

DAILY ENGLISH CONVERSATION

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GET PRESS INDONESIA

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Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk dan
dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

FOREWORD

All praise and gratitude for the presence of Allah SWT on all occasions. Sholawat accompanied by greetings and prayers we convey to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Alhamdulillah, for His Grace and Grace, the writer has finished this Daily English Conversation book.

This book discusses Self-Introduction, Asking and Giving Directions, Making Plans, At the Grocery Store, Talking about Hobbies and Interests, At the Doctor's Office, Travel Plans, At the Airport, Asking for and Giving Advic, Talking About Family, Discussing Movies or TV Shows, Talking About Future Plans.

The process of writing this book was successfully completed with the cooperation of the writing team. For the sake of better quality and reader satisfaction, we really look forward to suggestions and constructive feedback from readers.

The author would like to thank all those who have supported the completion of this book. Especially those who have helped to publish this book and have entrusted it to encourage and initiate the publication of this book. Hopefully this book can be useful for the people of Indonesia.

Padang, Desember 2023

Author

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CHAPTER 1

SELF-INTRODUCTION

By Kurnia

1.1 What is self-Introduction?

The act of introducing oneself to another is known as self-introduction. We introduce ourselves or invite strangers to do the same when we meet them. We might even introduce ourselves to hundreds of individuals at events like conferences or seminars simultaneously. Introducing yourself entails giving more details about who you are in plain, orderly, confident language. Not to mention how your body language can be used to project confidence. (Kurnia, 2023)

1.2 The Importance of Self-Introduction

Making a self-introduction enables others to learn more about your identity, personality, and other key aspects of who you are. An effective self-introduction should include all facets of the individual because it makes a strong first impression and facilitates future relationships. Let's study some tips and tactics for self-introduction in English for students so you can confidently introduce yourself.

1.3 How to prepare a self-introduction

Either way, laying up a sample of what you want to say before delivering your self-introduction is beneficial. You can write an effective self-introduction by following these steps:

1. *Give a brief overview of your career status.*

In your self-introduction, you should state your name, work title, and experience in the first sentence. You might include information about your school background, level of certification, or present position in your job search if you're unemployed and looking for work.

For instance:

"My name is Suci, and I'm a recent computer science graduate from Stanford University."

"I'm Arham, seeking an entry-level warehousing job that will use my organization, attention to detail and time management skills."

"My name is Abdullah, and I'm a chief engineer for Jacobs and Associates."

2. *Summarize your professional background and significant achievements.*

Make this introduction section unique by emphasizing the information that matters most to the individual you speak with. Talk about your accomplishments and professional talents if you're at a job interview. When presenting a presentation, provide evidence to support your expertise in the subject matter. Refer to your products and services throughout your self-introduction to a prospective customer.

"I have over ten years of experience in marketing, specifically focusing on social media campaigns for rising tech companies."

3. *Conclude with a preamble to the following section of the discussion.*

Briefly describe the situation before indicating what you'd like to happen next in the conclusion. This would be a synopsis of your presentation's topics. Explain your qualifications for the position during the interview. A call to action should conclude your self-introduction to a potential client or colleague.

"Please do not hesitate to reach out to me with any inquiries. I'd like to provide further information about our marketing services and how they might increase the social media presence of your business."

1.4 Self-Introduction Advice

Grinning will welcome the audience or person you introduce and provide a positive first impression. Give a brief introduction, including your name, address, family structure, educational

background, and, if relevant, your hobbies and interests. Interviews, meetings, seminars, etc., are a few of these circumstances. Talk about your past experiences, abilities, and extracurricular activities when you introduce yourself in the interview, especially. Instead of using the formal interview introduction, "Hello, I am..." for all other openings, use a more informal tone, such as "Hi there, I'm..." Make an effort to come across as personable. When presenting yourself to a large gathering of people at a conference or seminar, it is always best to be mindful of your audience. Though you don't have to know them directly, you should know who they are and what they're trying to find.

1.5 Student Self-Introduction in Class

Presenting oneself to a class full of peers, teachers, and other strangers is every student's worst nightmare, but with a few simple rules, it may be a lot easier.

It's essential to prepare, so review all the topics you'll discuss at home.

1. Work on yourself in front of the mirror.
2. View a few videos that are beneficial for beginners.
3. Smiling, greeting everyone, and taking in the surroundings.
4. Create a serene atmosphere before you start.
5. Get off to a solid start and scan the room to see who else is seeing you.
6. Tell us about yourself, including your name, your origins, a little overview of your life, your interests, and the reason you are here.

