

1. List of Text Analysis

Text 1

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

Tanjung Puting National Park is an internationally famous ecotourism destination, which is located in the southwest of central Kalimantan peninsula. Visitors from foreign countries come to this park because of its amazing nature. This is called a park, but unlike any park that you have seen in your city, this is a jungle! It is a real jungle, which is home to the most interesting animal in the world: orangutans.

Though the park is home to many animals, seeing orangutans is usually the visitors' main reason to visit the park. Orangutans, which literally mean the man of the forest, are the largest arboreal animal on the planet. Most of their lives are spent in tress where orangutans travel from branch to branch by climbing or swinging with their long arms.

To see orangutans, we should go to Camp Leakey, which is located in the heart of Tanjung Puting National Park. Camp Leakey is a rehabilitation place for ex-captive orang utans and also a preservation site. It is also a famous center for research about orangutans which has been conducted by the famous primatologist Dr.

Birute Galdikas since 1971. Here visitors can see daily feedings to orangutans at jungle platforms as part of the rehabilitation process to their natural habitat. This event gives them opportunity to see orangutans up close.

To reach the place, we should take a boat down Sekonyer river. The boat is popularly called perahu klotok which is a boathouse that can accommodate four people. The trip by the boat to Camp Leakey takes three days and two nights. You sleep, cook, and eat in that klotok, night and day during your journey into the jungle.

The traveling in the boat offers an unforgettable experience. In daylight, on your way to Camp Leakey, you can see trees filled with proboscis monkeys, monkeys that have enormous snout which can only be found in Kalimantan. The monkeys anxiously await klotok arrivals. A troop of 30 light-brown monkeys may plunge from branches 10 meters or higher into the river and cross directly in front of the boat. These monkeys know that the boat's engine noise and the threat of its propeller scare crocodiles, which find these chubby monkeys delicious. At night, you can enjoy the clear sky and the amazingly bright stars as the only lights for the night.

With such exotic nature, no wonder many tourists from foreign countries who love ecotourism frequently visit Tanjung Putting National Park. What about you?

Text 2

TAJ MAHAL

Taj Mahal, an epitome of love, is actually a mausoleum. Standing majestically on the banks of River Yamuna, the Taj Mahal is synonymous to love and romance. Taj Mahal was constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife and queen. The name “Taj Mahal” was derived from the name of Shah Jahan’s wife, Mumtaz Mahal, which means crown of palaces.

Taj Mahal represents the finest architectural and artistic achievement. The mausoleum was constructed of pure white marble. The mausoleum was constructed of pure white marble. The white marble is inlaid with semi-precious stones (including jade, crystal, lapis lazuli, amethyst and turquoise) that form the intricate designs. Its central dome reaches a height of 240 feet (73 meters). The dome is surrounded by four smaller domes. Four slender towers, or minarets, stand at the corners. Inside the mausoleum, an octagonal marble chamber adorned with carvings and semi-precious stones house the false tomb of Mumtaz Mahal. Her actual remains lie below, at garden level.

Taj Mahal shows shades of magnificent beauty at different time during the day. At dawn when the first rays of the sun hits the dome of this epic monument, it radiates like a heavenly pinkish

palace. At daytime, when the sky is bright and clear, the Taj looks milky white. At a moonlit night when the full moon rays fall on the glistening white marble, the cool moon rays reflect back from the white marble and give the Taj Mahal a tinge of blue color. It's simply breathtaking! With such beauty, no wonder that Taj Mahal becomes one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Text 3

VISITING NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls is the collective name for three waterfalls that cross the International border between the Canadian province of Ontario and the USA's state of New York. They form the southern end of the Niagara Gorge. From largest to smallest, the three waterfalls are the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls. The Horseshoe Falls lie on the Canadian side and the American Falls on the American side. They are separated by Goat Island. The smaller Bridal Veil Falls are also located on the American side, separated from the other waterfalls by Luna Island. There are various attractions that people can enjoy in Niagara Falls, six of them are described here.

