

**SUMBER BELAJAR PENUNJANG PLPG 2017**  
**MATA PELAJARAN/PAKET KEAHLIAN**  
**BAHASA INGGRIS**

**BAB VIII**  
**DESCRIPTION**



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## **CHAPTER 8**

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **8.1 Gambaran Umum Teks Tertulis Fungsional Berbentuk Descriptive**

**KI:** Menguasai materi, struktur, konsep, dan pola pikir keilmuan yang mendukung mata pelajaran yang diampu.

**KD:** Menguasai bahasa Inggris lisan dan tulisan, reseptif dan produktif dalam segala aspek komunikatifnya (linguistik, wacana, sosiolinguistik dan strategis)

#### **DESCRIPTIVE**

Descriptive is a type of text which gives description about an object (living or non-living things) such as person, place or thing. There are three things that have to know, they are communicative purposes, generic structure and language features.

1) Social Function

The social function of writing descriptive text is to describe a particular person, place, thing, or animal.

2) Generic Structure

It consists of two parts they are (a) identification; identification, that is the statement that consist of one topic to be describe, and (b) description, which consists of the details description about the object that is identified in identification.

3) Grammatical Feature

In descriptive text, it is focuses on specific participant, uses of attributes, declarative sentence, and simple present tense.

Study the following text organization!

<b>Title</b>	<b>Erlenmeyer flask</b>
<b>Identification</b>	An Erlenmeyer flask is a type of laboratory flask which features a flat bottom, a conical body, and a cylindrical neck. It is named after the German chemist Emil Erlenmeyer (1825–1909), who created it in 1860.
<b>Description</b>	<p>Erlenmeyer flasks have wide bases, with sides that taper upward to a short vertical neck. They may be graduated, and often spots of ground glass or enamel are used where they can be labeled with a pencil. It differs from the beaker in its tapered body and narrow neck.</p> <p>The mouth of the Erlenmeyer flask can have a beaded lip that can be stoppered using a piece of cotton wool, rubber bung, or similar. Alternatively, the neck may be fitted with a female ground glass joint to accept a glass stopper.</p> <p>The tapered sides and narrow neck of this flask allow the contents of the flask to be mixed by swirling, without risk of spillage, making them suitable for titrations. Such features similarly make the flask suitable for boiling liquids. Hot vapors condense on the upper section of the Erlenmeyer flask, reducing solvent loss. Erlenmeyer flasks' narrow necks can also support filter funnels.</p> <p>Erlenmeyer flasks are also used in microbiology for the preparation of microbial cultures. It has the most significant impact on oxygen transfer.</p>

## 8.2 Makna Kata Teks Tertulis Fungsional Berbentuk Descriptive

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There are five types of descriptive text namely, describing process, describing an event, describing personality, describing object and describing place.

### **1. Describing Process**

Describing a process is not only to explain how something is accomplished, but also to explain on why it is done and what is needed to complete the process.

#### **How to be Happy?**

First, when you wake up hit the snooze button once (just once only). When the alarm sounds a second time get right up and do some light exercise for 15-20 minutes to wake yourself up. Next, perform your daily beautiful routine and then take five extra minutes picking out your clothes. Try something new when it comes to clothes, hair and make-up. Then, eat a light breakfast with plenty of protein.

Next, if you can, walk to work, school or wherever you are heading and say hello to random people on your way. Next, when you arrive at your destination have a short conversation with a friend or better yet chat up someone new and make a new friend. Then, during lunch grab a piece of fruit and a bottle of water and take a short walk. When you get back look in a mirror and thank yourself for making a healthy decision.

Next, when you get home from work immediately put in a good, solid 45 minute workout then take a nice relaxing bath or shower. Then, cook a nice dinner and enjoy with a drink, some candlelight and some quiet jazz music (this can be done with or without a partner). Next dinner make a cup of tea and call to chat with a friend for a bit.

The last, before bed be sure to stretch for about ten minutes to relax your body and mind, then crawl into bed, read a chapter of a book, then shut off the lights and nod off to sleep.

### **2. Describing an event**

To describe an event, a writer should be able to memorize and remember what happened in that event. As the example, people is going to write about inspection of Virus at vegetable., she/he has to explain all details related to the event, so that the readers can imagine the real situation and condition perfectly.

### **3. Describing a personality**

The first thing that we must do in describing a person is recognizing the individual characteristics. We need to describe people occurs fairly areas of physical attribute (hair, eyes, skin), emotional (warm, nervous,), attributes (greedy, honest, humble, trust) and intellectual.

#### **PROF. DR. M. SARDJITO, M.D., M.P.H.**

Prof. Dr. M. Sardjito was born on August 13, 1889 in Magetan, East Java. He is indonesian. He is a Doctor and also the founding father of Gadjah Mada University. He ever works in Jakarta Laboratory center. He is a great doctor who spends his time mostly in laboratory. He does research about influenza, dysentery bacillary and leprosy.

Dr. M. Sardjito help patients sincerely, he is so smart, trust, wise and respect people. He lives to help everyone who needs him. Dr. M. Sardjito is a humble, patient and gentle person. He has a simple personality, he likes to help everyone, no matter who they are. He prefers to give something than asks something from everyone. He is diligent and optimist doing something including research.

### **8.3 Informasi Rinci Tersurat Teks Tertulis Fungsional Berbentuk Descriptive**

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#### **Describing a place**

Presenting a concrete thing is the way to describe place, for example; a house, library, swimming pool, bus station, and market.

#### **Venice**

One of the famous cities in Italy is Venice. It gets its popularity because Venice is a rich and interesting city. It has a lot of history documentations and offers a lot of attractive things to visitors.

Venice has been established over 2000 years ago when waves of barbarians drove people out of their homes in various Roman cities. Around years 800-1100 AD, Venice underwent a period of growth, and became more centralized. It gradually developed into a city state, which is essentially a self-governed region of a country that trades freely among others.

As Venice gradually developed, it became a prominent player in the sea trade of the time. It was set upon by many different threats. Pirates became the hugest problem. Fewer and fewer shipments were making it through the treacherous water. It happened when the Republic of Venice decided to move the operations to the eastern shores.

When we think of Venice, the first thing which comes to mind are canals. They are considered the trademark of the city. Canals are mostly recognizable for providing the main form of transportation throughout the city. Visiting Venice brings a rich aura of history and culture. Floating through the canals for an afternoon makes for a memorable experience, and it's one that any traveler commonly enjoys.

## **Describing an object**

To describe an object accurately is done through providing the physical objects' characteristics such as color, form, shape, and so on.

### **Plasma Membrane**

The plasma membrane is the boundary between the cell and its environment. It regulates what enters and exits the cell. Cells must maintain an appropriate amount of molecules to function inside them. They must also have a way to keep things out or to allow things to enter. This is the job of the plasma membrane. The plasma membrane is like the guard at a gated community. The guard must inspect those who enter and those who leave to make sure that only the people and things needed in the community are there.

The plasma membrane is composed of a phospholipid bilayer, which are two layers of phospholipids back-to-back. Phospholipids are lipids with a phosphate group attached to them. The phospholipids have one head and two tails. The head is polar and hydrophilic, or water-loving. The tails are nonpolar and hydrophobic, or water-fearing.

All living cells must maintain a balance regardless of external or internal conditions. This includes regulating what can enter and exit the cell. The plasma membrane serves as a gateway to allow or block the entry or exit of materials.