

Pembelajaran 5. *English for Academic Context*

Sumber. Modul Pendalaman Materi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Modul 6. English For Public Information

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A. Kompetensi

Penjabaran model kompetensi yang selanjutnya dikembangkan pada kompetensi guru bidang studi yang lebih spesifik pada pembelajaran lima. Pada pembelajaran ini dibahas tentang *English for Academic Context*, ada beberapa kompetensi guru bidang studi yang akan dicapai. Kompetensi yang akan dicapai pada pembelajaran satu adalah guru P3K mampu:

1. Memiliki pengetahuan tentang berbagai aspek kebahasaan dalam *English for Academic Context*.
2. Menguasai *English for Academic Context* lisan dan tulisan, reseptif dan produktif dalam segala aspek komunikatifnya (linguistik, wacana, sociolinguistik dan strategis).

B. Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

Dalam rangka mencapai kompetensi guru bidang studi, maka dikembangkanlah indikator - indikator yang sesuai dengan tuntutan kompetensi guru bidang studi.

Indikator pencapaian kompetensi yang akan dicapai dalam Pembelajaran 5. *English for Academic Context* adalah sebagai berikut.

1. Menentukan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari *Analytical Exposition Text, Hortatory Exposition Text, Explanation Text, Discussion Text, Review Text* lisan dan tulisan.
2. Menganalisis isi *Analytical Exposition Text, Hortatory Exposition Text, Explanation Text, Discussion Text, Review Text* dalam bentuk tulis.
3. Menyusun *Analytical Exposition Text, Hortatory Exposition Text, Explanation Text, Discussion Text, Review Text* dalam bentuk tulis.
4. Menganalisis unsur kebahasaan dari *Cause and Effect, Figurative Language*.

C. Uraian Materi

1. *Analytical Exposition Text*

1.1 Definition of Analytical Exposition Text

Analytical Exposition is a text that elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding.

1.2 Social/Language Function of Analytical Exposition Text

The social function of Analytical Exposition text is to persuade the reader or the listener that something is the case, and to analyze the topic that the thesis/opinion is correct by developing an argument to support it.

1.3 Generic Structure of Analytical Exposition Text

The followings are the structure of Analytical Exposition text.

a. Thesis

1. Position: introduces topic and indicates writer's position/point of view.
2. Preview: outlines the main arguments to be presented.

b. Arguments:

1. Point: restates main arguments outlined in preview.
2. Elaboration: develops and supports each point/argument.

c. Reiteration: restates writer's position to strengthen the thesis, rewrites the main idea of a text as the closing of the text without invitation or recommendation.

1.4 Language Features of Analytical Exposition Text

Some language features that you can follow to make an Analytical Exposition Text are as follow:

1. Using Simple Present Tense.
2. Using relational processes. (e.g.: be, become, seem, sound, weigh, make, ensure)
3. Using internal conjunction to state argument. (e.g.: but, or, and, so, moreover, while)
4. Reasoning through causal conjunction or nominalization. (e.g.: because, because of, since, for, therefore)

Look at the models of Analytical Exposition Text below.

Model 1. Cars should be banned in the City

The diagram illustrates the structure of an analytical exposition text. It is divided into three main sections: Thesis, Argument, and Reiteration. The Thesis section states the main point: 'Cars should be banned in the city. As we all know, cars create pollution, and cause a lot of road deaths and other accidents.' The Argument section provides three supporting points: 1. 'Firstly, cars, as we all know, contribute to most of the pollution in the world. Cars emit a deadly gas that causes illnesses such as bronchitis, lung cancer, and 'triggers' off asthma. Some of these illnesses are so bad that people can die from them.' 2. 'Secondly, the city is very busy. Pedestrians wander everywhere and cars commonly hit pedestrians in the city, which causes them to die. Cars today are our roads biggest killers.' 3. 'Thirdly, cars are very noisy. If you live in the city, you may find it hard to sleep at night, or concentrate on your homework, and especially talk to someone.' The Reiteration section concludes: 'In conclusion, cars should be banned from the city for the reasons listed.'

Section	Content
Thesis	Cars should be banned in the city. As we all know, cars create pollution, and cause a lot of road deaths and other accidents.
Argument	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Firstly, cars, as we all know, contribute to most of the pollution in the world. Cars emit a deadly gas that causes illnesses such as bronchitis, lung cancer, and 'triggers' off asthma. Some of these illnesses are so bad that people can die from them.Secondly, the city is very busy. Pedestrians wander everywhere and cars commonly hit pedestrians in the city, which causes them to die. Cars today are our roads biggest killers.Thirdly, cars are very noisy. If you live in the city, you may find it hard to sleep at night, or concentrate on your homework, and especially talk to someone.
Reiteration	In conclusion, cars should be banned from the city for the reasons listed.