The first to enjoy in Niagara Falls is *Cave of the Winds*. This attraction helps people get closer to the falls and go face-to-face with the pounding waters of the Falls. People can get soaked on the

Hurricane Deck where they are just feet from the thundering waters. Waterproof clothing and sandals are provided. A trip at night when the Falls are illuminated in a rainbow of color is really amazing.

The second charm is *Maid of the Mist Boat Tour*. It is a world-famous scenic boat tour of the American and Canadian Falls for about a half-hour ride. People may access the tour via the Observation Tower elevator at Prospect Point in the state park. The boat operates mid-May until late October.

The next to visit in Niagara Falls is *Niagara Adventure Theater*. Here tourists may enjoy the most powerful and involving film experience that brings reality to life on a 45 foot screen. Audience members are given the privilege to discover the thundering Falls from a completely new and exhilarating perspective, and plunge over them. The theater shows hourly and free multi-language headsets are made available.

Niagara Science Museum is another place to visit. It is a sanctuary for the preservation and appreciation of old science instruments and philosophical apparatus.

The fifth point of interest is *Niagara's Wax Museum of History*. Here, life-size wax figures portraying dramatic history of Niagara Falls are presented to guests. They can see Fort Niagara Scene, Indian Village, old store, blacksmith and barber shop scenes

and how electricity is made. Wax figures of Julia Roberts, Princess Diana and many more are displayed here, too.

Finally, people can also enjoy *Rainbow Air Helicopter Tours* above and around the American and Canadian Falls. The tours start from downtown, next to the entrance to the Rainbow Bridge, and open from 9am to dusk when weather permits. The tours operate every day from second weekend in May until October 31st.

The Niagara Falls are renowned both for their beauty and as a valuable source of hydroelectric power. Managing the balance between recreational, commercial, and industrial uses has been a challenge for the stewards of the falls since the 19th century.

Text 4

MEETING MY IDOL

Afgan has always been my favorite singer. I had always been thinking of how I would feel when I met him. Then I was suddenly hit by lightning when I found out Afgan was coming to town for a concert in a local auditorium. A day before the concert, there would be a meet-and-greet event at a local radio station. Feeling excited, I packed all my Afgan's CD's to get his signature at the event.

On that bright and sunny Saturday morning, the radio station was full of Afgansim (that's how Afgan's fans called). They sat on the chairs prepared inside the radio station's lobby. Some stood in rows in the front yard of the radio station. A spot inside a lobby was prepared with a mini stage for Afgan's singing performance and a table for Afgan to sign Afganism's memorabilia. Finally, after about 40 or 50 minutes wait, Afgan showed up from inside the radio station. He smiled and waved to all Afganism who had been waiting excitedly saying, "Good morning. Hoow are you all?" The crowd went crazy. The shouts sounded like a mix of "Fine, thank you" and screams of Afgan's name.

Then, he started the event by singing his hit single "Dia dia dia". Afganism went even crazier; they sang along with him throughout the song. Of course, I did too. I couldn't take my eyes of

this amazing singer who had released three albums. When he was finished with the song, the host announced that it was time for autographing the memorabilia. I prepared my CD's and began to stand in the line. When I arrived at the table, I was speechless. It was unreal just seeing him that close. I thought it was really cool seeing him like that because he really just felt like a normal person, which was handsome. He asked my name so that he could write it on the CD to say "To Mia, Love Afgan". He was also very friendly, so I didn't feel too nervous when I had a chance to take pictures with him. He was just an amazing person. That was one of the best days in my personal life history.

Text 5

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in remembering of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945. The bloody battle took place because Indonesian refused to surrender their weaponry to British army. British army at that time was part of the Allied Forces. The defiant Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a very important role in this battle.

It all started because of a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A.W.W.S. Mallaby. Brigadier Mallaby already had an

agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya. The agreement stated that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons.

However, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya. The leaflet told Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action angered the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports about the death, but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in reinforcements to siege the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Although the Indonesians defended the city heroically, the city was conquered within 3 days and the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6000 and 16000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side were about 600 to 2000.

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the country's independence struggle. However, the battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the county's

independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

Text 6

B.J. HABIBIE

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998-1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.

Following his father's death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title *Diploma-Ingenieur*. He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut Fur Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. The two married on 12 May

1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had their first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie, and later another son, Thareq Kemal Habibie.

When Habibie's minimum wage salary forced him into part-time work, he found employment with the Automotive Marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmit on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto's drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On 21 May 1997, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie's government stabilized the economy in the face of

the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as a presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudoyono's presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia Menuju Demokrasi* (Decisive Moments Indonesia's Long Road Toward Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

Text 7

CUT NYAK DHIEN

Cut Nyak Dhien was a leader of the Acehese guerilla forces during the Aceh War. She was born in Lampadang in 1848. Following the death of her husband Teuku Umar, she led guerilla actions against the Dutch for 25 years. She was awarded the title of Indonesia National Hero on 2 May 1964 by the Indonesia Government.

Cut Nyak Dhien was born into an Islamic aristocratic family in Aceh Besar. Her father, Teuku Nanta Setia, was a member of the ruling Ulee Balang aristocratic class in VI *mukim*, and her mother was also from an aristocratic family. She was educated in religion and household matters. She was renowned for her beauty, and many men

proposed to marry her. Finally, she married Teuku Cik Ibrahim Lamnga, the son of an aristocratic family, when she was twelve.

On 26 March 1873, the Dutch declared war on Aceh. In November 1873, during the Second Aceh Expedition, the Dutch successfully captured VI *mukim* in 1873, followed by the Sultan's Palace in 1874. In 1875, Cut Nyak Dhien and her baby, along with other mothers, were evacuated to a safer location while her husband Ibrahim Lamnga fought to reclaim VI *mukim*. Lamnga died in action on June 29, 1878. Hearing this, Cut Nyak Dhien was enraged and swore to destroy the Dutch.

Some time later, Teuku Umar proposed to marry her. Learning that Teuku Umar would allow her to fight, she accepted his proposal. They were married in 1880. This greatly boosted the morale of Aceh armies in their fight against Dutch. Teuku Umar and Cut Nyak Dhien has a daughter, Cut Gambang.

The war continued, and the Acehnese declared Holy War against the Dutch, and were engaged in guerilla warfare. Undersupplied, Teuku Umar surrendered to the Dutch forces on September 30, 1893 along with 250 of his men. The Dutch army welcomed him and appointed him as a commander, giving him the title of Teuku Umar Johan Pahlawan. However, Teuku Umar secretly planned to betray the Dutch. Two years later Teuku Umar set out to

assault Aceh, but he instead deserted with his troops taking with them heavy equipment, weapons, and ammunition, using these supplies to help the Acehnese. This is recorded in Dutch history as “Het verraad van Teuoe Oemar” (the reason of Teuku Umar).

The Dutch general Johannes Benedictus van Heutsz sent a spy to Aceh. Teuku Umar was killed during a battle when the Dutch launched a surprise attack on him in Meulaboh. When Cut Gambang cried over his death, Cut Nyak Dhien slapped her and then she hugged her and said: “As Acehnese women, we may not shed tears for those who have been martyred.”

After her husband died, Cut Nyak Dhien continued to resist the Dutch with her small army until its destruction in 1901, as the Dutch adapted their tactics to the situation in Aceh. Furthermore, Cut Nyak Dhien suffered from nearsightedness and arthritis as she got older. The number of her troops was also decreasing and they suffered from lack of supplies.

One of her troops, Pang Laot, told the Dutch the location of her headquarters in Beutong Le Sageu. The Dutch attacked, catching Dhien and her troops by surprise. Despite desperately fighting back, Dhien was captured. Her daughter, Cut Gambang escaped and continued the resistance. Dhien was bought to Banda Aceh and her myopia and arthritis slowly healed, but in the end she was exiled to

Sumedang, West Java because the Dutch were afraid she would mobilize the resistance of Aceh people. She died on 6 November 1908.