Samples:

"Hi, my name is Hastuti, and I'm from "Mamuju." I'm taking it because I've always found this school or class exciting. I'm excited to learn more in this class since I like meeting new people and attending art museums."

"Though everyone here calls me Tom, my name is Tommy. I was raised in India and lived there most of my life before moving to Dubai. I speak Hindi, Marathi, French, and English with ease. I love

playing cricket and computer games. My motivation for enrolling in this course or program was to study Arabic.”

1.6 Self- Introduction in Interview

Smiling, extend a solid handshake upon entering the person's space. After a greeting, you can also say your name, for example, "Hello Sir, this is "Diana," and you'll be ready to proceed. Pay close attention to everything to respond to inquiries or pose new ones. Give the interviewer the floor. Recognize or Discover five qualities that will help you in a job interview.

For instance: "Hello, I'm XY from "location." I completed the "Qualifications details" task. "Job Profile" and related work have always been my love. (and include further details about degree linked to job profile). For example, I have a master's degree in "xx," and I would like to pursue "xx." If you have any experience, share it OR claim to know a lot about it (don't lie, share what you know). Next, describe your viewing experience of the job posting in more detail. For example: "I couldn't help but apply when I spotted your employment adverts on the "XYZ website." Riley See is my name. I recently received my degree in elementary education from Ball State University. This summer, I've been employed at an elementary school camp, and I'm eager to start my first teaching job for the upcoming academic year. I'm excited to use a few of the unique lesson plans I developed during my teaching internship in my classroom. Since I went to Brookwood Elementary, I would be a perfect fit for the second-grade position you have open. I would love to impart knowledge to pupils in the same setting that first inspired my passion for learning."

1.7 Presenting Oneself when Networking

Sharing information about your current employment, prior accomplishments, and future goals is crucial while networking. To demonstrate your value as a resource to others, you must introduce yourself in a networking setting.

For instance: "Hello, I'm XYZ from "location." I provide this "service" and have recently completed this project. I'm also seeking ways to expand and support others in the same industry. And then, after that, inquire about suggestions or ideas from the other person, saying something like, "Do you have any thoughts on how I can achieve that?"

"I'm Hasan, the director of marketing at Wise Technology. We're working on some creative marketing initiatives that will engage potential clients on Bloomington's streets. I've contacted nearby companies who might like to participate in these events. I enjoy having conversations with locals to find out more about their needs and wants from their smart devices."

1.8 Teacher Self-Introduction to a New Class

Presenting yourself to a class is a tough but manageable task. Keeping first impressions lighthearted, enjoyable, and professional is crucial.

As an illustration: Firstly, please extend a warm welcome to them. "Welcome to the lesson! I was excited to finally meet you. My name is Miss Diana, and I will be your English instructor this year."

To add a little interest, engagement, or activity, share your interest with the class and inquire as to whether any of the other students have a similar interest. "Is there anyone else who enjoys reading mystery books? I love to read good mysteries."

Students will benefit from knowing your goals when you share them with them. After that, ask each student to introduce themselves so that, as a teacher, you can get to know them better. "And this year, I want to assist you in becoming the best English speakers." "So, in order for me to get to know you better, students, please introduce yourself one by one."

1.9 Casual Situational Self-Introduction

1. Make an in-person introduction.
2. Smile.
3. Shake hands firmly.
4. Keep your eyes open.

5. Maintain an open, carefree posture.
6. Inquire about the other individual.
7. Please consider what they have to say.
8. Consider your responses.
9. Being kind and amiable will improve your first impression.

In informal settings, keep the introduction brief and informal to allow for further questioning.

For instance, "Hey there." What's going on? I'm Riko, and I just moved here a few days ago. How long have you been? What is the duration of your stay here?

1.10 Presenting Yourself in a Workplace Meeting

Here, you need to go right to the point. To do this, extend a warm greeting before outlining the meeting's objectives.

For instance: "Good afternoon to all of you! I, Riko, am a member of the business development team, and I will be presenting the data that we have collected for the product in question.

"I'm Maciek, and I work as a career writer. My role is to give job searchers professional guidance on matters pertaining to careers. I do the reading and speak with hiring experts, so you don't have to. Among other things, I teach you how to master the job interview, craft a CV that gets you hired, and... introduce yourself.