Gambar 50. Example of Analytical Exposition

(Source: [https://www.bing.com/images-example of analytical exposition text](https://www.bing.com/images-example+of+analytical+exposition+text) - Bing images)

The diagram illustrates the structure of an analytical exposition text. It is divided into four main sections: Generic Non-human participant, Connectives, Simple Present Tense, and Causal Conjunction. The text discusses integrated pest management in agriculture. It starts with a generic non-human participant: 'Integrated pest management'. The connectives used are 'There is no one best way', 'Firstly', 'As well', 'Also', and 'Lastly'. The simple present tense is used throughout. The causal conjunction is 'Therefore'. The text states: '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 affective option in agriculture.'

Section	Content
Generic Non-human participant	Integrated pest management
Connectives	There is no one best way, Firstly, As well, Also, Lastly
Simple Present Tense	Pesticides are commonly used, pest can gradually become resistant, pest damage costs less
Causal Conjunction	Therefore, integrated pest management is a safe and more affective option in agriculture.

Gambar 51. Example of Analytical Exposition

2. Hortatory Exposition Text

2.1 Definition of Hortatory Exposition Text

Hortatory Exposition is a text which represents the attempt of the writer to have the addressee do something or act in certain way. Hortatory Exposition Text is a kind of English text that belongs to the argumentative text .

2.2 Social/Language Function of Hortatory Exposition Text

The social function of Hortatory Exposition text is to persuade the reader or listener that something should or should not be the case. In Hortatory Exposition Text, the authors give some opinions about certain things to reinforce the main idea of the text.

2.3 Generic Structure of Hortatory Exposition Text

The followings are the structure of Hortatory Exposition text.

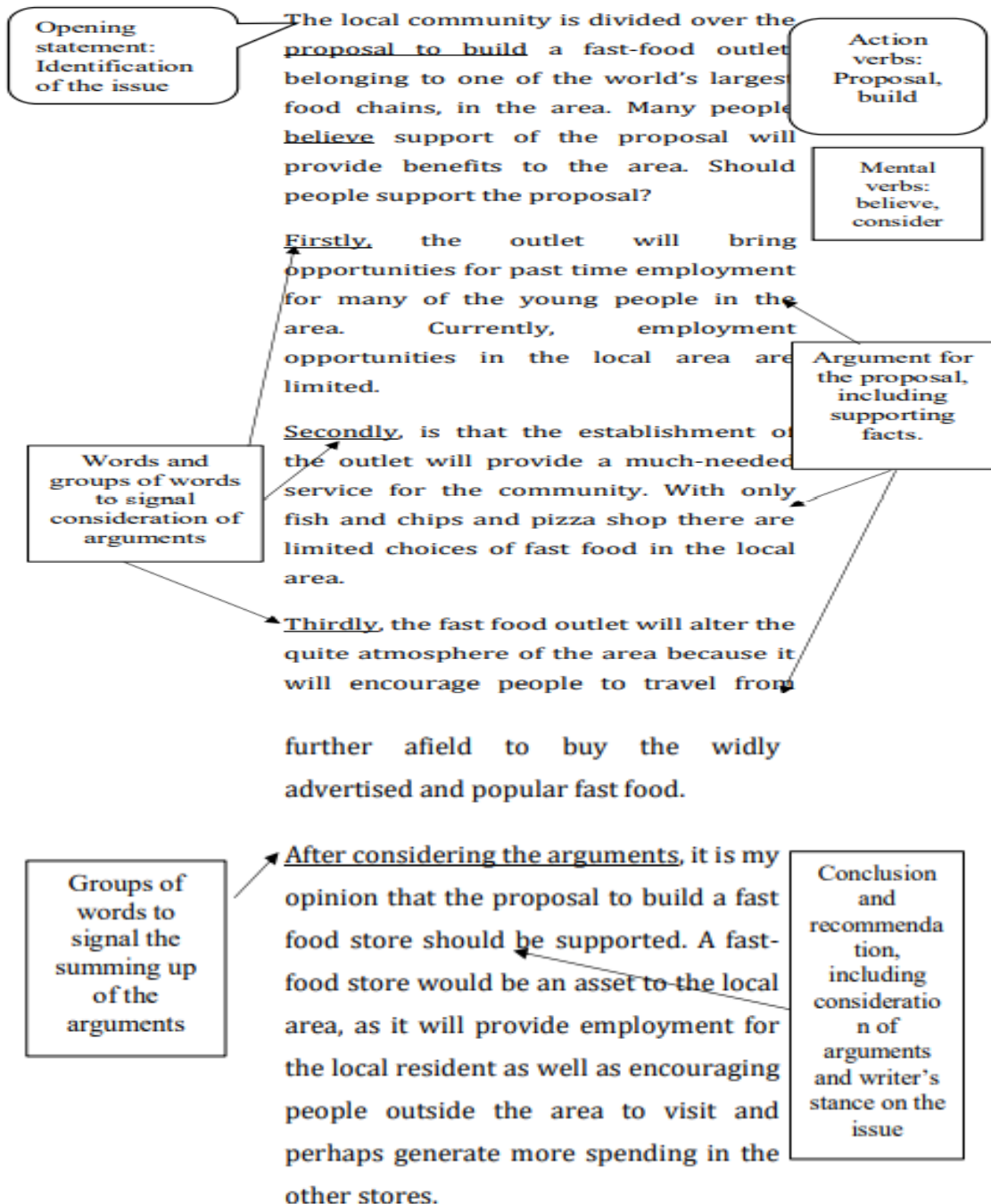
- a. Thesis: the announcement of issue concern.
- b. Arguments: reasons for concern, leading to recommendation.
- c. Recommendation: statement of what ought or ought to happen, the author tries to invite and persuade the reader to do something..

