

APPENDIX : 1
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY ERLANGGA

Text 1 : A Voyage to Lilliput

Genre : Narrative

Gulliver was a ship's surgeon on the Bristol. On a voyage in 1699 the ship was wrecked and Gulliver did not know what happened **until** the morning. He tried to get up **but** found that **his** hair and **his** hands were tied down. All around **him** were thousands of human beings only about six inches high. **They** carried **him** to a place where **he** was chained and allowed to sleep.

When I found **myself** on **my** feet, I looked about **me**, and I must say that I was very pleased with the countryside. I viewed the Town on **my** left hand, which looked like the **painted** scene of a city in a theatre. **The Emperor** was already descended from the Tower, and advancing on Horseback towards **me**. When **he** alighted, **he** surveyed **me** round with great admiration, **but** kept outside the length of **my** chain. **Our** relationship was still not good. **They** distrusted **me**. **He** ordered **his** cooks and butlers to give **me** food and drink. **They** pushed forward the food in vehicles upon wheels until I could reach them. I took **those** vehicles and soon emptied them all.

The Empress, and young **Princes** and **Princesses** sat at some distance in **their** chairs. **The Emperor** held **his** sword drawn in **his** hand, to defend **himself**, if I should happen to break loose. It was almost three Inches long. The hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds. **His Majesty** wore rich clothes and a hat with a long feather on it. **His Imperial Majesty** spoke often to **me**, and I answered but neither of **us** could understand a syllable.

Towards night I got with some difficulty into **my** house, where I lay on the ground, and continued to do so for about a **fortnight**. Seeing this **the Emperor** gave orders to have a bed prepared for **me**. Six hundred tiny beds were brought in carriages, and worked into a bed large enough for **me**. **In the same way** they provided **me** with sheets, blankets, and coverlets.

As the news of **my** arrival spread through the kingdom, it brought large numbers of curious **people** to see **me** all through the **day**. **His Imperial Majesty** therefore directed that those who had already seen **me**, should return home. **In the mean time**, **the Emperor** held frequent Councils to debate what course should be taken with **me**. **The Court** was under many difficulties concerning **me**. **They** knew that **my** diet would be very expensive, and might even cause a famine. Death was out of the question because **they** did not know how to dispose of **my** body.

So his Majesty and the whole Board issued an order to all the **villages** nine hundred yards round the City. **They** had to deliver every **morning** six buffaloes, forty sheep, **together with** a quantity of bread. It was also ordered, that three hundred **tailors** should make **me** a suit of clothes in the fashion of the country: That six of **his Majesty's** greatest scholars should be employed to instruct **me** in **their** language: And, **lastly**, that the **Emperor's** horses, and **those** of the nobility, and troops of guards should be frequently exercised in **my** sight, to accustom **themselves** to **me**.

I made a great progress in learning **their** language; **during** which **time**, the **Emperor** frequently honoured **me** with **his** visits, and was pleased to assist **my** masters in teaching **me**. We began to converse **together**, **in some sort**; and the first Words I learnt were to express **my** desire that **he** would please give **me** **my** Liberty. **His** answer, as far as I could understand was that this would take **some** time. I must be patient.

Text 2 : Communications Satellites
Genre : Report

Communications satellites are artificial satellites placed into orbits around the earth to facilitate communications on earth. **They** are platforms **that** house radio receivers and **their** antennae to receive signals from the earth stations, **and** amplify and pass the signals to a transmitter and antennae, **with** sufficient power to reach earth. **Such** a satellite also requires solar cells to supply power to the amplifiers (about 500 watts in Intensity IV), fuel to periodically adjust, the satellite's position to offset forces caused by **the Sun** and **the Moon**; and attitude control equipment to keep the satellite antennae pointed properly at the earth, using either **the Sun**, the edge of **the earth**, or a radio beacon on Earth as a reference point. Telemetry encoders and transmitters measure voltages, currents, temperatures and other parameters describing the condition of the satellite and transmit this information to earth.

On earth, the major earth stations that communicate with these satellites typically comprise of antennae about 30 m (100 ft) in diameter, a receiver that is cooled to 14 K in order to reduce its noise; and a radio transmitter with a power output in the range of several hundred to several thousand watts to send signals to the satellite. Smaller earth stations are also used, **but** on a more restricted basis because of their greater demands on satellite capacity.

The global Intelsat system **now** carries the major portion of the world's long-distance international telecommunications traffic.



Text 3: Flora and Fauna
Genre : Analytical Exposition

As a natural conservation, Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve (DSWR) has tremendous value. The reserve is the only remaining vast area of freshwater swamp forest in Kalimantan. DSWR can be considered as **the last** major representative of this habitat for all of the Greater Sunda Islands. The abundance of its **flora** is extraordinary, **and** a number of **specimens** collected in the reserve area by Beccari (an Italian scientist) in the 1860s are known to be typical of this area only. New plant **species** are still being discovered.

Many plant **species** found in the reserve are used by **the local people**. Various forest-products such as fruits, vegetables, wood and rattan are used as construction **material**, medicine, dyes, ropes and many other things. Of 207 tree **species** recorded, only 3% of **them** are used 10 for firewood.

The reserve possesses a very rich **fauna**. **Over 200 species** of fish have been recorded within the reserve and **nearby** waters. **Some of them** are a novelty to science. The reserve is also home to what is known to be the largest part of the inland **population**: The Proboscis Monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*). There are some other important **species** in the reserve **including** the rare and valuable fish, the Asian Arowana (*Schleropages formosus*), the Orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), the False Gavia (*Tomistoma schlegelii*), the Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) and Storm's Stork (*Ciconia stormi*).



