582.





C. NATEH BRIDGE

Nateh Hanging Bridge is located in Nateh Timur, Kec. Batang Alai Timur, Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan 71382.





D. DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Below is an example of description text.

Barito Bridge

The Barito Bridge is a bridge that crosses the Barito River, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Administratively, this bridge is located in the Barito Kuala Regency area and is 15 km from Banjarmasin Town.

This bridge has a length of 1,082 meters that crosses the Barito River with a width of 800 meters and Bakut Island with a width of 200 meters. This bridge consists of a main bridge 902 meters long, and an approach bridge 180 meters, with a width of 10.37 meters. It is a Trans Kalimantan road access from Banjarmasin to Palangkaraya and vice versa. The height of the main bridge's free space is 15-18 meters, so it can be used for water traffic such as barges.

The Barito Bridge is often called as Pulau Bakut bridge, after the delta (small island) beneath it.

This bridge was first inaugurated on April 24, 1997 by President Soeharto. This bridge is recorded in the Muri record as the longest suspension bridge in Indonesia. The bridge that connects the trans Kalimantan road is an axis road that connects two neighboring provinces,

namely South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. Before this bridge was built, people relied heavily on transportation routes such as rivers using transportation tools such as boats or motorized boats to get to Banjarmasin or vice versa.

Source:<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jemb>

at

an_Barito

Exercise

Now, let's make a group and try to make a descriptive text with your group based on the explanation and tips stated before.

Title

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Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Paragraph 3

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Paragraph 4

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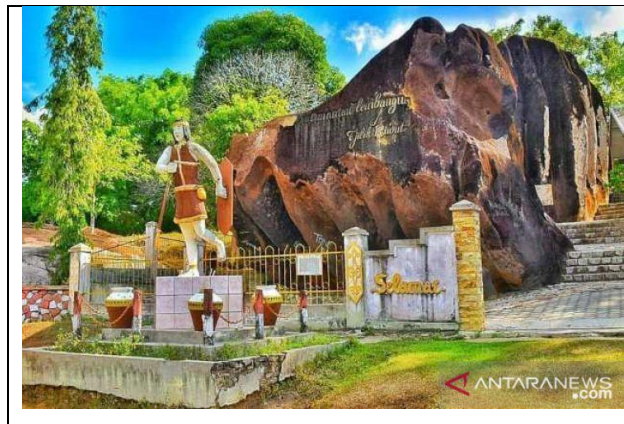
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BATU HILL, TELANG HILL, TELETUBBIES HILL (BUKIT RIMPI), MATANG KALADAN HILL

“Hill is a naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain.”

A. BATU HILL

Batu Hill is located in Tiwingan Lama, Kec. Aranio, Kabupaten Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan 70671.







B. TELANG HILL

Telang Hill is located in Martadah, Tambang Ulang, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan 70854.





C. RIMPI HILL

Rimpi Hill is located in Tampang Pelaihari Kabupaten Tanah Laut, GMK barat, Tampang, Kec. Pelaihari, Kabupaten Tanah Laut, Kalimantan Selatan 70815.





D. MATANG KALADAN HILL

Matang Kaladan Hill is located in Aranio, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan 70671.





E. PROCEDURE TEXT

Procedure text is a text that explains or helps us how to make or use something. Its social function is to describe how something is completely done through a sequence of steps. The communicative purpose of this text is to describe how something is made through a sequence of actions or steps. There are three generic structures in the procedure text. The first is goals or purposes. The second is the materials or tools. The third and the last are steps or methods. To know the text that we read is a procedure or not is so simple. You can read the title if the title is started with 'how to make...' or 'how to use...' it can be certainly defined that the text is procedure text.

Definition of Procedure Text

There are three definitions of procedure text :

(1) Texts that explain how something works or how to use instruction/operation manuals e.g. how to use the video, the computer, the tape recorder, the photocopier, the fax.

(2) Texts that instruct how to do a particular activity e.g. recipes, rules for games, science experiments, road safety rules.