2.4 Language Features of Hortatory Exposition Text

Some language features that you can follow to make a Hortatory Exposition Text are as follow:

1. Focusing on the writer.
2. Using action verbs.
3. Using thinking verbs.
4. Using modal adverb. (e.g.: certainly, surely)
5. Using temporal connectives. (e.g.: firstly, secondly)
6. Using evaluative words. (e.g.: important, valuable, trustworthy)
7. Using passive voice.
8. Using Simple Present Tense.

Look at the model of Hortatory Exposition Text below.



Sumber: UC High School Kahleen Writing Handbook 2011,
www.kaleenhs.act.edu.au/our_curriculum/english

Gambar 52. Example of Hortatory Exposition

3. Explanation Text

3.1 Definition of Explanation Text

Explanation is a text which tells processes relating to forming of natural, social, scientific and cultural phenomena. Explanation text is to say 'why' and 'how' of the forming of the phenomena. It is often found in science, geography and history text books.

3.2 Social/Language Function of Explanation Text

The social function of Explanation text is to explain the audience *how* and *why* something works or happens.

3.3 Generic Structure of Explanation Text

The followings are the structure of Hortatory Exposition text.

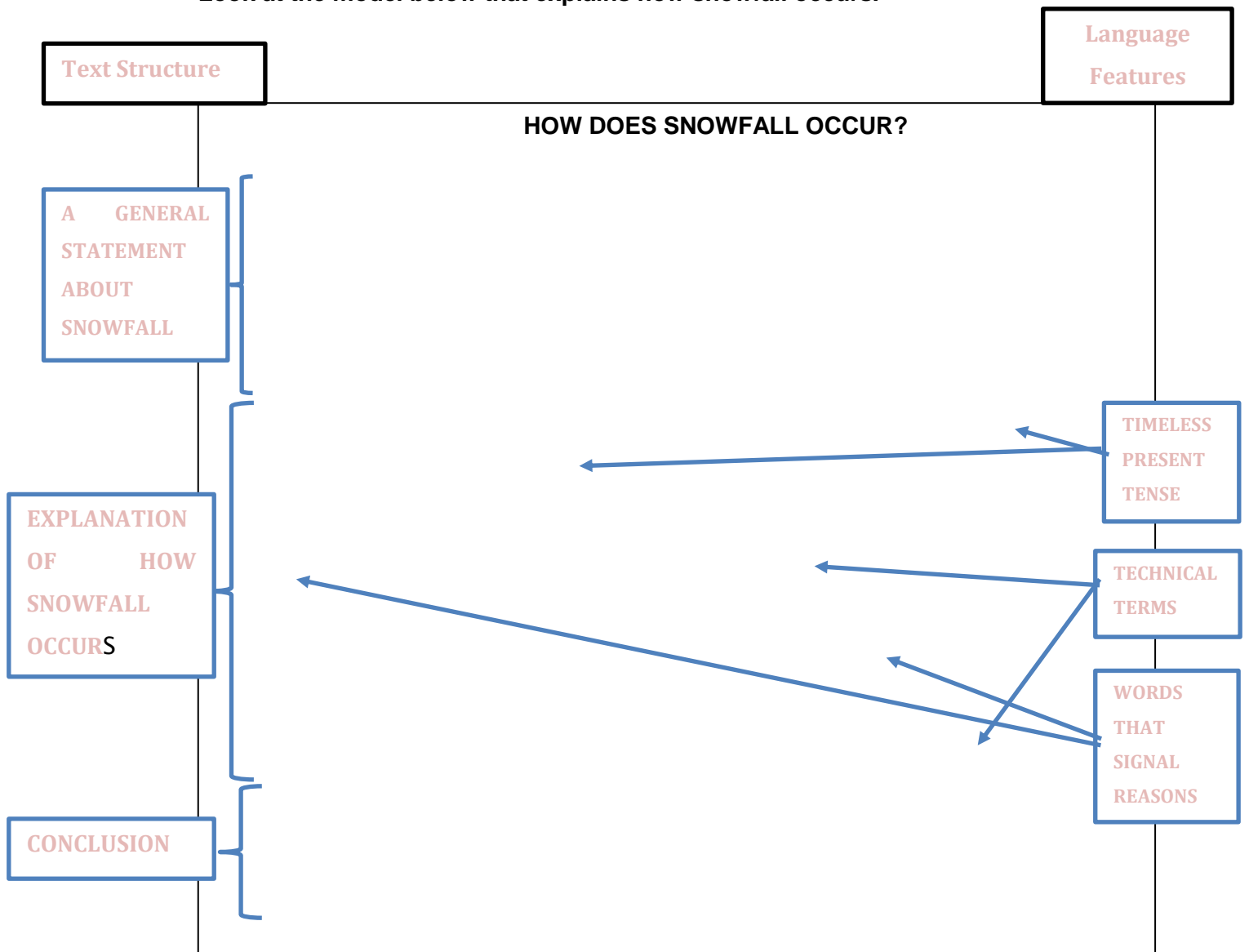
- a. General statement: states the phenomenon issues which are to be explained.
- b. Sequenced explanation: states a series of steps which explain the phenomena.
- c. Concluding statement

