

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN I

LET'S READ THE TEXT

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mempelajari modul yang berjudul “**Historical Recount Text**”, khususnya pada aktivitas belajar pertama ini, Kalian diharapkan mampu :

1. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan ciri kebahasaan teks recount yang berhubungan dengan peristiwa bersejarah.
2. Menangkap informasi tentang kejadian bersejarah yang terjadi di masa lampau dengan merujuk pada waktu dan akhir berdasarkan konteks penggunaannya.
3. Membuat interpretasi sederhana tentang peristiwa bersejarah berdasarkan konteks yang diberikan.

B. Uraian Materi

Pada kegiatan Pembelajaran 1 ini Kalian akan diajak membaca beberapa teks recount tentang kejadian-kejadian bersejarah. Untuk memudahkan Kalian memahami isi teks yang akan dibaca, ayo kita pelajari dahulu tentang kosakata yang ditemukan dalam teks.

Practice 1

Vocabulary Builder (Membangun Kosa kata):

Before discussing further about Recount text, check the following words whether they match with their meaning in Bahasa, put an arrow as shown in the example.

remembrance (noun)	→	kekuatan militer
surrender (Verb)	→	menyerahkan
weaponry (noun)		persenjataan
defiant (adjective)		menantang
leaflet (noun)		selebaran
drop		memperlambat
anger(verb)		membuat marah
be betrayed		dikhianati
siege (verb)		mengepung
reinforcement (noun)		peringatan
casualties (noun)		korban
hamper (verb)		menjatuhkan
militia (noun)		kelompok pejuang
advance (verb)		bergerak maju
rally (verb)		berkumpul untuk mendukung

Apakah Kalian sudah dapat menjodohkan kosakata dengan maknanya? Jika Kalian masih menemukan kesulitan, Kalian dapat membuka kamus atau mengecek maknanya dari Internet.

Nah, sekarang mari kita pelajari cara melafalkan tiap kata dengan benar.

Practice 2

Pronunciation Practice

Okay, look at the following text, before that practice the pronunciation by reading the phonetic script as follows:

remembrance	: / rəmem.brəns /
bloody	: / blʌd.i /
surrender	: / s ə ren.dər /
weaponry	: / wep.ən.ri /
defiant	: / dɪfaɪ.ənt /
drop	: / drɒp /
leaflet	: / li.flət /
anger	: / æŋ.gə r /
militia	: / mlɪtʃ.ə /

Sumber : Buku teks wajib bahasa Inggris kelas X

Bagaimana? Apakah Kalian sudah mampu melafalkannya dengan benar? Kalian ingat sebuah ungkapan "*Practice makes perfect.*"- Latihan yang tekun akan membuat menjadi sempurna. Jadi, jangan segan untuk mengulang-ulang lagi sampai Kalian mampu melafalkan setiap kata dengan benar ya...

Nah sekarang mari coba membaca sebuah teks recount tentang peristiwa bersejarah yang ada di Indonesia. Setelah Kalian membaca teks tersebut, amati dan pelajari catatan yang ada di kolom kiri dan kanan teks, terkait struktur dan juga ciri kebahasaan teks recount.

Practice 3

Observe the social function, the generic structure and the language features of the following text. (Amati dan perhatikan perbedaan antara fungsi sosial, struktur teks (generic structure) dan ciri kebahasaan (Language features):

Generic Structure	The text	Language features
Orientation	On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or heroes Day in remembrance of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945.	Past Tense: started who: Indonesia, what: Hari Pahlawan or heroes Day Adverb of time: on 10 November, on that very date in the year 1945
Events	The bloody battle took place because Indonesians refused to surrender their weaponry to British army. British Army at that time was part of the Allied Forces. The defiant Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a very important role in this battle. It all started because of a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A.W.WS. Mallaby. Brigadier Mallaby	Past Tense: took, refused, was, played, started, angered , felt, was, began action verb: told, refused, played who: Bung Tomo, British army, British troops, Brigadier A.W.WS. Mallaby, Governor of East Java