Text 4 : Fisheries
Genre : Hortatory Exposition

Estimated at some 2.1 million km², Indonesia's fishing grounds are the source of **enormous** potential. Concentrated primarily in the Straits of Malacca, around the coast of Kalimantan and Maluku, these productive fishing areas yield significant harvests of fresh and saltwater fish. Measured in current prices, the value of total M production has grown rapidly **in recent years**, expanding by **nearly 72 percent** in the five years to 1993 alone. Exports of fish have increased **even more rapidly**, from \$667.3 million in 1989 to \$1.35 billion in 1993.

Shrimp exports dominate the fisheries sector, accounting for **over 64 percent** of all fish exports in 1993. Exports of fresh and frozen shrimp amounted to 97,300 tons in 1993, valued at \$871.6 million - a 15 percent increase **over foreign exchange earning from shrimp** in 1992.

Exports of tuna and other fish products, have also shown strong growth **over recent years**, expanding from \$136 million in 1989 to \$484 million **five years late**. Even, shrimp, tuna and other fish accounted for 51.3 percent of the total valued agricultural exports in 1993.

A number of new fishing ports have been constructed **in recent years** to help boost fisheries activities. These include ports at Sibolga, in North Sumatra, Pelabuhan Ratu, in West Java and at Ambon, in Maluku. **Within** the fisheries development programmed, shrimp breeding, continues to be a **priority** and a shrimp breeding intensification programmed has been implemented a boost smallholders shrimp farming.



Text 5 : Saving a Bear
Genre : Spoof

A **priest**, a Pentecostal **preacher** and a **rabbi** all served as chaplains to the **students** of Northern Michigan University in Marquette. **They** would get together two or three times a **week** for coffee and to talk shop. **One day**, **someone** made the comment that preaching to **people** isn't really that hard. A real challenge would be to **preach** to a bear. **One thing** led to **another**, and **they** decided to do a seven-day experiment. **They** would all go out into the woods, find a bear and preach to it.

Seven days later, **they're** all together to discuss the experience. Father O'Flannery, who has his arm in a sling, is on crutches, and has various bandages, goes first. "Wellll," he says, in a fine Irish brouge, "Ey wint oot into th' woods to fynd **me** a bearr. Oond when Ey fund **him** Ey began to read to **him** from the Baltimore Catechism. Wellll, the bearr wanted naught to do wi' **me** und begun to slap **me** aboot. So I quick grrabbed **me** holy water and, **THE SAINTS BE PRAISED**, he became as gentle as a lamb. **The bishop** is cooming oot **next wik** to give **him** fierst communion und confirmation."

Reverend Billy Bob spoke next. **He** was in a wheelchair, with an arm and both legs in casts, and an IV drip. In his best fire and brimstone oratory he proclaimed, "WELL, brothers, **you** KNOW that we don't sprinkle...**WE DUNK!** I went out and I **FOUND me** a bear. **And then** I began to read to **him** from God's HOOOLY WORD! **But that** bear wanted nothing to do with **me**. **I SAY NO!** He wanted **NOTHING** to do with **me**. So I took HOOOLD of **him** and we began to rassel. **We** rassled down one hill, **UP** another and **DOWN** another until we come to a crick. So I quick **DUNK him** and **BAPTIZE** his hairy soul. An' jus like **you** sez, he wuz gentle as a lamb. We spent the rest of the week in fellowship, feasting on God's HOOOLY word."

They both look down at **the rabbi**, who was lying in a hospital bed. **He** was in a body cast and traction with IV's and monitors running in and out of **him**. **The rabbi** looks up and says, "Oy! **You** don't know what tough is until **you** try to circumcise one of those creatures."

APPENDIX : 2
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY GELORA AKSARA PRATAMA

Text 1 : Living on the Welfare State
Genre : Narrative

Every month in Britain, the Office for National Statistics issue report on the number of **people** out of work in the country. In if January 2005, the report showed that the rate of **unemployment** fallen to its lowest level **for more than** ten years. **Official** figures showed that the number of **unemployed people** at the end of 201 was 1,410,000. The number of **people** who were claiming state **unemployment** benefit had also fallen to 813,200.

Unemployed people in Britain are able to claim a 'Jobseeker's Allowance', if they satisfy certain conditions. These conditions are that they are able to work, available for work, and actively looking for work. To claim a Jobseeker's Allowance, all applicants must have an interview with an **adviser** at a Jobcentre. This is to make sure that applicants agree with the conditions that relate the allowance and to find out the kinds of jobs that they are looking for.

The amount of money that each **unemployed person** receives from the state depends on their age and whether they are married or not. **For example**, an **unemployed person** who is sixteen or seventeen years old receives £ 134 month. **An unmarried person** between the ages of eight and twenty-four receives £176.20 each month. **An unman person** over the age of twenty-five receives £222.60 each month. **A married person** over the age of eighteen receives £349.20 per month.

Each **person** receiving a Jobseeker's Allowance must go to a Jobcentre once a month to sign a statement saying that they are still **unemployed** and looking for a job. **Unemployed people** can also claim an allowance to have **their** housing costs, such as rent, paid by the state. As an incentive to try and make sure that **unemployed** pen find jobs, the state pays a bonus of up to £1,000 when an **unemployed person** starts a new job and stops claiming benefit from the state.

Text 2 : The Weather
Genre : Report

It is often said that British **people** love to complain about the weather. **Well**, whether a true or not, the weather can have a tremendous effect on **people's** lives. It can affect the crops that, **we** grow for food. It can affect **our** travel plans and sports games. It can even affect **people's** moods and general health.

The weather that **people** get depends on when **they** live. For **people** who live outside the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, weather patterns are divided into four seasons. These seasons are summer, autumn, winter and spring. For **people** who live inside the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, **there** are usually only two seasons. These are a wet season and a dry season.