3.4 Language Features of Explanation Text

Some language features that you can follow to make a Hortatory Exposition Text are as follow:

1. Using passive voice.
2. Using Simple Present Tense.
3. Using technical terms.
4. Using the words that show cause and effect.
5. Using abstract nouns.
6. Using action verbs.
7. Using noun phrases.

Look at the model below that explains how snowfall occurs.



Gambar 53. Example of Explanation Text

An explanation is more than just the order in which something happens. It must include reasons.

4. Discussion Text

4.1 Definition of Discussion Text

Discussion Text is a text aimed at presenting argument and information from at least two different viewpoints. The topic discussed is usually problematic, causes pro and contra, and needs some consensus or solution. Therefore, we must have a broad view of a problem and an open mind when we want to compose a discussion text. Discussion, itself, is a process of finding a common ground between two different thoughts.

4.2 Social/Language Function of Discussion Text

The social function of Discussion text is to present at least two different points of view about an issue.

4.3 Generic Structure of Discussion Text

The followings are the structure of Discussion text.

a. Statement of issue

In this part of the text, a preview of the issue is presented first by giving definition, limitation, examples, data, etc. Later in the second part of the paragraph, the writer may claim that there are a debate over the issue and this is what-so called thesis statement. Sometimes, the writer uses words like debate, controversy, dispute, controversial, etc.

b. Arguments

As it has been mentioned before, discussion text includes differing opinions about an issue. The writer may choose to present arguments from the experts or arguments which have been known to the general public.

➤ Arguments for/pro

The writer offers opinions or arguments which support the issue. There are two components in this part, i.e. **main argument and elaboration or supporting details**. To understand this part better, student may use these following clues available in 'argument for': support, agree, like, proponent, supporter, fond of, advantage, approve, benefit, strength, positive, agreement, pro, plus, favor, good point, etc.

➤ Arguments against/contra

The next step is presenting the contradictory opinions. Similar to arguments for, it **starts with the main argument and followed by supporting details**. Clues for this part are

as follows: oppose, disagree, dislike, opponent, disappointed, disadvantage, disapprove, object to, condemn, weakness, negative, disagreement, contra, minus, bad point, contrast, etc.

c. Conclusion or Recommendation

In this section, the writer has found the common ground between the conflicting viewpoints. It is either a conclusion which shows that the writer is being neutral (doesn't take sides) or a recommendation where the writer takes one of the sides (pro or contra).