1.11 Professional Self-Introduction

The following four methods are for professional ntroductions:

1. *Identify your goal.*

While saying their name and present position is a common way for people to introduce themselves, you should also strive to include any information that your new contact will need help to obtain on your business card. If you're at a networking event, you could want to introduce yourself and then share your interest. You might also state your objectives for the meeting, like finding a partner to work on a new project of yours. When you attend a job interview,

briefly describe yourself and your purpose for being there. Have a brief, professional opening that briefly summarizes your goal because your interviewers are already aware of the position you are applying for. Name and reasons for your suitability for the job should be included. Remember that you begin your introduction in a manner appropriate to the situation.

At a networking event, for instance, you may only shake hands and introduce yourself by providing the person with your first and last name. After that, strike up a discussion by inquiring about their past and your own.

Example: "My name is Tara, and I went to New York City because I love advertising and because the advertising community here is so creative and inspiring. I'd love to discuss my qualifications for this position with you. I have a strong history in audience analysis for messaging optimization.

2. *Take note of your body language*

You can show confidence when you introduce yourself to someone by speaking clearly and loudly and by displaying a pleasant attitude through nonverbal cues. Keep your body language relaxed and open-minded during the talk.

3. *Explain your value.*

For a job position, employers may set up several interviews for the same day or week. To differentiate yourself from other applicants, your professional introduction should highlight your distinctive background and credentials. Making an introduction sound distinct from prior ones draws the attention of your new contact and tends to make it stick in their memory. For instance, you should explain to the interviewer why you would be a great addition to the team during the opening of the interview.

For instance: "My name is Ririn, and I have worked in public relations for ten years. More than 20 destination marketing groups have benefited from my efforts in increasing tourism, which has increased commerce in certain areas by 40%.

4. *Recognize the culture*

To better grasp the company culture, do some study on it before an interview or meeting. For instance, check out a computer programming company's website or social media pages to get a sense of the corporate culture before making an introduction. Humour in your introduction could be appropriate if the organization seems more laid back. Maintaining a more professional manner may increase your chances of being employed or winning the client's business in a more official setting, such as a meeting with a potential client.

1.12 Introduction to Oneself for Presentation

"Good afternoon. I'm Reimod, and I work at Northern Investing as the vice president of finance and administration. I have always had a strong interest in discovering frugal methods to live. Building sound money management practices early on is the best way to secure your future. As I worked my way through college, I started utilizing similar tactics as well, and today, I have over \$10 million saved for retirement. I'm here to teach you how to set up an account like that because that money is increasing daily."

1.13 Example of a self-introduction email

1. *Compile every email component.*

Even though it might seem apparent, make sure your message concludes with your name and begins with the subject line. There can be no gaps in your email "introduce yourself."

2. *Craft a compelling subject line.*

The last thing you want when sending out an email introduction is to end up in a spam folder. Create a compelling subject line. Adhere to the recommended character limit. Steer clear of spammy language. Make careful to utilize the appropriate subject structure when responding to a job offer.

3. *Select a polite welcome.*

It seems clumsy to start an email introduction with "Dear sir or Madam." It demonstrates your ignorance of the intended recipient. Try to mention the name of your Dear Sir or Madam.

4. *Write a compelling introduction.*

It establishes the tone for all the content you intend to include in your email self-introduction.

5. *Provide the background. Give a reason for your writing.*

Relevance is crucial. If the recipient doesn't connect with the message, it will be immediately discarded. That's different from where you want a recruiter to see your email introduction.

6. *Propose. Request something.*

Ask for an interview and explain to the recruiting manager how they will benefit from having you on staff. The most crucial section of your professional introduction is this one.

7. *Offer gratitude.*

Gratitude at the end of your email self-introduction can increase the likelihood that it will be answered. For further information, read this study.

An email introducing yourself to someone you have never met is called a self-introduction email. The email must grab the recipient's interest and attention in order to get a response. Here's an example to get you started on making your own:

Subject: Request for meeting

Kindly, Mr. Emilt

I am Muhalim, and I have been informed that you are ABC Supplies' software decision-maker. I'm contacting you now because XXX Software, my company, has produced a new product that your organization could find useful. Its in-house algorithms can compile purchase and customer contact data into a user-friendly database. My goal is to set up a meeting with you so we can talk about the product and any software requirements your business might have.

