

## Appendix I

### Power and Solidarity SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Surabaya

NO	Dialogue	Topic	Power	Solidarity
1	<p><b>T:</b> Okay, I will divide you all into some groups. Now, mention one until four One...Two...Three...Four ...</p> <p><b>T:</b> Okay, one site down here, two, three, and four &lt;The the teacher is pointing to some corners of the classroom&gt;. Make sure this place will empty &lt;sign to the center way of the classroom&gt; One, two, three, four. You can take this chair (0.2) and the table too. Take this chair if you don't have it &lt;The the teacher controls the classroom&gt;</p> <p><b>T:</b> Okay, Finish? Your duty is you must make five sentences in causative form, in Indonesia. One group must make five sentences.in Indonesia then you give to second group, second group give to third, and third group give to fourth group. You understand? Now you</p>	<p>Groupin g and Giving assignm ents</p>	<p><u>Power as control:</u> I will divide you all into some groups.</p> <p><u>Power as control:</u> One site down here, two, three, and four &lt;The the teacher is pointing to some corners of the classroom&gt;. Make sure this place will empty &lt;sign to the center way of the classroom&gt;</p>	

	<p>have only three minutes to make Indonesian sentences or Indonesian from causative form. Start now!</p> <p><b>S1:</b> Sir, passive or active?</p> <p><b>T:</b> You can make passive or you can make active. It's up to you, is on you. You can make five sentences in active. You must combine, active and passive.</p> <p>And write down (0.3) Write down!</p> <p>One group write one piece of paper (0.2) five sentence. Just piece of paper.</p>			
2	<p><b>T:</b> Less one minute (0.2). You just make by Indonesian sentence</p> <p><b>S4:</b> Finish!</p> <p><b>S5:</b> <i>Ada rewardnya?</i> hehehehe &lt;Laughing&gt;</p> <p><b>S4:</b> <i>Ada dong</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Of course you will get prize</p> <p><b>S4:</b> <i>Pizza, Mie Ayam?</i></p> <p><b>S5:</b> <i>Mie Ayam? Pangsit?</i></p>	Jokes		<p><u>Solidarity as closeness:</u></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Ada rewardnya?</i> hehehehe &lt;Laughing&gt;</p> <p><b>S4:</b> <i>Ada dong</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Of course you will get prize</p>
3	<p><b>T:</b> Don't you know how to make causative form in Indonesia? &lt;The the teacher is checking student's work&gt; <i>Bola itu ditendang oleh mereka jadi itu</i> passive not causative. Causative in</p>	Discussion of Student's Assignment	<u>Power as Judgment:</u> <i>Bola itu ditendang oleh mereka jadi itu</i> passive not causative. Causative in passive <i>Mereka</i>	

	<p>passive <i>Mereka menyuruh bola itu. Mana “menyuruhnya”?</i>  <i>Harus ada gitunya</i>  <b>S4:</b> Fine  <b>T :</b> <i>Kalau itu passive</i></p>		<p><i>menyuruh bola itu. Mana “menyuruhnya”?</i>  <i>Harus ada gitunya</i></p>	
4	<p>S7 : <i>Ditulis kan sir?</i>  T: No, by speaking not by writing (0.2). <i>Ssstttt, hello!</i> By speaking not by writing. So, you must read first by Indonesia. For the example, number one. <i>“Mereka disuruh datang di ulang tahun saya”</i> &lt;The the teacher repeats&gt; <i>“Mereka disuruh datang ke ulang tahun saya”</i>  &lt;Students in discussing&gt;  T: Okey, for fourth group. Can you translate by Indonesia? <i>“Mereka disuruh datang ...”</i>  <i>“Mereka disuruh datang di ulang tahun saya”</i>.  <i>Itu passive tapi bukan causative. Kalau causative, gini caranya “Mereka menyuruh saya (0.2) atau mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi oleh .... hmmm?”</i> <i>“Mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi”, gitu caranya. “oleh (0.2) mereka”</i>.  Okay, translate! (0.3)</p>	<p>Asking  or  Paying  Attention</p>	<p><u>Silence (Lack of Power):</u> No, by speaking not by writing (0.2).  <i>Ssstttt, hello!</i> By speaking not by writing.</p>	<p><u>Solidarity as Paying Attention:</u>  <i>Ssstttt, hello!</i>  By speaking not by writing.</p>

	<p>Can you read? “<i>Mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi oleh...</i>”</p> <p>S4 : “<i>Saya</i>”</p> <p>T: “<i>Mereka</i>”. (0.2) Okay, there is complicated?</p>			
5	<p>T: If you got complicated, ask me.</p> <p>S8: <i>Apa pak?</i></p> <p>T: If you have complicated?</p> <p>All S: <i>Ohhhhh</i></p>	Repetiti on		<p><u>Solidarity as Closeness:</u> If you got complicated, ask me.</p>
6	<p>T: Okay, I will account ten seconds, <i>sepuluh detik</i> and you have end up. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. &lt;The teacher is accounting&gt; Okay, group four or fourth group. Please! <i>Sttttttt. Apwol</i>, &lt;The teacher is appointing to one of student&gt; what group are you?</p> <p>S 15: Three</p> <p>T: Three or four. Four? Four or three? One, two, three, four, right? You are three? Okay, now.....<i>ssssttttt!</i> (0.4)</p> <p>Whose, whose paper is it?</p> <p>S 16: <i>Punya siapa ini?</i></p> <p>S 15: Three</p> <p>T : The third group please correct what the first group translated. Okay, correct it what they translate</p>	Timing	<p><u>Power as Control:</u> I will account ten seconds, <i>sepuluh detik</i> and you have end up.</p> <p><u>Power as control:</u> The third group please correct what the first group translated. Okay, correct it what they translate</p> <p><u>Power as control:</u> And please for another, translate and correct another group</p>	<p><u>Solidarity as Paying Attention:</u> Okay, group four or fourth group. Please! <i>Sttttttt. Apwol</i>, &lt;The teacher is appointing to one of student&gt; what group are you?</p> <p>You are three? Okay, now.....<i>ssssttttt!</i></p> <p><i>Sstttt</i>, listen!</p> <p>Listen and you have to correct what they have answered. Okay number one, from first group. Listen what they have done.</p>

	<p>And please for another, translate and correct another group</p> <p><i>Sstttt</i>, listen!</p> <p><b>S 18:</b> Yes, sir.</p> <p><b>T:</b> Yes, listen and you have to correct what they have answered. Okay number one, from first group. Listen what they have done.</p>			
7	<p><b>T:</b> She makes my birthday come by them &lt;The teacher is repeating student's answer&gt;.from fourth <i>eh</i> third group. Is it right? (0.4) Does it right? Is it right?</p> <p><b>S 19:</b> Right, yes. Okay yes. <i>hehehe</i> &lt;Laughing&gt;</p>	Discussion of Student's Assignment	<u>Silence (Lack of Power):</u> from fourth <i>eh</i> third group. Is it right? (0.4) Does it right? Is it right?	
8	<p><b>T:</b> Is it right. "I have them wash a dress""<i>Saya menyuruh mereka mencuci baju</i>", "I have them wash a dress".</p> <p>Come on, don't take too long.</p> <p>One, and the correct one is...?</p> <p><b>S 22:</b> Not "them" but "they"</p> <p><b>T:</b> Not "them" but they. I have they. I have them or I have they?</p> <p><b>S 21:</b> No, that is active.</p> <p><b>T:</b> Is it right? "I have them to wash a dress" Okay, give applause for second</p>	Argumentation	<u>Power as Struggle:</u> <b>S 22:</b> Not "them" but "they" <b>T:</b> Not "them" but they. I have they. I have them or I have they? <b>S 21:</b> No, that is active. <b>T:</b> Is it right? "I have them to wash a dress" Okay, give applause for second group. <applauding> You are great.	