Text 8

Once upon a time there was an old couple who didn't have a child. They lived in a small house near the village forest. "Please give us a child." They asked God every day.

One day, from the household Shinto altar, they heard a cute cry, "Waa! Waa!"

They looked and saw a crying baby who looked just like a little finger. "This child must be a gift from God. Thanks to God!"

"We will call this child 'Issumboshi,' they said.

They raised Issumboshi with much care, but Issumboshi never grew bigger.

"Hey, Issumboshi, do you want to be eaten by a frog?" Issumboshi was always being bullied by the children of the village and often went home feeling unhappy.

Grandmother would make some big rice balls and encourage him. "Eat a lot, and grow up quickly," Grandmother said.

One day, Issumboshi said, "I will go to the capital to study and become a respectable person. Then I will come back." Grandfather and Grandmother were worried about him, but Issumboshi's mind would not be changed. At once they began to prepare for his trip.

Issumboshi sheathed a needle sword in a straw case, put on a cup for a sedge hat, and started out with a chopstick staff, in high spirits.

"I'm going now," Issumboshi said.

"Is he safe? With such a small body?" Grandfather and Grandmother asked as they saw him off.

Issumboshi went on the trip with a big wish in a small body.

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At last Issumboshi reached the capital city and anchored under the bridge. Then he climbed up to the railing and viewed the town.

"There is a fine palace over there. I shall ask them at once."

At long last Issumboshi arrived at the palace.

"Excuse me, but I want to meet the feudal lord."

The lord came to the door, “What? Who’s there?”

“Here I am, at your feet.”

“Oh. How small! Why do you want to meet me?”

“Please let me be your retainer.”

“I wonder if your very small body can do anything.”

“I’ll stay in your pocket and guard you from all harm.” When Issumboshi said so, a bee came buzzing by. “Yhaa!” Issumboshi yelled, stabbing the bee.

“Bravo! I employ you. It would be good if you became the Princess’s man.”

“Oh! What a cute fellow he is!” said the Princess, putting Issumboshi on her palm.

“I will defend you upon my life,” said Issumboshi.

The Princess liked Issumboshi, and she taught him reading, writing, and various studies. Further, Issumboshi practiced fencing very hard in order to be strong.

One day the Princess went out to worship at the Kiyomizu Temple. Suddenly there was a strong wind, and some demons appeared. The leader of the demons tried to grab the Princess. “Help

me!” she screamed. Issumboshi tried to help her, but the demon caught him and threw him into his mouth. Issumboshi, who was swallowed, jabbed the demon’s stomach. The demon rolled over and spat out Issumboshi.

Issumboshi jumped at the demon and stabbed his eyes. The remaining demons were frightened. They ran away in great haste, but one demon, who was left behind, trembled while holding the magic hammer.

“Do you want me to stab your eyes, too?” Issumboshi asked.

“Please, don’t. This is the magic hammer that will grant you a wish. I give it to you, so please spare me.” And saying this, he ran off in a hurry.

“Thank you, Issumboshi. You have saved my life,” the princess said.

“Princess, please wave this magic hammer and make a wish that I may become big,” said Issumboshi. The princess waved it and asked, “May Issumboshi become big!”

And then, strangely, before her eyes, Issumboshi began to grow. He grew into a nice young man. They went back to the palace, and the Princess asked the King to let her marry Issumboshi.

The Princess and Issumboshi then got married, and they invited Grandfather and Grandmother to live with them in the palace. They lived happily ever after.

Text 9

THE LEGEND OF MALIN KUNDANG

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang and his mother had to live hard because his father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sell the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw sailing, he saw a merchant's ship being raided by a band of pirates. With his bravery, Malin Kundang helped the merchant defeat the pirates. To thank him, the merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and a lot of crews who worked loading trading goods. He was also married to a beautiful woman. When he was sailing on his

trading journey, his ship landed on a coast near a small village. The local people recognized that it was Malin Kundang, a boy from the area. The news ran fast in the town; “Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here”.