Generic Structure	The text	Language features
	<p>already had an agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya. The agreement stated that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons.</p> <p>However, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya. The leaflet told Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action angered the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.</p> <p>On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports about the death, but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in reinforcements to siege the city.</p> <p>In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Although the Indonesians defended the city heroically, the city was conquered within 3 days and the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6,000 and 16,000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side were about 600 to 2000.</p>	<p>Mr. Surya, Brigadier Mallaby, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison, British troops, 6,000 and 16,000 Indonesians</p> <p>what: Hari Pahlawan or heroes Day, The bloody battle, their weaponry, an agreement, Indonesian troops and militia, their weapons, a British plane, leaflets, reinforcements</p> <p>conjunction: and, however, as, although,</p> <p>Adverb of time: on that very date in the year 1945, 27 October 1945, 30 October 1945, In the early morning of 10 November 1945</p> <p>Adverb of place: in Jakarta, in Surabaya, Jakarta, all over Surabaya, near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya</p>
<p>Reorientation</p>	<p>Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the country's independence struggle. However, the battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the country's independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution</p>	<p>Past Tense: caused, hampered, provoked, made</p> <p>who: Indonesian and international mass.</p> <p>what: Battle of Surabaya, weaponry, the country's independence struggle, the battle, the country's independence, Indonesian national revolution</p> <p>Conjunction: however</p>

Apakah Kalian sudah paham dengan contoh dan penjelasan mengenai teks recount di atas? Great. Jika Kalian membacanya dengan serius Kalian akan mudah untuk memahaminya. Sekarang, Kalian akan mempelajari lebih lanjut tentang teks recount.

C. Rangkuman

Pengertian Recount Text

Dalam bahasa Inggris, *recount is retelling of an event or series of events*. Dengan kata lain, Recount merupakan sebuah teks dalam bahasa Inggris yang menceritakan pengalaman ataupun kejadian di masa lalu.

Fungsi Sosial

Fungsi sosial teks recount yakni memberikan informasi dan menghibur pembaca. (to give the information and entertain the reader).

Generic Structure:

- *Orientation*: pada bagian ini pembicara atau penulis menjelaskan tema apa dan bagaimana latar dari cerita tersebut. Pada tahap ini, penulis memberikan sebuah pengenalan berupa informasi mengenai siapa, di mana, kapan peristiwa atau kejadian itu terjadi di masa lalu. Di dalam bagian ini, penulis menyampaikan informasi pengantar yang diperlukan untuk memahami keseluruhan dari teks.
- *Events*: yaitu peristiwa yang terjadi mulai diceritakan oleh penulis berdasarkan kronologis kejadian. Pada bagian ini, penulis atau pembicara menyampaikan atau mengisahkan kejadian atau peristiwa yang terjadi. Bagian ini merupakan isi utama sebuah teks recount.
- *Reorientation* (optional): Bagian ini merupakan tahapan akhir sebagai pengulangan pengenalan yang ada di bagian awal teks. Bagian pengulangan ini bisa jadi merupakan rangkuman semua peristiwa atau kejadian yang diceritakan. Di bagian akhir ini, penulis menuliskan rangkuman dari semua peristiwa atau kejadian yang diceritakan dengan merujuk kembali pada bagian orientasi teks. Penulis juga biasanya menuliskan komentar atau kesan personal terhadap peristiwa atau kejadian yang diceritakan pada bagian *Events*.

Ciri Kebahasaan (Language Features) :

- Simple past tense (Kalian dapat mempelajari kembali modul sebelumnya (KD. 3.6 dan 4.6) tentang kalimat simple past tense)
- Action verb: kata kerja yang benar-benar dilakukan manusia secara sadar ("do" activities), Contoh kalimat :
The soldier took the gun and fired the crime on his foot.
- Conjunction: kata penghubung yang digunakan untuk membuat kesinambungan dari alur teks recount. Kata penghubung yang sering dipakai seperti : *first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally*, dsb.
- Adverb of time and adverb of place : keterangan waktu dan tempat dari satu peristiwa

Untuk mengingat kembali mengenai kata kerja (action verb), coba Kalian selesaikan latihan berikut ini.

