

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PELATIHAN (RPP)

SATUAN ACARA PELATIHAN

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Nama Pelatihan : Calon Pengajar Praktik Pendidikan Guru Penggerak
Nama Mata Diklat : Simulasi Mengajar (Text Recount)
Tujuan Pelatihan : Memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tokoh terkenal (Biografi)
Indikator Pelatihan : 1. Menjelaskan Jenis teks Recount (Biografi)
2. Mengidentifikasi Struktur teks recount (Biografi)
3. Mengidentifikasi Unsur Kebahasaan teks recount (Biografi).
4. Menyusun Teks Recount (Biografi) sesuai dengan struktur teks .
Alokasi Waktu : 10 Menit

A. PENDAHULUAN (2 Menit)

- Peserta didik merespon salam dari guru.
- Peserta didik berdoa menurut agama dan kepercayaannya masing-masing.
- Peserta didik menyiapkan peralatan belajar dan merespon pertanyaan dari guru.

B. KEGIATAN INTI (6 Menit)

Pre-Activities

- Peserta didik merespon pertanyaan terkait materi yang akan di sampaikan.
- Peserta didik menerima informasi materi dan tujuan pembelajaran yang akan dicapai.

While Activities

- Peserta didik mencermati Gambar teks recount (Biografi) tentang tokoh terkenal di Indonesia.
- Peserta didik mengajukan pertanyaan dari mencermati Gambar teks recount (biografi) tokoh terkenal indonesia.
- Peserta didik secara berkelompok berdiskusi membahas tentang fungsi sosial, Struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount (biografi) tokoh terkenal Indonesia.
- Peserta didik menyampikan hasil diskusi secara berkelompok tentang fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount (biografi) tokoh terkenal Indonesia.

Post Activities

- Peserta didik menyimpulkan materi yang telah dipelajari.
- Peserta didik merespon refleksi pembelajaran yang disampaikan oleh guru.

C. PENUTUP (2 Menit)

- Peserta didik mendapatkan tugas individu dari guru.
- Peserta didik mendapatkan informasi dari guru untuk mempelajari materi yang sudah diajarkan dirumah.
- Peserta didik berdoa menurut agama dan kepercayaannya masing-masing bahwa proses pembelajaran berakhir.

D. SUMBER/MEDIA PELATIHAN :

Media

- Gambar-gambar Tokoh Nasional Indonesia
- Laptop
- Spidol

- Whiteboard
- Internet

Sumber

- Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. 2016. *Bahasa Inggris Kelas XII* . Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. 2016. *Bahasa Inggris Kelas XII: Buku Guru*. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Darmanto, Priyono. 2017. *English SMK/MAK Grade XII*. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.

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Peserta Pelatihan

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1) Pengertian Biografi

Commonly a biography is someone's life story that is written by another person. Another person who writes someone's life story or biography namely biographer. While the subject who is his life is written as a biography namely biographee.

You can use recount text to write someone's biography. Recount text usually tell someone about something. It gives an account of an event or experience. Biographical text or essay is a comparatively short work of nonfiction about certain aspects of someone's life in chronologically.

The subject of biography is the life of an individual. Person or individual that is commonly written as biography is a famous person, important person, artist, Athlete and many more. There are many examples biography that come from Indonesia and foreign such as biography of Soekarno, Mohammad Hatta, Bung Tomo, R.A. Kartini, Cut Nyak Dien and many more, while, the examples of biographies that come from foreign are biography of Michael Jackson, Michael Jordan, Pele, Leonardo da Vinci, Alfred Nobel and many more. All of them are famous and important persons. They have contributed to their country and to humanity.

2) Generic Structure

Orientation: pengenalan informasi tentang tokoh, tempat, dan kapan peristiwa atau kegiatan itu terjadi di masa lampau.

Events: serangkaian peristiwa atau kegiatan yang terjadi. Biasanya diceritakan secara berurutan, misalnya "On the first day, ... The second day, ..." (Di hari pertama, ... Di hari kedua, ...).

Reorientation: akhir dari cerita dan bersifat opsional.

3) Language Form

Recount text biasanya memiliki unsur kebahasaan tertentu, contohnya sebagai berikut:

Noun: kata benda tertentu sebagai kata ganti orang, seperti nama orang.