I appreciate your time and thought.

Regards,
Muhaim
XXX Software | muhaim@gmail.com | 123-000-333

1.14 Advantages of Introduction of Oneself

Self-introduction contributes to making a good impression or building a positive impact on others.

1. Fosters relationships
2. Boosts self-esteem
3. Enhances presentation abilities
4. Makes a strong or lasting impression
5. Promotes deep comprehension and constructive thought processes
6. Enhances communication skills

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CHAPTER 2

ASKING AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

By Isumarni

This chapter explains students how to asking directions and how to give directions to someone who need information about some place. Knowing an understanding how to ask for directions in English is important in order you can find the target location without get lost at some point. It is also good to know how to give directions to new tourists, new comer or to your colleagues from another country.

2.1 Asking Direction

2.1.1 Definition of Asking for Direction

Asking comes from the verb "ask" which means to request. Meanwhile, "direction" means guidance. So asking for direction is expression used by someone to ask for direction to go to a place or destination.

2.1.2 Basic Vocabularies in Asking and Giving Direction

It is important to know some basic vocabulary of asking and giving direction before we discuss more about. There are some vocabularies commonly use in asking for and giving direction. The following list includes some of these vocabularies:

Turn back/go back	Putar balik/kembali
Go along	Menuju/ikuti/sepanjang
Between	Di antara
Cross	Menyebrang
Next to	Sebelah/dekat
Opposite	Di depan

Sign post	Tanda jalan
Behind	Di belakang
At the end (of)	Di ujung jalan
In front of	Di depan
In back of	Di belakang
In the middle of	Di tengah
Across from	Di seberang
Traffic light	Lampu lalu lintas
Take the first/second road on	Lewati jalan pertama/kedua
Near	dekat
Far	jauh
On/at the corner	Di sudut
Turn left	belok kiri
Turn right	belok kanan
Straight/go straight on	Jalan terus
It's the right/left	Di sebelah kanan/kiri

It is also important to familiar with most visit places in your city, such as hospital, school, park, Mall, traditional market, bank, police officer and the other place.

2.1.3 Greeting Before Asking Direction

Sometimes we or someone go to the new place and we or someone need some help to find a destination. So we need to know how to ask someone else for help. Remember when asking direction you should be polite, so start with greeting:

Some of polite greeting phrases, such as:

1. Excuse me (permisi)
2. Excuse me, could you help me, please? (permisi, apakah anda membantu saya?)
3. Excuse me, could you help (apakah anda membantu?)
4. Excuse me madam, I seemed to be lost (permisi bu sepertinya saya kesasar)
5. I am new here (saya baru disini)
6. I'm lost (saya tersesat)
7. I am sorry to interrupt you, but...(maaf mengintrupsi anda, tapi...)
8. I am sorry (maaf)
9. Sorry, I am not from around here (maaf, saya tidak berasal dari sini)
10. Hello / Hello sir or madam (Helo/ helo pak bu)
11. Good morning. May I ask for some help? (Selamat pagi. Bisa saya minta tolong?)
12. Hello. Can you help me, please? (helo. Bisakah anda membantu saya?)
13. Pardon Sir/ Mom! (Maaf pak/bu)
14. Sorry for bothering you Sir/Mam (maaf mengganggu pak/bu)
15. May I ask you a minute Sir/Mam (bias saya bertanya sebentar pak/bu)

2.1.4 Describe Your Situation

After greeting, you can tell your problem to the person you are talking to. In this case, you can also describe your condition or situation, or the reason why you need help from that person.

Example:

1. I'm lost (saya kesasar)
2. I seemed to be lost (kelihatannya saya kesasar)
3. I'm confused, where to go (Saya bingung harus kemana)
4. Sorry, I am not from around here (maaf, saya tidak berasal dari sini)
5. I'm new here, I need help (saya baru disini, saya butuh bantuan)

2.1.5 Grammar to Asking Direction

1. Use Modal Auxiliary

In asking direction, we can use Modal Auxiliary, *can*, *could*, *will* and *would* are the common modals use.

Example:

- a. Could you tell me how to get to Bank Rakyat?
- b. Could you show me the Wahidin Hospital in this map?
- c. I'm looking for post office would you give me direction to get it?
- d. May I ask you the way to Mall?
- e. Could you tell me where the bus station is?
- f. Would you give me directions to go to cinema?
- g. Would you show me the way to UV clinic?
- h. Can you direct me to traditional market?

