**Bahasa Inggris Kelas XI Semester Ganjil**

**Materi 1: Suggestions and Offer**

* Suggest = Menyarankan; mengusulkan  
  *Suggestion* artinya ‘saran’. Secara ***definisi***, *suggestion* *is* *an idea or plan to put forward for consideration.* (sebuah ide atau rencana yang diajukan untuk dipertimbangkan)  
  *Suggestion* bisa berupa **nasihat, rencana, atau solusi.**  
  *Suggestion* boleh ditolak (*refused*) atau diterima (*accepted*).

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| **Expressions** | **Structures** | **Examples** | **Responds** |
| How about...? | Gerund  Subject + simple verb form | How about going to NCT’s concert?  How about we go to NCT’s concert? | **Accepting** (Menerima)  - That’s a great/lovely/exquisite idea!  - That sounds great/good!  - That’s perfect!  - Perfect idea!  Etc. |
| What about...? | Gerund Subject + simple verb form | What about studying math?  What about we study math? |
| Shall...? | Subject + simple verb form | Shall I escort you to the suite? | **Refusing** (Menolak)  - I’d prefer...  - That’s a good idea but...  - I’m not sure.  - I’d rather....  Etc. |
| Let’s...! | Simple verb form | Let’s order pizza and fried chicken! |
| Why don’t...? | Subject + simple verb form | Why don’t we contact Ms. Abelle about our grades? |

* Offer = Menawarkan; tawaran  
  *Offer* artinya ‘tawaran’. Secara ***definisi***, *offer means to give something to someone as a gift or as a trade*. (memberikan sesuatu kepada seseorang sebagai hadiah atau nilai tukar)  
  *Offer* bisa berupa **benda fisik** ataupun **solusi dan nasihat**.  
  *Offer* boleh ditolak (*declined*) atau diterima (*taken/accepted*)

**Examples:**

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| **Expressions** | **Accepting (Menerima)** | **Declining (Menolak)** |
| May I help you with this? | That would be lovely, thank you very much. | That’s very kind of you, but I got this myself. Thank you anyways! |
| May I give you a hand? | Why thank you! That’s very kind of you. | No, thank you, I’m good. |
| I will help you do this, if you like? | That’s very considerate of you, thank you so much. | No, it’s okay. It’s almost finished anyways, but thank you for your offer. |
| Allow me to assist you, please. | Thank you very much. | It’s okay, I can do this myself. |
| Need a hand? | Yes, please. Thank you. | No, thank you. |

**Materi 2: Asking and Expressing Opinions**

Opinion = Opini; pendapat  
*Opinion* artinya ‘opini’ atau ‘pendapat’. Secara ***definisi***, *an opinion is the way someone feels or thinks about something based on their individual perspective.* (cara seseorang merasa atau berpikir tentang sesuatu berdasarkan sisi pandang pribadi masing-masing)  
*Opinion* umumnya didasari oleh ***reasoning*** atau sebuah alasan tersendiri atas mengapa seseorang itu bisa berpikir seperti itu tentang sesuatu.

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| **Asking for Opinions** | **Formal Phrases** | **Informal Phrases** |
| What is your opinion about...? | In my perspective,... | I think... |
| What are your thoughts on...? | From my point of view,... | I believe... |
| How do you feel about...? | It seems to me that... | I personally think that... |
| What do you think of / about...? | I personally consider... | In my opinion... |

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| **Agreeing (Setuju)** | **Disagreeing (Tidak setuju)** |
| I agree. | I’m afraid I disagree. |
| I couldn’t agree more. | I understand where you’re coming from but... |
| I have the same view. | I’m not sure I would agree with... |
| Agreed. | I see what you’re saying but... |

**Materi 3: Invitations**

Invitation = Undangan; ajakan  
*Invitation* artinya ‘undangan’. Secara ***definisi***, *invitation is a written or verbal request inviting someone to go somewhere or to do something.* (sebuah permintaan tertulis atau verbal untuk mengundang atau mengajak seseorang pergi ke suatu tempat dan/atau melakukan sesuatu)  
**Examples:**

