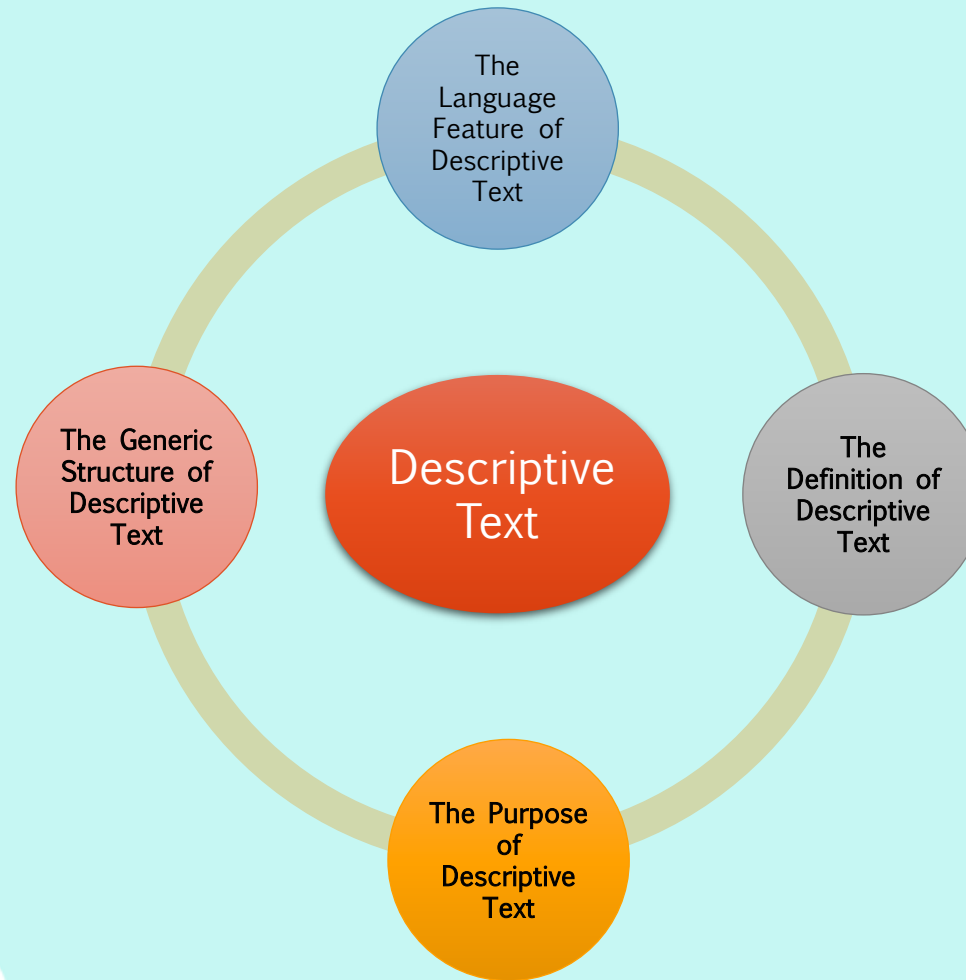


DESCRIPTIVE TEXT



Descriptive Text



THE DEFINITION OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Descriptive Text describes a particular person, place, animal, object or event.

For instance: it describes someone “Pets” or someone we know well.



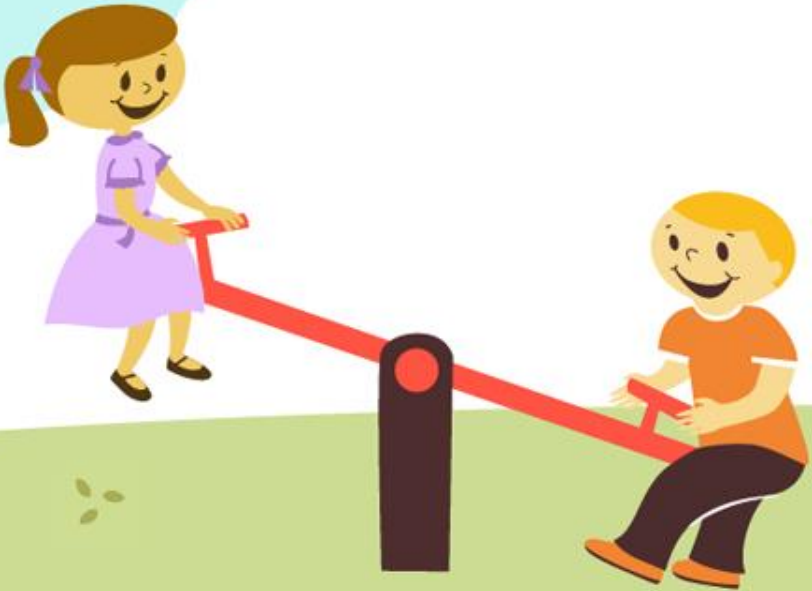
THE PURPOSE OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