	group. <applauding> You are great.			
9	<p><b>S 25:</b> “Her uncle have me cooking rice, friend chicken, and friend duck”</p> <p><b>T:</b> Is it right?</p> <p><b>All S:</b> No</p> <p><b>T:</b> The correct one is...?</p> <p><b>S 26:</b> <i>Memasak harusnya pake verb satu. Jadi “cook”.</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Cooking or cook?</p> <p><b>S 26:</b> Cook</p> <p><b>T:</b> Verb satu not verb ing.</p> <p><b>S 26:</b> Verb <i>satu</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> So, the answer is changes into verb one not verb ing</p> <p><b>S 25:</b> “Her uncle have me cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck”</p>	Argumentation	<p><u>Power as Struggle:</u></p> <p><b>T:</b> The correct one is...?</p> <p><b>S 26:</b> <i>Memasak harusnya pake verb satu. Jadi “cook”.</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Cooking or cook?</p> <p><b>S 26:</b> Cook</p> <p><b>T:</b> Verb satu not verb ing.</p>	
10	<p><b>T:</b> Ssstttt! Second? First?</p> <p><b>S 27, 28:</b> Right</p> <p><b>T:</b> You don’t hear but “right”?</p> <p><b>All S:</b> <i>Ahahahahaa</i> &lt;Laughing&gt;</p>	Jokes		<p><u>Solidarity as Closeness:</u></p> <p>You don’t hear but “right”?</p>
11	<p><b>T:</b> You still wrong. Come on, this is wrong. Repeat again! You are still wrong answer. Please, listen carefully! <i>Ssstttt!</i> third group, please listen!</p> <p><b>S 25:</b> “Her uncle have me cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck”</p>	Argumentation	<p><u>Power as Control:</u> Please, listen carefully!</p> <p><i>Ssstttt!</i> third group, please listen!</p> <p><u>Silence (Lack of Power:</u> Is it right? Right? (0.4) Right?</p>	

	<p><b>T:</b> Is it right? Right? (0.4) Right?</p>			
12	<p><b>T:</b> You still wrong <b>S 27:</b> <i>Haaa?</i> <b>T:</b> You still wrong. You know? “Her uncle, her uncle” if subject.” Her uncle” that is possessive or not? <b>S 25:</b> Yes, possessive <b>T:</b> “Her” <i>itu</i> possessive right? <i>Makanya terus ketambahan “s” gitu?</i> “have” <i>masak gitu?</i> “Has”. The correct one is “has” not “have”. “Her uncle has me” <i>bukan</i> “have me”</p>	<p>Discussion of Student’s Assignment</p>	<p><u>Power as Judgment:</u> You still wrong. You know? “Her uncle, her uncle” if subject.” Her uncle”</p> <p><u>Power as Judgment:</u> “Her” <i>itu</i> possessive right? <i>Makanya terus ketambahan “s” gitu?</i> “have” <i>masak gitu?</i> “Has”. The correct one is “has” not “have”. “Her uncle has me” <i>bukan</i> “have me”</p>	
13	<p><b>T:</b> Is it right? He make this flower, this flower or that flower? <b>S 27:</b> That <b>T:</b> <i>Bunga itu apa bunga ini?</i> <b>S 27:</b> <i>Bunga itu</i> <b>T:</b> “...that flower bought by grandmother” Is it right? Right? Have you listen what Eli answer? Is it right? <b>S 27:</b> Right</p>	<p>Discussion of Student’s Assignment</p>	<p><u>Power as Struggle:</u> <b>T:</b> this flower or that flower? <b>S 27:</b> That <b>T:</b> <i>Bunga itu apa bunga ini?</i> <b>S 27:</b> <i>Bunga itu</i></p>	

14	<p><b>T:</b> The answer still right or wrong? (0.3) they make wrong, they make wrong sentences <i>Jawabannya adalah "He" itu adalah orang ketiga tunggal. She He It maka subject verbnya. ketambahan "s". berarti "He makes..., bukan "He make...". "He makes that flower bought by grandmother"</i></p>	<p>Correcting of Student's Assignments</p>	<p><u>Power as Judgment:</u> they make wrong, they make wrong sentences <i>Jawabannya adalah "He" itu adalah orang ketiga tunggal. She He It maka subject verbnya. ketambahan "s". berarti "He makes..., bukan "He make...". "He makes that flower bought by grandmother"</i></p>	
15	<p><b>S 28:</b> "<i>Saya menyuruh mereka menghabiskan kue itu</i>". "I have them spend the cake"  <b>T:</b> Okay. Is it right? (0.4) Is it right?  <b>All S:</b> Right</p>	<p>Discussion of Student's Assignments</p>	<p><u>Silence (Lack of Power):</u> Is it right? (0.4) Is it right?</p>	
16	<p><b>S 28:</b> "<i>Saya menyuruh mereka menghabiskan kue itu</i>". "I have them spend the cake"  <b>S 29:</b> "...that cake"  <b>T:</b> <i>Sama aja.</i> "the cake" or "that cake"</p>	<p>Argumentation</p>	<p><u>Power as Struggle:</u>  <b>S 28:</b> "I have them spend the cake"  <b>S 29:</b> "...that cake"  <b>T:</b> <i>Sama aja.</i> "the cake" or "that cake"</p>	
17	<p><b>S 29:</b> "<i>Guru saya menyuruh saya untuk mengikuti ESC</i>".      &lt;Laughing&gt;</p>	<p>Jokes</p>		<p><u>Solidarity as Closeness:</u></p>



	T: <i>Mokso ngunu</i>			S 29: “ <i>Guru saya menyuruh saya untuk mengikuti ESC</i> ”. <Laughing> T: <i>Mokso ngunu</i>
18	T: “He make that flower bought by grandmother”. That wrong forbid to me. S 27: No, no, no T: The answer still right or wrong? (0.3) they make wrong, they make wrong sentences <i>Jawabannya adalah “He” itu adalah orang ketiga tunggal. She He It maka subject verbnya. ketambahan “s”. berarti “He makes..., bukan “He make...”. “He makes that flower bought by grandmother”</i>	Correcting of Student’s Assignment	<u>Power as Judgment:</u> The answer still right or wrong? (0.3) they make wrong, they make wrong sentences <i>Jawabannya adalah “He” itu adalah orang ketiga tunggal. She He It maka subject verbnya. ketambahan “s”. berarti “He makes..., bukan “He make...”. “He makes that flower bought by grandmother”</i>	
19	S 31: “ <i>Mereka menyuruh ...</i> ” T: Ssssstttt! Who still laugh? Whose paper? Second? Aini, please listen or I will...	Paying Attention	<u>Power as Control:</u> Ssssstttt! Who still laugh? Whose paper? Second?	<u>Solidarity as Paying Attention:</u> Ssssstttt!  please listen or I will...
20	S 32: <i>Grogis arek e sir</i>	Jokes		<u>Solidarity as Closeness:</u> Do you like Aini?

	<p><b>S 31:</b> “<i>Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu .....</i>”</p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Groggi?</i> The answer is? Repeat again</p> <p><b>S 32:</b> <i>Ada Aini</i> sir</p> <p><b>T:</b> Do you like Aini?</p> <p><b>All S:</b> Yes....</p> <p><b>T:</b> So, what is the answer?</p> <p><b>S 31:</b> &lt;Deep Breathing&gt;</p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Kok ambekan gede ngunu?</i> Repeat again!</p>			<p><i>Kok ambekan gede ngunu?</i></p>
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**Power and Solidarity SMA Muhammadiyah 2**

NO	Dialogue	Topic	Power	Solidarity
1	<p><b>T:</b> Yesterday, I have already told you. Your test will be about three chapters, but now we continue to another chapter. Actually we have (0.3) five more chapters to study after today .But because the time efficiency and it will be easy for you. I will give the new chapter for an hour. Because you only have one month and a half, It means forty five days about forty five days before</p>	Opening	<p><u>Power as Control:</u> I will give the new chapter for an hour. Because you only have one month and a half, t means forty five days about forty five days before your final test.</p> <p><u>Silence (Lack of Power):</u> Anyone can give me one of example of the use of because? (0.3) or I will choose one of</p>	

	<p>your final test. So, don't forget, you still have a memorizing vocab. Ya? You still have memorizing vocab. And we still have four chapters more to study. Okay, now we have discussing about the flood that I have give to your climb room. Anyone can give me one of example of the use of because? (0.3) or I will choose one of you to say your sentence? Dinda, how about you? Can you give the sentence of because? &lt;The teacher is pointing to one of student&gt;</p>		<p>you to say your sentence?</p>	
2	<p><b>T:</b> Simple future. “The flood will be happen.... if?”</p> <p><b>S5:</b> “..... if we don't care”</p> <p><b>T:</b> I have already told you there are several question that simple future with will. One of</p>	<p>Explanation and</p>	<p><u>Power as Control:</u></p> <p>Fisrt, I never give you assignment right? I never give you homework I only give you memorizing vocabulary, and Second, I just ask you to make two</p>	<p><u>Solidarity as</u> <u>Paying</u> <u>Attention:</u> <i>Ssssstt!</i></p> <p>Class, class, listen!</p>

