



LITERAL READING

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PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, penulis panjatkan kehadiran Allah SWT atas berkat rahmat dan hidayah-Nya, sehingga penulisan buku pembelajaran ini dapat terselesaikan. Buku ini disusun dalam sepuluh BAB, tentang uraian materi yang berkaitan dengan jenis-jenis teks dalam Bahasa Inggris. Penulis juga menyisipkan latihan-latihan agar siswa dapat berlatih pada tiap BAB.

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Penulis

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CHAPTER

1

ANECDOTE TEXT

A. Objective of The Study

1. To explain functions of anecdote
2. To explain generic structure of anecdote
3. To tell the language features of anecdote
4. To explain the type of anecdote

B. Material Description

Anecdote is a short story that illustrates a statement. An anecdote is not only a short story, but also an interesting story. Typically, a person who tells many anecdotes is considered a good public speaker. A brief and humorous yet serious account is an anecdote that can portray a true / false event or character. The setting and provocation can be as brief as anecdotes. An anecdote is often viewed as being based on a true occurrence including real people, famous or not, usually in a recognizable venue. In this term anecdote is pointing to “cerita konyol or “lelucon”. Most the story is funny because they have unpredictable funny things in the end. All those types of story are often socially called anecdote and they are going on (Gultom, 2016).

C. Generic Structures of Anecdote

1. Abstract : signals the retelling of an unusual incident
2. Orientation: Sets the scene (Where & When)
3. Crisis: provides details of the unusual incident
4. Reaction: reaction to crisis

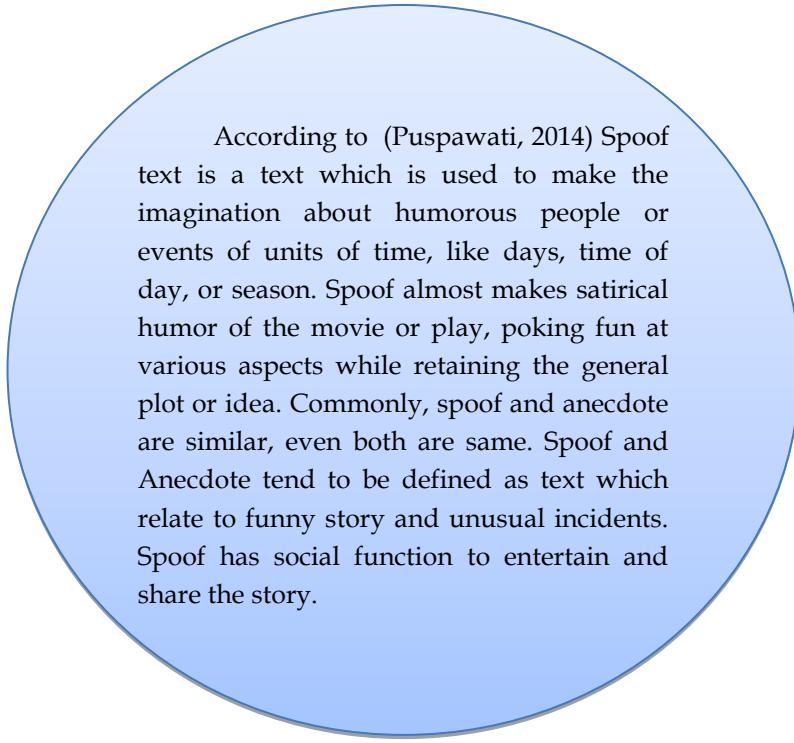
CHAPTER |

2 | SPOOF TEXT

A. Objective of The Study

1. To explain functions of Spoof
2. To explain generic structure of Spoof
3. To tell the language features of Spoof
4. To explain the type of Spoof

B. Material Description



According to (Puspawati, 2014) Spoof text is a text which is used to make the imagination about humorous people or events of units of time, like days, time of day, or season. Spoof almost makes satirical humor of the movie or play, poking fun at various aspects while retaining the general plot or idea. Commonly, spoof and anecdote are similar, even both are same. Spoof and Anecdote tend to be defined as text which relate to funny story and unusual incidents. Spoof has social function to entertain and share the story.

CHAPTER

3

ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT

A. Objective of The Study

After studying this material, students are able to understand and identify analytical exposition text.

B. Material

Integrated Pest Management

There is no one best way to deal with pest agriculture. Pesticides are commonly used, but this may cause many problems. Combining different management operations is the most effective way to control pest. Firstly, the chemical in pesticides may build up as residues in the environment. This reduces the quality of farm produce. As well, pest can gradually become resistant to pesticides. This means that newer and sometimes stronger one have to be developed. Some pesticides affect non target animals such as fish and bees. This affects the natural balance. Also aiming to completely wipe out agricultural pests may be very expensive. Sometimes pest damage costs less than the method of control. Lastly, understanding the ecology of the area helps a lot in pest control. Natural enemies can be used to control a pest. Pesticides should be chosen that don't affect the natural enemies. Therefore, integrated pest management is a safe and more effective option in agriculture. (English Ahkam, 2013)



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CHAPTER

4

HORTATORY EXPOSITION

A. Objective of the Study

1. To explain the concept of Generic Structure of hortatory exposition
2. To explain lexicon grammatical features
3. To tell the social functions of hortatory exposition

B. Material Description

A hortatory exposition is a type of spoken or written text that is intended to explain the listeners or readers that something should or should not happen or be done. (Holila, 2017)

C. Generic Structures of Hortatory Exposition

1. Thesis; it presents announcement of issue of concern.
2. Arguments; it presents the reasons for concern, leading to recommendation.
3. Recommendation; it presents the statement of what ought or ought not to happen.