Practice 4

The followings are some examples of action verb, find the meaning of the words:

Action verb	Meaning	Action Verb	Meaning
run	berlari	walk	
tell		ask	
kill		check	
rise		pick	
open		close	

D. Tugas

Sekarang, coba kita cek pemahaman Kalian mengenai struktur dari teks recount tentang peristiwa bersejarah dengan menyelesaikan latihan berikut ini.

Look at the following text and determine the sosial function, the generic structure and the language features, put them in the table shown below the text.

The Proclamation of Indonesian Independence

The proclamation of Indonesian independence was read at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 17 August 1945. The declaration marked the start of the diplomatic and armed resistance of the Indonesian National Revolution, fighting against the forces of the Netherlands and pro-Dutch civilians, until the latter officially acknowledged Indonesia's independence in 1949. In 2005, the Netherlands declared that they had decided to accept de facto 17 August 1945 as Indonesia's independence date. In a 2013 interview the Indonesian historian Sukotjo, amongst others, asked the Dutch government to formally acknowledge the date of independence as 17 August 1945. The United Nations, who mediated in the conflict, formally acknowledge the date of independence as 27 December 1949.

The document was signed by Sukarno (who signed his name "Soekarno" using the older Dutch orthography) and Mohammad Hatta, who were appointed president and vice-president respectively the following day.

The draft was prepared only a few hours earlier, on the night of 16 August, by Sukarno, Hatta, and Soebardjo, at Rear-Admiral Maeda (Minoru) Tadashi's house, Miyako-Doori 1, Jakarta (now the "Museum of the Declaration of Independence", JL. Imam Bonjol I, Jakarta). The original Indonesian Declaration of Independence was typed by Sayuti Melik. Maeda himself was sleeping in his room upstairs. He was agreeable to the idea of Indonesia's independence, and had lent his house for the drafting of the declaration. Marshal Terauchi, the highest-ranking Japanese leader in South East Asia and son of Prime Minister Terauchi Masatake, was however against Indonesia's independence, scheduled for 24 August.

While the formal preparation of the declaration, and the official independence itself for that matter, had been carefully planned a few months earlier, the actual declaration date was brought forward almost inadvertently as a consequence of the Japanese unconditional surrender to the Allies on 15 August following the Nagasaki atomic bombing. The historic event was triggered by a plot, led by a few more radical youth activists such as Adam Malik and Chairul Saleh, that's put pressure on Sukarno and Hatta to proclaim independence

immediately. The declaration was to be signed by the 27 members of the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence (PPKI) symbolically representing the new nation's diversity. The particular act was apparently inspired by a similar spirit of the United States Declaration of Independence. However, the idea was heavily turned down by the radical activists mentioned earlier, arguing that the committee was too closely associated with then soon to be defunct Japanese occupation rule, thus creating a potential credibility issue. Instead, the radical activists demanded that the signatures of six of them were to be put on the document. All parties involved in the historical moment finally agreed on a compromise solution which only included Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta as the co-signers in the name of the nation of Indonesia.

Sukarno had initially wanted the declaration to be read at Ikada Plain, the large open field in the centre of Jakarta, but due to unfounded widespread apprehension over the possibility of Japanese sabotage, the venue was changed to Sukarno's house at Pegangsaan Timur 56. There was no concrete evidence for the growing suspicions, as the Japanese had already surrendered to the Allies, the declaration of independence passed without a hitch.

The proclamation at 56, Jalan Pegangsaan Timur, Jakarta, was heard throughout the country because the text was secretly broadcast by Indonesian radio personnel using the transmitters of the JAKARTA Hosokyo radio station. An English translation of the proclamation was broadcast overseas.

Generic structure	The text	Language Features

Setelah melengkapi tabel di atas, Kalian dapat saling menukarkan pekerjaan Kalian dengan hasil kerja teman. Kalian dapat berdiskusi dan membandingkan hasil kerja dengan pembahasan berikut ini.