The seasons are caused by the tilt of the earth axis. The Earth tilts at approximately 23.5 degrees in relation to the sun. As the Earth travels around the sun during its yearly cycle, the amount of sun that each area of the world receives changes.

For part of the year the northern hemisphere points towards the sun. This is the time that countries such as Canada, Britain and Japan receive **their** strongest rays from the sun. For these countries, this season is Summer. When it is summer in the northern hemisphere, countries in the southern hemisphere, **such as** Argentina, Australia and New Zealand, are pointing away from the sun. This is the time when southern hemisphere countries experience winter.

Six months later, the opposite occurs. The southern hemisphere points towards the sun and countries in **this** area experience summer. Countries in the northern hemisphere experience winter **at this time**.

Countries near to the equator, **such as** Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, receive roughly the same amount of sunlight throughout the year. In **these** tropical countries, **daily** temperatures vary very little. The only real difference is the amount of rain that countries receive. **For part of the year**, countries inside the topic of Cancer receive a tremendous amount of rain while countries inside the Tropic of Capricorn are dry. **Then**, approximately six months later the opposite occurs.



Text 3 : Would You Like Dance?**Genre : Analytical Exposition**

Dance has long been one of the performing arts. Cave paintings, which date back to prehistoric times **over 20,000 years** ago, show that dancing is one of the oldest forms of; known to man. It is a natural way that **people** can express **themselves** through movement. **Today**, some **people** perform dances in front of **audiences**, whilst others simply dance for **their own** pleasure.

Early dance was probably ritual dancing performed by **slaves** for a variety of religious reasons. These **slaves were**, in effect, the first professional **dancers**. **Through** the ages, dance has developed into a large number of different styles. Dances such as ballet and ballroom dancing involve a set range of movements which do not have any particular meanings. Many Asian dances such as Balinese dancing, **on the other hand**, use symbolic gestures to help tell a story.

Many **people** around the world enjoy dancing, whether it is done for performance or social reasons. In a number of countries there are many small dance schools, which provide lessons for **children** in ballroom, ballet or tap dancing. **Often** the **children** who take these lessons just enjoy dancing at home for fun. In some countries it is common for **adults** to attend dance evenings which are held at local social clubs or in ballrooms.

Most of these **people** just go dancing for **their own enjoyment**, but a few **people** go to dancing schools like the Royal Ballet School in London, because **they** want to become famous **dancers**. Perhaps the main type of dancing for the masses is the free style of dancing that is done in the many night clubs and discos in cities around the world.



Text 4 : Surviving Earthquake**Genre : Hortatory Exposition**

In some public buildings which are situated in earthquake zones around the world, there are automatic announcements that are made when **there** is an earthquake. The announcement says, 'EARTHQUAKE! DROP! COVER! HOLD! EARTHQUAKE! DROP! COVER! HOLD!'

Often, when **there** is an earthquake, **people** just don't understand what is happening and **they** have no idea what **they** should do. In earthquakes all over the world, more **people** have been **injured** while **they** have been running to get out of large public buildings, than have been hurt by the earthquakes **themselves**.

If **you** are in a large public building when **there** is an earthquake, move away from any glass windows or doors. Drop down to the floor quickly and cover **your** head with **your** arms. If **you** are near a table, get under it. Hold on to the table and if the table moves **during** the shaking, move with the table. If **you** are not near a table, drop down to the floor next to an inside wall. Cover **your** head with **your** arms. Stay down until the building stops moving. Never run, or rush, to try and get out of **the building**.



Text 5 : A Love Story**Genre : Spoof**

Once upon a time there was an island where all the feelings lived, Happiness, Sadness, Knowledge and all the others, including Love. One day it was announced to all of the feelings that the island was going to sink to the bottom of the ocean. So, all the feelings prepared their boats to leave. Love was the only one that stayed. She wanted to preserve the island paradise until the very last possible moment. When the island was almost totally under water, Love decided it was time to leave. She began looking for someone to ask for help.

Just then Richness was passing by in a grand boat. Love asked ? Richness, can I come with you on your boat?? Richness answered ? I am sorry, but there is a lot of silver and gold on my boat and there would be no room for you anywhere? The Love decided to ask Vanity, who was passing in a beautiful vessel, for help, Love cried out ? Vanity, help me please!? I can't help you ? Vanity said? You are all wet and will damage my beautiful boat?

Next Love saw Sadness passing by. Love said ? Sadness please let me go with you? Sadness answered ? Love, I'm sorry, but, I just need to be alone now? Then, Love saw Happiness and cried out ? Happiness, please take me with you.? But Happiness was so overjoyed that he didn't hear Love calling him. Love began to cry, then, she heard a voice say ? Come love I will take you with me? It was an elder. Love felt so blessed and overjoyed that she forgot to ask the elder his name. When they arrived on land the elder went on his way.

Love realized how much she owed the elder and when she met Knowledge she asked who it was that had helped her. It was Time? Knowledge answered. But why did Time help me when no one else would? Love asked. Knowledge smiled and with deep wisdom and sincerity, answered? Because only Time is capable of understanding how great Love is.?



APPENDIX : 3
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY GRAFINDO

Text 1 : A Wicked Neighbor
Genre : Narrative

Unfortunately, the old man lived in a bad neighborhood. Their neighborhood was a wicked and greedy man. He also heard Shiro's barking. From his field which was next to the old man's, he saw what happened. He was very jealous and wanted some gold for himself. He pretended to be friendly, so the old man gave the dog to his neighbor. As they said goodbye he told Shiro to be a good dog. But Shiro would not follow his new master. Shiro lay down on the ground and shook with fear. The neighbor was gentle at first, then he shouted but he only made Shiro more afraid. He grew more and more angry. The cruel neighbour tied ropes around the dog's neck and dragged him to a corner that the poor dog could hardly lie down. It was so tight around his throat that his own master could not hear his weak barks.