	<p>the function is for conditional sentence type one. Can use “If” followed by clause and subject and then will and then verb one. For the example this one &lt;The teacher is giving example&gt; “If you, If talking, I will (05) I will give (0.2) more question. “If” because this clause. This one verb one. &lt;The teacher is pointing to the word&gt; <i>Ini namanya conditional type one. Kalau dibalik?</i> Yes, who can? “I will give more questions, comma (02). If talking” Who want trying more about this one? <i>Ssssst!</i></p> <p>Class, class, listen! First, I never give you assignment right? I never give you homework I only give you memorizing vocabulary, and Second, I just ask you to make two sentences from</p>		<p>sentences from because in future sentence for today. But what I get? None of you prepare it. It doesn’t mean you are understand or not. It’s not a problem if you are make a mistake or not. <i>Gak masalah kalimat itu salah. Kamu fikir ini kalimatnya benar semua? Kalau semua benar, gak usah ada pelajaran nak.</i></p>	
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	<p>because in future sentence for today. But what I get? None of you prepare it. It doesn't mean you are understand or not. It's not a problem if you are make a mistake or not. <i>Gak masalah kalimat itu salah. Kamu fikir ini kalimatnya benar semua? Kalau semua benar, gak usah ada pelajaran nak.</i></p> <p><b>S6:</b> Yesss &lt;by laughing&gt;</p>			
3	<p><b>T:</b> Okay, raise your text book! How many of you bring text book? Text Book. What is text book? Text book not note book. Text book. This one is text book &lt;The teacher showing the book that she means&gt;</p> <p><b>S8:</b> Oh text book</p> <p><b>S9:</b> My text book is gone, <i>aaaahhhhh</i></p> <p><b>S10:</b> My book is lost mam</p>	<p>Checking Student's Textbook</p>	<p><u>Power as Control:</u> Okay, raise your text book!</p> <p><u>Power as Judgment:</u> From thirty, from thirty five mines, one two three four thirty one it does still three students didn't bring. Two student are lost their book.</p> <p>There is no such reason (0.5)</p>	

	<p>T: &lt;The teacher is checking student's text book&gt; <i>Sstttttt!</i>  From thirty, from thirty five mines, one two three four thirty one it does still three students didn't bring. Two student are lost their book. Nanti kalau ngasih nilai gimana?</p> <p><b>S10:</b> <i>Difoto copy</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Terus saya kasih nilai darimana?</i></p> <p><b>S9:</b> Why do you talking now?</p> <p><b>T:</b> There is no such reason (0.5) Okay, <i>Sekali lagi. Kalau saya nuntut kalian banyak, kalin boleh protes. Berapa kali saya ngasih kalian tugas?</i></p> <p><b>S7:</b> Five, six, seven ....</p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Ngerjakannya disini kan?</i></p> <p><b>All S:</b> Yes  &lt;Answering together&gt;</p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Beri nilainya di sini kan?</i></p>		<p>Okay, <i>Sekali lagi. Kalau saya nuntut kalian banyak, kalin boleh protes.</i></p>	
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	<p><b>All S:</b> Yes &lt;Answering together&gt;</p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Kenapa yang ini belum selesai? Kenapa ada bukunya aja gak dibawa?</i></p> <p>I know that you have a lot of homework at home. That's why that I never give you homework. The things is that even the task that you have to do at class, you don't even try to do it well, <i>bahkan saya nyuruh kerjakan di kelas aja kalian gak ngerjakan.</i> Okay, so we try to discuss this one.</p>			
4	<p><b>T:</b> "The flood rarely happen because we like do reforestation" What Dinda, the reforestation means? Is this the antonym of the reforestation? Is this the antonym? No, what is...</p>	<p>Discussing of Student's Answer</p>	<p><u>Power as Struggle:</u></p> <p>T: What Dinda, the reforestation means? Is this the antonym of the reforestation? Is this the antonym? No, what is...</p>	

<p><b>S1:</b> <i>Itu kayak di gabung gitu. yang reforestationnya digabung.</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> What it mean in Bahasa?</p> <p><b>S1:</b> Reboisasi</p> <p><b>T:</b> And the reforestation mean? Grammatically, <i>ssssttttt!</i> Grammatically this is correct. This is the clause. Because only can be followed by clause. This is grammatically correct.</p> <p>Number two. The flood is happen because the river is too many trash. <i>Yang mana yang gak bener?</i> This one? This one still correct. <i>Biasanya,</i> generally after is, after to be is followed by a complete sentence, “The River is too many trash”. “..too many trash” <i>ini pengulangan kata, ini noun terus ini apa? kalau ini mungkin.</i> “Because</p>		<p><b>S1:</b> <i>Itu kayak di gabung gitu. yang reforestationnya digabung.</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> What it mean in Bahasa?</p> <p><b>S1:</b> Reboisasi</p> <p><u>Power as</u> <u>Judgment:</u> Grammatically this is correct. This is the clause. Because only can be followed by clause. This is grammatically correct.</p> <p><u>Power as</u> <u>Struggle:</u> “The River is too many trash”. “..too many trash” <i>ini pengulangan kata, ini noun terus ini apa? kalau ini mungkin.</i> “Because there are too trash in the river”. &lt;The teacher is correcting</p>	
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	<p>there are too trash in the river”. &lt;The teacher is correcting student’s answer&gt; <i>Kalau gini lebih apa? enak didengar kan?</i></p>		<p>student’s answer&gt; <i>Kalau gini lebih apa? enak didengar kan?</i></p>	
5	<p><b>T:</b> Little? Let me explain once more. If we use because, if we use because, it only can be followed by clause. Only can be followed by clause. If we use “because of”? Followed by what? If we use “because of”, it can be followed by? Noun, and then what else? What else? Noun phrase and pronoun. Don’t forget “Because of”, “Due to” and “Thanks to” they have some pattern. They only can be followed noun. <i>Kata? Kata apa Wahab? Noun kata apa Wahab?</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Noun <i>kata benda</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Noun phrase. Tan, what is noun phrase tan?</p>	Asking and Reminding		<p><u>Solidarity as Closeness:</u> They only can be followed noun. <i>Kata? Kata apa Wahab? Noun kata apa Wahab?</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Noun <i>kata benda</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Noun phrase. Tan, what is noun phrase tan?</p> <p><b>S13:</b> <i>Kata kalimat</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Contohnya noun phrase gimana tan?</i></p> <p><b>S13:</b> <i>Bingung mam</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> Dewa, can you give me the example of noun</p>

	<p><b>S13:</b> <i>Kata kalimat</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Contohnya noun phrase gimana tan?</i></p> <p><b>S13:</b> <i>Bingung mam</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Dewa, can you give me the example of noun phrase? Kata Benda? Kata benda yang sebelumnya diikuti oleh adjective. Ok, Diva. What is pronoun?</i></p> <p><b>S14:</b> <i>Pronoun is?</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Prounoun, haa? What is pronoun?</i></p> <p><b>S14:</b> <i>Pronoun is...</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>What? What is Pronoun? Kata?</i></p> <p><b>S15:</b> <i>Kata benda</i></p> <p><b>S16:</b> <i>Kata ganti</i></p>			<p>phrase? Kata Benda? <i>Kata benda yang sebelumnya diikuti oleh adjective.</i></p> <p>Ok, Diva.</p> <p>What is pronoun?</p> <p>S14: Pronoun is?</p> <p>T: Prounoun, <i>haa?</i> What is pronoun?</p> <p>S14: Pronoun is...</p> <p>T: What? What is Pronoun? <i>Kata?</i></p> <p>S15: <i>Kata benda</i></p>
6	<p><b>T:</b> <i>I will give you fifteen minutes.</i></p> <p><b>S17:</b> <i>Fifty?</i></p> <p><b>T:</b> <i>Fifteen, not fifty.</i></p> <p><b>S18:</b> <i>Fifty please! lima puluh</i></p> <p><b>S19:</b> <i>lima puluh? limo las &lt;student is</i></p>	Tolerance/ Negotiation	<u>Power as Struggle:</u>	