2. Use Question Word

There are five question words in English that is what, where, when, who, why, and how, but in asking direction the most common use of question words is what, where and how.

Example:

- a. How can/do I find Cinema?
- b. How far is the school from bus station?
- c. How can I get to market?
- d. How do you get to Mall from post office
- e. Where is the restaurant?
- f. Where can I find the Cafe?
- g. What's the best way to get to campus?
- h. What's the quickest way to get to bank?
- i. What's the easiest way to get to the beach?

2. Use Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences can also be used for asking direction. Interrogative sentences generally begin with to be and verb such as *is*, *do*, and other.

Example:

- a. Are we on the right road for Hospital?

- b. Do you have a map to Tana Toraja?
- c. Is it the right way to Bira beach?
- d. Am I in the right place to go the airport ?
- e. Do you know where the ATM center is?
- f. Is there a public toilet around here/ near hear?

3. Asking for Repetition

When you listened and tried to understand the instructions given by the person you are talking to, but still do not understand, you can ask again for more explanation.

Example:

- a. Sorry, I didn't get your description
- b. Sorry, I didn't catch that. Can you repeat?
- c. What did you say the place's name was?
- d. Could you explain that again please?
- e. Could you repeat it again please?

4. Close the Conversation

Before end the conversation, do not forget to say thank to the person who has help you to find the way to your destination.

Example:

- a. Thank you for your help.
- b. Thanks for help Sir/Mam.
- c. Thank you for the direction, it means a lot to us.
- d. Thank you for spent your time. Have a nice day.

2.1.6 Formal and Informal Asking Direction

There are informal and formal way to asking for direction. The different between informal and formal way to asking direction is as in the table below:

Informal	Formal
Where is the Hospital?	Could you tell us the road to the hospital, please?
Is there a post office aroundhere?	Could you show the way to get to the postoffice, please?
How can we get to the airport?	What is the best way to go to the airport?
I am searching this address	Could you show me the way to get thisaddress, please?
Where is the stadium on themap?	Could you show me the stadium position in this map, please?

2.2 Giving Direction

2.2.1 Definition of Giving Direction

Giving direction comes from word “give” that is means to offer and “direction” means guidance. So giving direction is expression used by someone to give information or to guide someone to get the destination.

2.2.2 When do not know the Destination

When someone asks you to give direction to go to one place and you do not know that place, say sorry to cannot help him/her:

Example:

1. Sorry, I am so busy.
2. I am sorry, I am I a hurry.
3. Pardon me, I am a visitor and not familiar with this place.
4. I am a stranger here, sorry.
5. I’m so sorry, I don’t know that place either, maybe you can find someone else to asking.

2.2.3 Give the direction clearly

When you giving direction to someone do it with slowly and clearly in order you direction can be understand well.

Example:

1. Go along this road then turn right at the end of this road, you will see the bank , it is beside the post office, is it clear?
2. Go straight on Jalan Melati and you will find the shop at the end of the road.

2.2.4 Grammar use to Giving Direction

1. Use Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentence is an instruction. You can use imperative sentence in giving direction inorder the person that asking direction can follow you command.

Example:

- a. Continue going along the road
- b. Take the yellow line
- c. Change to the blue line

2. Use Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences use to make sure the person that you giving direction understandyou explanation.

Example:

- a. Is it clear?
- b. Do you understand my explanation?
- c. Do you get my point?
- d. Do you understand?
- e. Are you with me?

2.2.5 The familiar phrase use in giving direction

There are many vocabularies that can use to giving direction in English. Here some examples of common use phrase in giving direction.

1. Giving Direction to Say *Go Straight*

Go straight
Go down there
Go along the road
Go down the street
Go up the street
Go straight along the road
Go ahead
Go on ahead
Go toward the mosque
Go past the shop
Go ahead and ask them
Go straight on left
Go straight at the lights
Continue past the petrol station
Continue straight ahead for about 2 miles
Countinue straight on past two traffic lights
Keep going down the street
Keep going for another station
Keep going for another shop two hundredkilometers
Keep walking ahead
Take this road
Keep on the straight road
Walk for the corner
Takes this road
Follow the street for about 200 meters
Follow the road until you get the station

2. Giving Directions to Say *Turn*

Turn right
Turn left
Turn back
Turn left past the school
Turn left after the bridge
Turn right at the first turning

