

UNIT VII

LEARNING ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT

Course Objectives:

1. Students are able to understand the analytical exposition text.
2. Students are able to understand the generic structure of analytical exposition text.
3. Students are able to practice and make a draft of analytical exposition text.

Reading passage

PANCASILA WITHIN ISLAMIC CONTEXT



Pancasila or five principles of our country has long been established since the proclamation of our independence day on 17th of August 1945. **Henceforth**, it has become our **obligation** as an Indonesian to be **loyal** and of course have **pride** to **perform** it in our social life in a nation. These five principles, as the nation ideology, had a very long historical moment **towards**

the struggle of our independence day. This independence struggle was started by our religious teachings in 1945 to 1949. It also triggered our people, especially from Moslems, as the majority society, to liberate this country from the colonial occupation. Therefore, as the people of this country, we have to **appreciate** and **implement** this ideology into our life.

First principle of Pancasila is belief in One Supreme God. This is based on the surah Al Ikhlas verse 1 (Say, He is Allah, The One and Only, the Supreme God). Why this first principle God is put above all other four principles of five principles or Pancasila. This country would not **come into existence** without the help of Allah. Hence, it is our obligation to name the One Supreme God as our first principle. As a Moslem, it is also in line with the commitment of self-declaration or *Syahadat* that believes in One and Supreme God, Allah SWT, and The Prophet *Nabi* Muhammad SAW as the Messenger of Allah. This is the most basic as well as important pillar in Islam.

Second principle is just and civilized humanity. This can be **elaborated** that humanity is basically valued to honor their **fundamental right** as human beings which is given by God, and then God himself sets the moral as well as the civilized values **in accordance with** God's teachings in Surah An Nisa verse: 135 as quoted from Alwasilah (2014: 6).

The third principle is the unity of Indonesia. The country is basically multicultural, multiethnic, multilingual as well as multireligious **society** as quoted in Surah Al Hujurat verse: 13. As a result of these diversities, many different thoughts can happen. Therefore, it is our obligation to unite all those differences into a solid unity to build a strong country. As a matter of fact, these diversities are **necessity** that can actually become advantages for a **sovereign** country.

Fourth is democracy that is led by the inner wisdom within the discussion or consultation of its representatives of the people. This is also quoted from the Surah Ash Shuraa verse: 13. This can be meant that the political system of our country is run by the democratic system for managing the country.

The last principle is social justice for all people in Indonesia as based on the Surah An Nahl verse: 90. This means that all people are **equal** before the **constitution** as well as the **legal** system of the country. Hence, all of these can accept with the first principle of the *Pancasila*. Then it is time for us to **implement** these five fundamental principles into our social life as people of Indonesia.

Adapted from The Jakarta Post, 13th of July 2013
Picture by jagad.id

Glossaries:

Henceforth : Oleh karena itu

Obligation (Noun): Kewajiban/ keharusan, Loyal (adjective): Setia

Pride (noun): kebanggan, Perform (verb): menjalankan/ melaksanakan

Towards (preposition): terhadap

Appreciate (verb): menghargai, implement (verb): mempraktekkan

One Supreme God: Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa

Come into existence (phrasal verb): ada

Just and civilized humanity: kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab

Elaborate (verb): menjabarkan, elaborated (verb passive): dijabarkan

Fundamental right (noun): hak dasar/ hak asasi manusia yang mendasar

In accordance with: sejalan dengan

Society (noun): masyarakat, necessity (noun): keniscayaan, sovereign (adj): berdaulat,

Representatives (noun): perwakilan/ dewan perwakilan rakyat, equal (adj): sama

Constitution (noun): undang-undang, legal: hukum

Task 1

Comprehension questions

Answer these questions below based on the passage above.

1. What is the topic of the first paragraph?
2. How can we identify the main idea of the first paragraph?
3. When did this country's ideology introduce to the world?
4. When did this country's independence day proclaim?
5. How many principles does *Pancasila* have?

6. Why do we have to acknowledge the Supreme God in the first principle?
7. How can we elaborate the first principle of *Pancasila* ?
8. What does the second principle say and how can we elaborate it?
9. How can we explain the third principle of *Pancasila*?
10. Why do we have to implement these five principles in our social life?

Task 2

Read again the passage above, then try to identify the main idea of each paragraph

| Topic | Main Ideas |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Paragraph 1: | |
| Paragraph 2: | |
| Paragraph 3: | |
| Paragraph 4: | |
| Paragraph 5: | |
| Paragraph 6: | |

Task 3

Find the Synonyms of the following words below from the text.

