

RECOUNT TEXT

Standard Competence: Membaca & Menulis

11. Memahami makna dalam esei pendek sederhana berbentuk *recount*, dan *narrative* untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar.
12. Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis fungsional dan esei pendek sederhana berbentuk *recount* dan *narrative* untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar.

Basic Competence :

- 11.1 Membaca nyaring bermakna teks fungsional dan esei pendek sederhana berbentuk *recount* dan *narrative* dengan ucapan, tekanan dan intonasi yang berterima yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan sekitar.
- 12.1 Mengungkapkan makna dalam bentuk teks tulis fungsional pendek sederhana dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima untuk berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sekitar.



A. What is recount?

Recount is a piece of text that retells past events, usually in the order in which they happened. The purpose of a recount text is to give the audience a description of what happened and when it happened.

B. Generic structure

1. Orientation: Introducing the participants, place and time.
2. Events: Describing series of event that happened in the past.
3. Reorientation: It is optional. Stating personal comment of the writer to the

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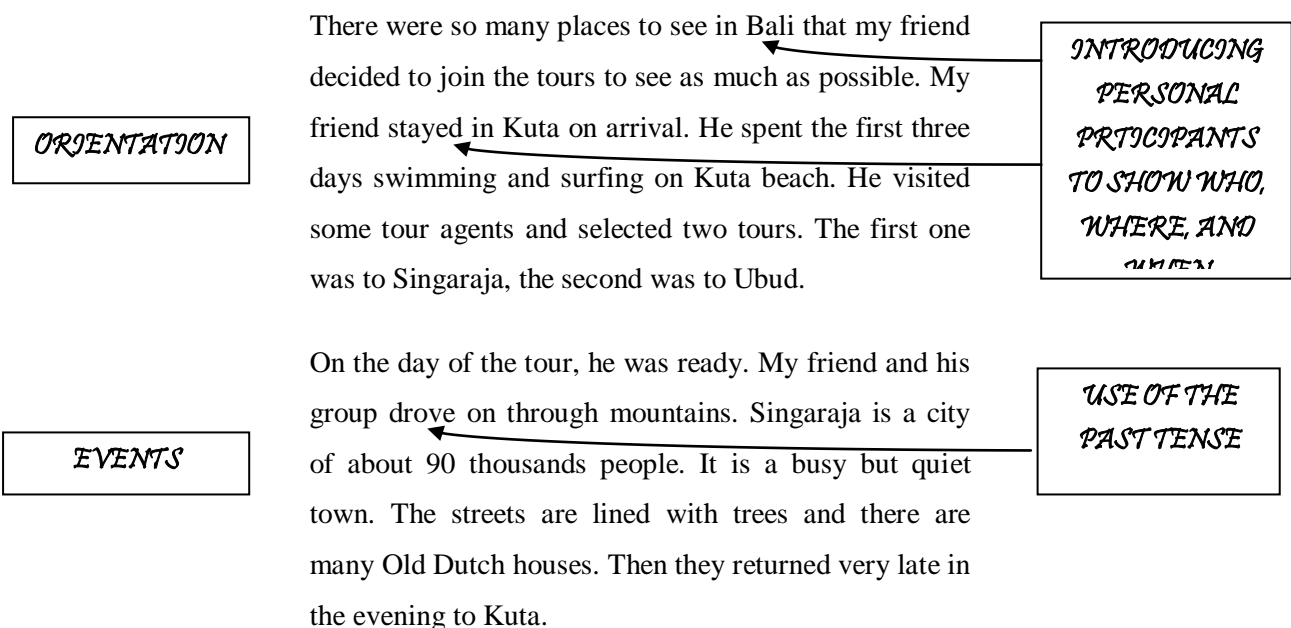
Language Features in recount:

- Introducing personal participant: I, my group, etc
- Using chronological connection: then, first, etc
- Using linking verb: was, were, saw, heard, etc
- Using action verb: look, go, change, etc
- Using simple past tense

Example of Recounts

Look at the following examples of recount:

VISITING BALI



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EVENTS

The second tour to Ubud was a very different tour. It was not to see the scenery but to see the art and the craft of the island. The first stop was at Batubulan, a center of stone sculpture. There my friend watched young boys were carving away at big blocks of stone. The next stop was Celuk, a center for silversmiths and goldsmiths. After that he stopped a little while for lunch at Sukawati and on to mass. Mass is a tourist center.