	<p>explaining to others&gt;</p> <p><b>S20:</b> <i>pakai</i> “because”?</p> <p><b>T:</b> Explain this with your own language</p> <p><b>S21:</b> Mam, individual?</p> <p><b>T:</b> In pairs, Randy Farehan. In pairs, it means you do with your friend.</p> <p><b>S22:</b> <i>Pasangan</i></p> <p><b>S23:</b> How many people?</p> <p><b>T:</b> Two</p> <p><b>S24:</b> Mam, <i>ini gak papa</i> mam? Three people</p>		<p>S18: Fifty please! <i>lima puluh</i></p> <p>S19: <i>lima puluh?</i> <i>limo las</i> &lt;student is explaining to others&gt;</p>	
7	<p><b>T :</b> Okay, five minutes left</p> <p><b>S10:</b> Five minutes? &lt;Suprized&gt;</p> <p><b>S26:</b> Mam, <i>bahasa inggrisnya</i> “<i>banyak</i>” itu apa mam?</p> <p><b>S27:</b> Many</p> <p><b>T :</b> “a lot of” <i>tergantung</i></p>	Timing	<p><u>Power of Control:</u> Okay, five minutes left</p>	

8	<p><b>S1 &amp; 2:</b> &lt;student is answering&gt; “How tsunami happen? Long answer the reason the tsunami is happening because of the ...come together because that is making earthquake” Number two “There is many victim on this disaster making .....”</p> <p><b>T:</b> Sorry, can you repeat number two? I want Levy to answer</p> <p><b>S2:</b> Two? “There is many...”</p>	Discussion of Student’s Answer	<p><u>Power as Control:</u></p> <p>Sorry, can you repeat number two? I want Levy to answer</p>	
9	<p><b>S1:</b> My name is Kanz Dary Raihan</p> <p><b>S2 :</b> And my name is Muhammad Radifan Raihan, loh ayo. Number one. Analis how tsunami happen?</p> <p><b>T :</b> Analyze &lt;The teacher is</p>	Correcting Pronunciation	<p><u>Power as Judgment:</u></p> <p>S2:Analis how tsunami happen?</p> <p>T:Analyze (The teacher is correcting the pronunciation)</p>	

	<p>correcting the pronunciation&gt;</p> <p><b>S1</b> : &lt;student is answering&gt;  “Tsunami happen there are many trash complicated”</p> <p><b>S2</b> : And number two, “what is the effect of tsunami? The effect is ....and many people died”</p>			
10	<p><b>T</b>: That’s all? Only that, the effect of tsunami, I know you can mention more the effect of tsunami. Many people die, and then?</p> <p><b>S1</b>: <i>Rusak,</i></p> <p><b>T</b>: <i>Rusak itu apa? Rusak apa rusak nak? Hayoooo</i></p> <p><b>S1 &amp; 2</b>: <i>Hehehe</i>  &lt;Laughing&gt;</p> <p><b>T</b>: Damage, broken <i>Alam? What is alam? Nature. Kerusakan alam berarti apa? Natural damage. Okay. Sit down! Next come on.</i></p>	Discussion of Student’s Answer	<u>Power as Judgment:</u> Damage, broken <i>Alam? What is alam? Nature. Kerusakan alam berarti apa? Natural damage.</i>	<u>Solidarity as Closeness:</u> <i>Rusak itu apa? Rusak apa rusak nak? Hayoooo</i>

11	<p><b>S1:</b> “Number one. Analyze how tsunami happen? Tsunami happen because of some earthquake...”</p> <p><b>S2:</b> “Number two...”</p> <p><b>T:</b> What else? Sorry? About the body? The body of people? About the material why?</p> <p><b>S:</b> Yes, mam</p>	Discussion of Student’s Answer	<p><u>Power as Struggle:</u></p> <p>T: What else? Sorry? About the body? The body of people? About the material why?</p> <p>S: Yes, mam</p>	
12	<p><b>T:</b> Many people had die and lost?</p> <p>“Lost” of what? You said “... many people are lost”. “Lost” of their son? Property or Money?</p> <p><b>S2:</b> Son, mam</p>	Discussion of Student’s Answer	<p><u>Power as Struggle:</u></p> <p>T: “Lost” of what? You said “... many people are lost”. “Lost” of their son? Property or Money?</p> <p>S2: Son, mam</p>	
13	<p><b>T:</b> Okay, class. Please attention! Attention please! Can I get attention? From what you have search, what is actually we are going to learn? (0.4). What are we are going to learn today? What is “occur”? “Occur” means “happen”.</p>	Explanation About Topic		<p><u>Solidarity as Paying Attention:</u></p> <p>Please attention! Attention please! Can I get attention?</p>

	<p>“Happen” is? <i>Terjadi</i>. So, what is this about? Okay we are going to learn explanation text. When you are explaining like this now, explaining what happen in tsunami, so actually you are having explanation text. We also learn inside the text. The grammatical that we often use is present passive voice and cause and effect. Cause and effect sentence, you have already learned before. So we only learn about explanation text and present passive voice or in Indonesia, the previews meeting, <i>pertemuan sebelumnya kan kita sudah bahas cause and effect, because, because of kan sudah. Itu sbenarnya sudah masuk ke text explanation. Begitu juga present passive voice. So, today we learn about present</i></p>			
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	<p>passive voice. So, what is actually explanation text? (0.4)</p> <p>The things that you have already done, analyzing and explain about tsunami is about this one &lt;The teacher is appointing to slide&gt; when you explain why or how something happen.</p> <p>S29: ...or works.</p> <p>T: <i>Ya</i>, for example just now. Have you done your analyzing? Yes, and then have already answer this one? Have you already answer? <i>Sudah dijawab?</i></p> <p>S30: Yes</p>			
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## Appendixes II

### Transcript SMA Muhammadiyah 7 by the topic “Causative Form”

- T : Okay, I will divide you all into some groups. Now, mention one until four  
One... Two... Three...Four...
- T : Okay, one side down here, two, three, and four <The teacher is pointing to  
some corners of the classroom>  
Make sure this place will empty <sign to the center way of the classroom>  
One, two, three, four. You can take this chair (0.2) and the table too.  
Take this chair if you don't have it <The teacher controls the classroom>
- T : Okay, Finish? Your duty is you must make five sentences in causative  
form, in Indonesia. One group must make five sentences.in Indonesia then  
you give to second group, second group give to third, and third group give  
to fourth group. You understand? Now you have only three minutes to make  
Indonesian sentences or Indonesian from causative form. Start now!
- S1 : Sir, passive or active?
- T : You can make passive or you can make active. It's up to you, is on you.  
You can make five sentences in active. You must combine, active and  
passive.  
And write down (0.3) Write down!  
One group write one piece of paper (0.2) five sentence. Just piece of paper.
- S2 : Sir, *ini buatkan lima lima apa lima passive lima...?*
- T : No, five sentences it can be three active and two passive.
- S3 : *Oh, campur.*
- T : And four groups who can translate correctly, they will be winner.  
<Students in discussing>  
Just three minutes  
<Students in discussing>  
Less two minutes and make it fast because we don't have much time.  
<Students in discussing>  
Less one minute (0.2). You just make by Indonesian sentence
- S4 : Wait minutes (0.4)Finish!
- S5 : *Ada rewardnya? hehehehe* <Laughing>
- S4 : *Ada dong*
- T : Of course you will get prize
- S4 : *Pizza, Mie Ayam?*
- S5 : *Mie Ayam? Pangsit?*
- T : Don't you know how to make causative form in Indonesia? <The teacher  
is checking student's work> *Bola itu ditendang oleh mereka jadi itu passive*

