

LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK

Pertemuan 1

ACTIVITY 1

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 <i>The Battle of Surabaya</i>	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
Series of Events	<p>The bloody battle took place because Indonesians refused to surrender their weaponry to British army. 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.</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. 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>Past Tense: took, refused, was, played, started, angered, felt, was, began action verb: told, refused, played</p> <p>Who: Bung Tomo, British army, British troops, Brigadier A.W.W.S. Mallaby, Governor of East Java .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>
Re-orientation	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>Past Tense: caused, hampered, provoked, made who: Indonesian and international mass. what: Battle of Surabaya, weaponry, the country's independence struggle, the battle, the country's independence, Indonesian national revolution Conjunction: however</p>

Social Function : to retell the historical event of the battle of surabaya that is known as heroes day

Exercise

Look at the following text and determine the social 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
	Paragraph	Who: What : When : Where : Past tense:
	Paragraph	Past Tense: Conjunction: Adverb of time: Adverb of place
	Paragraph	Past Tense: Adverb: Conjunction:
Social Function :		