"Now then," shouted the cruel neighbor, "where is it buried? Find it for me or I will kill you. Shiro is Badly Hurt and Dies He dug in the ground before Shiro's nose. As he dug he hit against something hard. The man stood still. The neighbor thought he had found gold. The next moment he was digging the earth with both hands. But he found old bits of cloth, wooden shoes, and broken bricks. The dog was very frightened underneath the tree. He was badly hurt, but the rope was broken and he was able to run away. Shiro was in great pain and soon his master heard his cries and hurried over. When he saw what had happened, the oldman was very unhappy. He took Shiro gently in his arms.

Shiro, my poor Shiro, what terrible thing has happened to you? Will you ever forgive me? Will you ever forgive my cruel mistake?" the old man cried. But Shiro could do nothing, he held him more tightly. The old man returned home sadly with his dog.

Text 2 : Kristen Caroline Dunst**Genre : Report**

Her father, Klaus Dunst, is a medical-services executive and her mother Inez Dunst is a former art-gallery owner. Kirsten's parents are separated. **She now lives with her mother Inez, and younger brother Christian in Southern California.** Kirsten was a Ford model as a child. **She started out in showbiz at the age of three, where she began filming television commercials (at least 70).**

She went to the Ranney School in Tinton Falls, NJ up until the sixth grade, when she left to pursue her career in LA. She made her feature film debut in Woody Allen's 1989 film New York Stories. 1994 was her breakthrough year when she appeared opposite Tom Cruise and Brad Pitt in Interview with the Vampire. Her performance earned her a Golden Globe nomination, the MTV Award for Best Breakthrough Performance and the Saturn Award for Best Young Actress.

In 1995, Kirsten Dunst was named one of People Magazine's 50 Most Beautiful People. Over the next few years she made a string of hit movies including Little Women (1994), Jumanji (1995) and small Soldiers (1998). Bring It On (2000) solidified Kirsten's reputation as a leading actress. In June 2000 Kirsten graduated from Notre Dame High School in Los Angeles. Kirsten and her mum are working on their own company, "Wooden Spoon Productions."

Dated Jake Hoffman, son of Hollywood legend, Dustin Hoffman. Her favorite movie is Schindler's List (1993). Kirsten dated actor Ben Foster (August 2000-March 2001). Kirsten turned down the role of Anga in American Beauty (1999). In the movie Get Over It (2001) she makes her singing debut performing the song "Dream of Me". After the success of Spider-Man (2002), Kirsten's film career has moved in to top gear with starring roles opposite some of Hollywood's big stars. In Mono Lisa Smile, Kirsten stars with Julia Roberts and in Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind with comedian Jim Carrey.



Text 3 : A Tropical Rainforest**Genre : Analytical Exposition**

A tropical rainforest is one of the earth's **spectacular** natural wonders. From its name **we** know that a rainforest is very wet. A forest is called **as** a rainforest when it receives around 400-1000 cm of rain every year. That's a lot of rain! Los Angeles, **for example**, only gets 40-80 cm of rain **every year**.

There are a lot of rainforests in tropical areas, because in tropical areas there are two seasons: wet and dry seasons. During the wet season rainforests receive a lot of rain and so do they in the dry season. In the dry season, the water in the ground **evaporates** and becomes clouds. When the clouds get heavy, they fall to the ground and become rain.

Tropical rainforests are very important. They control the world's climate and give the Earth a lot of **oxygen**. The plants in the rainforests are very useful for people's life. **People** can get **their** food, houses and medicines from the rainforests. Rainforests also become **the house** of a lot of animals. About 90% of world's animal and plant species live in the rainforests.

Unfortunately, rainforest are now in danger. **People** clear the rainforest by cutting the trees. **Every year** the world loses about 0.3% of its forest. **We** cannot replace a rainforest. When **we** lose a rainforest, **we** lose it forever because it takes about 70-100 million years to get the rainforest back. That's why **we** must help to preserve rainforests. When **we** preserve them, **we** also preserve **our** life.



Text 4 : Car Colour and Road Safety**Genre : Hortatory Exposition**

Many road accidents happen **at night**. A major reason for this is that certain colors are not easily observed in poor light conditions. **Thus**, cars painted in those colors are not easily noticed by other **drivers**.

One solution would be needed to overcome poor visibility due to car color and thus reduce traffic accidents related to it. Yellow and white are the two paint surfaces that reflect most light. **For this reason**, yellow is used as a background for road signs and other important signals. **Moreover**, yellow and white are not generally .problems for the colorblind.

The problem with this solution is that people have a strong preference with regard to color. **They like their** cars to have some distinctiveness. It is an emotional issue. Although there may be emotional resistance to this idea of painting all cars yellow or white this life-saving benefit must surely outweigh the conditioned color fads of motorists-



Text 5 : A Challenging Golf Game**Genre : Spoof**

Moses pulled up to the tee and drove a long one. The ball landed in the fairway, but kept rolling directly toward a water hazard. Moses quickly raised his club, the water parted and the ball rolled to the other side, safe and sound. **Next**, God strolled up to the tee and hit a nice long drive directly toward the same water hazard. It landed right in the center of the pond and kind of hovered **over** the water. God casually walked out on the pond and chipped the ball back onto the green.

The **third** guy got up and sort of randomly whacked the ball. It headed out **over** the fence and into oncoming traffic on a **nearby** street. It bounced off a truck and veered toward a **nearby** tree. **From there**, the ball bounced onto the roof of a shack close by and rolled down into the gutter, down the drainspout, out onto the fairway and straight toward the aforementioned pond. **On the way** to the pond, the ball hit a little stone and bounced out over the water onto a lily pad, where it rested quietly.