Turn left from the first alley
Turn left on to Mawar Street
Turn right at the first of the corridor
Turn right on after you pass the post office on the right also
Turn left at the traffic lights
Turn left after you pass the Market
Turn right past the pet shop
When you see a bank on your right hand side, turn left into Melati Street
Go right / left at the end of the road
Take the first / second / third street on the left / right
Take the first left when you enter Steven Road
You need to take a left / a right at the next traffic lights
You need to take a left / a right at the next traffic lights
Take a right / left at the junction
Take the second exit at the T- junction and then turn right at the traffic lights
When you get to Paris Street, take your next right
After you pass the restaurant on your left, take a right at the next crossroad
Round the corner from the post office
Take a left when you come to the main street
If you take the road on the left, you'll come to the post office

3. Giving Directions to Say *Cross*

Pass the bank
Cross the line
Go over the post office
You will past some traffic light
Cross the bridge and you are there

4. Giving Directions to Say *Location*

On left
On the left
On the right
On right side
On the straight ahead
On left after the train station
Straight ahead of you
Straight ahead on the left
Straight ahead on the right to the pet shop
Opposite
Opposite the cinema
On opposite side of the street
Across the line
Near my home
Next to station
In front of the hospital
Behind the school
Between the bank and the Mall
At the end of John Street
On the left between the Supermarket and the cinema
On/at the corner of Malioboro Sreet
Over there, near the hospital
Just rringt around the corner

Around the corner
Just around the corner on the right side
Right around the corner next to the Museum
Left around the corner from the bus station
Futher down the road on the right
The biggest building on the right
In the center of the road
The second turning on the right after police office

5. Other useful phrases for giving direction:

It is this way
You are going to wrong way
That way
You are going in the wrong direction
You will pass a pet shop on your left
It will be on your left or right
This straight road will lead you to the bank
You will see the entrance on the right
You will pass a bus rank on your right
Follow the sign for the airport
You will see the bus station in front of you
You can't miss it
Come off the highway at the junction
The signpost show Yogyakarta 18 miles or Malang?
Follow the signs to Puncak
You will come to a taxi park
You will see the Nona Mountain

2.3 Practice Asking and Giving Direction

2.3.1 Practice Dialogue Dialog 1

Mely: Excuse me, Could you help me please? Rian: Yes of course

Mely: I'm new visitor here, I'm searching the way to Bira beach. I have look at the maps, but I'm still confused. Can you lead me to go that place?

Rian: Do you means the tourism area that located in Bulukumba, isn't it?

Mely: Yes, indeed

Rian: Yes of course, Bira beach is near from here. Just go straight then take the second left when you are in Garecceng Street. Then follow the road until you get Bira gate. It's about 300 meters from here. Mely: Thank you for spent your time with me sir. Have a nice day.

Rian: Yes you are welcome.

Dialog 2

Dian: Excuse me sir. How do I get to the pet shop?

Joni : It is easy to find, just turn right at the corner onto Melati Street. The pet shop is on the third Avenue and Melati Street, next to the Mall.

Dian : Thank you so much sir.

Joni : You are welcome

Dialog 3

Merry: Good morning, sorry for disturbing you, can you help me please? Arhan: Morning, what can I help you?

Merry: I think I'm lost, I want to go to Panakukang Mall but I'm here now.

Arhan: This is Mari Mall, Penakukang Mall in Boulevard Street.

Mery: oh no! Could you give me directions to Bugis Street?

Arhan: Yes, sure. Take a right onto Hasanuddin street and drive to Pettarani then take the freeway toward Boulevard.

Merry: How far is it to the Boulevard street from my location now?

Arhan: It's about 15 miles.

Merry: Sorry, I didn't catch that. Can you repeat sir?

Arhan: Ok no problem. Let me repeat that. Take a right onto Hasanuddin street and drive to Pettarani then take the freeway toward Boulevard.

Merry: How long does it take to get there?

Arhan: If there's no traffic, about 20 minutes but in heavy traffic, it takes about 40 minutes

Merry: It is clear now. I'll follow the direction sir. Thank you.

Arhan: Ok, Good luck.

Dialog 4

Fuji: Pardon me mom. Is there a mosque here? Ana: Yes. There is mosque near the school.

Fuji: Can you show me the way to go there.

Ana: Just go straight until you get Hospital, there are school beside the hospital after the school you will find the mosque.

