Kelas VII - Ganjil

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN KEDIRI

MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS
SMP/MTS Kelas VII

Penyusun:

1. Rahmania Meinawati
2. Tita Arizatu Viddini

Editor : Emylia Vivian Firdaus

Kelas VII - Ganjil

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN KEDIRI

MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS
Greetings and Partings
SMP/MTS Kelas VII

Penyusun:

Rahmania Meinawati

Kelas VII - Ganjil

1)　INFORMASI UMUM

1.　Kode Modul Ajar	-
2.　Kode ATP	-
3.　Nama Penyusun/Institusi/Tahun	Rahmania Meinawati/IAIN Kediri/2022
4.　Jenjang Sekolah	SMP/MTS
5.　Kelas	VII
6.　Pengetahuan/Keterampilan Prasyarat	Menyimak-Berbicara
7.　Alokasi waktu (menit)	4 X 45 (180 Menit)
8.　Jumlah Pertemuan (JP)	2 JP
9.　Metode Pembelajaran	1)　　Scientific approach 2)　　Tanya jawab, dan diskusi
10.　Sarana Prasarana	1.　　LKS/Modul 2.　　Youtube 3.　　Papan tulis, spidol, laptop, LCD, proyektor
11.　Moda Pembelajaran	Tatap Muka (TM)
12.　Target Peserta Didik	Peserta Didik regular
13.　Karakteristik Peserta Didik	Siswa regular yang aktif berdiskusi dalam kegiatan pembelajaran dan bernalar kritis dalam mencari jawaban dan tidak pantang menyerah dalam belajar.

2)　KOMPONEN INTI

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

D1: Memahami tentang ungkapan-ungkapan salam perjumpaan dan ungkapan salam perpisahan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

D2: Menyusun dan melakukan percakapan dengan teman mengunakan ungkapan-ungkapan salam perjumpaan dan ungkapan salam perpisahan.

B. Pemahaman Bermakna

This greeting is usually done at the beginning of learning and when learning ends. Greetings are an expression made by someone to greet each other. This activity is something that is commonly done as a social being to initiate interactions with others (Shields-Lysiak et al., 2020).

C. Pertanyaan Pemantik

- Apa yang terlintas dipikiran kalian Ketika mendengar kalimat greetings and partings?
- Kalimat apa yang kalian ucapkan Ketika bertemu dengan teman kalian?

D. Kegiatan Pembelajaran I: What do You Think about Greetings?

Pertemuan Pertama

A. **Tujuan Pembelajaran**

Memahami dan Menyusun ungkapan-ungkapan salam perjumpaan (Greetings) dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

B. **Kegiatan Pembelajaran**

NO	Tahap Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
1.	Pendahuluan	1. Guru membuka dengan salam,dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran. 2. Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa sebagai sifat kedisiplinan. 3. Guru memberikan gambaran dan semangat belajar tentang manfaat membelajari greeting and partings
2.	Inti	1. Siswa diarahkan untuk mengamati video yang berkaitan dengan interaksi salam perjumpaan/Greetings. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wZN1yU9vHCE 2. Siswa Memahami ciri-ciri dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan salam perjumpaan/Greetings. 3. Siswa Menyusun kata untuk melengkapi kalimat ungkapan Greetings yang tepat sesuai dengan fungsinya 4. Siswa berpasangan melakukan percakapan sederhana yang berkaitan dengan ungkapan sapaan/Greetings di depan kelas.
3.	Penutup	1. Guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap pembelajaran yang telah dipelajari. 2. Guru memberikan tugas kepada siswa untuk membuat Teks ungkapan perjumpaan/Greetings. 3. Guru menutup kelas dengan salam dan mengarahkan siswa

		untuk berdo'a sebelum meninggalkan ruang kelas.

D. Asesment

- **Formatif**

  Tertulis

  i. Mengerjakan LKPD (Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik)

- **Sumatif**

  Mengerjakan soal di akhir pembelajaran.

PENILAIAN

1. **Rubrik Penilaian keaktifan**

NO	Aspek Keaktifan	Skor	Keterangan/Rubrik/Kriteria
1.	Aspek keaktifan	5	Peserta didik mampu menanggapi/ bertanya dengan baik.
		3	Peserta didik kurang menanggapi/bertanya dengan baik.
		2	Peserta didik tidak menanggapi/bertanya.