Suddenly a very large bullfrog jumped up on the lily pad and snatched the ball into his mouth. **Just then**, an eagle swooped down and grabbed the frog and flew away. As they passed over the green, the frog screamed with fright and dropped the ball, which bounced right into the cup for a hole in one. Moses turned to God and said, "I hate playing with your Dad."



APPENDIX : 4
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY YUDISTIRA

Text 1 : Live in Ancient Rome
Genre : Narrative

The ancient Romans are probably best remembered as **fighters**. Fighting was certainly one of **their** favorite activities. According to **the legend**, the city of Rome was found by the twin son of Mars-and Mars was the God of War. The Romans were such successful **fighters** that no one could resist **them**. At its height, the Roman **Empire** stretched from Britain in the west to Persia in the east, and from Germany in the north down to Africa. The most famous Roman **leaders** were **soldiers** -Agrippa and Hadrian, Mark Anthony and Julius Caesar; and the greatest works of Roman literature describe many battles these **leaders** fought.

Even in peace time the most popular form of sport in Rome was a battle between two professional **fighters** called **gladiators**. These **men** fought each other with swords and spears. Usually one gladiator killed the other. **Gladiators** also fought wild animals for the amusement of the Roman crowds. **Such entertainments** were called **circuses**, and it was often said that "bread and circuses" were the only two things the Romans needed to be happy.

But the Romans did not spend all **their** time fighting. **They** were great builders. **They** built wonderful temples and public squares, heated baths, and leisure centers, huge arches to celebrate the victories of **their** generals, and fine private houses, decorated with statues, fountain and mosaics. **Their** ideas of town planning were very advanced. The road **they** built were straight and strong. In many parts of Europe, Roman roads are still in use.

During the four hundred and eighty years when Rome was a republic (509-27 B.C.), the Romans develop ideas of democracy and citizenship that were unknown in almost all other parts of the ancient world. Later, when Rome became an **empire**, the personality of the emperor grew more and more important. The **emperor** was often considered a god, and the democratic ideas of the republic began to disappear.

Finally the **empire** becomes too large. It was impossible to defend such a large **area** and, when the enemies of Rome joined together and attacked it from all sides, the empire fell, But the Romans had played a **tremendously** important part in the **history** of **civilization**. Without **them**, the world **today** would be a different place.

Text 2 : The Courage of a Winner**Genre : Report**

Many people will know about Lance Armstrong's three wins in the Tour de France, but fewer people will have heard of his battle with cancer. In the summer of 1996, everything must have been going perfectly for the twenty-five-years-old Texan cyclist. He had just won a major race and was ranked 7th in the world. He had been offered contracts by big sporting companies, such as Nike, and did not to worry about money. His future looked bright.

Then, in September 1996, Armstrong went to the doctor with a pain. He should have gone earlier, but he had ignored the pain so that he could continue racing when he went to the doctor that day, he could not have known what was about to happen to him. Within two hours, he had been diagnosed as having cancer which had spread to his lungs. There was a 60% chance he would survive and a 40% chance he might die.

Lance put his head on the doctor's desk in despair. However, when he looked up he said with determination: "Lets get started. Lets kill this stuff". In the next few months, he had to have two operations and to undergo 'chemoterapy treatment. He lost weight and felt so tired that he had to sleep twelve hours a day. But throughout his battle with cancer, Armstrong was determined not to let it beat him.

After months of suffering, Armstrong recovered enough to start his next battle: to win the Tour lie France. During periods when he did not have to have chemotherapy, he rode his bike 30 to 50 miles a day. By the summer of 1999, he did not need to take anymore medication and, according to his doctors, was 98% 'home' in his battle against cancer.

Many people doubted Armstrong's ability to become a top cyclist again but they need not to worried. In 1999 and 2000, he won the Tour de France, and then in 2001, he rode triumphantly up the Champs Elysees a third time!

Lance Armstrong is now a sporting superstar. He does not have to worry about proving himself anymore. However, we must not forget that that he is different from other stars. Money and success do not seem to interest him and he must have a different kind of motivation: Even year we come back and try to win the Tour is another year without illness.

Text 3 : Sports Cast
Genre : Analytical Exposition

Sports **commentators** create an exciting **atmosphere** for sporting events. **Their** descriptions of the play help **people** who might be following the game in television, radio or the internet to have a better idea of what's happening. The commentators use language in a fresh and exciting way to embellish their description of play. This helps to convey the action taking place. Sentences are **often** run together very quickly to highlight the pace of the event.

Specialist language is used to appeal to followers of the game, and to help them visualize the action. For example, a cricket **commentator** may say, "Pointing drives the ball through covers". To a cricket fan, this not only describes the type of stroke played, **but** also indicates where the ball is traveling. Sports **commentators** also use the services of a statistician to provide all the statistics on the game and on past matches. Special comments come from **ex-players**, who might explain aspects of the game from a player's perspective, from those filling injury reports, or from **those** reporting on the coach's address to the **players**.



Text 4 : School Life
Genre : Hortatory Exposition

Not long after the Indonesian independence, the General Senior High School was grouped into three programs, SMA-A (Language Program), SMA-B (Science Program), and SMA-C (Social Program). The three were located in different state school buildings. It sounds odd, right? So, when someone asked another, "Where do you study?" the answer could be, "I study in SMA-B." **There** was a rumour that **students** who studied in SMA-B were proud of **themselves** because they believed that they were more brilliant than **the students** of SMA-A or SMA-C.