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| **Inviting Someone** | **Accepting the Invitation** | **Declining the Invitation** |
| Would you like to join us? | I’d love to. | No, I’d rather not. But, thank you for the invitation. |
| Let’s do this together! | Sounds like fun! | I’m afraid I can’t. But, thanks for inviting me. |
| We would like to invite you to do this. | I’d like to very much. | Sorry, I already have another plan. But, thank you for inviting me! |
| Come on, join us! | Okay, sounds good! | How about some other time? |

Berikut ini adalah contoh dari sebuah *invitation card* untuk acara pernikahan.



\*RSVP = Respondez s’il vous plait, artinya ‘*please respond*’ (mohon konfirmasi kehadiran penerima undangan di kontak yang tertera)

**Materi 4: Analytical Exposition Text**

Purpose/tujuan = **Persuades** a reader or audience by presenting **one side** of an **argument**. [meyakinkan atau mengajak pembaca atau penonton dengan mempresentasikan satu sisi (pro/kontra) dari sebuah argumen]  
Argumen dan pendapat penulis harus didukung oleh rentetan **fakta dan informasi yang relevan.**  
Bagian thesis (perawalan) harus dinyatakan ulang dalam kesimpulan.  
**Examples of Exposition text:** News articles, editorials, letters, lectures, etc.

Ketentuan dalam teks eksposisi:  
1) Menyatakan sudut pandang penulis dengan jelas  
2) Menggunakan data dari riset yang nyata dan jelas sumbernya  
3) Mendukung dan mempertahankan sudut pandang penulis  
4) Didukung dengan data faktual (grafik, gambar, dll.)

**Structure**:  
1) Title  
2) Introduction/Thesis statement  
3) Argument  
4) Conclusion/Reiteration

**Language features** (kaidah kebahasaan):  
1) Menggunakan *simple present tense*.  
2) Banyak menggunakan *conjunction* (kata hubung), ex: *because of, therefore, etc.*  
3) Berisi argumen-argumen.  
4) Banyak mengandung konjungsi sebab-akibat (*cause-effect*).  
5) Menggunakan kosakata yang mampu membangkitkan emosi pembaca dan meraih simpati, ex: *concerning, innocent, unreasonable, etc.*

Berikut ini adalah contoh dari *analytical exposition text* dengan tema ‘bahasa asing’.

**The Importance of Learning Foreign Languages**

Growing up in a country that uses so many languages in each of its regions like Indonesia does have its benefits. We get to learn so many languages aside from our mother tongue– Bahasa Indonesia, like Javanese, Sundanese, Malay, Maduranese, you name it. Aside from learning local languages, we can also learn foreign languages from other countries. But why is it necessary?

The first reason is that learning foreign languages helps with our brain functions. The University of North Georgia conducted research about it in which resulted an article they posted on the campus’ official website consists twenty-five reasons why learning foreign languages is important. One of the reasons was foreign language study enhances listening skills and memory. It also helps our brain to memorize plenty of new vocabularies, which is why it helps to improve our memorizing skills.

The second reason is that being a multilingual person is an advantage to use when applying for a job. Language skills are among the top eight skills required of all occupations, despite the sector or skill level and the demand for bilingual professionals is rising exponentially. As a matter of fact, between 2010 and 2015, the number of U.S. job postings specifically geared toward bilingual candidates more than doubled. This shows that language skills are very highly needed for getting jobs as it opens more opportunities than regular ones.

The third and final reason to learn foreign languages is that it makes us more open-minded towards foreign cultures. Another advantage in addition to this reason is foreign language study can get us more friends from the worldwide community. We can get more online friends by learning languages and finding other people who are learning languages like we do.

To sum up, foreign language study is very necessary and there are a plethora of benefits we can get by learning foreign languages. If you are interested in learning foreign languages, I recommend learning a language that isn’t much far expanded from your mother tongue or a language that isn’t that far with English. Some languages that are a bit easier to learn are Japanese, Korean, Spanish, and German.