- not causative. Causative in passive *Mereka menyuruh bola itu. Mana "menyuruhnya"? Harus ada gitunya*
- S4 : Fine
- T : *Kalau itu* passive  
<Students in discussing>  
Finish? <The teacher is asking others>  
Ok, I will account ten seconds and you will end up. Ten seconds, *sepuluh detik*.  
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten. <The teacher is accounting>. And you have and up your duty now.
- S6 :..No, no. Why?
- S7 : Yes, yes
- T : And second group give to the third group. And third to fourth group. (0.6)  
Ok, now your duty is you must translate into English what you got from another group. *Ya*, by English, not by Indonesia.
- S7 : *Ditulis kan sir?*
- T : No, by speaking not by writing (0.2). *Sssttttt*, hello! By speaking not by writing. So, you must read first by Indonesia. For the example, number one. *"Mereka disuruh datang di ulang tahun saya"* <The teacher repeats> *"Mereka disuruh datang ke ulang tahun saya"*  
<Students in discussing>
- T : Okey, for fourth group. Can you translate by Indonesia? *"Mereka disuruh datang ..."* *"Mereka disuruh datang di ulang tahun saya"*. Itu passive tapi bukan causative. *Kalau* causative, *gini caranya "Mereka menyuruh saya (0.2) atau mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi oleh .... hmmm?* *"Mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi"*, *gitu caranya. "oleh (0.2) mereka"*.  
Okay, translate! (0.3)  
Can you read? *"Mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi oleh..."*
- S4 : *"Saya"*
- T : *"Mereka"*. (0.2) Okay, there is complicated?
- S 5 : Yes  
Okay. (0.3) *"Barang itu diletakkan di gudang oleh saya"* ini bukan causative. *"Mereka menyuruh"*, tambahin *"mereka menyuruh"* aja atau *"kita menyuruh barang itu diletakkan"*. Number two two. Number two there is wrong. *"Ayah disuruh nenek membeli buah"* *"Ayah menyuruh (0.3) bunga itu atau ya, dibeli oleh nenek"* *"Ayah itu...eh Ayah menyuruh bunga dibeli oleh nenek"*. If you got complicated, ask me.
- S8 : *Apa pak?*
- T : If you have complicated?
- All S : *Ohhhhh*
- S : *Pak ini apa?*
- T : <The teacher knocking table> *ssssttttt!*  
Number four. *"Kami disuruh"*, bukan *kami disuruh "Kami menyuruh..."* bukan *"Kami disuruh..."* ini menjadi passive voice bukan causative form nanti.(the teacher in checking) *Kami menyuruh...* Diganti aja *"Kami menyuruh ....."* <the teacher is correcting> ini causative form.

- Now, for first group.
- S9 : No  
<The teacher and students in discussing>
- T : Finish? Come on! You just have three minutes to translate in English, into English.  
<Student in discussing>  
Use the pattern of causative form.  
Less one minute because time....
- S10 : No, sir. No. Two minutes.
- S11 : Wait *po o* sir  
<Student in discussing>
- T : How many words? How many sentences?
- S12 : Three. No, two
- S13 : No, three
- T : And you, how many sentences?
- S14 : Six.
- T : Six?
- S14 : *Enem*.
- T : *Iki piro? Loh, iki malah enem? How many sentences? Yang sudah kamu jawab berapa? You have finished? Berapa yang sudah kamu tulis? And third group? How many sentences? Four? Five? <The teacher is asking others> And you? Four? <Student in discussing> Look at your friend! (0.6) Finish?*
- All S : No
- T : Okay, I will account ten seconds, *sepuluh detik* and you have end up One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. <The teacher is accounting>  
Okay, group four or fourth group. Please! *Stttttttt*.  
*Apwol*, <The teacher is appointing to one of student> what group are you?
- S 15 : Third
- T : Three? Three or four. Four? Four or three? One, two, three, four, right? You are three? Okay, now.....*sssssstttt!* (0.4)  
Whose, whose paper is it?
- S 16 : *Punya siapa ini?*
- S 15 : Three
- T : The third group please correct what the first group translated. Okay, correct it what they translate  
And please for another group, translate and correct another group  
*Sstttt*, listen!
- S 18 : Yes, sir.
- T : Yes, listen and you have to correct what they have answered. Okay number one, from first group. Listen what they have done.

### **Discussing group's answer**

- S 19 : *"Mereka menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi..."*

S 20 : Stand up!  
T : Stand up! <The teacher is correcting pronunciation>  
S 19 : “*Dia menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi oleh mereka*”  
T : *Dia siapa?*  
S 19 : *Dia perempuan*  
T : Ok, translate!  
S 19 : She make my birthday come by them  
T : “She makes my birthday come by them” <The teacher is repeating student’s answer>.from fourth *eh* third group. Is it right? (0.4) Does it right? Is it right?  
S 19 : Right, yes. Okay yes. <Students is laughing>  
T : Repeat again! Repeat again! Dari group lain, for your group, you must correct what they translated  
S 19 : “*Dia perempuan menyuruh ulang tahun saya didatangi oleh mereka*”.  
T : *Sssttttt!*  
S 19 : <Student is continuing her answer>”She makes my birthday come by them”.  
S 20 : Yes  
T : Is it right for first group?  
All S : Yes  
T : Okay, give applause for first group!  
Okay, second group. Second, please stand up. Whose paper is it?  
S 21 : Four  
T : Group one? Group one please listen! Four or one?  
S 21 : *Iya sih*, one. One.  
T : Okay, Indonesian first!

### **Discussing group’s answer**

S 21 : “*Saya menyuruh mereka mencuci baju*”. *I have them wash a dress*”<*He is repeating*>  
T : “I have them wash a dress”  
S 21 : Yes, yes.  
T : Is it right. “I have them wash a dress”“*Saya menyuruh mereka mencuci baju*”, ”“*Saya menyuruh mereka mencuci sebuah baju*” I have them wash a dress”. Come on, don’t take too long.  
One, and the correct one is...?  
S 22 : Not “them” but “they”  
T : Not “them” but they. “I have they”.” I have them” or “I have they”?  
S 21 : No, that is active.  
T : Is it right? “I have them to wash a dress”  
Okay, give applause for second group. <applauding> You are great. And the third group (0.2) Stand up! Whose paper is it?  
S 21 : Me  
T : No, no. I mean from another group.  
S 22 : Four  
T : Four group, please listen! It is yours.

### Discussing group's answer

- S 23 : *"Saya menyuruh mereka masuk kelas"* "I have them come in the *kel...*"  
T : Repeat again!  
S 23 : "I have them come in the school"  
T : Is it right?  
S 24 : "class" *kan?*  
T : "I have them come in the...."  
S 23 : *ehh*, "in the class".  
T : "I have them come in the class". Is it right?  
Is it right? "I have them come in the class?" "*Saya menyuruh mereka masuk kelas*".  
S 24 : Yes  
T : And you?  
S 25 : Right  
T : Next to another group. Whose paper?  
S 24 : *Dua*  
T : Yes, Second. And listen! From second group.

### Discussing group's answer

- S 25 : *"Paman dia (perempuan) menyuruh saya memasak nasi, ayam goreng, dan bebek goreng"*. "Her uncle have me cooking, cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck".  
T : Repeat again  
S 25 : "Her uncle have me cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck".  
T : Indonesia?  
S 25 : *"Paman dia (perempuan) menyuruh saya memasak nasi, ayam goreng, dan bebek goreng"*  
T : Is it right? "Her uncle have me...." "Her uncle"?  
And please translate slowly. "Her uncle...."  
S 25 : "Her uncle have me cooking rice, friend chicken, and friend duck"  
T : Is it right?  
All S : No  
T : The correct one is...?  
S 26 : *Memasak harusnya pake verb satu. Jadi "cook"*.  
T : Cooking or cook?  
S 26 : Cook  
T : Verb satu not verb ing.  
S 26 : Verb *satu*  
T : So, the answer is changes into verb one not verb ing  
S 25 : "Her uncle have me cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck"  
T : You still wrong or right?  
S 25 : Right  
T : Another group?  
S 26 : Right  
T : Ssstttt! Second? First?  
S 27, 28: Right  
T : You don't hear but "right"?