(3) Texts that deal with human behavior, e.g. how to live happily, how to succeed

Generic Structure of Procedure Text

Goal : (e.g: How to make)

Material or Ingredient : (e.g: the material to cook omelet are egg, onion, vegetable oil, etc.)

Step : (e.g: first, wash the tomatoes, onion,, the second cut the onions becomes slice. . .)

Purpose of Procedure Text

- To explain/tell (the reader) how to make/operate/do something through a sequence of actions or steps.
- To explain steps/instruction to make/operate/do something

Language Feature of Procedure Text

- Use adverbial of sequence / Using temporal conjunction (e.g: first, second, third, the last)
- Use command / imperative sentence (e.g: put the noodles on the . . ., cut the onion. . ., wash the tomatoes.
- Using adverbials (Adverbs) to express detail the time, place, manner accurately, for example, for five minutes, 2 hours, etc.
- Using action verbs, e.g: make, take, boil, cook
- Using Simple Present Tense
-

Example of Narrative Text

Below is an example of procedure text.

How to Walk Uphill

1. **Warm up.** Going uphill will work your muscles more intensely. They are going to be lifting you as well as propelling you forward. Warm up with a walk on the level for five minutes before you tackle a steep hill.
2. **Shorten your steps.** Like a bike shifting to a new gear to go uphill, shorten your steps when you are walking uphill. This will make it easier to lift your body up the incline with each step.
3. **Maintain or quicken your step rate.** With shorter steps, you won't be going as far with each step. You can maintain your step rate, knowing it will take a bit longer because of the hill.

Or, you can try shorter, quicker steps on the hill if you want to maintain your pace.

4. **Lean only slightly into the hill.** It is natural to lean into the hill a bit, but the lean should come from your ankles, not from bending at your waist. Try to keep that lean to a minimum. If you lean too much, you will put yourself off balance. Keep your torso over your hips. Do not lean backward, as that will unbalance you. Leaning too far in either direction or bending at the waist can strain your lower back.
5. **Don't raise your knees too high.** You shouldn't be lifting your knees higher than six inches. If you find yourself raising your knees too much, you need to shorten your step even more.

6. **Monitor your exertion level.** Hills raise your heart rate, breathing, and exertion level as more muscles are used to carry you both up and along. Make sure you can still speak in sentences, rather than just gasping out single words. That may mean that you go slower.
7. **Check your heart rate.** Hills are a good way for slower walkers, or highly fit walkers, to achieve a higher heart rate level. Check your heart rate on hills to see what various rates feel like for exertion and breathing intensity. You can use a heart rate monitor, a heart rate app on your mobile phone, or a fitness band that detects your heart rate.
8. **Use trekking poles if desired.** Some people use trekking poles for walking or hiking uphill. These can give a little assist from your upper body in helping

you go uphill. They also can help stabilize you when you go downhill.

9. **Keep practicing.** If you are going to be walking in a hilly area, such as on the Camino de Santiago, it is good to train with hills beforehand. Walking uphill will get easier the more you do it.

Source:

<https://www.verywellfit.com/how-to-walk-uphill-3435575>

Below is another example of procedure text:

How to Make Instant Noodle

In this modern era, many people are busy with their business. They do not have much time to cook their food. It makes some company produce instant food. One of their products is instant noodle. It is easy to find it, even in small

shop. Instant noodle becomes the favourite one, because it does not spend much time. It only needs 5 minutes, you can enjoy it. The following is how to present instant noodle.

Ingredients :

- one pack of instant noodle
- water

Steps :

1. Turn on the stove.
2. Put the pan, fill it with 400cc of water, and boil the water.
3. After the water is boiled, put in the noodle into the pan.
4. Cook the noodle.
5. After 3 minutes left, turn off the stove.
6. Prepare a bowl, pour all the seasoning into a bowl.
7. Then put in the noodle into bowl, mix with the seasoning, and stir well.

8. If you want, you can add another garnish.

9. Finally, your noodle is ready to be served

Exercise

Now, let's make a group and try to make a procedure text with your group based on the explanation and tips stated before!

Title

.....

Tools (If needed):

1.
2.
3.
4.