Pedoman skor: Jumlah perolehan x 5
                    Skor maksimal

2. **Rubrik Penilaian Essay**

Aspek Penilaian	Skor
Benar	10
Salah	5
Tidak Menjawab	0

E   Kegiatan Pembelajaran II: What do You Think about Partings?

Pertemuan kedua

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Memahami dan Menyusun ungkapan-ungkapan salam perpisahan (Partings) dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

NO	Tahap Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
1.	Pendahuluan	1) Guru membuka dengan salam,dan berdoa untuk memulai pembelajaran. 2) Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa sebagai sifat kedisiplinan. 3) Guru memberikan gambaran dan semangat belajar tentang manfaat membelajari greeting and partings
2.	Inti	1) Siswa diarahkan untuk mengamati video yang berkaitan dengan interaksi salam perpisahan/Partings. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IgxmeOj3ypY 2) Siswa Memahami ciri-ciri dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan salam perpisahan/Partings. 3) Siswa Menyusun kata untuk melengkapi kalimat ungkapan perpisahan/Partings yang tepat sesuai dengan fungsinya 4) Siswa berpasangan melakukan percakapan sederhana yang berkaitan dengan ungkapan perpisahan/Partings di depan kelas.
3.	Penutup	1) Guru memberikan umpan balik terhadap pembelajaran yang telah dipelajari. 2) Guru memberikan tugas kepada siswa untuk membuat Teks ungkapan perpisahan/Partings. 3) Guru menutup kelas dengan salam dan mengarahkan siswa

		untuk berdo'a sebelum meninggalkan ruang kelas.

D. Asesmen

- Formatif

  Tertulis

  i. Mengerjakan LKPD (Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik)

- Sumatif

  Mengerjakan soal di akhir pembelajaran.

PENILAIAN

1. Rubrik Penilaian keaktifan

NO	Aspek Keaktifan	Skor	Keterangan/Rubrik/Kriteria
1.	Aspek keaktifan	5	Peserta didik mampu menanggapi/ bertanya dengan baik.
		3	Peserta didik kurang menanggapi/bertanya dengan baik.
		2	Peserta didik tidak menanggapi/bertanya.

Pedoman skor: <u>Jumlah perolehan</u> x 5
                Skor maksimal

2. Aspek Penilaian Speaking

     a. Teknik Penilaian : Berbicara (dialog)

     b. Bentuk Instrumen: Berdialog dengan teman sekelas

No	Aspek yang dinilai	Kriteria	Skor
1	Pronunciation	Sangat baik	20 -25
		Baik	15 – 19
		Cukup	10 – 14
		Kurang	5- 9
2.	Intonasi	Sangat sesuai	20 -25
		Sesuai	15 – 19
		Cukup sesuai	10 – 14
		Kurang sesuai	5- 9
3	Kelancaran	Sangat sesuai	20 -25
		Sesuai	15 – 19
		Cukup sesuai	10 – 14
		Kurang sesuai	5- 9
4.	Kesesuaian isi dengan topik	Sangat sesuai	20 -25
		Sesuai	15 – 19
		Cukup sesuai	10 – 14
		Kurang sesuai	5- 9
5	Ketepatan kosakata	Sangat sesuai	20 -25
		Sesuai	15 – 19
		Cukup sesuai	10 – 14
		Kurang sesuai	5- 9

Pedoman penilaian: jumlah total skor perolehan x 4

3. **Rubrik Penilaian Essay**

Aspek Penilaian	Skor
Benar	10
Salah	5
Tidak Menjawab	0

LAMPIRAN

1. Greetings and Partings

Before we go to the material, let's get to know the conversation about greetings and parting!

Greeting

a. Definition of Greetings

Greetings are the expression that is almost always used by the people when they meet someone, either known or unknown people. The greeting is usually used at the beginning of a conversation. Before starting the main topic, people generally use greeting. However, it is not impossible if greeting might be appeared in the middle or after another issue, but it is usually done in a formal situation (Duranti: 1997).

As Duranti (1997) stated that greeting in every culture is different, so it will affect the form of greeting or the way to greet. The forms of greetings can be varied, such as formal greetings and informal greetings. It was used depending on the context. The people can handle different forms of greetings based on their speech partners. It is not

separated from the context: the goal, the situation, and the speech partner. There are many ways to express a greeting. It can be expressed by some words or only by gestures such as smiling, nodding, and so on.

b. Social Function of Greeting

A function of greeting to show attention is usually delivered to family, kin, friend, and so on. Next, the function of greeting to respect is usually conveyed to the teacher, lecturer, parents, and so on. Then, besides to show attention and to respect, to maintain a relationship is also the function of greeting. By delivering greeting, the people will know that the relationship among them runs well.

c. Macam-Macam Greetings

❖ Formal Greetings

Formal greetings are greetings that can be used when we are in a formal situation, for example at meetings, presentations, etc.