An old woman, who was Malin Kundang’s mother, ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She wanted to hug him to release her sadness of being lonely after a long time. When his mother came near him, Malin Kundang who was with his beautiful wife and his ship crews denied that she was his mother. She had pleaded Malin Kundang to look at her admit that she her mother. But he kept refusing to do it and yelling at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her “Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!” After that he ordered his crews to set sail to leave the old woman who was then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn’t apologize to her. Malin Kundang just laughed and set sail. Suddenly a thunderstorm came in the quite sea, wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse; he had turned into a stone.

Text 10

STRONG WIND

Once there was a great warrior named Strong Wind. He lived with his sister in a tent by the sea. Strong Wind was able to make himself invisible. His sister could see him, but no one else could. He had said he would marry the first woman who could see him as he came at the end of the day.

Many woman came up to his tent to watch for him. When his sister saw him coming, she would ask, “Do you see him?”

Each girl would answer, ‘Oh, yes! I see him!’”

Then Strong Wind’s sister would ask, “What is he pulling his sled with?”

And then the girls would answer, “with a rope” or “with a wooden pole”

Then Strong Wind’s sister would know that they wre lying, because their guesses were wrong.

A chief lived in a village. His wife had died, and he had three daughters. One was much younger than the other two. She was gentle, kind, and beautiful, but her sisters were jealous of her and treated her badly. They cut off her long black hair and they made her wear rags.

They also burned her face with coals so that she would be ugly. They lied to their father that she did these things to herself. But she remained calm and gentle.

The two older sisters also went to try and see Strong Wind. When he was coming, Strong Wind's sister asked them, "Do you see him?"

"Oh, yes! I see him!" Each of them answered.

"What is his bow made out of?" asked Strong Wind's sister.

"Out of iron," answered one. "Out of wood," answered the other.

"You have not see him," said Strong Wind's sister.

Strong Wind himself heard them and knew that they had lied. They went into the tent, but still they could not see him. They went home very sad.

One day the youngest daughter went to try and see Strong Wind. She was wearing rags, and burn covered her face. People laughed at her, but she kept going. When she got to Strong Wind's tent she waited.

When Strong Wind was coming, his sister asked the girl, "Do you see him?"

“No,” the girl answered. “I don’t see him/”

Strong Wind’s sister was surprised because the girl had told the truth. “ Now do you see him?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“Yes,” answered the girl. “Now, I do see him. He is very wonderful.”

“What is his bow made of?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“The Rainbow,” answered the girl.

“And what is the bowstring made of?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“Of Stars,” answered the girl.

Then Strong Wind’s sister knew that the girl could really see him. He had let her see him because she had told the truth.

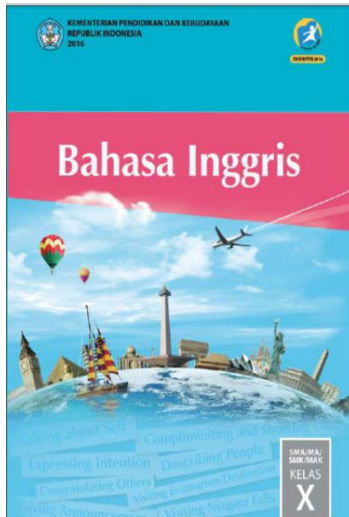
“You really have seen him,” said Strong Wind’s sister. The sister washed the girl, and all the burns went away. Her hair grew long and black again. The sister dressed the girl in fine clothes. Strong Wind came and the girl became his wife.

The girl’s two sisters were very angry, but Strong Wind turned them into aspen trees. Ever since that day, she leaves of the

aspen tree always tremble with fear wherever he comes near, because they know he remembers their lying and meanness.