Students in those decades were very discipline. **They** never played truant, almost never chatting in the class and never cheating during the test. Students made question when **they** didn't understand what the teachers' is teaching. The teachers were like gods and goddess, so the students obeyed **them** very much. It was usual and normal that since very young **children themselves** registered their names in certain schools where they wanted to study in because parents **almost** never thought of **their children's** education. After school, the students studied individually and/or in groups since **no** courses and no teachers giving extra lesson. **That is why** they never found significant difficulties **but** succeeded to be **students**.



Text 5 : I Created You**Genre : Spoof**

One day, as usually, an orphan, a little girl, stood at the street corner begging for food, money or whatever she could get. Now, this girl was wearing very tattered clothes, was dirty and quite dishevelled. A well-to-do you man passed that corner without giving the girl a second look. But, when he returned to his expensive home, his happy and comfortable family, and his well-laden dinner table, his thoughts returned to the young orphan. He became very angry with God for allowing such conditions to exist.

He reproached God, saying, ?How can you let this happen? Why don't you do something to help this girl???? Then he heard God in the depths of his being responding by saying ?I did. I created You.?



APPENDIX : 5
ENGLISH TEXTBOOK PUBLISHED BY ARMICO

Text 1 : Mr Yudi's Family
Genre : Narrative

This is Mr Yudi's family. There are eight of **them** altogether in **his** family. Mr Yudi's wife's name is Mrs Ani. Mr Yudi and Mrs Ani have got three children, two daughters and a son. **Their** daughters' names are Alisa and Lusi, and **their** son name is Fedri. Fedri and Lusi are not married. Alisa's husband's name is Hari.

Hari and Alisa have got two **children**, a boy and a girl. **Their** daughter name is Patimah and their son name is Erik. Mr Yudi and Mrs Ani both work. **He** is a marketing **manager** in a small computer company. **She** works part-time as a **lecturer** in a college of education. Mr Hari is an export businessman and his wife is a house wife. **He** works for a company. **He** likes the job very much.

Fedri is a student of Pajajaran University. **His** ambitions for the future, he'd like to have a career for the next 10 years. **He'd** like to work abroad, **although** **he** is not sure in which job. **He** wants to go **there**. **After** **he** has had a career, **He'd** like to get married and have a lot of **children**. **He** does not want to get married until he is 30 or 35, because **he** wants to meet a lot of **women** and make sure **he** married the right one.

Lusi is also a **student** of STIE. **She** wants to be a company director. **She** never plans very far in the future, **but** **she** does not want a career as **girls** do **today**. **She** wants to get married and has **children**.



Text 2 : Saving Money**Genre : Report**

It is wise when **people** save **their** money because **they** cannot predict what will happen in the future, **moreover** **they** should plan what **they** are going to be. **Following** are questions that **people** cannot ignore: Will **people** and **their** family always be healthy? Will the prices of goods and other **people** needs be stable or, will inflation become worse? Will political situation and national security and defence guarantee the **people's** peace? And still **there** are some more questions concerning the **people's** welfare.

Naturally, **people** wish to be better **day-to-day**. To meet **their** ambition, many **people** arrange various plans for education, job, house, car, jewellery, other properties, etc. **Their** ambition will be fulfilled when **they** do not spend **their** money wastefully.

There are some ways to save money which **people** usually take from **time to time**. **Some time ago** when banking did not reach rural areas, **villagers** saved **their** money by putting it under the mattress, in a piggy-bank, in a piece of bamboo, etc. It is, of course, not so advantageous. **Now** time changes, **children** at a very young age begin to save **their** money at home, at school, or at banks. **Teachers** and **their** parents encourage **them** to be depositors, because being depositors, **they** will get some benefits. First, **they** learn how to prepare **their** future as early as possible, second, **they** get interest. And third, **their** money is safe from any risk because the bank will have to make up any loses.

It has been proved that many **people** succeeded **their** life only because **they** loved saving money, and economized **their** expense. Some used **their** savings for business, some for advanced education, while others used it as another kind of pension. The result is that **they** did not have problems when **they** retired. Proverb said. "Money talks" and "Never put off till **tomorrow** what you can do **today**."



Text 3 : Writings

Genre : Analytical Exposition

A **person** may communicate **his** thought by making a **gesture**, speaking, sending letter or internet, telephoning or sending SMS. All of the communication ways are mostly used in individual or small **group** business. Writings, works of literature or other written material, produced by the stated person influences a large number of **people**. **People** can easily find writings in the bookstores or libraries.

There are different writings. Scientific writings are written by scientists such as, Darwin, Newton, Galileo Galilei and Albert Einstein. Such writings describes natural sciences **such as** Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Engineering and sometimes Mathematics. **Those** are the fields of knowledge which may be studied exactly.

Writing is also the art or style of literary composition. Literary writings are those written by novelists and poets. They are science fictions or literature, especially future development in science and their effect in life. **Some of** the biggest of them in the world **are** *Romeo and Juliet* written by William Shakespeare of a Great Britain and *Mahabharata* by WiyasaofIndia.

The other is social writings which describe the study of people in **society**, usually including History, Politics, Economics, Sociology and Anthoropology. *Di Bawah Bendera Reuolusi* is the example. This political background book was written **by the late** President of Indonesia, Soekarno.

Most **people** became popular scientists, **statement**, politicians or artists because of writings. **They** had a great love for reading them. Reading is the key of success. Many forms of writings are available and **people** may choose ones **according to** the field of study.



Text 4 : Newspapers and Magazines
Genre : Hortatory Exposition

Newspapers and magazines are reading materials for **people**. The prices are cheaper than books. Newspapers play a very important part in civilized countries. Indirectly, newspapers teach **people** to know **everyday** activities in society "What **people** do and think in connection with the development and improvement of mankind." So, by reading newspaper we shall know what happens in **our** country in particular, and in the world in general. Many **people** say that newspapers can become a social tool for mass-media in modern times. Sometimes **they** convey and explain the complaints of **people** to be heard by **leaders**.