All S : *Ahahahahaa* <Laughing>  
T : You still wrong. Come on, this is wrong. Repeat again!  
You are still wrong answer. Please, listen carefully! Sssttt! third group,  
please listen!  
S 25 : “Her uncle have me cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck”  
T : Is it right? Right? (0.4) Right?  
All S : No  
T : “Her uncle have me cook rice, friend chicken, and friend duck” Is it right?  
S 27 : Right  
S 28 : Yes  
T : You still wrong  
S 27 : *Haaa?*  
T : You still wrong. You know? “Her uncle, her uncle” if subject.” Her uncle”  
that is possessive or not?  
S 25 : Yes, possessive  
T : “Her” *itu* possessive right? *Makanya terus ketambahan “s” gitu? “haves”*  
*masak gitu? “Has...”*  
The correct one is “has” not “have”. “Her uncle has me” *bukan* “have me”  
Give applause for first group.  
S 25 : Reward, reward  
T : Wait moment (0.6) what time is it?  
Who still have ESA class? Okay, I will keep you.  
And the last (0.2). The last answer. And the last. One, the last. Number two  
is the last answer (0.3). Indonesian first.

### **Discussing group's answer**

S 27 : “*Dia laki-laki menyuruh...*”  
T : *Sstttt*, whose paper? Kurnia? Kurnia’s group? Okay, listen Devi, *ehhh.*  
(02)  
S 27 : “*Dia laki-laki menyuruh bunga itu dibeli oleh nenek*”  
T : “*Dia laki-laki menyuruh...?*”  
S 27 : “*...bunga itu dibeli oleh nenek*”. “He make this flower bought by  
grandma...”  
S 28 : *Opo?*  
T : Repeat again!  
S 27 : “He make this flower bought by grandfa...mother” bought, bought <by  
laughing>  
T : By Indonesian first. “*Dia laki-laki menyuruh ....*”  
S 27 : “*...bunga itu dibeli oleh nenek*”  
T : *oleh nenek siapa? pokoknya nenek gitu ya?*  
S 27 : “He make this flower bought by grandmother”  
T : Is it right? He make this flower, this flower or that flower?  
S 27 : That  
T : *Bunga itu apa bunga ini?*  
S 27 : *Bunga itu*  
T : “...that flower bought by grandmother” Is it right? Right? Have you listen  
what Eli answer? Is it right?

S 27 : Right  
S : Hey, third, fourth group. Is it right?  
S 28, 29: Right  
S 27 : Yes, because you don't hear, yes. <Laughing>  
S 29 : *Dengerin tadi, dengerin tadi saiki rundigan lagi.*  
T : I don't know your word.  
S 29 : Yes  
T : Is it correct? "He make that flower bought by grandmother". Is it wrong?  
Why you said right?  
S 27 : Passive *kan*?  
T : "He make that flower bought by grandmother". That is wrong forbid to me.  
S 27 : No, no, no, no  
T : The answer still right or wrong? (0.3) they make wrong, they make wrong sentences *Jawabannya adalah "He" itu adalah orang ketiga tunggal.* She He It *maka* subject *verbnya.* *ketambahan "s". berarti "He makes..., bukan "He make...". "He makes that flower bought by grandmother"*  
Come on, don't take too long. Indonesian first. Listen, this is yours!  
S 28 : "*Saya menyuruh mereka menghabiskan kue itu*"  
T : Slowly  
S 28 : "*Saya menyuruh mereka menghabiskan kue itu*". "I have them spend the cake"  
T. : Okay. Is it right? (0.4) Is it right?  
All S : Right  
S 29 : *Ganjel*  
S 30 : *Ulang, ulang!*  
T : Okay, replay!  
S 28 : In English or Indonesia?  
T : Indonesian first! *Yuk, dont waste the time!*  
S 28 : "*Saya menyuruh mereka menghabiskan kue itu*". "I have them spend the cake"  
S 29 : "...that cake"  
T : *Sama aja.* "the cake " or " that cake"  
All S : Right  
T : Okay, give applause for group. So next!  
S : *Yang mana?*  
T : Up to you. You can choose the correct one acoording to you. Which one the correct one. Whose paper?  
S29 : Four

#### **Discussing group's answer**

S 29 : "*Guru saya menyuruh saya untuk mengikuti ESC*". <Laughing>  
T : *Mokso ngunu*  
S 29 : My the teacher accompany join ESC.  
T : Repeat again!  
S 29 : My the teacher have me ....  
All S : Have...<correcting pronunciation>

S 29 : My the teacher have me join ESC  
T : We have discussed it before.  
All S : Wrong!  
T : Repeat again, slowly!  
S 29 : Indonesia?  
T : No, English.  
S 29 : My the teacher have me join ESC  
All S : Wrong  
T : What is the correct one?  
S 30 : My the teacher have me to join ESC  
T : *Tambahin "to" gitu ta?*  
S 30 : My the teacher have me for join ESC  
All S : Wrong  
T : Come on, second  
S 31 : My the teacher itu possessive, jadi "have" nya ganti "has"  
T : Give applause for them <Appalausing>  
I have told you before, we have discussed it before that if the possessive is singular, it must be "has" not "have" *kalau singular maka pake "has" tapi kalau the teacher nya banyak, my the teachers pakai "have". kalau the teacher nya satu, maka "has"*  
Okay, the last. Yuk, Afdhol.

### **Discussing group's answer**

S 31 : *"Mereka menyuruh ..."*  
T : Sssstttt ! Who still laugh? Whose paper? Second? Aini, please listen or I will..  
S 31 : *"Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu pagi hari ini"*  
T : Repeat again! *"Mereka menyuruh kakak kamu..."*  
S 32 : *Grogi sir arek e sir*  
S 31 : *"Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu ....."*  
T : *Grogi?* The answer is? Repeat again  
S 32 : *Ada Aini sir*  
T : Do you like Aini?  
All S : Yes....  
T : So, what is the answer?  
S 31 : <Deep Breathing>  
T : *Kok ambekan gede ngunu?* Repeat again!  
S 31 : *"Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu pagi ini"*  
T : The answer is?  
S 31 : *"They have for you for meet your brother today in the morning"*  
T : Hamida  
S 32 : *Kok aku?*  
S 33 : El, el... *ayo...*  
S 34 : *"Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu pagi ini"*  
T : *"Kakak" itu kakak apa?* Brother or sister?  
S 34 : Brother. *"They have for you for meet your brother today in the morning"*  
T : Repeat again! Slowly



- T : “They have for you for meet your brother today in the morning” Is it right?  
This is yours from second group.  
“*Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu pagi hari ini*”. “They have...”  
*Jawabannya*, the answer from forth group “They have you for meet your brother today in the morning”. “..... kakak kamu pagi hari ini di lapangan”  
*Lah kok ada lapangannya? Okay, tanpa “in the morning”*  
Okay, what is your answer?
- S 35 : This answer wrong.
- T : So, you make by yourself. What is your answer?
- S 35 : “*Mereka menyuruh kamu untuk bertemu kakak kamu pagi hari ini di lapangan*” “They have to meet to your brother...” ehhh, “..in the...”
- T : “... in the field”. Okay, “They have you meet (0.2) to your brother in the morning, today in the...”  
*Jawabannya adalah* “They have you meet your brother, *gak usah* “to meet” . “They have you meet your brother in this morning” *atau* “this morning (0.2) in the field”.
- All S : *Ohhh*
- T : Okay, give applause for you all <Applausing>
- S 35 : Go home
- S 36 : Reward
- T : The reward is...You will get reward from the stranger person who come here. The stranger person in that someone who never come here, they come here for you. So, they will bring anything for you. You can ask them. They will give you reward
- S 36 : Ha? No. *Gak pengen menang kalau gitu*
- T : You will get reward from God after praying Ashar.  
Okay, now please *ssssttt!* the conclusion. What is our lesson today? The conclusion is? Answer my question! I will not give you reward.
- S 35 : We will go home
- T : We have ESC class. Who join ESC, they are clever, mostly they are clever. So spirit!
- All S : Yes, yes.
- T : Last close our meeting today by our kaffarotul majlis.
- All S : <Praying> “*Bismillahirrohmaanirrohim.. Allahumma arinal haqqo haqqo warzuqnattibaa’ah. Waarinal baatila baatilah warzuqnattibaa’ah..Allahummaghfirli waliwalidayya warhamhuma kamaa robbayaani soghiiro. Aamiin Ya Robbal ‘aalamin*”
- T : I’m so sorry. Don’t close first. And open it page number eleven. (0.7)  
Page number eleven. That is your duty, *tugasnya adalah cari sinonim dan antonimnya*. Task satu sudah. Task dua belum. *Dartikan itu. Kamis besok tugasnya dikumpulkan.*

## Transcript SMA Muhammadiyah 2 by the topic "Explanation Text"

T : Yesterday, I have already told you. Your test will be about three chapters, but now we continue to another chapter. Actually we have (0.3) five more chapters to study after today .But because the time efficiency and it will be easy for you. I will give the new chapter for an hour. Because you only have one month and a half, t means forty five days about forty five days before your final test. So, don't forget, you still have a memorizing vocab. Ya? You still have memorizing vocab. And we still have four chapters more to study. Okay, now we have discussing about the flood that I have give to your climb room. Anyone can give me one of example of the use of because? (0.3) or I will choose one of you to say your sentence? Dinda, how about you? Can you give the sentence of because? <The the teacher is pointing to one of student>

S1 : Because?