Formal Greetings	Responses
Hello	Hello
Good Morning/ Good Afternoon/ Good Evening	Good Morning/ Good Afternoon/ Good Evening
How are you?	I am fine, thank you.
How are you doing?	I'm doing well, thank you.
How is everything?	Everything is fine, thank you.
How do you do (first meeting)	How do you do
Nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you.

❖ Informal Greetings

Informal greetings are greetings that can be used when we are in a relaxed situation, for example when meeting peers, at rest, during holidays, etc.

Informal Greetings	Responses
What's up?	Pretty well
It's good to see you? / Good to see you?	Good to see you too.
How are things with you?	Ok, not bad.
How is it going?	Well, nothing special.
How is life been treating you?/ How's life?	It's pretty good, thanks.
What's new with you?	Nothing much.
What's cracking?	Awesome
What's cooking?	Nice
How have you been?	I have been fine.

Note:

- Good morning digunakan dari jam 00.00 s/d 12.00 (Jam 00 dini hari sampai dengan 12 siang)
- Good day/noon diucapkan jam 12.00
- Good afternoon digunakan dari setelah jam 12.00 s/d 18.0
- Good Evening dipakai dari jam 18.00 s/d 24.00(00.00)
- Good night digunakan untuk mengucapkan selamat berpisah/selamat tidur.
- P.m. (post merediem) = dari jam 12.00 siang s/d 24.00 malam
- A.m (Ante merediem) = dari jam 24.00/00.00 s/d 12.00 siang
- di Indonesia menggunakan jam sistem 24 jam sedangkan di Inggris/Amerika menggunakan sistem 12 jam dengan menggunakan a.m dan p.m untuk membedakan malam dan siang.

Example for Greetings

Ungkapan Sapaan (*Greeting*)

GREETING	RESPONSES
- Good…(morning/afternoon/evening/night) - Hello! - Hi! - How are you? - How are you doing? - What's up? How do you do?	- Good…(morning/afternoon/evening/night - Hello! - Hi! - Fine/great/I am fine, thanks - Not bad/never better/so so - I've got a headache/flu How do you do

Partings

a. Definition of Partings

The linguistic definition of parting is separation. But the understanding in parting material is an expression ending a conversation or meeting.

b. Macam-Macam Partings

❖ Formal Partings

Formal Partings are greetings that can be used when we are in a formal situation, for example at meetings, presentations, etc.

FORMAL PARTINGS	RESPONSES	MEANING
It was a pleasure seeing you.	It was great seeing you also.	Senang melihat Anda.
It was nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you too.	Senang bertemu dengan Anda.
Have a nice day!	You have a nice day too!	Semoga hari Anda menyenangkan.
Goodbye.	Goodbye.	Selamat tinggal.

Jawaban/respon setiap ungkapan Leave Taking/Partings tidak harus sesuai dengan kolom Responses masing-masing. Sebagai contoh *It was nice to meet you* bisa dijawab dengan *Goodbye*. Meskipun tidak salah menurut grammar, namun sebaiknya menghindari menggunakan *goodbye* dalam praktek leave taking karena terkesan kaku dan bermakna seolah tidak akan berjumpa lagi.

❖ Informal Greetings

Informal Partings are greetings that can be used when we are in a relaxed situation, for example when meeting peers, at rest, during holidays, etc.

INFORMAL PARTINGS	RESPONSES	MEANING
Nice seeing you!	See you later!	Senang melihatmu! / Sampai jumpa!
Goodbye/Bye.	Goodbye/Bye.	Selamat tinggal.

See you (later)!	See you (later)!	Sampai ketemu lagi.
Later (sangat informal)	Goodbye.	Sampai nanti.

Jawaban/respon setiap ucapan Leave Taking/Partings tidak harus sesuai dengan kolom Responses masing-masing. Sebagai contoh *Nice seeing you* bisa direspon dengan *Bye*. G*oodbye* bisa menjadi formal leave taking atau informal leave taking. Berbeda dengan *bye* yang hanya untuk informal leave taking. Masih banyak lagi contoh informal leave taking seperti see you around, I'll be seeing you, take care, take it easy, so long, I'm off, I gotta go, good night, dll.