2. Book Identity

Book's cover



3. Profile of Book's Writer

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Books' Title (in the last 10 years)

1. Fun Activities : Cara Asik Belajar Bahasa Asing (2013)
2. Language Games: Belajar Bahasa Asing dengan Gembira (2012)
3. Teaching English Joyfully (2012)
4. Setting up Your Classroom Lay Out. Dalam A. K. Hakim & M. Syaifuddin (Eds.), Serba-serbi Pengajaran Bahasa: Buku 2. (pp. 23 - 36). (2010)
5. Kiat Sukses Meningkatkan Skor dalam Tes Proficiency (2008)
6. Bermain bersama Balita: Cara Efektif Mengembangkan Kemampuan Bahasa & Komunikasi (2008)
7. Menanamkan Kemampuan Bahasa & Komunikasi (usia 13 – 24 bulan) (2007).
8. English for Islamic Studies (2006)
9. Guuide for the English Teachers at Islamic Institutes(2006)

Research's' Title (in the last 10 years)

1. African American English (AAE) and Slang Used by Jim and Huck Finn in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (2014)
2. Mitigated Disagreements Among Indonesian Doctorate Students in An Academic Setting (2012)
3. Promoting Harmony During Disagreements: A Portrait of Adult Discussions in the Indonesian Context (2012)

4. Incorporating Islamic Messages in the English Teaching in the Indonesian Context (2012)
5. Responses to Disagreements in Academic Discussions (2012)
6. A Speech Act Analysis of Jane Eyre (2011)
7. English Language Training for Islamic Schools (ELTIS): Trainees' Outlook (2010)
8. Equality Issues in ELTIS Training Materials. (2009)
9. English Language Training for Islamic Schools (ELTIS) (2007)
10. Verbal Disagreeing Strategies and Responses in The Doctorate Classroom Discussion Context at the State University of Malang (2006)

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1. The Teaching of English Preparing Students for English National Examination: A Washback Study

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2. S2 : Institute of Education, Language in Primary Education, University of London, Inggris (1995 - 1996)
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Books' Title/ in the last 10 years

1. Bahasa Inggris Kelas X dan Kelas XII untuk Kurikulum 2013, 2014 – 2015. Kemendikbud; Jakarta
2. Integrating Environmental Education into a Genre-Based EFL Writing Class. *English Teaching Forum*, 52 (4): 20 – 27. ISSN 1559 – 6621 (online)
3. Pembelajaran Menulis Bahasa Inggris: Prinsip-prinsip Dasar dan Contoh Pelaksanaannya. 2013. Banyumedia Publishing; Malang. ISBN 978-602-284-002-2
4. C-Smile, COCA, and BNC: A Focus on Amplifiers and Adjective Collocations. 2014. *The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies*, 21 (2): 73 – 87
5. Teacher Professional Education in Indonesia and ASEAN 2015: Lessons Learned from English Language Teacher Education Programs. Dalam Richmond Stroupe & Kelly Kimuura. (Eds.). *Integration and the Role of English*

Language Teaching (Special Edition) (halaman 121-148).
Phnom Penh: IDP Education (Cambodia) Ltd.

Research's' Title

1. Implementasi Pembelajaran Membaca Menulis Terpadu melalui Buddy Journals untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menulis Mahasiswa Jurusan Sastra Inggris (Ketua); Fakultas Sastra Universitas Negeri Malang; 2008
2. Pengembangan Paket Bahan Otodidak untuk Publikasi Internasional (Ketua); Penelitian Strategis Nasional, DP2M DIKTI; 2009-2010
3. Pengembangan Media Video Pembelajaran pada Matakuliah Methods of TEFL Program Magister Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Malang (Ketua); Penelitian Strategis Nasional, DP2M DIKTI; 2012-2013
4. Pembangunan dan Analisis Korpus Digital Wacana Akademik; Menuju Civitas Akademika yang Handal (Anggota); Penelitian Unggulan PT, DP2M DIKTI; 2013-2014
5. Pengembangan Peta Kurikulum Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Berstandar AUN-QA (ASEAN University Network Quality Assurance) dan Berbasis KKNI (Ketua); Penelitian Unggulan PT, DP2M Kemenristek DIKTI; 2015-2016

