

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN

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| Satuan Pendidikan | : SMK Farming Pati |
| Mata Pelajaran | : Bahasa Inggris |
| Kompetensi Keahlian | : Agribisnis Ternak Unggas dan Agribisnis Ternak Ruminansia |
| Kelas/Semester | : X/Gasal |
| Tahun Pelajaran | : 2021/2022 |
| Kompetensi Dasar | : 3.7 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa/pengalaman sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. |
| Pembelajaran ke | : 6 |
| Alokasi Waktu | : 1 x pertemuan (10 menit) |

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

1. Setelah membaca contoh teks recount, peserta didik dapat mengidentifikasi struktur teks recount.
2. Setelah membaca contoh teks recount, peserta didik dapat mengelompokkan struktur teks recount.
3. Setelah menganalisis contoh teks recount, peserta didik mampu mempresentasikan di depan kelas.

B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Menggunakan model pembelajaran Project Based Learning dengan metode diskusi, dan penugasan.

Langkah pembelajaran:

- 1) Di setiap awal pertemuan pembelajaran, guru menyiapkan peserta didik secara spiritual, fisik, psikis dan daftar hadir untuk siap mengikuti proses pembelajaran.
- 2) Guru menyampaikan kompetensi dasar dan menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran *recount text*.
- 3) Guru memperlihatkan beberapa foto tokoh nasional Indonesia.
- 4) Guru menyuruh siswa untuk membuat kelompok, 1 kelompok terdiri dari 4 orang.
- 5) Peserta didik mencari informasi tentang *recount text* di berbagai sumber (buku dan internet)
- 6) Peserta didik membaca contoh *recount text*, kemudian menganalisis struktur teks secara berkelompok.
- 7) Peserta didik mempresentasikan hasilnya di depan kelas.
- 8) Peserta didik maju ke depan kelas untuk memperagakan percakapan ucapan selamat
- 9) Guru memberikan penilaian terhadap penampilan peserta didik
- 10) Guru mengakhiri pembelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam penutup.

C. Penilaian

Penilaian dilakukan dengan menilai sikap dan ketrampilan (unjuk kerja). Instrumen penilaian terlampir.

Mengetahui,

Kepala SMK Farming Pati



Drh S.S. Ngestiningsih

Pati, 12 Juli 2021

Guru Mata Pelajaran,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'R Julia'.

Rindha Julia, S.Pd.

Lampiran

A. Materi Pembelajaran

Recount Text

Recount text adalah jenis teks yang menceritakan tentang suatu cerita, tindakan, atau kegiatan. Biasanya, *recount text* menceritakan kembali kejadian atau pengalaman yang terjadi di masa lalu.

Ciri-Ciri Recount Text:

- Menggunakan kalimat *past tense* (lampau), seperti *went, departed, would, woke up*, dll.
- Menggunakan *adverb* dan *adverbial phrase* untuk mengungkapkan waktu, tempat dan cara, seperti *last September, Pari Island, on the second day*, dll.
- Menggunakan *conjunction* dan *time connectives* guna mengurutkan peristiwa atau kejadian, seperti *and, before, then, after that*, dll.

Struktur Recount Text

1. Orientation

Dalam tahap yang pertama ini, kamu diminta untuk memberikan sebuah pengenalan berupa informasi mengenai siapa, di mana, kapan peristiwa atau kejadian itu terjadi di masa lalu. Di dalam bagian ini, kamu diharapkan untuk memberikan pembaca informasi yang diperlukan untuk memahami keseluruhan dari teks. Contoh :

Yesterday, I stayed the night at my friend's house, Magda, with three other friends, Lilia, Syaline, and May. Magda's house is so pretty. It has a big garden with a lot of kind of flowers and a big swimming pool. Right from the balcony, we can see the scenery of Sudirman Street.

2. Events

Di tahap kedua ini, kamu dapat menyampaikan atau mengisahkan kejadian atau peristiwa yang terjadi. Kamu diminta untuk menulis cerita dalam urutan kronologis seperti *on the first day, on the next day, on the last day*, dll. Contoh: *Depart from Muara Angke – Arrived – Went to the guest house – Rent bicycle and cycling – Had lunch – Snorkeling* – dan seterusnya.

3. Reorientation

Tahap yang terakhir dalam struktur teks recount adalah *reorientation*. Merupakan tahapan pengulangan pengenalan yang ada di tahap pertama. Pengulangan yang ada merangkum semua peristiwa atau kejadian yang diceritakan. Di tahapan terakhir, kamu bisa menuliskan rangkuman

dari semua peristiwa atau kejadian yang diceritakan. Kamu juga bisa menuliskan komentar atau kesan personal terhadap peristiwa atau kejadian yang telah terjadi. Contoh:

When we first arrived at 8 AM, Magda welcomed us and told us to get around the house with her. After walking around the house, we gathered at Magda's room to put our things. Then, we went to the garden and had some tea while chatting with each other.

atau

We finally went to sleep around 2 AM. It was late, but we had so much fun. I would love to go back to Magda's house.