Example for Partings

Andri: Hi, Dani.

Dani : Hello Andri.

Andri: How are you doing?

Dani : Pretty well. By the way, Where are you going?

Andri: I'm going to Bandar Swimming pool. Will you join me?

Dani : Oh, Sorry I must help my mom in the market

Andri: It's Okay. See you next time

Dani: See you. Have a nice day.

LKPD Petemuan 1

A. Choose the correct answer!

  1. Dialogue below for the question.

  Chandra: Hi, dayu. How are you?

  Dayu: I am fine, thanks.

  Chandra: I'd like you to meet dewa. Dayu, this is dewa.

  Dayu: Hello, I am dayu (......)

  Dewa: nice to meet you, too. Hey, are you from Bali?

  Dayu: No, I am not. I am from surabaya.

  a. Glad to see you.

  b. Hang on a minute.

  c. Wow! You are.

  d. It's nice to meet you.

  2. Choose the correct answer!

  Bayu: Excuse me, Are you ary janwari?

  Ary: Yes, that's me.

  Bayu: May I introduce myself? I'm Bayu laksana. How do you do?

  Ary: .....

  a. How are you?

  b. How do you do?

  c. Nice to see you.

  d. What's up?

B. Study the following model of identity greetings text, discuss it with your friends!

1. Answer the questions based on the text!

   a. What are the texts about?

   b. What is the purpose of the texts?

   c. The benefit of reading the text

2. From the material that has been studied, make a formal greeting dialogue!

LKPD Pertemuan 2

a) **Dialogue below for question number 1-5.**

Mr. Chandra: Good ..... (1), Mrs Sudibyo.

Mrs Sudibyo: Good morning, Mr. Chandra. How are you?

Mr. Chandra: I'm fine, ... (2). And you?

Mrs. Sudibyo: ... (3). Mr Chandra, this is my husband Arya Sudibyo. Arya, this is Mr. Chandra, my English teacher.

Mr. Sudibyo: Pleased to meet you Mr. Chandra.

Mr. Chandra: .... (4) to meet you too. Are you from semarang, Mr Sudibyo?
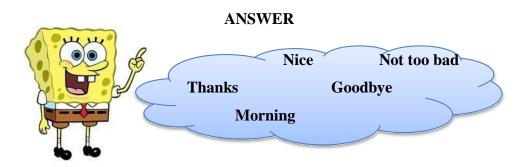
Mr. Sudibyo: Yes, I'm from semarang. Do you live in semarang?

Mr. Chandra: No, I'm from Yogyakarta, but I live in semarang while am teaching at college.

Mr. Sudibyo: Well, ... (5) Mr. Chandra, it was nice to see you.

Mr. Chandra: Yes, it was nice talking to you. Goodbye.

Complete the dialogue above!

ANSWER

Nice   Not too bad

Thanks   Goodbye

Morning

b) Match the Expressions in column A with the correct responses in column!

1. You greet your teacher at 1 p.m.   a. Good morning, class

2. Mom takes her little son to bed   b. Good evening, ladies and gentle men

3. A TV Presenter closes her evening's program   c. Good afternoon, Ma'am

4. A receptionist welcomes a guest at 10 a.m.   d. Thank you for joining us, good evening

5. A teacher greets her students   e. Good night, sweet dreams.

    f. Good morning, sir.

c) Please look for an informal greeting and parting dialogue, then have a dialogue in front of the class!

A. Glosarium

Glad to see you: senang melihatmu

Hang on a minute: Tunggu sebentar

What's up: apa kabar?

What's Cracking: apa yang rusak?

How are things with you: bagaimana dengan anda?

Never better: tidak pernah lebih baik

Headache: Sakit kepala

B. Daftar Pustaka

Shields-Lysiak, L. K., Boyd, M. P., Iorio, J. P., & Vasquez, C. R. (2020). Classroom greetings: More than a simple hello. Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research, 8(3), 41–56.