D. The Lexicon Grammatical of Hortatory Exposition

1. Focus on generic human and non-human participants;
2. Using Present Tense; think, worry, wonder, etc.
3. Using conjunction; firstly, thus, second, furthermore, etc.

CHAPTER |

5 | NEWS ITEM TEXT

A. Objective of the Study

1. To explain the concept of Generic structure
2. To explain lexicon grammatical features
3. To tell the social functions of news item text
4. To be able to make News Item text

B. Material Description

1. The Concept of News Item Text

(Holila, 2017) says news item is a text which informs readers about events of the day. The events are considered newsworthy or important. We read a "news item" to find out specific information about an event reported in the news. Every "news item" has to have the answers to the five WH questions:

- a. What -What happened exactly?
- b. Who-Who are the people and groups involved in the event?
- c. When-When did the event take place?
- d. Where -Where did the event take place?
- e. Why-Why did it happen? (The reasons behind the event).

CHAPTER |

6 | CURRENT ISSUE

A. Objective of the Study

1. To explain the communicative value of sentences and texts:
2. To judge the writer's prejudice and bias

B. Material Description

In this meeting, you will learn the skill to distinguish between statements of fact, non-fact, and opinion. This skill is very closely related to the skill you are about evaluating an author's opinion. It would even be more accurate to say, if you cannot distinguish between fact and opinion, you cannot evaluate an author's opinion. In evaluating an author's opinion, we have to be able to say whether an author's opinion is justified or not. What is a justified opinion? Let's go back to a while to the meaning of opinion. As you have gathered from Unit 1, an opinion is a person's (author's) feeling, belief, attitude, or judgment on a certain subject. And if somebody states an opinion, he usually wants his listeners and readers to believe him, to agree with him, Right? If so, he must try to give good, acceptable and logical reasons for such an opinion. If he simply utters an opinion, but cannot give reasons for it, he will, of course, fail in making people believe him. But if he gives neat and relevant arguments in defending his attitude or belief, he might easily persuade his audience to be on his side. In this case we can say that his opinion is justified. In other words, an opinion is justified if the author has given his readers an number of facts to support his opinion and to convince the readers. (D.Oka, 2014)

CHAPTER

7 | SPEED READING

A. Objective of the Study

1. Students are able to speed reading and understand the content of the text.

B. Material Description

1. What is Speed Reading?

A Speed reading is the process of rapidly recognizing and absorbing phrases or sentences on a page all at once, rather than identifying individual words. Most people read at an average rate of 250 words per minute (wpm), though some are naturally quicker than others. But, the ability to speed read could mean that you double this rate. (MindTools, 2016)

CHAPTER |

8 | REPORT TEXT

A. Objective of the Study

1. To explain the concept of Generic structure
2. To explain lexicon grammatical features
3. To tell the social functions of news item text

B. Material Description

Report text is a text that describes something in general. Every text has a communicative purpose. Communicative purpose of report text is to present information about something in general. (Handy, 2019)

1. Generic Structure of report Text

- a. General Classification ; Stating classification of general aspect of thing; animal, public place, plant, etc which will be discussed in general
- b. Description: tells what the phenomenon under discussion; in terms of parts, qualities, habits or behaviors.

2. The Lexicon Grammatical Features

- a. Use of general nouns, eg hunting dogs, rather than particular nouns, eg our dog;
- b. Use of relating verbs to describe features, eg Molecules are tiny particles;

CHAPTER |

9 | ARGUMENT TEXT

A. Objective of the Study

1. To explain the concept of Generic structure
2. To explain lexicon grammatical features
3. To tell the social functions of argumentative text

B. Material Description

Argumentative text is a kind of writing that requires students to investigate a topic; collect, generate and evaluate evidence; and establish a position on the topic briefly. Also argumentative essay can be defined as one of the paragraphs in the development of writing that was written with the intention to convince or persuade the reader. In argumentative text, the contents may be an explanation, evidence, reason, and objective review that accompanied the example, analogy and causation. (Purdue University, 2020)

1. Generic Structure of Argumentative text

Argument text has five components:

- a) A point of view, a claim, something we are arguing *in favor of*
- b) The actual argument, the evidence we are using to argue *with*
- c) A statement that links the initial claim to the argument and ensures that we understand how the argument functions. It has a topic sentence.

CHAPTER 10 | RECOUNT TEXT

A. Objective of the Study

1. To explain the concept of Generic structure
2. To explain lexicon grammatical features
3. To tell the social functions of argumentative text

B. Material Description

Recount text is a text that telling the reader about one story, action or activity. Its purpose is to entertain or informing the reader. Or a text which retells event or experiences in the past. (Media Inggris, 2019)

1. The Generic Structure of Recount text

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
Events	A series of events ordered in a chronological sequence
Reorientation	A personal comment about the event or what happened in the end

2. The Lexicon Grammatical feautures

- a. Using the simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, and past perfect continuous tense.

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