4.4 Language Features of Discussion Text

Some language features that you can follow to make a Hortatory Exposition Text are as follow:

1. Using Simple Present Tense.
2. Focusing on generic participants (people, scientists, smokers, etc.).
3. Using material processes (action verbs, i.e. produce, develop, feed, create, etc.)
4. Using relational process (linking verbs, i.e. to be is-am-are, have, belong to, etc.)
5. Using mental process (feeling verbs, i.e. feel, hope, believe, etc; thinking verbs, i.e. think, consider, suppose, know, etc.).
6. Using additional connectives (similarly, in addition, besides, furthermore, etc.).
7. Using contrastive conjunctions (on the other hand, however, nevertheless, etc.).
8. Using consequential conjunctions (so, therefore, consequently, etc.).
9. Using modalities (must, should, could, may, etc.).
10. Using adverbial of manner (deliberately, hopefully, etc.).

Look at the model of Discussion text and the description of the structure and the language features below.

Text Structure	Pros and Cons of Owning Dogs	Language Features
Issue: Preview Thesis statement	Dogs are one of the pets that can be found easily in neighborhood. For some reasons, some people would like to pet a dog, while others don't.	General participant Linking Verbs
Argument for: Main argument Elaboration	Dogs are people pleasers. Ask a dog to sit, stay, come to you, roll over, and your dog will do these to make you happy. It is deep in their genes that they need to please humans. Whether your dog pulls a sleigh or gather sheep, the dog will do these promptly.	Modal verbs Simple Present Tense
Argument for: Main argument Elaboration	Dogs are also fun. Dogs can learn many fames. This can make its owner's family entertained. Dogs can fetch and play hide and seek. They can go swimming in lakes or run in the sand on the beach. There are many fun activities owners can share with their dogs.	Modal verbs
Argument for: Main argument Elaboration	In addition, dogs are loyal. Dogs are very devoted to their owners. Some even died from the sorrow following their owner's death. Dogs will follow their owners everywhere and will do what they can do to please them Not many humans offers the unconditional love dogs give.	Additional connective
Argument against: Main argument Elaboration	On the other hand, dogs depend on humans. Some dogs suffer from great separation anxiety when left alone. Others may bear with their owner's absence, but cannot be left alone too long because they need to be fed, sent out to potty. Dogs require to be boarded or brought along when the owners have to leave for several hours or in the weekend.	Contrastive conjunction
Argument against: Main argument Elaboration	In spite of their playfulness and loyalty, dogs need to be walked. That nippy morning walk may feel like a chore to some dog owners. The truth is, your dog need to be walked 365	Feeling verbs

	days a year because they need to have regular bowel movements. Hiring a dog walker may be costly and procrastinating. This means ruining your well housebroken dog. It is a fact like it or not your dog must be walked rain or shine and even snow.	
Argument against: Main argument Elaboration	Indeed dogs are bulky. Large dogs may not be permitted in apartment complexes and some breeds are even banned lately from communities. If you are planning to move, you must do your research well as some places will not allow dogs over a certain weight. An 80-pound dog may also feel like a cow in a China store once it grows up to its potential and it may tug at leash in such manner to prevent its owner falls.	Action verbs
Conclusion	There are the pros and cons of owning dogs. There may be a lot of homework required before making a choice.	

Please, read the following text and answer the following questions.

Birth Control

Most people agree that some form of family limitation or spacing is desirable for the good of the family and society. But individuals and groups—especially religious groups—differ sharply on the methods of birth control that they consider moral and acceptable.

Couples that practice birth control do so for various reasons. They may want to limit or space their children or to have no children at all. Young couples often postpone having children so that both partners can work full-time. Other couples space their children so they can give each child as much attention as possible. Some women are advised by their doctors to avoid pregnancy for health reasons. In many countries with rapidly growing populations, the government encourages couples to limit the size of their families.

Even though birth control has gained in acceptance, opposition to the practice is continuous. Some people fear that birth control encourages sexual relations outside marriage or that government might impose birth control. Some religious groups oppose birth control on moral grounds.

Some religious groups teach that artificial methods of birth control are immoral because they separate the two purposes of intercourse in marriage—conjugal love and the procreation of children. Although they oppose all artificial birth control, they consider natural family planning acceptable.

No	Questions	Answers
1.	What does the text discuss?	
2.	Some women should prevent pregnancy because ... reason.	
3.	Why does the religious group object to the birth control?	
4.	Other couples space their children so they can give each child as much attention as possible. (par.2) The bold word refers to	
5.	Here are the definitions or synonyms of the words from the text. What are those words?	
	Worth having or wanting, advisable	
	Delay, suspend	
	Stimulate, boost, promote	
	To put or segt or as if by authority	
	Tolerable	

Please, arrange these paragraphs into a good discussion text.