T : Yes

S1 : The flood rarely happen because all like do reforestation

T : <The the teacher is writing on the whiteboard> "The flood...?" Dinda? "...rarely happen because...?"

S1 : "...like do reforestation"

T : Like this one?

S1 : Yes.

T : Number two please.... Amin <The the teacher is pointing to one of students>

S2 : <Student is writing on the whiteboard> "The flood happen because the river too many trash"

T : Have you starting your sentence? *Haa?*

S2 : No

T : Because?

S2 : "The world is too rarely fresh"

T : <The the teacher is writing on the whiteboard> Next, Sally (04). Your future tenses?

S3 : "If we throw the rubbish everywhere the flood will be happen often"

T : <The the teacher is writing on the whiteboard> "If we give... (0.8) throw or? If we throw? Sally? < The the teacher is writing the answer on the whiteboard> (0.3). If we throw the rubbish everywhere the flood will be happen often".

Okay, number four. The last one using future sentences. Okay, Faiz.

S4 : Not yet? <Suprized>

T : *Sssssttttt!* (0.11). Tito, How about you?

S5 : *Sudah mam* (0.13)

T : Simple future. "The flood will be happen.... if?"

S5 : "..... if we don't care"

- T : I have already told you there are several question that simple future with will. One of the function is for conditional sentence type one. Can use "If" followed by clause and subject and then will and then verb one. For the example this one <The the teacher is giving example> "If you, If talking, I will (05) I will give (0.2) more question. "If" because this clause. This one verb one. <The the teacher is pointing to the word> *Ini namanya* conditional type one. *Kalau dibalik?* Yes, who can? "I will give more questions, comma (02). If talking" Who want trying more about this one? *Ssssstt!*  
Class, class, listen! Fisrt, I never give you assignment right? I never give you homework I only give you memorizing vocabulary, and Second, I just ask you to make two sentences from because in future sentence for today. But what I get? None of you prepare it. It doesn't mean you are understand or not. It's not a problem if you are make a mistake or not. *Gak masalah kalimat itu salah. Kamu fikir ini kalimatnya benar semua? Kalau semua benar, gak usah ada pelajaran nak.*
- S6 : Yesss <by laughing>
- T : *Ini belum kita bahas. Bikin satu kalimat satu saja kalian gak berkenan. Coba,* Let me ask you always ask you one simple question that I always ask you in the first meeting. Did you bring your text book?
- S7 : Yes
- T : Okay, raise your text book! How many of you bring text book? Text Book. What is text book? Text book not note book. Text book. This one is text book <The the teacher showing the book that she means>
- S8 : Oh text book
- S9 : My text book is gone, *aaaahhhhh*
- S10 : My book is lost mam
- T : <The the teacher is checking student's text book> *Sstttttt!* From thirty, from thirty five mines, one two three four thirty one it does still three students didn't bring. Two student are lost their book. Nanti kalau ngasih nilai gimana?
- S10 : *Difoto copy*
- T : *Terus saya kasih nilai darimana?*
- S9 : Why do you talking now?
- T : There is no such reason (0.5) Okay, *Sekali lagi. Kalau saya nuntut kalian banyak, kalin boleh protes. Berapa kali saya ngasih kalian tugas?*
- S7 : Five, six, seven ....
- T : *Ngerjakannya disini kan?*
- All S : Yes <Answering together>
- T : *Beri nilainya di sini kan?*
- All S : Yes <Answering together>
- T : *Kenapa yang ini belum selesai? Kenapa ada bukunya aja gak dibawa?*  
I know that you have a lot of homework at home. That's why that I never give you homework. The things is that even the task that you have to do at class, you don't even try to do it well, *bahkan saya nyuruh kerjakan di kelas aja kalian gak ngerjakan.* Okay, so we try to discuss this one.  
"The flood rarely happen because we like do reforestation"

What Dinda, the reforestation means? Is this the antonym of the reforestation? Is this the antonym? No, what is...

S1 : *Itu kayak di gabung gitu. yang reforestationnya digabung.*

T : What it mean in Bahasa?

S1 : Reboisasi

T : And the reforestation mean? Grammatically, *ssssttttt!* Grammatically this is correct. This is the clause. Because only can be followed by clause. This is grammatically correct.

Number two. The flood is happen because the river is too many trash. *Yang mana yang gak bener?* This one? This one still correct. *Biasanya*, generally after is, after to be is followed by a complete sentence, "The River is too many trash". "...too many trash" ini pengulangan kata, ini noun terus ini apa? kalau ini mungkin. "Because there are too trash in the river". <The the teacher is correcting student's answer> *Kalau gini lebih apa? enak didengar kan?*

How about number three? We use simple future. "If we throw the rubbish everywhere, the flood will be happen often" Is it correct or not? *Sesuai ini nggak?*

All S : No <Student is answering together>

T : "If we throw the rubbish everywhere, the flood will be happen often". *Betul nggak? Setelah "If" apa?*

S1 : Clause.

T : After will?

S1 : Yes

T : Ha ha? This is the subject, will. And then what is this?

S11 : Verb two

S12 : Verb one.

T : *Ya, betul.* From this explanation. Is there any question? Understandable? Understand? Confuse?

S12 : Little

T : Little? Let me explain once more. If we use because, if we use because, it only can be followed by clause. Only can be followed by clause. If we use "because of"? Followed by what? If we use "because of", it can be followed by? Noun, and then what else? What else? Noun phrase and pronoun. Don't forget "Because of", "Due to" and "Thanks to" they have some pattern. They only can be followed noun. *Kata? Kata apa Wahab? Noun kata apa Wahab?*

T : Noun *kata benda*

T : Noun phrase. Tan, what is noun phrase tan?

S13 : *Kata kalimat*

T : *Contohnya* noun phrase *gimana* tan?

S13 : *Bingung* mam

T : Dewa, can you give me the example of noun phrase? *Kata Benda? Kata benda yang sebelumnya diikuti oleh* adjective. Ok, Diva. What is pronoun?

S14 : Pronoun is?

T : Prounoun, *haa?* What is pronoun?

S14 : Pronoun is...

T : What? What is Pronoun? *Kata*?

S15 : *Kata benda*

S16 : *Kata ganti*

T : Okay, next task for you (1.5) <The the teacher is opening book to continue the lesson and writing down on the whiteboard>. I need you do this. First, this paper in pairs. Analyze of tsunami happen. Write down what do you about Tsunami. It already provided on your text book. *Sudah ada di buku paket*. What does the effect of tsunami? Write down with your own language. *Bukan bahasa Jawa ya? atau bahasa Indonesia* Your own style language I will give you fifteen minutes. I will choose randomly who will present the (0.2) the answer. I will give you fifteen minutes.

S17 : Fifty?

T : Fifteen, not fifty.

S18 : Fifty please! *lima puluh*

S19 : *lima puluh? limo las* <student is explaining to others>

S20 : *pakai "because"*?

T : Explain this with your own language

S21 : Mam, individual?

T : In pairs, Randy Farehan. In pairs, it means you do with your friend.

S22 : *Pasangan*

S23 : How many people?

T : Two

S24 : Mam, *ini gak papa mam?* Three people  
<Students are doing their assignments>

T : I don't ask you to make dialog *ya?* Not a dialog. Answer the question. And then I will ask you.