1. independence (n) : _____
2. combine (v) : _____
3. govern (v) : _____
4. help (n) : _____
5. obligation (n) : _____
6. important (adj.) : _____
7. diversity (n) : _____
8. advantage (n) : _____

9. equal (adj.) : _____
 10. implement (v) : _____

Task 4

Find the appropriate definition of the following words taken from the text.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. ideology | a. to put a plan or system into operation. |
| 2. independence | b. someone who speaks or does something officially for another person or group of people. |
| 3. nation | c. various types of things or people that are included in something. |
| 4. multicultural | d. forming the base, from which everything else develops, more important than anything else. |
| 5. diversity | e. laws |
| 6. obligation | f. a theory or set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system, party, or organization is based. |
| 7. constitution | g. something that you must do. |
| 8. implement | h. related to a country which is thought of as a large group of people in a particular area with their government, traditions, languages, cultures, etc. |
| 9. fundamental | i. freedom from being governed or ruled by another country. |
| 10. representative | j. including people who have many different customs and beliefs. |

Task 5

Organize the following statements based on their classification. Two of the statements are not found in the text, so you must leave those two statements.

| 5 Pillars of Pancasila | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Believe in one supreme God | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is essential to unite diversities. • Everybody needs to be respected. • All people are considered equal in this country. • This country exists because of God. • Indonesia implements the democratic system. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Just and Civilized humanity | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Unity of Indonesia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is acceptable that someone decides something by himself/herself to use for a group of people. • The constitution does not differentiate people from their social and economic status. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Democracy within inner wisdom through representatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many differences in Indonesia. • People can celebrate other religions' festivals. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social justice for all people in Indonesia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are forbidden to underestimate others. • It is vital to admit One Supreme God. • There are representatives in democratic system. |

A. Definition of Analytical Exposition Text

The communicative purpose of analytical exposition text is used to influence the readers with the writer's thought or opinion. This text can be said as a persuasive text as it aims to persuade the readers or viewers with the arguments given by the writer. The generic structure of this text is divided into thesis statement or the writer's opinion to indicate his or her opinion. Then it is followed with the explaining argument to support the statement, and it is ended with the reiteration or restatement of the writer's opinion. Let us pay attention the examples below about analytical exposition:

English is the world's most important language for global communication. First, it is an international language. Second, it is the key of the scientific knowledge which is needed in all sectors of the country's development. Third, it is a top requirement for job seeker who has good English. Therefore, English should be learned as this language plays an important role in the international communication.

The Generic Structures' Identification of Analytical Exposition

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <p>Thesis Statement</p> | <p>English is the world's most important language for global communication</p> |
| <p>Argument one</p> | <p>First, it is an international language.</p> |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Argument two | Second, it is the key of the scientific knowledge which is needed in all sectors of the country's development |
| Argument three | Third, it is a top requirement for job seeker who has good English. |
| Reiteration | English should be learned as this language plays an important role in the international communication. |

B . Practice to Write a Paragraph

A paragraph consists of some sentences about one topic. A strong paragraph discusses the same topic. It has the topic sentence that explains the main idea to the reader. Some supporting sentences should support this main idea. They can be in the form of explanation, data, example, illustration, description, etc. The supporting sentences should relate and support the main idea. The content of the paragraph relies on the writers' purpose, giving information, telling an opinion, explaining something, defining something, narrating, giving procedure, giving arguments, etc.

A. Topic

The topic is a broad area the writer wants to write; for example, family education, religion, soccer, shopping in modern time, etc.

Topic sentence

A topic sentence is a topic which is specified into a limited discussion

Topic sentence: TOPIC + LIMITING STATEMENT

Supporting Sentences

Supporting sentences are the sentences that support the main idea being discussed. Every sentence should be in line with the main idea and contribute to the strength of the paragraph.

Example of a topic and topic sentences are given below

Topic: Education

Topic sentences:

- There are two forms of education in the world.
- Formal education has several criteria.
- Homeschooling is popular in education
- Formal education can be compared to informal education in several ways.
- There are new policies in education in Indonesia.
- Islamic boarding school applies Islamic values in their education.
- It is essential to maintain family education.
- Etc.

In writing a paragraph, you just need to use one topic sentence. You should elaborate on it by giving supporting sentences that are relevant to the topic sentence being discussed.

Task 1.

Limit the topics below into possible topic sentences.

- Ramadhan

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- Social media.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- Islamic Boarding school.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

- School.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

- Traveling.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____