Ingredients (If needed):

5.
6.

7.

8.

Steps:

1. Step 1

.....

.....

2. Step 2

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3. Step 3

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4. Step 4

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5. Step 5

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AGUNG TEMPLE

“Temple is a building devoted to the worship, or regarded as the dwelling place, of a god or gods or other objects of religious reverence.”

A. AGUNG TEMPLE

Candi Agung is located in Sungai Malang, Central Amuntai District, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency.





B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Countable and Uncountable Noun

Countable Noun can be singular and plural

E.g. This flower pot is full

These flower pots are empty

I'm eating a snack

Snacks are suitable to accompany your vacation

2. Uncountable Noun can only be singular

e.g. Let's clean the dust

Dust is bad for visitors

Exercise

Write down countable and uncountable noun that you know on the table below.

| No. | Countable | Uncountable |
|-----|-----------|-------------|
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MAZE: PELAIHARI MAZE, KEBUN RAYA BANUA MAZE

*“Maze is a confusing network of
intercommunicating paths or passages;
labyrinth.”*

A. PELAIHARI MAZE

Pelaihari Maze is located in Sungai Jelai, Tambang Ulang, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan 70854.







B. KEBUN RAYA BANUA

Kebun Raya Banua Maze is located at Palam, Cempaka, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan 70731.





C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple future tense

1. There are several ways to express future plan. Study the following sentences:

- What are you going to do after graduation?
 - I'm **going to** get a job as a guide tour
 - I **plan to** go to a vacation
 - I **want to** go to Pelaihari Maze, etc.

2. The common way to express future plan or activities is by using Simple Future Tense. There are two patterns of Future Tense:

S+ will + V1

S + (be) going to + V1

Exercise 2

Make ten sentences that express future plan by using simple future tense.

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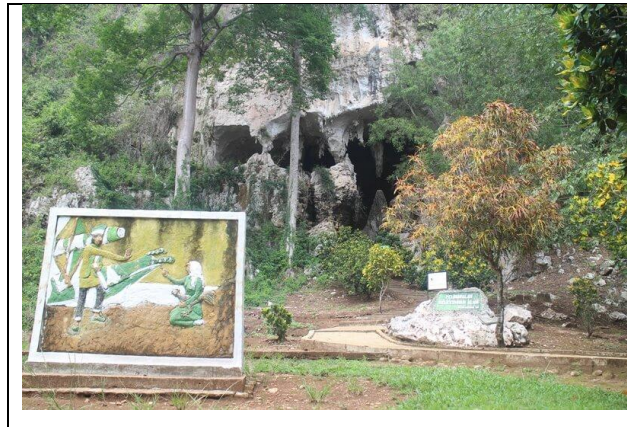
7.
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8.
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9.
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10.
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BATU HAPU CAVE, LIANG TAPAH CAVE CAVE

*“Cave is a large underground chamber,
typically of natural origin, in a hillside or cliff.”*

A. BATU HAPU CAVE

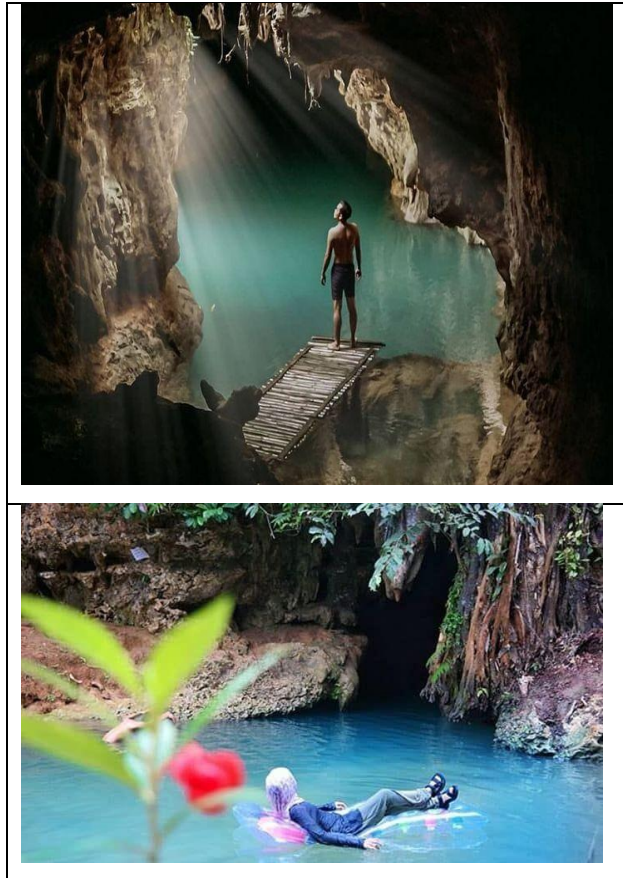
Goa Batu Hapu is located at Batu Hapu, Hatungun, Tapin Regency, South Kalimantan 70675B.