Duranti, Alessandro. 1997. Linguistic Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

https://wirahadie.com/materi-bahasa-inggris-kelas-7-bab-1/amp/

https://duniapendidikanversiwakamadkurikulum.blogspot.com/2019/02/penjelasan-materi-greeting-and-parting.html

Kelas VII - Ganjil

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IAIN KEDIRI

Lecturer: Ima Fitriyah, M. Pd

MODUL BAHASA INGGRIS (INTRODUCING ONESELF AND OTHERS) (SMP/MTS-KELAS VII)

Penyusun:

Tita Arizatu Viddini

Kelas VII - Ganjil

1.   INFORMASI UMUM

1. Kode Modul Ajar	-
2. Kode ATP	-
3. Nama Penyusun/Institusi/Tahun	Tita Arizatu Viddini
4. Jenjang Sekolah	SMP/MTs
5. Fase/Kelas	D/VII
6. Alokasi waktu (menit)	2x45 menit
7. Jumlah Pertemuan (JP)	2 JP
8. Moda Pembelajaran	Tatap muka
9. Metode Pembelajaran	Ceramah Tanya jawab Diskusi
10. Sarana Prasarana	Papan tulis Modul LCD proyektor Internet speaker
11. Target Peserta Didik	Peserta didik reguler
12. Karakteristik Peserta Didik	Siswa regular yang aktif berdiskusi dalam kegiatan pembelajaran dan bernalar kritis dalam mencari jawaban dan tidak pantang menyerah dalam belajar.

2. KOMPONEN INTI

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Melalui pembelajaran ini siswa dapat :

D3 : memahami tentang ungkapan-ungkapan dasar perkenalan diri sendiri dan orang lain dalam kehidupan sehari-hari

D4 : menyusun dan melakukan percakapan dengan menggunakan ungkapan-ungkapan dasar dalam perkenalan diri sendiri dan orang lain

B. Pemahaman Bermakna

A sentence used to introduce oneself is introducing self. Introducing others is a sentence that is used to introduce others. When in a new environment, introductions must be made so that other people in the new environment can get to know the individual better. Whether in a new work environment, school or campus, friendship or social environment, and so on.

C. Pertanyaan Pemantik

- What phrases are used when introducing yourself and others?

- Apa saja ungkapan yang digunakan saat memperkenalkan diri dan orang lain?

- How do you introduce yourself?

- Bagaimana cara kamu memperkenalkan diri?

D. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

PERTEMUAN 1

Tujuan pembelajaran : memahami tentang ungkapan-ungkapan dasar perkenalan diri sendiri dan orang lain

KEGIATAN PEMBUKA
- Guru memulai dengan salam, menyapa, dan berdoa bersama   - Guru mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan diajarkan dengan memori peserta didik mengenai materi/tema/kegiatan sebelumnya, serta mengajukan pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan menghubungkan materi sebelumnya dengan materi selanjutnya.   - Guru menyampaikan garis besar materi yang akan diajarkan dan menyampaikan tujuan dan manfaat dari mempelajari materi yang akan diajarkan
KEGIATAN INTI

- Peserta didik diberi kebebasan untuk mengungkapkan hal yang mereka ketahui dari pertanyaan pemantik.
- Guru menjelaskan dan memberi contoh percakapan perkenalan melalui video dari youtube
- Peserta didik menanyakan hal-hal yang masih dipertanyakan dari materi introducing oneself and others
- Guru memberi waktu peserta didik untuk menuliskan semua hal-hal yang sudah peserta didik pahami

KEGIATAN PENUTUP

- Peserta didik dan guru menyimpulkan kegiatan pembelajaran hari ini.
- Guru menyampaikan materi pembelajaran berikutnya.
- Guru menutup kegiatan pembelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam dan doa.

PERTEMUAN 2

Menggunakan ungkapan-ungkapan dasar dalam perkenalan diri sendiri dan orang lain

KEGIATAN PEMBUKA
• Guru memulai dengan salam, menyapa, dan berdoa bersama • Guru mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan diajarkan dengan memori peserta didik mengenai materi/tema/kegiatan sebelumnya, serta mengajukan pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan menghubungkan materi sebelumnya dengan materi selanjutnya. • Guru menyampaikan garis besar materi yang akan diajarkan dan menyampaikan tujuan dan manfaat dari mempelajari materi yang akan diajarkan
KEGIATAN INTI
• Peserta didik diberi kebebasan untuk mengungkapkan hal yang mereka ketahui dari pertanyaan pemantik. • Guru menjelaskan dan memberi contoh percakapan perkenalan melalui video dari youtube • Peserta didik membuat percakapan bersama teman • Peserta didik menanyakan hal-hal yang masih dipertanyakan dari materi introducing oneself and others • Guru memberi waktu peserta didik untuk menuliskan semua hal-hal yang sudah peserta didik pahami
KEGIATAN PENUTUP

- Peserta didik dan guru menyimpulkan kegiatan pembelajaran hari ini.
- Guru menyampaikan materi pembelajaran berikutnya.
- Guru menutup kegiatan pembelajaran dengan mengucapkan salam dan doa.