Macam-Macam *Recount Text*

Adapun macam-macam dari teks *recount* adalah:

- *Personal recount*: Merupakan *recount text* yang berfungsi menceritakan tentang pengalaman pribadi penulis.
- *Factual recount*: Merupakan *recount text* yang berfungsi untuk menyajikan laporan peristiwa yang benar-benar terjadi, seperti laporan percobaan ilmu pengetahuan ataupun laporan kepolisian.
- *Imaginative*: Merupakan *recount text* yang berfungsi menyajikan sebuah cerita imajinatif dan dituangkan dalam peristiwa atau kejadian yang telah terjadi.

Example Biography Text

The Biography of B.J. Habibie

B.J. Habibie, in full **Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie**, (born June 25, 1936, Parepare, Indonesia—died September 11, 2019, Jakarta), Indonesian aircraft engineer and politician who was president of Indonesia (1998–99) and a leader in the country's technological and economic development in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

Brilliant in science and mathematics from childhood, Habibie received his postsecondary education at the Bandung Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia, and furthered his studies at the Institute of Technology of North Rhine–Westphalia in Aachen, West Germany. After graduating in 1960, he remained in West Germany as an aeronautics researcher and production supervisor.

Suharto took power as Indonesia's second president in 1966, and in 1974 he asked Habibie—whom he had known for 25 years—to return to the country to help build advanced industries. Suharto assured him that he could do whatever was needed to accomplish that goal. Initially assigned to the state oil company, Pertamina, Habibie became a government adviser and chief of a new aerospace company in 1976. Two years later he became research minister and head of the Agency for Technology Evaluation and Application. In these roles he oversaw a number of ventures involving the production and transportation of heavy machinery, steel, electronics and telecommunications equipment, and arms and ammunition.

The Biography of Soekarno



Soekarno (June 6, 1901–June 21, 1970) was the first leader of independent Indonesia. Born in Java when the island was part of the Dutch East Indies, Soekarno rose to power in 1949. Rather than supporting Indonesia's original parliamentary system, he created a "guided democracy" over which he held control. Soekarno was deposed by a military coup in 1965 and died under house arrest in 1970.

Soekarno was born on June 6, 1901, in Surabaya, and was given the name Kusno Sosrodihardjo. His parents later renamed him Soekarno after he survived a serious illness. Soekarno's father was Raden Soekemi Sosrodihardjo, a Muslim aristocrat and school teacher from Java. His mother Ida Ayu Nyoman Rai was a Hindu of the Brahmin caste from Bali.

Young Soekarno went to a local elementary school until 1912. He then attended a Dutch middle school in Mojokerto, followed in 1916 by a Dutch high school in Surabaya. The young man was gifted with a photographic memory and a talent for languages, including Javanese, Balinese, Sundanese, Dutch, English, French, Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia, German, and Japanese.

While in Surabaya for high school, Soekarno lived with the Indonesian nationalist leader Tjokroaminoto. He fell in love with his landlord's daughter Siti Oetari, who he married in 1920.

The following year, however, Soekarno went to study civil engineering at the Technical Institute in Bandung and fell in love again. This time, his partner was the boarding-house owner's wife Inggit, who was 13 years older than Soekarno. They each divorced their spouses and married each other in 1923.

Please analyze text structure and the characteristic of recount text!

The Biography of Joko Widodo



Joko Widodo (born 21 June 1961), also known as Jokowi, is an Indonesian politician and businessman who is the 7th and current president of Indonesia. Elected in July 2014 as the first president not to come from an elite political or military background, he was previously the Mayor of Surakarta from 2005 to 2012 and the Governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014. Prior to his political career, he was an industrialist and businessman.

He achieved national prominence in 2009 for his work as the Mayor of Surakarta. A member of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), he was named as the party's candidate for the 2012 Jakarta gubernatorial election, alongside Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (often known as Ahok) as his running mate. Defeating incumbent Fauzi Bowo, he took office in October 2012 and reinvigorated Jakartan politics, introducing publicised blusukan visits (unannounced spot checks) and improving the city's bureaucracy, reducing corruption in the process. He also introduced years-late programs to improve quality of life, including universal healthcare, dredging the city's main river to reduce flooding, and inaugurating the construction of the city's subway system.

Please analyze text structure and the characteristic of recount text!