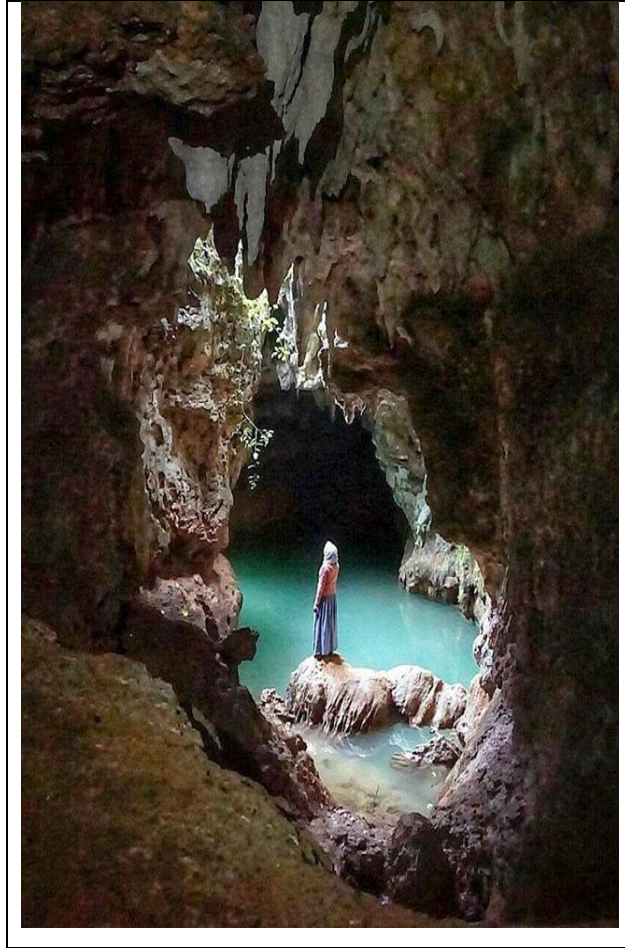




B. LIANG TAPAH CAVE

Liang Tapah Cave is located at Garagata, Jaro, Tabalong Regency, South Kalimantan 71574.





C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

'Since' and 'For'

'since' is followed by with a point of time in the past

(2004, April 23rd, last year, 2 o'clock) or the past simple (since I was at school, since I arrived).

- I've liked cave since I was a child.
- She's been in the cave since 2pm

'for' is followed by a period of time (2 hours, three years, six months).

- I've known Liang Tapah Cave for 3 years.
- She's had been practicing swimming for a week.

Look at these examples:

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>for</i> a period from start to end | <i>since</i> a point from then to now |
|--|--|

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>for</i> a period from start to end | <i>since</i> a point from then to now |
| >====< | x====> |
| for 20 minutes for three days for 6 months for 4 years for 2 centuries for a long time for ever | since 9am since Monday since January since 1997 since 1500 since I left school since the beginning of time |
| all tenses | perfect tenses |

Exercise

Fill in the blank either with **'for'** or **'since'** to make it a complete sentence.