E. ASESMEN

- Asesmen Formatif

  Tertulis

  1. Mengerjakan LKPD (Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik)
  2. Menanyakan apa yang dipahami dan tidak dipahami tentang materi

  Tidak tertulis

  1. keberanian dalam mengemukakan pendapat saat diskusi kelompok atau presentasi
  2. Menghargai orang lain
  3. Bertanggung jawab menyelesaikan tugas mandiri dan pantang menyerah

- Asesmen Sumatif

  Mengerjakan soal diakhir pembelajaran

  Answer choices

  Diana wants to introduce Mika to her brother.

  Diana : Mika, this is my brother, Haikal. Bilal this is Diana.

  Haikal : ....

  a.   Hi, nice to meet you.

  b.   Are you okay?

  c.   How is she?

  d.   Don't mention it.

What is your expression to introduce yourself if you meet someone for the first time?

a. Ayu, this is Galih, my friend here

b. Have you meet my friend. Via?

c. Hello, may introduce my self

d. Hello, nice to meet you friend

Membuat text percakapan yng memperkenalkan diri masing-masing!

Please make a dialogue from the picture!

C. LAMPIRAN

a. Materi

MATERI INTRODUCING ONESELF AND OTHERS
1. Definiton of introducing oneself and others Introducing oneself is introducing oneself in English to others using appropriate sentences so that others can get to know us better and closer than before. The act of introducing yourself to someone else is known as self-introduction. You could be introducing yourself to a new acquaintance, or you could be introducing yourself to hundreds of people in a conference room. Fortunately, both situations require the same type of language and body language to introduce yourself in a confident and clear manner. When introducing yourself to others, you should strive to be both of these things. Introducing others is the process of introducing other people (friends, best friends, colleagues, father, mother, and others) by using correct sentences and expressions so that both the person we introduce and those who hear it have an idea of the type of person we are introducing.

INTODUCING SELF	RESPONSES
Hello My name is… I am… years old I am a/an… I live in… I like…/my hobby is… My favorite color/food/drink is… Nice to meet you	Hello Nice to meet you

THE TABLE OF PRONOUN

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possesive adjective	Possesive pronoun
I	Me	My	Mine
you	You	Your	Yours
we	Us	Our	Ours
they	Them	Their	Theirs
she	Her	Her	Hers
he	Him	His	His
It	It	Its	Its

ASKING FOR IDENTITY
What is your name?
Who are you?
Where do you live?
How old are you?
What is your hobby?
What is your favorite color/food/drink?

ASKING FOR HOBBY
reading = membaca
writing = membaca
swimming = berenang
singing = bernyanyi
dancing = menari
playing football = bermain bola
cycling = main sepeda
skateboarding = bermain skateboard
gardening = berkebun
sewing = menjahit

photography = fotografi

cooking = memasak

fishing = memancing

painting = melukis

What is your hobby? (apa hobimu?)

My hobby is reading. (Hobiku adalah membaca)

What is your brother's hobby? (apa hobi saudara lelakimu?)

My brother's hobby is playing football (hobi saudara lelakiku adalah bermain bola)

What is your sister's hobby? (apa hobi saudara perempuanmu?)

My sister's hobby is dancing (hobi saudara perempuanku adalah menari)

INTRODUCING OTHERS

He/She is…(my friend/father, etc.)

He/She is…years old

He/She live in…

He/She is a/an

His/Her hobby is…

His/Her favorite color/food/drink is…

HOW TO USE "TO BE"

To be is made up of am, is, and are, whereas was and were are past tenses. Many people interpret this as 'is,' but to be is not interpreted in Indonesian. Keep in mind that to be serves as a bridge between the subject and the predicate, so it has no meaning and can also be referred to as a sentence auxiliary word.

Am = First person singular, paired with "I"

Is = Third person singular, paired with "He, She, It"

Are = Used to indicate more than one person (plural) and the second person in pairs with "You, We, They"

While was and were are used for the past tense or simple past tense, respectively.