Many newspapers are independent. They usually have their own views on politics, but they are not organs of the political parties and do not scruple to criticize anyone for the sake of the **people**. **There** are also various newspapers and magazines, running under special parties or organizations, they are not free, because they work as organs. Government newspapers announce and expound the state's activities and the government voice, and they have a motto 'Right or wrong is my country'.

The best newspapers **as well as** magazines are those which are independent, because they keep strongly the freedom of the press, the activities of the press and the ideas of the press. They are not closely connected with any organizations in society.

Most newspapers are published daily, and they are issued **every morning** or **every evening**. So we find two kinds of daily news-papers, they are morning papers and evening papers.

Besides the daily newspapers, there are a number of weekly news-papers, and they are called "Sunday Newspapers". They are published once a week and issued on **every Saturday or Sunday**. Many of them are connected with the daily newspapers, but they are sometimes not run by the same staff or editor.

Magazines have different styles and designs, of course they are not published **every day**. They are periodical publications containing articles or stories and written by different **authors**.

Magazines have special covers and illustrated in color to draw the public attention, most magazines are published **monthly**, and they are also run by Sunday papers. Magazines are supplementary activities of **some dailies and weeklies**. **In modern times**, almost all the people of civilized country (countries) like reading newspapers and magazines very much, for **they** have realized that reading newspapers gives **them** good knowledge. **They** will know what happens in **their** countries in particular and in the world in general.

Text 5 : We are Three, You are Three**Genre : Spoof**

When **his** ship stopped at a remote island for a **day**, the bishop determined to use the time as profitable as possible. **He** strolled along the seashore and came across three fishermen attending to their nets. In Pidgin English **they** announced to him that centuries before **missionaries** had **Christianised** them? **We Christians!?** **We Christians!?** **they** said proudly pointing to one another.

The bishop was impressed. Did **they** know the Lord? Prayer? **They** had never heard of it. **The bishop** was shocked? What do **you** say then when **you** pray??? **We** lift eyes towards heaven. **We** pray? **We** are three, **you** are three, have mercy on us??

The bishop was appalled at the primitive, downright heretical, nature of the prayer. So **he** spent the **whole day** teaching them the Lord? Prayer. **The fishermen** were poor learners, but **they** gave it all they had and before **the bishop** sailed away the **next day**, **he** had the satisfaction of hearing **them** go through the formula faultlessly.

Month later his ship happened to pass those islands again and **the bishop**, as **he** paced the deck reciting the **evening** prayer, recalled the pleasure of the three **men** on that distant island who were **now** able to pray, thanks to **his** patient efforts. **Suddenly** **he** saw a spot of light in the east that kept approaching the ship. As **he** gazed in wonder seeing three figures walking on the water, the captain stopped the boat and **everyone** leaned over the rails to see this sight. **They** were **the bishop? fishermen, of course!**

Bishop? **they** exclaimed, **we** heard **your** boat go past and have come in a hurry to meet **you??** What is it **you** want ? Asked the awe-stricken **bishop**. **Bishop?** **they** said? **We** are so, so sorry. **We** forget lovely prayer? **We** say: **Our** father in heaven, holy be **your** name, **your** kingdom come??? Then we forget. Tell us the prayer again? It was a **chastened** bishop who replied? Go back to **your** island, **my** friends, and **each time** **you** pray, say ?**We** are Three, **You** are Three, have mercy on us!?





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
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PROGRAM PASCASARJANA
(The State University of Medan School of Postgraduate Studies)

Jl. Willem Iskandar Psr. V - Kotak Pos No. 1589 Medan 20221 Telp. (061) 6636730 - 6641343 - 6632183 Fax. (061) 6632183 - 6636730

No. : 1325/H33.27/PG/2010
Lamp. : 1 (satu) Copy Proposal Tesis
Hal : **Undangan Seminar Proposal Tesis**

Medan, 29 April 2010

Kepada : Yth. 1. Prof. Dr. Lince Sihombing, M.Pd. (Pembimbing I)
2. Dr. Eddy Setia, M.Ed., TESP. (Pembimbing II)
3. Prof. Tina Mariany Arifin, M.A., Ph.D. (Narasumber)
4. Prof. Dr. Busmin Gurning, M.Pd. (Narasumber)
5. Dr. Didik Santoso, M.Pd. (Narasumber)
6. Prof. Dr. Lince Sihombing, M.Pd. (Notulen)

di
Tempat

Dengan hormat,

Kami mengundang Saudara untuk menghadiri Seminar Proposal Tesis Mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : **Indriati Ningsih B**
N I M : 082188310021
Prodi : Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris
Angkatan/Kls : XIV / Reguler
Judul Tesis : Deixis In Students' English Textbooks
Hari/tanggal : **Selasa / 11 Mei 2010**
Waktu : **11.00 - 12.30 WIB**
Tempat : Ruang 18 Lantai III, Gedung PPs UNIMED

Seminar ini dimaksudkan untuk memberi masukan dan saran ilmiah agar proposal penelitian tersebut layak difaksanakan.

Demikian undangan ini disampaikan, atas kerjasama yang baik diucapkan terimakasih.