1. They study two hours every day.
2. They are studying three hours today.

3. He has been here 9am.
4. He has been working he arrived.
5. I had lived in New York my
childhood.
6. He has lived in Bangkok a long
time.
7. He has been living in Paris three
months.
8. I worked at that bank five years.
9. How long is it you got married?
- 10 . Will the universe continue ever?

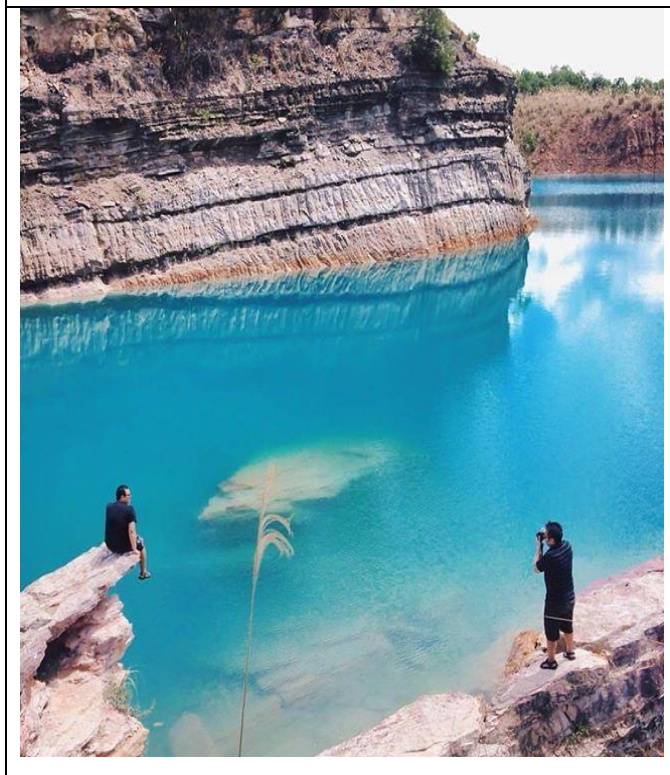
BIRU LAKE PENGARON, RIAM KANAN LAKE LAKE

*“A Lake is a large body of water surrounded by
land.”*

A. BIRU LAKE PENGARON

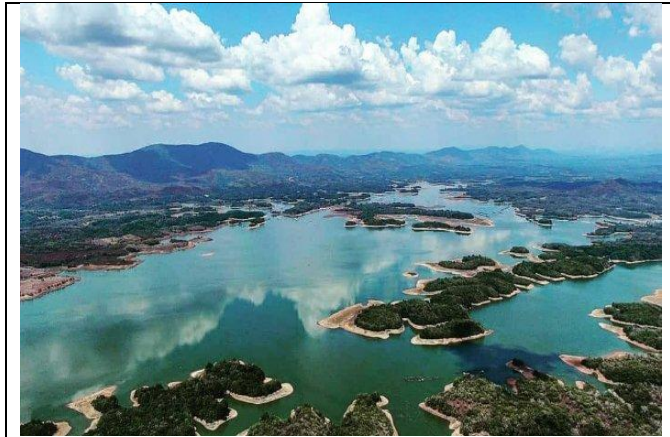
Biru Lake Pengaron is located in Sungai Raya, Simpang Empat, Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan 70673.





B. RIAM KANAN

The address of the Riam Kanan Lake or Reservoir is in Aranio District, Banjar, South Kalimantan.







C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adjectives

In describing something (place, someone, etc) we usually use adjectives. Adjectives is used to modify a noun, so it should be placed before a noun, such as in: tall tree, wide lake, or after to be, such as in: the leaves are shady, the lake is deep.

In some cases, the verb have/has can be used. For example:

- The guide tour has long black hair.

- The goats have brown eyes.

Exercise

Translate these sentences that contain adjective from Indonesian to English.

1. Daun Daun itu berwarna hijau.

.....

2. Kaki pendaki-pendaki itu kuat sekali.

.....

3. Rumah pohon itu tinggi sekali.

.....

4. Langitnya sangat cerah.

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5. Danaunya sangat bersih.

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6. Harinya terik.

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7. Makanannya enak semua.

.....