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Field of Study : Applied linguistics: Curriculum, Second Language Acquisition, Grammar in Discourse

Working Background/ in the last 10 years

1. Lecturer at English Education Major, FBS, Unnes: 1980 – now
2. Language specialist, SEAMEO-RELC, Singapore (2008-2011)
3. Head of English Program at Pasca Sarjana Major, Unnes: 2004-2008

Education Background

1. S3: Macquarie University Applied Linguistic 1994-1997
2. S2: Macquarie University Applied Linguistic 1991-1993
3. S1: IKIP Malang English Education 1977- 1979
4. Young Graduated IKIP Malang English Education 1974-1976

Book's Title/ in the last 10 years

1. 2014 Penelaahan Buku Ajar Bahasa Inggris SMA Kurikulum 2013
2. 2015-2016 Penelaahan Buku Ajar Bahasa Inggris SMA Kurikulum 2013
3. 2008- now Reviewer Jurnal International RELC, Singapura
4. 2010-2011 Chief Editor Jurnal Internasional RELC, Singapura
5. 2007- 2014 Reviewer Jurnal International AsiaTEFL, Seoul, Korea
6. 2015- now Member Board of Editors Jurnal International AsiaTEFL, Seoul, Korea
7. 2008- now Reviewer Jurnal Nasional TEFLIN, UM, Malang
8. 2007- now Editor Jurnal Language Circle, Unnes, Semarang
9. 2007- now Editor Kehormatan Jurnal CELT, Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata, Semarang
10. 2016 Reviewer Jurnal PAROLE, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang
11. 2013 Menelaah/Menguji Naskah Desertasi Doktor National Australia University

Research's Title

1. Teaching English Grammar in Asian Contexts (Bab Buku) Buku English Language Teaching Today: Linking Theory and Practice in Press 2016, Springer, New York (publikasi internasional)
2. Issues in 2013 English Curriculum (Bab Buku) Recent Issues in English Language Education: Challenges and Directions Tahun 2014 TEFLIN-UNS

3. Belajar Bahasa untuk Belajar: Mengembangkan Kemampuan Berwacana Sekunder (Bab Buku) PELBA 21 21, 2014 Universitas Atma Jayaa, Jakarta

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Working Background

1. 1989- now: Lecturer at English Education UPI, Bandung
2. 2015 – now: Kepala Pusat Strategi dan Diplomasi Kebahasaan Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Kemdikbud

Educational Background

1. S3: Faculty of Education/Language, Literacy, and Arts Education Department/Language and Literacy Education/Melbourne University (2002 - 2005)
2. S2: School of Education/Language and Literacy Education/Deakin Univerrrsity, Australia (1995-1996)

3. S1 : Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Seni/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Unniversitas Pendidikan Indonesia (1985 - 1989)

Book's Title

1. 2010-2011: Writing 1 (Modul UT)
2. 2014: Translation (Modul UT)
3. 2013: Buku Teks Untuk Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris (When English Rings The Bell, Kelas 7,8 dan 11), Kemdikbud

Research's Title

1. 2015: Systematic Fuctional Linguistic Genre Pedagogy dan Pemberdayaan Guru dan Siswa. Penelitian Unggulan Universitas, Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi. Kemenristek Dikti
2. 2015: Pelatihan Menulis Artikel Jurnal International bagi Dosen. Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Berbasis Hasil Penelitian. Program Pengembangan Dosen Univeristas Pendidikan Indonesia.
3. 2013-2014. Implementasi dan Pengembangan Pengajaran Berbasis Teks dan Peningkatan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis dan Berbahasa Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Hibah Penelitian dari Dirjen Melalui Program Desentralisasi UPI.
4. 2012: Program Visiting Scholar di University of Technology Sydney. Dana dari Asosiasi International Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional
5. 2011: Pelatihan Pengajaran Berbasis Teks bagi Pengawas Bahasa Inggris. Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Berdasarkan Hasil Penelitian. Program Pengembangan Dosen UPI