Direktur,

Prof. Dr. Belferik Manullang

NIP. 19471015 197412 1 001

Tembusan:

1. Asisten Direktur I
2. Asisten Direktur II
3. Ka. Prodi



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No. : 2044/H33.27/PG/2010
Lampiran : 1 (satu) Copy Tesis
Hal : **Undangan Ujian Tesis**

Medan, 21 Juli 2010

Kepada : Yth. 1. Prof. Dr. Lince Sihombing, M.Pd. (Pembimbing I)
2. Dr. Eddy Setia, M.Ed., TESP. (Pembimbing II)
3. Prof. Tina Mariany Arifin, M.A., Ph.D. (Penguji)
4. Prof. Dr. Busmin Gurning, M.Pd. (Penguji)
5. Dr. Didik Santoso, M.Pd. (Penguji)
6. Prof. Dr. Lince Sihombing, M.Pd. (Notulen)

di
Tempat

Dengan hormat,

Kami mengundang Saudara untuk menguji Tesis Mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : **Indriaty Ningsih B**
N I M : 082188310021
Prodi : Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris
Angkatan/Kls : XIV / Regular
Judul Tesis : Deixis in students' english textbooks
Hari/tanggal : **Kamis / 29 Juli 2010**
Waktu : **11.00– 12.30 WIB**
Tempat : Ruang 45.3.04, Gedung PPs Unimed

Ujian ini dimaksudkan untuk menilai mutu tesis yang di tulis mahasiswa bersangkutan dan kemampuannya untuk memaparkan dan menjawab pertanyaan penguji, serta memberikan masukan untuk meningkatkan mutu tesis dan keterampilan ilmiah mahasiswa.

Demikian undangan ini disampaikan, atas kerjasama yang baik diucapkan terimakasih.



Prof. Dr. Belferik Manullang
NIP. 19471015 197412 1 001

Tembusan:

1. Asisten Direktur I
2. Asisten Direktur II
3. Ka. Prodi



DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR PROGRAM PASCASARJANA
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN**

Nomor: 536 /H33.27/KEP/PG/2009

**TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN KOMISI PEMBIMBING PROGRAM PASCASARJANA (S2) UNIMED**

Direktur Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan

- Membaca : - Permohonan Ketua Program Studi Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris
Penerbitan Surat Keputusan Pembimbing Tesis
- Menimbang : - Bahwa permohonan tersebut di atas dapat disetujui dan perlu di tetapkan dengan
keputusan.
- Mengingat : - UU RI Nomor 20 tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional
- UU RI Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen
- Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 60 Tahun 1999, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi
- Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 19 Tahun 2005, tentang Standard Pendidikan N
- Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 37 tahun 2009, tentang Dosen
- Keputusan Presiden RI Nomor 124 Tahun 1999, tentang Perubahan IKIP
Unimed
- Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional RI Nomor: 141/0/2001 tentang
Universitas Negeri Medan
- Keputusan Rektor Universitas Negeri Medan Nomor: 0108/H33.KEP/KP/2009
13 Maret 2009, tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Direktur, Asisten
Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan.
- Surat Edaran Asisten Direktur I No. 766/J 39.22/PP/2006

MEMUTUSKAN

- Menetapkan :
- Pertama : - Mengangkat saudara
1. Prof. Dr. Lince Sihombing, M.Pd. (pembimbing I)
 2. Dr. Eddy Setia, M.Ed TESP. (pembimbing II)
- Sebagai Pembimbing Tesis a.n.. **Indriaty Ningsih; NIM: 082188310021** mahasiswa
Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan Program Studi Linguistik
Bahasa Inggris.
- Kedua : - Kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan diwajibkan membayar biaya Tesis
dengan peraturan yang berlaku di Program Pascasarjana UNIMED
- Ketiga : - Tesis yang bersangkutan akan diperbaiki sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : Medan
Pada Tanggal : 23 Nopember 2009



DINAS PENDIDIKAN KOTA MEDAN SMA NEGERI 21 MEDAN



Jl. Kramat Indah -Kel. Menteng Kec. Medan Denai - Medan (20227)
Telp.77839821; Website: <http://www.sman21medan.sch.id> ; Email: sman21medan@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 420/1365/SMAN21/2010

Medan, 12 Juli 2010

Lamp : -----

Hal : Melaksanakan Penelitian

Kepada Yth:

Direktur Program Pascasarjana
Universitas Negeri Medan
di
Medan

Dengan hormat, berdasarkan surat Direktur Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan Nomor: 1468/H33.27/PL/2010 tanggal 19 Mei 2010 perihal ijin penelitian, Kepala SMA N 21 Medan, Kecamatan Medan Denai Kota Medan Propinsi Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Indriaty Ningsih B
NIM : 082188310021
Program Studi : Linguistic Terapan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : "Deixis in Students' English Textbooks"
Tempat Penelitian : SMA N 21 Medan
Waktu Penelitian : 20 Mei 2010 s/d 20 Juni 2010

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Kepala SMA N 21 Medan



Drs. Sawatuddin, M.Si

NIP.19601231 198403 1 057



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Nomor : 1468/H33.27/PL/2010

Medan, 19 Mei 2010

Hal : Izin Melakukan Penelitian Lapangan

Kepada : Yth. Ka. SMA Negeri 21 Medan

di

Tempat.

Dengan hormat kami mohon bantuan Bapak/Ibu, kiranya berkenan memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami :

Nama : **Indriaty Ningsih B**

NIM : **082188310021**

Program Studi : **Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris**

untuk mendapatkan data penelitian di sekolah yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin guna keperluan penyusunan tesisnya yang berjudul :

"Deixis in Students' English Textbooks."

Data yang dibutuhkan Saudara/i **Indriaty Ningsih B** adalah :

- Jenis-jenis Deixis dalam buku Teks Bahasa Inggris kelas XI SMA Negeri 21 Medan

Demikian permohonan ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan izin yang Bapak/Ibu berikan kami ucapkan terima kasih.

a.n Direktur,
Asisten Direktur I,

Syarifuddin, M.Sc., Ph.D.
NIP. 19591122 198601 1 001