TEXT	ARRANGEMENT	TEXT STRUCTURE
Some people agree with the operation of nuclear reactors. The energy produced from them can be used for multi-purposes such as in medical, industrial, and agricultural fields. They also claim that nuclear energy is the only feasible choice to answer the ever-increasing energy needs. According to them, the nuclear energy can be sustainably produced in safe way.		
Moreover, some government officials also point out that this kind of energy is the safest one in response to the environment compared to the non-renewable ones mentioned above. The waste materials are processed so that none will be released into the environment. In addition, they believe that nuclear energy will never cause pollution unlike others.		
Some people agree with the utilization of it because of its benefits. Some others, however, disagree because of its risks to the environmental safety. If I have a say in this matter, I want nuclear energy to be avoided.		
Nuclear energy is commonly offered as an alternative to overcome the crisis of		

energy. The debate whether the use of nuclear energy is an appropriate choice has not come to an end. Some people agree with the utilization of it because of its benefits. Some others, however, disagree because of its risks to the environmental safety.		
On the other hand, people who disagree with the use of nuclear energy, keep criticizing that to choose it, as the best alternative to overcome the growing energy needs is silly. The silliness can be seen from the questions why they are interested in nuclear power when there is still an abundance of natural energy resources, like oil, coal, hydroelectric, thermal, etc.		

5. Review Text

5.1 Definition of Review Text

Review text is an evaluation of publication, such as a movie, video game, musical composition, book, a piece of hardware like a car, home appliance, or computer, or an event or performance, such as a live music concert, a play, musical theatre show or dance show.

5.2 Social/Language Function of Review Text

The social function of Review text is used to review/criticise the events or art works for the reader or listener, such as movies, shows, book, and others and to critique or evaluate an art work or event for a public audience.

5.3 Generic Structure of Review Text

The followings are the structure of Review text.

- Orientation/Introduction; General/background information of the text.
- Interpretative Recount: Summary of an art work including character and plot.
- Evaluation: Concluding statement: Judgement, opinion, or recommendation. It can consist of more than one.
- Summary/Evaluative Summation: The last opinion consists of the appraisal or the punch line of the art works being criticized.

5.4 Language Features of Review Text

Some language features that you can follow to make a Hortatory Exposition Text are as follow:

1. Using present tense.
2. Focusing on specific participants.
3. Using adjectives (e.g.: good, valuable, etc.)
4. Using long and complex clauses.
5. Using metaphor.
6. Using technical words.

Text Structure	<i>Beware the Night</i> By Jessika Fleck	Language Features
Orientation/Introduction	Jessika Fleck, the author of THE CASTAWAYS, returns with BEWARE THE NIGHT. The first of its series, BEWARE THE NIGHT immediately captures your attention, filling your mind with wonder. It is a dance brought to life with action and destiny, unfolding with each step.	Present Tense
Interpretative Recount	Secluded on an island, surrounded by the Great Sea, the people of Bellona worship the Sun. Their god and savior, the Sun protects Bellona from the evil Night, who kidnaps people from their homes and destroy the villages of Bellona after sunset. However, in order to look after the people of Bellona, the Sun requires in return is a sacrificial Offering.	Complex Clause
Evaluation	Personally, I love the mythical background written into the story. The stories of the Sun and Moon built an epic rendition that really drove the story. Each person is driven by the beliefs that they were brought up on, beliefs centered on the Sun and the Night --- each character's beliefs are used as a tool to define them. When different aspects and details of the myths fell through, evidently based on lies or filled with misinformation, the myths reflect show who the characters are at their cores.	
Summary/Evaluative Summation	You'll be captivated with this ethereal story. This book is great for a rainy day , snuggling up in a warm space and reading on and on. I loved BEWARE THE NIGHT, and I recommend it to	Metaphor

	people looking for an action story, or a story coupled with a romantic subplot. This book will take your breath away.	
	Reviewed by Claire O (Source: https://www.teenreads.com/reviews/beware-the-night).	

Please, read the two following texts and analyze the texts by completing the table.

Text 1

The preponderance of viral dog videos proves that the animals are sufficiently attractive, intelligent and resourceful that they don't need stories about their reincarnation to entertain and warm hearts. Nevertheless, we now have "A Dog's Journey," the sequel to "A Dog's Purpose" (2017), all about a multiple-incarnation pooch on a mission to protect a human.

We begin with the always-welcome Dennis Quaid, as a farmer with a strong bond to the shaggy St. Bernard/Australian shepherd mix Bailey. As Bailey is put to sleep, Quaid's character begs the dog to look after his granddaughter CJ.