8. Minumannya segar semua.

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9. Talinya terlalu pendek.

.....

10. Bak sampahnya penuh.

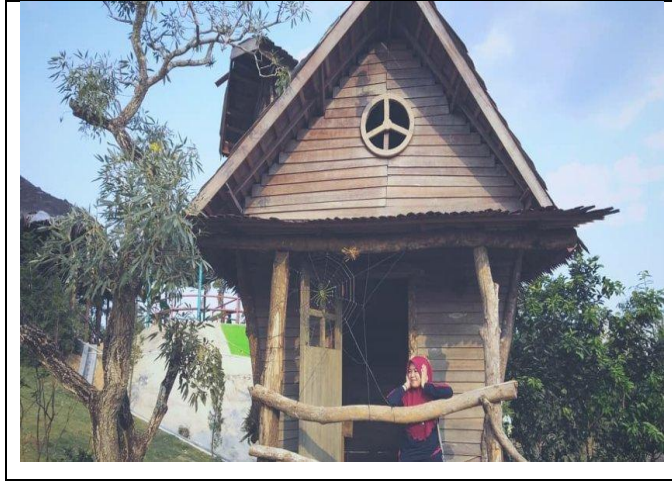
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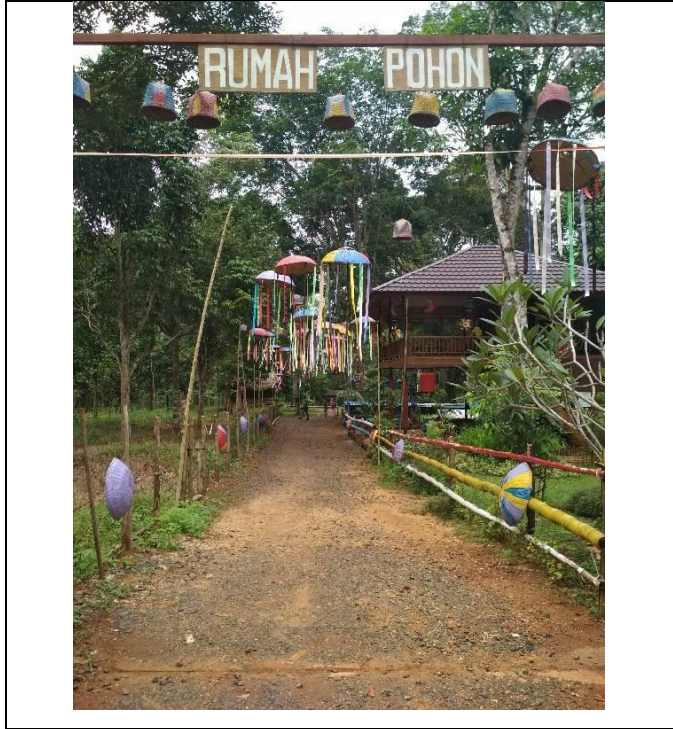
CEMPAKA TREE HOUSE, UP HOUSE OF DREAM KAYUTANGI HOUSE

“A house is a single-unit residential building. It may range in complexity from a rudimentary hut to a complex structure of wood, masonry, concrete or other material, outfitted with plumbing, electrical, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.”

A. CEMPAKA TREE HOUSE

Cempaka Tree House is located in Bangkal, Cempaka, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan 70734.





B. UP HOUSE KAYUTANGI

Up House Kayutangi is located at Jl. Flamboyan II, Sungai Miai, Kec. Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70123.



C. RECOUNT TEXT

Recount text is a text which retells events or experiences in the past. Its purpose is either to inform or to entertain the readers. There are no complications among the participants and that differentiates from narrative text. A recount text has an orientation, a series of events in

chronological order, personal remarks on the events, and a reorientation that “rounds off” the sequence of events.

The generic structure of recount text is:

1. Orientation: It gives the readers the background information needed to understand the text, such as who was involved, where it happened, and when it happened.
2. Events : A series of events, ordered in a chronological sequence.
3. Re-orientation :A personal comment about the event or what happened in the end.