Generic structure	The text	Language Features
Orientation	Paragraph 1	Who: Soekarno What : The proclamation of Indonesian independence When : at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 17 August 1945 Where : Indonesia Past tense: was read, marked, armed, acknowledged, had decided, asked, mediated
Chronological Events	Paragraph 2-5	Past Tense: was signed, was prepared, was typed, had lent, scheduled, prepared, planned, mentioned, had wanted, passed Conjunction: and, however, instead Adverb of time: the following day, on the night of 16 August, on 15 August, while, a few hours earlier, a few months earlier Adverb of place at Read-Admiral Maeda Tadashi's house, in his room upstairs, at Ikada plain, Soekarno's house

Reorientation	Paragraph 6	Past Tense: was heard, was broadcast Adverb: secretly Conjunction: because
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E. Latihan Soal

Kalian tentu ingat jika “*Practice makes perfect*” Oleh karenanya, ayo kita berlatih lebih banyak lagi sehingga Kalian benar-benar memahami materi ini.

Practice 1:

Use the following words to complete the blank spaces. The use of verbs should be changed into suitable tenses.

surrender rally (verb) siege (noun)
remembrance anger defiant

1. The freedom fighters were forced to _____, but their faith in God and people’s dream strengthened them to keep on fighting against the aggressors.
2. The _____ militia refused to obey the British army’s instruction to surrender their weaponry to them.
3. The city was under _____ so that nobody could get in or get out of the city. Luckily, the people depended on no one for their food.
4. Do not betray me. Be loyal to our agreement. Your betrayal will _____ me. I can be really angry, and that can mean that there will be no more collaboration between us.
5. Last week, teenagers _____ in the center of the city to support the beginning of bike-to-school program. They all came riding their bicycles.

Practice 2 : Read the following incomplete sentences. Complete them with *am/is/are* (present) or *was/were* (past).

1. In 1945, they ____ 17, so they ____ 85 now.
2. Today the weather ____ cold, but last Monday it _____ terribly hot.
3. I ____ very thirsty. Can somebody give me a glass of water, please?
4. The defiant freedom fighters ____ very brave. They fought till death to defend the city.
5. I ____ happy with Surabaya now. Years ago, it ____ very dirty and messy.
6. Don’t buy those weapons. They ____ dangerous and illegal.
7. Hey, I like your new hat. It fits you well, and when you wear it, it reminds me of the 1945 freedom fighters. ____ it expensive?
8. This time seventy years ago my grandfather _____ in Surabaya joining the militia to fight against the British army.
9. “Where ____ the veterans?” “I don’t know. They _____ in the lobby of the hotel five minutes ago.”
10. The generals and the veterans ____ happy and optimistic about us now. They know we _____ always busy with good activities and never think of using drugs. When we met them last year, they _____ pessimistic.

Practice 3: Reading Comprehension

Text 1

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in **remembrance** of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945.

The bloody battle took place because Indonesians refused to **surrender** their weaponry to British army. British Army at that time was part of the Allied Forces. The **defiant** Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a very important role in this battle. It all started because of a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A.W.W.S. Mallaby. Brigadier Mallaby already had an agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya. The agreement stated that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons. However, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya. The leaflet told Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action **angered** the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports about the death, but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in **reinforcements** to **siege** the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Although the Indonesians defended the city heroically, the city was conquered within 3 days and the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6,000 and 16,000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side were about 600 to 2000.

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose **weaponry** which **hampered** the country's independence struggle. However, the battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the country's independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

Adapted from: <http://www.globalindonesianvoices.com/17298/hari-pahlawan-battle-of-surabayathe-story-behind-indonesias-heroes-day/>

Questions

1. What is the passage about?
2. When did the battle take place?
3. Where did it happen?
4. What caused the battle? Draw a diagram that shows chronological events that led
5. to the battle.
6. What do you think about the Indonesian military power compared to that of the British army at that time?
7. What was the significance of the battle of Surabaya?

Text 2

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

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transmitters of the JAKARTA Hoso Kyoku radio station. An English translation of the proclamation was broadcast overseas.

Questions

1. Write the social function of the text above!
2. What happened on 17 August 1945?
3. What did the declaration mark?
4. Who led the plot of the historic event?

Bagaimana? Apakah Kalian sudah mampu menyelesaikan Practice 1, 2 dan 3? Ayo sekarang kita cek hasil kerja Kalian dengan membandingkannya dengan kunci jawaban pada halaman berikut.