*USING
CHRONOLOGICAL
CONNECTION*

*USE OF LINKING
VERB*

RE-ORIENTATION

My friend ten-day-stay ended very quickly beside his two tours, all his day was spent on the beach. He went sailing or surfboarding every day. He was quiet satisfied.

*USE OF ACTION
VERB*



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Vocabularies

Here are some words that used in the text above. Find the meaning using your dictionary.

Words

- Art
- Beach
- Tour
- Town
- Sculpture
- Satisfied
- Join
- Spent
- Sailing
- Surfboarding

Pronunciation and stress

- /ˈɑːrt/
- /ˈbiːtʃ/
- /ˈtʊə r /
- /ˈtaʊn/
- /ˈskʌlp.tʃə/
- /ˈsæt.is.faid/
- /ˈdʒɔɪn/
- /ˈspent/
- /ˈseɪ.lɪŋ/
- /ˈsɜːf.bɔɪ.dɪŋ/



English Reading Intonation

Speaking intonation are different with reading intonation. Here are some reading intonation patterns. Let's Practice it!

-There were so many places \ to see \ in Bali .\ \

-There were so many places to see in Bali \ that my friend decided \ to join the tours .\ \

-There were so many places \ to see in Bali \ that my friend decided to join the tours \ to see \ as much as possible .\ \

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Task 1

Read the text below and answer the questions.

VACATION TO LONDON

Mr. Richard's family was on vacation. They are Mr. and Mrs. Richard with two sons. They went to London. They saw their travel agent and booked their tickets. They went to the British Embassy to get visas to enter Britain. They had booked fourteen days tour. This includes travel and accommodation. They also included tours around London

They boarded a large Boeing flight. The flight was nearly fourteen hours. On the plane the cabin crews were very friendly. They gave them news paper and magazine to read. They gave them food and drink. There was a film for their entertainment. They had a very pleasant flight. They slept part of the way.

On arrival at Heathrow Airport, they had to go to Customs and Immigration. The officers were pleasant. They checked the document carefully but their manners were very polite. Mr. Richard and his family collected their bags and went to London Welcome Desk. They arranged the transfer to a hotel.

The hotel was a well-known four-star hotel. The room had perfect view of the park. The room had its own bathroom and toilet. Instead of keys for the room, they inserted a key-card to open the door. On the third floor, there was a restaurant serving Asian and European food. They had variety of food.

The two week in London went by fast. At the end of the 14-day, they were quite tired but they felt very happy.

Questions

1. What is the purpose of the text?
2. Split the text (paragraph) based on the generic structure?
3. Give 3 examples of each language features used in the text!
4. What does the first paragraph tells about?
5. What does the 2, 3 and 4 paragraph tell about?



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SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Formula:

S + V2 + O + C

S : Subject

V2 : Past verb

O : Object

C : Complement

Verbs that shows the past tense usually ends in –ed, for example

V1	V2
Stay	Stayed
Book	Booked
Check	Checked
Insert	Inserted
Lock	Locked
Select	Selected
Walk	Walked
Etc.	

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There are irregular verbs that will change their form in past tense

V1	V2
Go	Went
See	Saw
Drive	Drove
Bring	Brought
Etc.	

Example past tense sentence:

- Mr. Richard's family was on vacation.
- The room had perfect view of the park
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard went to london with their two sons.
- Etc.

Conjunction and transition

Every text type, including recount, always use conjunctions to make compound sentences and transitions to link the sentences in order to provide cohesion in the text.

Conjunctions

This is one kind of conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

F	=	For
A	=	And
N	=	Nor
B	=	But
O	=	Or
Y	=	Yet
S	=	So

people usually called them **FANBOYS** to memorize them easily. Recount usually use "But" and "And".

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Example in sentence:

- They gave them news paper and magazine to read. They gave them food and drink.
- The boys were quite tired but they felt very happy.

Transitions

There are many kinds of transitional words. Recount use the sequence of time transition to start, link sentences and start a paragraph.

Sequence of time

After

Afterwards

As soon as . . .

At first at

Last before

Before long

Finally

First . . .

Second . . .

Third . . .

Next

Then

You can find many examples from the text you have read before.

Task 2

Make 10 past tense sentences using conjunctions.

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Individual Assignments

Write a recount text about your impressive holiday in min. 170 words. Do not forget to use the conjunctions and transitions to make your writing more dynamic.