Was = Is the past form of am and is, used in conjunction with "I, He, She, It"

Were = Is the past form of are, used in conjunction with "You, We, They"

The verb to be serves as a bridge between the subject and the predicate. This predicate can now be an Adjective, Adverb, Noun, or Verb-Ing.

To be + adjective

Adjectives are words that describe the nature of a subject or object. Here are some examples of sentences with to be + adjective:

I am happy

She is pretty

They are all kind

You are diligent

To be + adverb

An adverb is a word that describes the location and time of an incident. Here's an example of a sentence with to be + adverb.

I am at home

They are not in their room

To be + noun

A noun is a word that describes an object, thing, animal, profession, or other thing that we see around us. Here are some examples of sentences with to be + noun:

It is a book

She is a dentist

I am a writer

To be + Verb-Ing

To be + Verb-Ing is a Present Continuous Tense formula used to express an activity that is still ongoing or being done. The following are some examples of to be + verb-ing sentences:

I am studying English

My father is fishing

PHRASES OF INTRODUCING

My name is Iris (nama saya Iris)

My full name is iristiya (nama lengkap saya Iristiya)

My nickname is Iris (nama panggilan saya adalah Iris)

Hi, I am Iris (hai, saya Iris)

May I introduce myself. My name Iris (bolehkah saya memperkenalkan diri. Nama saya Iris)

Let me introduce myself. My name is Iris (ijinkan saya memperkenalkan diri. Nama saya Iris)

First of all, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Iris (sebelumnya, saya ingin memperkenalkan diri terlebih dahulu. Nama saya Iris)

May I introduce my friend? (bolehkan saya memperkenalkan teman saya)

This is my friend, Brian. (ini adalah teman saya, Brian)

Let me introduce you to Bila our new neighbors. Bila this is Luna my sister (mari saya kenalkan kamu ke Bila tetangga baru kita. Bila perkenalkan ini adalah Luna kakan perempuanku)

Hi, glad to meet you. I am Luna (hai senang bertemu dengan kamu, saya Luna)

I am glad to know you (senang bisa mengenal anda)

It is nice to see you (senang bisa melihat anda)

EXAMPLE OF INTRODUCING ONESELF AND OTHERS

b. LKPD

Click the link video below!

https://youtu.be/yLgjJbCTFiA

Watch the video!

Find phrases of intoducing and self an others!

1. _____

2. _____

Dino: hello, can I sit here next to you?

Dini: of course, you can. You are the new student, aren't you?

Dino: yes, my name is Dino. Richard Dino

Dini: I'm Dini alisya. Where are you from Dino?

Dino: I'm from Riau. My family moved here because of my parent's job

Dini: do you like it here?

Dino: well, so far it's been nice

1. Where does Dino come from?_____
2. Why does Dino move to new school?_____

Dino: what is our next class?

Dini: it's English. Miss aril is our teacher

Dino: how many hours of miss Aril's class?

Dini: just 2 hours and 2 times a week

Dino: can you telling me about miss Aril

Dini: of course. Miss Aril full name is Arilia Dewi, she lives in the next town over.

1. Who is Dini English teacher?___
2. Where does miss Aril lives?____

PENILAIAN

Kriteria	4	3	2	1
Penggunaan kata ganti	Benar dalam penggunaan 4 atau lebih kata ganti	Benar dalam penggunaan 3 kata ganti	Benar dalam penggunaan 2 kata ganti	Benar penggunaan 1 kata ganti
isi	Memuat minimal 4 informasi diantaranya tentang nama, alamat, hobby, usia , makanan kesukaan	Memuat minimal 3 informasi diantaranya tentang nama, alamat, hobby, usia , makanan kesukaan	Memuat minimal 2 informasi diantaranya tentang nama, alamat, hobby, usia , makanan kesukaan	Memuat minimal 1 informasi diantaranya tentang nama, alamat, hobby, usia , makanan kesukaan
pelafalan	Tidak terdapat kesalahan dalam melafalkan kata	Kesalahan melafalkan satu kata	Kesalahan melafalkan 2-3 kata	Kesalahan melafalkan lebih dari 4 kata

3. GLOSARIUM

a new acquaintance   : kenalan baru

Fortunately   : untungnya

appropriate sentences : kalimat yang cocok

4. DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Oxfordlanguageclub.com. (2021). How to Introduce Yourself in English. Diakses pada 4 Juni 2022, dari https://oxfordlanguageclub.com/page/blog/how-to-introduce-yourself-in-english