Past tense: menggunakan kata kerja bentuk lampau, misalnya *went, visited, worked, dll.*

Time connective: kata penghubung waktu untuk mengurutkan kejadian, misalnya *after, before, then, after that, dll.*

Action verbs: kata kerja yang menunjukkan peristiwa atau kegiatan, misalnya *stayed, climbed, wrote, dll.*

Adverbs: kata/frasa keterangan untuk menunjukkan waktu, tempat, dan cara, misalnya *yesterday, last year, at home, slowly, carefully, dll.*

Teks Biografi

Sutomo or Bung Tomo was born in Surabaya, East Java, October 3, 1920, was born in Kampung Blauran Sutomo, in the center of Surabaya. His father was Kartawan Tjiptowidjojo, the head of the family of the middle class. He worked as a civil servant, as a staff person at a private company, as an assistant in the office of government tax and employee small Dutch import-export company. He claimed to have blood ties with some of the close companion of Prince Diponegoro who was interred in Malang. His mother was of mixed blood of Central Java, Sundanese and Madurese.

His father was an all-rounder. She has worked as a police officer in the township, and has also become a member of the SI, before he moved to Singapore and became a local distributor for the Singer sewing machine company.

Sutomo grew up in a very value education. He spoke openly and passionately. He likes to work hard to improve the situation. At the age of 12, when he was forced to leave education at MULO, Sutomo doing various small jobs to cope with the effects of depression that hit the world at that time. Later he completed his HBS education through correspondence, but never officially graduated.

Sutomo then joined IAC (Scout Bangsa Indonesia). Sutomo later confirmed that scouting philosophy, coupled with nationalist consciousness gained from this group and from his grandfather, a good substitute for formal education. At age 17, he became famous when it

managed to become the second person in the Dutch East Indies to reach Garuda Scout rank. Before the Japanese occupation in 1942, this rank is only achieved by three people in Indonesia.

Sutomo never become a successful journalist. Then he joined with a number of political and social groups. When he was elected in 1944 to become a member of the New People's Movement sponsored by Japan, almost no one who knew him. But all of this prepares Sutomo for a very important role, while in October and November 1945, he became one of the leaders of the people moving and uplifting Surabaya, Surabaya at that time attacked severely by soldiers NICA. Sutomo particularly remembered for opening calls on the radio broadcasts were filled with emotion. Although Indonesia lost the Battle of 10 November, the event is recorded as one of the most important events in the history of Indonesian Independence.

After the independence of Indonesia, Sutomo could go into politics in the 1950s, but he was not happy and then disappeared from the scene. At the end of the reign of Sukarno and the beginning of Suharto's rule that originally supported, Sutomo re-emerged as a national figure.

In fact, many important state positions have carried Bung Tomo. He has served as Minister of State for Former Combatants Forces / Veterans as well as Minister of Social Affairs Ad Interim of the 1955-1956 era cabinet of Prime Minister Burhanuddin Harahap. Bung Tomo is also recorded as a member of the House of Representatives in 1956-1959 representing the People's Party Indonesia. But in the early 1970s, he again disagreed with the New Order government. He spoke strongly against programs that Suharto on 11 April 1978 he was arrested by the Indonesian government seems concerned about harsh criticisms. Only a year later he was released by Suharto. Though his spirit was not destroyed in the prison, Sutomo apparently no longer interested in being vocal.

He was still interested in the political issues, but he never lifting his role in the history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation. He was very close to her family and her children, and she fought to keep her five children succeed in their education. Sutomo was sincere in his faith life, but does not consider himself as a devout Muslim, or prospective innovator in religion. On October 7, 1981 he died in Padang Arafah, while pilgrimage. Unlike the tradition to bury the pilgrims who died in a pilgrimage to the holy land, Bung Tomo's body was brought back to his homeland and buried not in a Heroes' Cemetery, but at the General Cemetery Ngagel place in Surabaya.

After the government was urged by the Youth Movement (GP) and the Golkar Party Ansor (FPG) to give the title to the Bung Tomo hero on 9 November 2007. Finally, given the title of national hero to the Bung Tomo coincide on Heroes' Day on November 10, 2008. The decision was delivered by the Minister of Communications and Information Technology of United Indonesia Cabinet, Muhammad Nuh on November 2, 2008 in Jakarta.