Among the many challenges in CJ's then-toddler life is Gloria, a single mom possessed of more hostility than the entirety of Elvis Costello's 1970s output. Gloria becomes a drunk and the older CJ adopts Molly, a delightful beagle/Cavalier King Charles spaniel mix who is, yes, possessed by the spirit of Bailey. (Josh Gad provides the cloying dog voice-over regardless of the gender of any individual beast.)

Adult CJ moves to New York and becomes Maggie Rogers with stage fright, or something like that. There, the new incarnation Max, a Yorkshire terrier, "improves" CJ's life by making her homeless.

Directed by Gail Mancuso, the movie is packed with cardboard characters who only exist to check off bad-things-happen plot points. Stick around long enough and irritation may turn into incredulity as "Journey," with the enthusiasm of a pep squad turning cartwheels, flips an increasing number of morbidity-skirting twists. Could you have predicted, when Molly learned how to be a cancer sniffer, that Max would retain that talent and use it to diagnose a central character?

I suppose it's a genuine achievement that a movie packed with as much delightful canine (and agreeable human) talent as this one should be so insufferable. (Source: <http://worldvoz.com/tv-movies/a-dogs-journey-reviewgood-boys-and-girls-on-a-mission/>)

Text 2

Author Bren Smith declares, “I have the heart of a fisherman and the soul of a farmer,” and in his memoir, *Eat Like a Fish: My Adventures as a Fisherman Turned Restorative Ocean Farmer*, he proves this to be true over and over again. Starting off on the Canadian island of Newfoundland, he passed through Massachusetts (and through its jails), climbed onto lobster boats, plied his way north again to Alaskan fisheries and finally landed on the Thimble Islands off the New England coast. The salty adolescent who loved the company of fishermen and could swig and swear with the best of them evolved into an expert ocean farmer, pioneering the “climate cuisine” industry and promising an innovative way of feeding our beleaguered planet. Take a new look at what’s for dinner: seaweed.

As Smith scales up from his 20-acre vertical ocean farm, he births an industry that must struggle to avoid the “sharks”—and mistakes—of globalized big business, and he hooks celebrity chefs like Mark Bittman and Rene Redzepi. Kelp noodles soon take center stage on the plates of upscale New York and Las Vegas restaurants, and Google starts serving them in innovative offerings in their employee cafeterias. For those who wonder about ingredients, Smith includes recipes like Shrimp Fra Diavolo with Kelp and Barbecue Kelp and Carrots, along with where to find the goods.

Smith is an articulate, very human ambassador for sustainable, ethical and environmentally beneficial mariculture, weaving his plea for changing the way we eat with solid proof of why it’s so necessary. He includes a global history here as well, spanning coastal cultures from China and Japan to Scotland and Atlantic Canada, all rich with best practices and viable traditions.

Calling for “all hands on deck” to achieve survival as climate change continues to alter our natural resources, Smith urges that we learn to eat what the ocean can grow instead of growing only what we are used to eating. He offers ways to help like cooking and fertilizing with seaweed and shellfish and supporting local “sea trusts.” And GreenWave, the company he helped found, provides an open-source farming manual for building your own kelp hatchery. If this new age of “climate cuisine” needs an introduction, *Eat Like a Fish* is surely it. (Source: <https://www.facebook.com/thenewvision/photos/book-review-eat-like-a-fish-bren-smith-smith-is-an-articulate-very-human-ambassador/10157442337429078/>)

	Questions	Text 1	Text 2
1	What does the first paragraph tell you?		

2	What is the message presented in the second paragraph?		
3	What information is conveyed in the third paragraph?		
4	How about the 4th paragraph? What does it tell you?		
5	What information is conveyed in the 5th paragraph?		
6	Who do you think is the author of the text? Who is the audience? Who is probably interested in this type of text?		
7	In general, which tense is used in this review text? Why is this tense used?		

6. Cause and Effect

	The cause is the what happened (an event or an action that make something happen (reason)) and the effect is the result (what happens as a result of an action).	
	CAUSE	EFFECT
	Because since unless for this reason due to owing to thanks to as a consequence of	so this led to thus consequently therefore as a result of leads to then

	Asking (effect)	Giving (cause)
	Why did it happen? What caused it to happen? What happened?	Because of ... Due to

7. Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to a specific type of language that is using a word or phrase beyond its literal interpretation to impart more complex meaning or to strengthen its descriptive effect.