6. 2011: Kemampuan Mahasiswa dalam Note-taking dan Interpreting. Hibah Bersaing, Dirjen Dikti Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional (Anggota)
7. 2010: Lesson Study dan Pemahaman Guru Mengenai Pendekatan Berbasis Genre dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris. Program Lesson Study, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
8. 2010: Implementasi Pendekatan Berbasis Teks dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris di Indonesia. Penelitian Kerja sama dengan Sydney University. Program Pengembangan Dosen Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
9. 2009-2010: Analisis Kemampuan Mahasiswa dalam Menulis Skripsi Berbahasa Inggris Berbasis Teori Linguistic Sistemik Fungsional. Hibah Bersaing, Dirjen DIKTI, Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional
10. 2009 (Nov) - 2010 (Feb): Teaching Writing: Developing Critical Learners. Program Academic Recharging B. Dirjen DIKTI. Mendiknas
11. 2007: Language and Literacy Education in Primary and Secondary Schools in Australia. Penelitian postdoctoral. Program Endeavour. Department of Education, Science and Technology, Australia

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Study Concern : Ilmu Sasustra

Working Background

1. Now – 1987 : Lecturer at Education Department of Indonesia

Educational Background

1. S3: Department Susastr/ Fakultas Ilmu Budaya/Universitas Indonesia (2001-2006)
2. S2: Applied Linguistics/School of English and Linguistics/University of Macquarie (1992-1994)
3. S1 : Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni/IKIP Bandung

Book's Title

1. Buku Non-teks sejak 2010
2. Buku Teks SMP/SMS (sejak 2010)

Research's Title

1. Nasionalisme dalam Empat Film untuk Anak – 2015
2. Dunia Anak menurut Penulis Anak Seri “Kecil-kecil Punya Karya” – 2014
3. Allimentary Poetics: An Analysis of Rohani Din's Poems 2014
4. Keberagaman dalam Sepilihan Cerita Anak Indonesia 2013
5. Ujang dan Abjeksi: Kajian Lacanian atas Novel Godi Suwarma “Deng” 2012

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Working Background

1. 2012 – 2015 : Kepala Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, Balitbang, Kemdikbud;
2. 2008 – 2013 : Atdikbud di KBRI Den Haag;
3. 2007 – 2008 : Kepala Bagian Kebijakan pada Biro Perencanaan dan Kerjasama Luar Negeri, Setjem Depdiknas;
4. 2000 – 2007: Kepala Bagian Perencanaan pada Sekretariat Balitbang Depdiknas

Educational Background

1. 1997-1999: Ph.D., Educational Measurement, Flinders University of South Australia
2. 1994-1996: M.Ed., Educational Measurement, Flinders University of South Australia
3. 1985-1987: San Diego State University, San Diego, California
Basic Certificate in Applied Linguistics
4. 1976-1980: S1 Bahasa Inggris, IKIP Jakarta

Books' Title

1. Bahasa Inggris Kelas VII: Buku Siswa, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2013
2. Bahasa Inggris Kelas VII: Buku Guru, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2013
3. Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII: Buku Siswa, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2014
4. Bahasa Inggris Kelas VIII: Buku Guru, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2014
5. Bahasa Inggris Kelas IX: Buku Siswa, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2015
6. Bahasa Inggris Kelas IX: Buku Guru, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2015
7. Bahasa Inggris Kelas X: Buku Siswa, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2013
8. Bahasa Inggris Kelas X: Buku Guru, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2013
9. Bahasa Inggris Kelas XI: Buku Siswa, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2014
10. Bahasa Inggris Kelas XI: Buku Guru, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2014
11. Bahasa Inggris Kelas XII: Buku Siswa, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2015
12. Bahasa Inggris Kelas XII: Buku Guru, Pusat Kurikulum dan Perbukuan, 2015