The Purpose of Descriptive Text is to describe a particular person, place, animal, object or event specifically



THE GENERIC STRUCTURE OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

- ❖ Identification (It contains introduction of a particular person, place, animal or object described)
- ❖ Description (It contains a description of something such as animal, things, place or person by describing its features, forms, colors, or anything related to what the writer describe.



THE LANGUAGE FEATURES OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

- Specific and unique characteristics of a particular person, place, animal, object or event. for example: Bandengan beach, my house, Borobudur temple, uncle Jim
- The use of the adjective (an adjective) to clarify the noun, for example: a beautiful beach, a handsome man, the famous place in Jepara, etc
- The use of simple present tense: The sentence pattern used is simple present because it tells the fact of the object described.
- Action verb: verbs that show an activity (for example, run, sleep, walk, cut etc.



Click on the link video below

What is Descriptive Text?

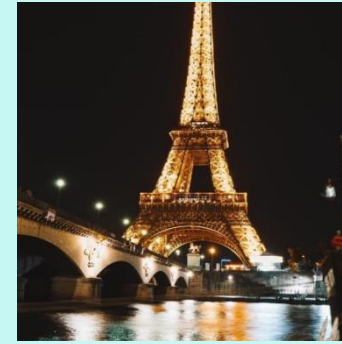
Descriptive text is a text that describes a particular person, animal, place or thing.

You write a description when you want your reader to picture what you are describing.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fdl8WLeTy3o>



The example of Descriptive Text



Text 1

THE EIFFEL TOWER

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. Built in 1889, it has become both a global icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest building in Paris and the most-visited paid monument in the world; millions of people ascend it every year.

Named for its designer, engineer Gustave Eiffel, the tower was built as the entrance arch to the 1889 World's Fair. The tower stands 324 meters (1,063 ft) tall, about the same height as an 81-story building. Upon its completion, it surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of tallest man-made structure in the world, a title it held for 41 years, until the Chrysler Building in New York City was built in 1930; however, due to the addition in 1957 of the antenna, the tower is now taller than the Chrysler Building.



Not including broadcast antennas, it is the second-tallest structure in France after the 2004 Millau Viaduct.

The tower has three levels for visitors. Tickets can be purchased to ascend, by stairs or lift, to the first and second levels. The walk to the first level is over 300 steps, as is the walk from the first to the second level. The third and highest level is accessible only by elevator. Both the first and second levels feature restaurants.

The tower has become the most prominent symbol of both Paris and France, often in the establishing shot of films set in the city.



The example of Descriptive Text

Text 2

Monas National Monument



The National Monument, or "Monas" as it is popularly called, is one of the monuments built during the Sukarno era of fierce nationalism. The top of the National Monument (Monas) is Freedom Square. It stands for the people's determination to achieve freedom and the crowning of their efforts in the Proclamation of Independence in August 1945. The 137-meter tall marble obelisk is topped with a flame coated with 35 kg of gold. The base houses a historical museum and a hall for meditations. The monument is open to the public and upon request, the lift can carry visitors to the top, which offers a bird's eye view on the city and the sea.



Go early to beat the crowds and the haze. It is easy for the less physically able as lifts take visitors to the top. The diorama exhibition in the basement gives such a distorted view of Indonesian history.

This imposing obelisk is Jakarta's most famous landmark. Construction started in 1961 under President Soekarno but was not completed until 1975, under President Soeharto. The monument houses a couple of museums. The Freedom Hall depicts Indonesia's struggle for independence through a series of dioramas, whereas the Hall of Contemplation displays the original Declaration of Independence document and a recording of the speech.



Terima Kasih
Semoga Memberikan Kemanfaatan