Similes	A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things of different kinds explicitly by inserting the word <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He eats like a bird. • She was as busy as a bee. • The three-piece suit fit him like a glove. • The zombie's hands were cold as ice.
Metaphors	A metaphor is the same as a simile, but without the connecting word <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> . In a metaphor, one element directly replaces the other one.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life is a bowl of cherries. • She was a busy bee. • His eyes were a deep ocean. • The zombie's hands were ice. <p>Hope is a thing with feathers. (Emily Dickinson: She describes the abstract concept of hope to the reader by comparing it to something very tangible and visceral: a bird with feathers that perches on branches. As readers, we can better understand the complex once it's compared to something known.)</p>
Proverbs	A proverb is a short saying or adage used within a specific linguistic culture to express a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Birds of a feather flock together.

	common truth or familiar experience.	
Cliché	A cliché is a phrase, expression, or idea that has become so <u>overused</u> that it has lost its original meaning or effect. Clichés can sometimes be seen as irritating and annoying because of their predictability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All's fair in love and war. • Every cloud has a silver lining. • The zombie fell head over heels in love.
Hyperbole	Remember a few paragraphs ago when I was stuck in the desert and it was "a million degrees outside?" That's hyperbolic. Hyperboles are intentional and obvious exaggerations in order to emphasize or evoke strong feelings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her smile was a mile wide. • The student's backpack weighed a ton. • Tommy the zombie was nervous: His dad was going to kill him when he got home.
Idiom	An idiom is a group of words/phrase used to express complex meaning in a concise way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her financial problems are only the tip of the iceberg. • The project was a piece of cake. • He shrugged. "Better late than never." • The expensive meal cost the zombie an arm and a leg.
Onomatopoeia	Onomatopoeia is my favorite type of figurative language, and not only because it's so fun to say. Onomatopoeia has a simple definition: It's the formation of a word by imitating the sound the thing it refers to makes or evokes. You can find them in most nursery rhymes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cow goes Moo. • Ding dong. Someone was at the door. • Rwwarrrr said the zombie. "Beep, beep!" (The Road Runner, <i>Looney Tunes</i> cartoons: The "beep beep" is reminiscent of a car horn and signals to the coyote that danger is around the corner.)
Personification	Personification is when human characteristics or qualities are attributed to inanimate objects, animals, or abstract concepts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wind howled in the night. • The camera loves her. • The chair groaned when the zombie sat down.
Oxymoron	An oxymoron associates two seemingly self-contradicting terms to illustrate a point or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The silence was deafening. • I was busy doing nothing.

	<p>reveal a paradox. Taken independently, <i>bitter</i> and <i>sweet</i> mean opposite things; however, their association (<i>bittersweet</i>) create a distinct, highly evocative meaning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That zombie was part of the walking dead. Parting is such sweet sorrow. (William Shakespeare, <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>: The words <i>sweet</i> and <i>sorrow</i> evoke opposite ideas of happiness and pain. However, when Shakespeare combines them, it shows how the lovers are sad at having to leave one another, but also excited and joyful at the prospect of anticipating their next reunion.)
Euphemism	<p>A euphemism is when a polite or mild word or expression is used in place of something more unpleasant, distributing, or taboo. In this regard, it functions as the opposite of hyperbole. The most common example of a euphemism is saying someone 'passed away' rather than 'died'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English major was between jobs. • He asked if she wanted to "Netflix and chill". • The zombie's girlfriend was about to bite the big one.
Allusion	<p>An allusion is a device that makes the reader think of another person, place, event, or thing. Allusions can be both explicit or implied in the narrative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She picked up the trash like a Good Samaritan. • He was a regular Einstein. • The zombie couldn't stop eating human brains; they were his Achilles' heel.

D. Rangkuman

This section presented an overview of English for Academic Context that was presented by Analytical Exposition Text, Hortatory Exposition Text, Explanation Text, Discussion Text, Review Text, Cause and Effect, and Figurative Language. The main points of this section follow:

- Analytical Exposition Text is a text that elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding.
- Hortatory Exposition is a text which represents the attempt of the writer to have the addressee do something or act in certain way. Hortatory Exposition Text is a

kind of English text that belongs to the argumentative text.

- Explanation Text a text which tells processes relating to forming of natural, social, scientific and cultural phenomena. Explanation text is to say 'why' and 'how' of the forming of the phenomena. It is often found in science, geography and history text books.
- Discussion text is a text aimed at presenting argument and information from at least two different viewpoints. The topic discussed is usually problematic, causes pro and contra, and needs some consensus or solution.
- Review text is an evaluation of publication, such as a movie, video game, musical composition, book, a piece of hardware like a car, home appliance, or computer, or an event or performance, such as a live music concert, a play, musical theatre show or dance show.
- Cause and Effect are shown to describe the reason and the result.
- Figurative Language refers to a specific type of language that is using a word or phrase beyond its literal interpretation to impart more complex meaning or to strengthen its descriptive effect.