Language Features of the recount text:

- Introducing personal participant; I, my group, etc
- Using chronological connection; then, first, etc
- Using linking verb; was, were, saw, heard, etc
- Using action verb; look, go, change, etc

- Using simple past tense

When writing the recount text you

should:

1. Focus on individual people i.e. use the words, I or we, my group, my family etc.
2. Use words which indicate when (e.g. after lunch) and where the events took place (e.g. in the shed)
3. Write in the past tense e.g. had, visited
4. Use action words e.g. went, helped

Example of Recount Text

Below is an example of recount text.

Falling from tree

When I was kid, I felt out of my friend's mango tree. At that time, my friends and I wanted to eat mango in front of my friend's house. The tree was very high. We could not climb it because at that time we were little.

Because no one dared to climb the tree, I braced myself to climb it. I knew that I could not climb the tall tree. However, I want to show them that I was great. Then I climbed the tree. Having reached the top, I started looking for fruit which I would take. I saw my friends from the bottom praised me. "Great, you are awesome!" said one of my friends. "Fetch the fruit!" begged my friend. Then I tried to reach the fruit. However, when I was about to pick it up, the trunk where I stand broken. I felt from the tree.

“Gubraaakk” My body crushed the ground. I cried in pain. I see blood was coming out of my head.

At that moment, I was ushered by my friend to my home. They told my mother that I fell out of a mango tree. Then my mother treated my wounds. Until now the wound is still seen in my arm. Every time I see it, I remember my childhood that careless and love to be praised.

Source:

<https://www.belajarbahasainggrisku.id/conto-h-recount-text-tentang-pengalaman-pribadi-dan-artinya/>

Exercise

Now, let's try to make a recount text by your own based on the explanation and tips stated above.

Title

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Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Paragraph 3

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Paragraph 4

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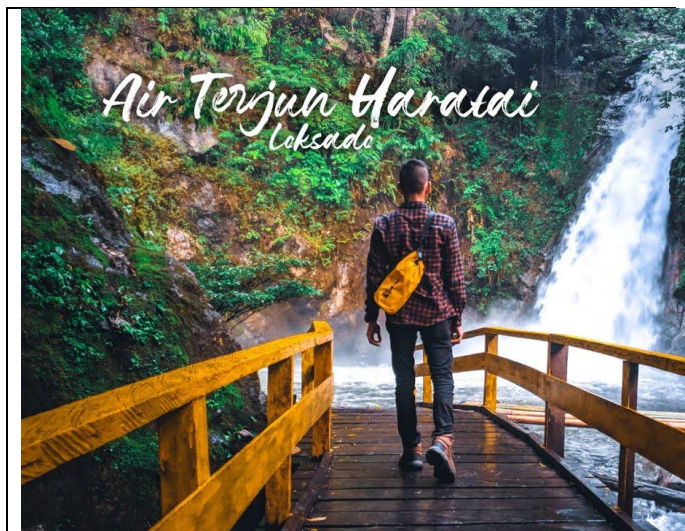
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HARATAI WATERFALL, BAJUIN WATERFALL WATERFALL

“Waterfall is a cascade of water falling from a height, formed when a river or stream flows over a precipice or steep incline.”