S24 : *Itu dijelaskan kenapa bisa terjadinya tsuanami gitu ta mam?*

S25 : *Bencana itu apa mam?*

T : Disaster  
<Students are doing their assignments>

S25 : Earthquake *itu gempa bumi?*

T : Yes  
<Students are doing their assignments>

T : Okay, five minutes left

S10 : Five minutes? <Suprized>

S26 : Mam, *bahasa inggrisnya "banyak" itu apa mam?*

S27 : Many

T : "a lot of" *tergantung*  
<Students are doing their assignments>

T : Okay, can we begin our presentation?

S28 : Yes

T : Okay first, please come forward group of Levy Mochammad  
You can raise your hand.

### **Presentation**

S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

All S : *Wa'alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

S1 : Nomer Satu  
 S3 : Number one  
 S1 & 2 : <student is answering> “How tsunami happen? Long answer the reason the tsunami is happening because of the ...come together because that is making earthquake” Number two “There is many victim on this disaster making .....”  
 T : Sorry, can you repeat number two? I want Levy to answer  
 S2 : Two? “There is many...”  
 T : There is or there are?... “There are many victims....?” <The the teacher is correcting the answer> “...destroy houses and kill lot of people”. Okay, that’s all? Is there any question?  
 S1 : No  
 S4 : Because I don’t hear  
 T : Give applause to Levy and Zaid  
 Next, the group of Radifan Raihan

### Next Group

S3 : Merusak itu apa mam?  
 T : Damage  
 S3 : Damage ya mam?  
 S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 All S : *Wa’alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 S4 : Hey, quickly!  
 T : First is salam  
 S1 : I number two  
 S2 : *Leh lapo?*  
 S1 : My name is Kanz Dary Raihan  
 S2 : And my name is Muhammad Radifan Raihan, *loh ayo*. Number one. Analisis how tsunami happen?  
 T : Analyze <The the teacher is correcting the pronunciation>  
 S1 : <student is answering> “Tsunami happen there are many trash complicated”  
 S2 : And number two, “what is the effect of tsunami? The effect is ....and many people died”  
 S : Thank you for attention, *Wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

### Next Group

T : Next, group of Tairtha Salsabila  
 S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 All S : *Wa’alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 S1 : <student is answering> “How Tsunami happen? Tsunami is ....displacement of...”  
 S2 : “Number two what does the effect of tsunami? .....tsunami create a healthy crisis”  
 T : Have you explain what is healthy crisis? Do you know how it happen? A healthy crisis?  
 S2 : Because many people is sick, and lot of people die

T : Okay, that's all? Thank you. You may seat.  
Next, Rahma Julia. Please, please prepare after this. After Julia, *hm*  
Dito Ramadhan

### Next Group

S3 : *Eh, ngapain? ahahhahaha* <Laughing because somebody whom his name are mentioned after them is coming forward>

T : *Ssttttt!* Are you ready? Yes please!

S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

All S : *Wa'alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

S1 : "Number one, analyze how tsunami happen? Because ....." <student is answering>

S2 : "Number two, what does the effect of tsunami? Many people die....."

T : That's all? Only that, the effect of tsunami, I know you can mention more the effect of tsunami. Many people die, and then?

S1 : *Rusak,*

T : *Rusak itu apa? Rusak apa rusak nak? Hayooo*

S1 & 2 : *Hehehe* <Laughing>

T : Damage, broken *Alam*? What is *alam*? Nature. *Kerusakan alam berarti apa?* Natural damage. Okay. Sit down! Next come on.

Next, please. And prepare Adam Maulana

### Next Group

S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

All S : *Wa'alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

S1 : Number one, how tsunami happen? "The Tsunami consist of water cause by displacement of large volume... It can be generated by ... Number Two.....Many people ding ..." Thanks *Wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

T : Any question?

S : Question, mam

T : Because no question, then *Wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

S : dam, Adam?

T : Next, please prepare Dzaky Naufal

### Next Group

S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

All S : *Wa'alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*

S1 : "Number one. Analyze how tsunami happen? Tsunami happen because of some earthquake..."

S2 : "Number two..."

T : What else? Sorry? About the body? The body of people? About the material why?

S : Yes, mam

### Next Group

S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 All S : *Wa'alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 S1 : Nomer satu  
 T : Number one  
 S1 : "..... Many people die and family had lost..."  
 T : Can you hear me?  
 S1 : I'm sorry mam  
 T : Many people had die and lost?  
 "Lost" of what? You said "... many people are lost". "Lost" of their son?  
 Property or Money?  
 S2 : Son, mam  
 T : Okay, thank you. Next two groups because you don't have much time, so  
 the other group will be in next Wednesday.  
 The last group, please come forward (0.3) Faisal

### Next Group

S1 : *Assalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 All S : *Wa'alaikumussalam warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 S1 : Nama saya Faisal Mumtaz  
 S2 : My name  
 S1 : ".....Many people are dying, broken home..."  
 T : Broken home? Broken home or broken house?  
 S1 : "Broken house" mam. hehehehe. ".....damage of bridge and destroy the  
 city... of tsunami can damage all of sea devices...." No question? Then,  
*wassalamualaikum warohmatullahi wabarokatuh*  
 T : Okay, class. Please attention! Attention please! Can I get attention? From  
 what you have search, what is actually we are going to learn? (0.4). What  
 are we are going to learn today? What is "occur"? "Occur" means "happen".  
 "Happen" is? *Terjadi*. So, what is this about? Okay we are going to learn  
 explanation text. When you are explaining like this now, explaining what  
 happen in tsunami, so actually you are having explanation text. We also  
 learn inside the text. The grammatical that we often use is present passive  
 voice and cause and effect. Cause and effect sentence, you have already  
 learned before. So we only learn about explanation text and present passive  
 voice or in Indonesia, the previews meeting, *pertemuan sebelumnya kan kita*  
*sudah bahas* cause and effect, because, because of *kan sudah. Itu sbenarnya*  
*sudah masuk ke* text explanation. *Begitu juga* present passive voice. So,  
 today we learn about present passive voice. So, what is actually explanatio  
 n text? (0.4)  
 The things that you have already done, analyzing and explain about tsunami  
 is about this one <The the teacher is appointing to slide> when you explain  
 why or how something happen.  
 S29 : ...or works.  
 T : *Ya*, for example just now. Have you done your analyzing? Yes, and then  
 have already answer this one? Have you already answer? *Sudah dijawab?*  
 S30 : Yes



T : *Ya, sudah dijawab.* So, you are explaining about this one. (0.4) Explanation text not only use for Tsunami. I will not repeat my explanation. Explanation text usually use, *dipake* to explain the story, or history, geography, and also the since or it can be oral the subject. It can be oral of the topic. For the example. "How did before the war happen? Or what happen volcano erase *Erupsi itu apa? Meletus, explode. Gunung berapinya meletus.* Okay, or "How does isolation works?" More this text are explanation. The simple one, it means you are explaining why before the war happen in there, *kalian yang menjelaskan. Tapi penjelasannya tidak sama dengan procedure text. Beda. Contohnya ada topic "How chocolate is made" itu bukan berarti* you are explaining one by one how to make chocolate. No, but you explain the process how chocolate from coconut tree into ready to eat chocolate happen. *Itu prosesnya.* That's how explanation text write. So, next we are learn about reading and answering explanation text. State how explanation write. They have structure. General statement, statement *nya* "What is tsunami?" Tsunami is?

S31 : Tsunami is bencana

T : Disaster that happen because... because of what?

S31 : Earthquake

T : Water, *ya.* We call that general statement. How about explanation statement? When you explain more or detail what happen tsunami, the effect of tsunami, that's cause and effect statement. And the last is conclusion. What is conclusion?

S32 : *Kongklusi*

T : So, what is *kongklusi* means?

S33 : Solusi

T : Not solution. The summary. *Rangkuman. Rangkuman dari topik. OK, masih ada banyak lagi,* but I think because of the time. This what I can explain to you.

Next, please bring your text book because will read more about tsunami and explanation text. Thank you for today. Is there any question?

All S : No

T : Last, let say "*hamdalah*"

All S : *Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin*

T : Okay, *Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, Wassalamualaikum Warohmatullahi Wabarokaatuh.*

## Appendix III

### SMA Muhammadiyah 7

1. The teacher divided student into some groups



2. The Students in discussion



3. The teacher checked the student's work



## SMA Muhammadiyah 2

1. The teacher explained about the topic



2. The student did assignments



3. The teacher checked the student's work



4. The Students answered question in pairs