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN II

LET'S CHAT AND START WRITING YOUR RECOUNT TEXT

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Diakhiri pembelajaran Kalian diharapkan mampu :

1. Menentukan informasi rinci dari percakapan tentang teks recount.
2. Menyusun kalimat rumpang menjadi teks recount
3. Menulis teks recount pendek sederhana
4. Mempresentasikan teks dalam bentuk presentasi monolog

B. Uraian Materi

Pada Kegiatan Pembelajaran 2 ini Kalian akan berlatih menangkap makna dari teks recount yang dibaca dan menyusun teks recount sederhana terkait kejadian atau peristiwa bersejarah. Agar Kalian terampil menulis teks recount tersebut dalam bahasa Inggris ayo berlatih menulis. Tetapi sebelumnya Kalian harus mempelajari dialog berikut ini dan cobalah untuk mengucapkannya untuk berlatih menggunakan dialog tersebut.

Practice 1

Read the dialog below, then practice the dialog, you may ask your partner to accompany you to perform the dialog:

Ami : Riza, look! That heroic monument stands high and strong.

Riza : Hmm.... It is a remembrance for us to our heroes' struggle on this country.

Ami : Yeah, many of them became casualties of the war.

Riza : I had an unforgettable experience there.

Ami : Really? What was it?

Riza : When I was in Junior High School, my school held a program called "Keep our city clean and green!"

Ami : What did you do?

Riza : My schoolmates, my teachers, and I rallied in the monument area at 6 a.m. and began to clean the area around the monument until it's clean and tidy.

Ami : That's a very good program.

Riza : Yes, it was. We also planted some trees around it.

Answer the following questions based on the dialog above.

1. Where do you think the conversation takes place?
2. Who had an unforgettable experience? What was it?
3. What probably makes the speaker still remember the experience?

Apakah Kalian sudah berlatih membawakan dialog di Practice 1? Jika ada kosa kata yang Kalian masih belum yakin cara pelafalannya, Kalian dapat mengeceknya di kamus. Bagaimana dengan hasil kerja Kalian untuk bagian pertanyaan dari Practice 1? Ayo kita cek hasil kerja Kalian dengan kunci jawaban berikut ini.

1. In a historical site (close to a heroic monument)
2. Riza. He still could remember "Keep our city clean and green" program that he attended when he was in Junior High School.
3. It was a very good program.

Setelah memahami sebuah percakapan tentang pengalaman masa lalu (past experience recount), mari sekarang kita mencoba menyusun kalimat dengan bentuk kata kerja yang tepat dan menyusun kalimat menjadi sebuah teks yang utuh dengan benar.

Practice 2

A. Complete the text by using the correct form of the verb in the bracket

1. During the presidential campaign, Abraham Lincoln (pledge) to abolish slavery throughout the Nation.
2. The Dutch(bring) over Japanese and Indian workers to Suriname.
3. In 1770, English Lieutenant James Cook(chart) the Australian east coast in his ship, HM Barque Endeavour.
4. To(overcome) bankruptcy, the Dutch colonial government(implement) the cultivation system or cultuurstelsel (Dutch) in Java in the mid 19th century.

B. Arrange the jumbled sentences into a paragraph

1. I was sleeping in my hotel room when a loud noise woke me.
2. The sky was bright and lots of people were running.
3. I put on some clothes and ran towards the harbour, too.
4. I was on holiday in Barghouti, a small island in the South Pacific.
5. They were all running towards the harbour.
6. I ran to the window.
7. I was lucky that I had been saved.
8. On the day after I arrived, I had a terrible experience.
9. I managed to get on a ship.
10. The ship was just leaving when the lava hit the town.

Apakah Kalian sudah dapat menyelesaikan latihan yang diberikan? Sangat mudah bukan? Coba Kalian cek hasil kerja Kalian dengan membandingkannya dengan kunci jawaban berikut ini.

Kunci Jawaban Bagian A:

1. pledged
2. brought
3. charted
4. overcome, implemented

Kunci Jawaban Bagian B :

4 - 8 - 1 - 6 - 2 - 5 - 3 - 9 - 10 - 7

Nah, sekarang, ayo kita berlatih menyusun sebuah draft untuk teks recount. Untuk memudahkan Kalian menyusun draft teks tersebut, Kalian dapat menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang disajikan di tabel.