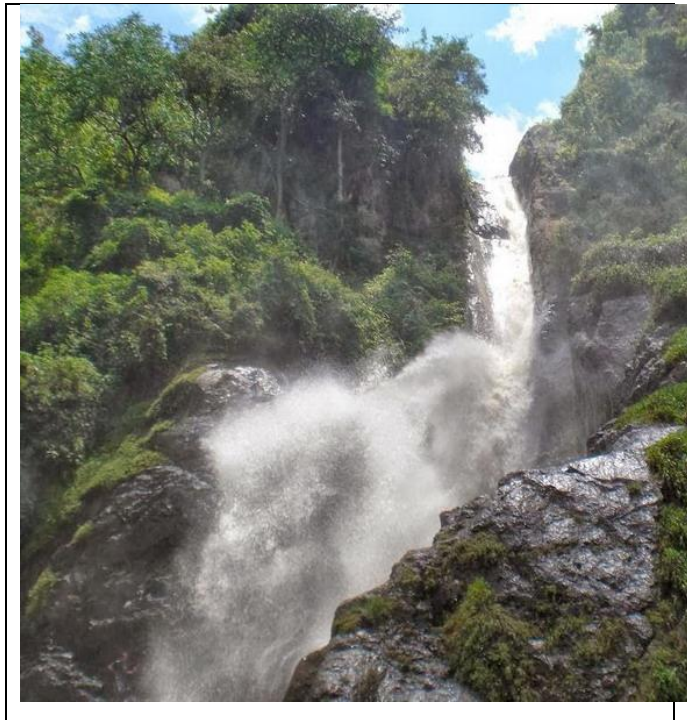
A. HARATAI WATERFALL

Haratai waterfall is located in Haratai, Loksado district, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, South Kalimantan 71282.



B. BAJUIN WATERFALL

Bajuin Waterfall is located in the province of South Kalimantan. 70882, Damar Lima, Batu Ampar District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan 70882.





C. NARRATIVE TEXT

The definition of narrative text

Narrative text is a story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problems. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process narration.

The purpose of narrative text

The Purpose of Narrative Text is to amuse or to entertain the reader with a story.

Generic Structures of Narrative Text

1) Orientation

Sets the scene: where and when the story happened and introduces the participants of the story: who and what is involved in the story.

2) Complication

Tells the beginning of the problems which leads to the crisis (climax) of the main participants.

3) Resolution

The problem (the crisis) is resolved, either in a happy ending or in a sad (tragic) ending

4) Re-orientation/Coda

This is a closing remark to the story and it is optional. It consists of a moral lesson, advice or teaching from the writer

Language Features of Narrative

- Focus on specific and individualized participants
- The use of material process (action verbs)

- The use of some behavioral and verbal processes
- The use of relational processes and mental processes
- The use of past tense
- The use of temporal conjunctions and temporal circumstances

Example of Narrative Text

Below is an example of narrative text.

The Waterfall

I heard the hollow sound of the falls from a distance as I revealed a timeless forest's secrets. As soon as I arrived I was deafened by the cacophonous roar of a spectacular waterfall. The water was like smooth paper being shred on the rocks. The trees grew to reach the heavens as the pillowy clouds started to hover over the mountains which reach to the heavens.

The air was thick with anticipation. The trees

were filled with life as the vacillated in the cool breeze.

Splash!

A fish freed itself from the water's coat and splashed water all over me. As soon as I turned around to investigate, it was gone. The water tasted pure and fresh. It felt cool, as it slithered down my face, and dropped onto the surface of the water to form a ripple.

I leaped onto some slippery rocks as the moss tickled my bare feet. I stood as still as the Statue of Liberty as the Winter wind blew and kissed my frail face. Quickly, a flock of birds began to fly away with the wind.

Soon, it became dark and I packed up my belongings and looked over my shoulder one last time, as I burned the picturesque landscape into my photo album in my memory

Source: <https://www.write4fun.net/view-entry/247441>

Tips On Writing Narrative Text

In order to improve students' ability in writing narrative text, besides their mastery of language aspects, they also have to do more exercises. They may start writing by answering questions prepared first, then, writing in chronological order the series of events tell in the story. The questions are Wh-Questions including:

- What
- Who
- Where
- When
- How

In writing narrative text, we may start from determining the title of the text by answering question "What is the title?" Coming into orientation, we may write the

characters, the place, and the time when the story happen by answering the questions:

- What happened?
- Who are the characters?
- Where did it happen?
- When did it happen?

Exercise

Now, let’s try to make a narrative text by your own based on the explanation and tips stated above.

Title

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Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Paragraph 3

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Paragraph 4

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Penerbit :

Universitas Islam Kalimantan
Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary

Alamat :

Gedung A UPT Publikasi dan Pengelolaan Jurnal
Universitas Islam Kalimantan
Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjary

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Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan
Telepon : 0511 - 3304352
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ISBN 978-623-7583-97-4