Practice 3

Write a draft of a recount text that you are going to develop into your writing below. Choose one historical story that interests you.

Components	what you write	write your draft here
Orientation	what happened? who was involved? where did it happen? when did it happen?	
Events	chronological series of events	
Reorientation	comments on the event	

Setelah menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut, coba susun jawaban-jawaban Kalian menjadi rangkaian kalimat yang utuh. Dari kalimat-kalimat utuh yang telah tersusun, coba satukan menjadi sebuah teks dengan menambahkan kata hubung antar kalimat.

Setelah teks yang Kalian buat tersusun, saling tukarkan hasil kerja Kalian dengan teman untuk dapat saling memberikan umpan balik. Kalian juga dapat meminta bantuan Bapak/Ibu guru untuk mengecek hasil kerja Kalian.

C. Rangkuman

Agar lebih mudah dalam menyusun sebuah teks recount, Kalian dapat mengikuti tips penulisan teks recount berikut.

TIPS FOR WRITING A GREAT RECOUNT TEXT

- ✓ Decide an event to tell.
- ✓ List what happened, who was involved, when and where the event took place.
- ✓ List the event in a chronological order.
- ✓ Use the correct language and terms.
- ✓ Use paragraphs effectively. Each new element of your information report should start with a new paragraph. Be sure to check out our own complete guide to writing perfect paragraphs here.
- ✓ Recount texts are always written in past tense.

Setelah memahami tentang cara menyusun sebuah teks recount dengan mudah dan benar, sekarang ayo kita praktikkan kembali.

D. Latihan Soal

Sekarang tiba saatnya kalian menulis sebuah teks recout. Baca petunjuk latihan soal di bawah ini dengan teliti.

Rewriting a chronology of a text

Write a recount text. You can rewrite the chronology of the battle of Surabaya or Proclamation of Indonesia Independence Day. If you choose one of them, read the passage again and the task on text structure, then close the book. Now try to rewrite the chronology of the events in either of the texts (pilih salah satu text). Complete the table below using your own words.

Components	what you write	write the chronology here
Orientation	what happened? who was involved where did it happen? when did it happen?	
Events	chronological series of events	
Reorientation	comment on the event	

Sediakan kertas khusus untuk menuliskan teks recount kalian. Mulailah dengan menuliskan poin-poin peristiwanya, kemudian tulis terlebih dahulu draft tulisan sebelum menuliskan tulisan final kalian. Jika sudah selesai kalian bisa melihat kemungkinan jawaban pada halaman berikut sebagai pembanding tulisan kalian.

Berikut ini adalah kemungkinan jawaban untuk Latihan soal **Rewriting a chronology of a text**. Tulisanmu tidak harus persis sama jika kalian memilih topik yang sama. Semakin original tulisanmu dengan kata-kata sendiri semakin baik. Topik yang dipilih di sini adalah "The Chronology of Surabaya Battle".

Components	what you write	write the chronology here
Orientation	what happened? who was involved where did it happen? when did it happen?	The Surabaya battle took place in Surabaya on 10 November 1945 involving the British troops led by Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison and Indonesian heroic troop led by revolutionary leader Bung Tomo.
Events	chronological series of events	Brigadier Mallaby - the commander of Allied Forces from British troop and the Governor of East Java Mr. Surya had come to an agreement that British army would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons. However, short after that agreement on 27 October 1945, there was a fatal misinformation distributed by a British plane from Jakarta which dropped leaflets all over Surabaya informing that Indonesian should surrender all the weaponry to them. The leaflets triggered the Indonesian troops and militia anger and frustration because they felt betrayed. On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. The British accused Indonesian troop murdering the commander. The Allied forces under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison attacked and siege Surabaya in the early morning of 10 November 1945. The Indonesian troops defended the city heroically for three days claiming thousands of lives and destruction of the city.
Reorientation	comment on the event	This battle provoked the International attention regarding the Indonesian struggle to defend the independence. Nowadays the Surabaya battle is marked as the Indonesian Hero day.