Fuji: Thank you very much madam Ana: You are welcome.

2.3.2 Exercise: do it with partner



Picture from internet

Find your partner then ask you partner the way to go to that place.

1. Where is the Cinema?
2. Where is the Bank?

3. Where is the Train station?
4. Where is the store?
5. Where is the Hospital

2.3.3 Complete the blank with the right name of the place



Picture from internet

Use the map above. Read the directions and fill the blank with the right name of places.

1. Reski : Hello. Can you show me the way to.....?
Ali : Hello, it's easy. Walk along Violet Street. Take the first turning on the left. It's in cross of park.
2. Leni : Excuse me sir, where is the ?
Jon : Certainly. Walk along Lily Street. Go straight on. It's between Supermarket and Bus Station.
3. Mila : Can you help me please? I'm lost. I want go to?
Ann : Walk along Violet Street. Take the first turning on the right. It is between the book shop and the cafe.
4. Jihan : Good morning. Is there anear here?
Boy : Yes. Walk along Lily Street. Turn to Daisy Street. Go

straight on and take the first turning on the right.

5. Doni : Excuse me, how can I go to the.....?

Beny : Walk along Violet Street. Go straight on. Turn right on Tulip Street. It's in front of stadium.

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CHAPTER 3

MAKING PLANS

By Citra Prasiska Puspita Tohamba

3.1 Introduction of Making Plans

"Making plans" from a people perspective refers to the process by which individuals or groups of people create, outline, and organize their intended actions, goals, or objectives for the future (Nandy, 2021). It involves setting specific targets, determining the steps required to achieve those targets, and considering the resources and time needed. These following the purpose of making plans is namely:

1. **Set Goals:** Plans help you define specific objectives and goals you want to achieve. They provide direction and clarity, helping you understand what you are working toward.
2. **Organize and Prioritize:** Plans allow you to organize your thoughts, tasks, and resources. You can prioritize what needs to be done first and what can be addressed later.
3. **Allocate Resources:** When you make a plan, you can allocate the necessary resources, such as time, money, and personnel, effectively. This prevents wastage and ensures efficient resource utilization.
4. **Manage Time:** Plans help you manage your time more effectively by scheduling activities and tasks. They enable you to allocate the right amount of time to each task, avoiding procrastination and last-minute rushes.
5. **Reduce Stress:** Having a plan in place reduces uncertainty and anxiety. You have a roadmap to follow, which can alleviate stress and increase confidence in your ability to accomplish your goals.
6. **Measure Progress:** Plans serve as benchmarks for measuring progress. You can track your accomplishments against the plan and make adjustments if needed.
7. **Enhance Decision-Making:** Plans provide a framework for

making decisions. When faced with choices, you can refer to your plan to determine which option aligns best with your goals.

8. **Improve Communication:** Plans are essential for communication, especially in group or team settings. They ensure that everyone involved is on the same page regarding objectives and expectations.
9. **Adapt to Change:** While plans provide structure, they should also be flexible. They allow you to adapt to changing circumstances or unexpected challenges while still working toward your goals.
10. **Achieve Long-Term Success:** Long-term success often depends on careful planning. Plans help you see the bigger picture and make informed decisions that contribute to your overall success and well-being.

In essence, making plans is a fundamental aspect of personal and professional development. It helps individuals and organizations navigate the complexities of life and work, enabling them to reach their desired outcomes efficiently and effectively.

3.2 Teaching about Making Plans

Teaching English about making plans is an important aspect of language instruction, as it equips learners with essential communication skills for scheduling, organizing, and coordinating activities. Here is a lesson plan that focuses on teaching English about making plans:

Title: Making Plans in English

Level: Intermediate to Advanced

Objective: By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

1. Understand and use vocabulary related to making plans.
2. Formulate questions and responses for planning activities.
3. Engage in role-play exercises to practice making plans.

Materials:

1. Whiteboard and markers or digital whiteboard software
2. Flashcards or visuals with vocabulary words
3. Handouts with sample dialogues and exercises

Lesson Plan:**Warm-up (10 minutes):**

Begin with a discussion about the importance of planning in daily life. Ask students to share examples of when they have had to make plans and why planning is crucial.

Vocabulary Introduction (15 minutes):

Introduce key vocabulary words related to making plans. Display flashcards or visuals and discuss the meanings and pronunciation of each word. Words to include: plan, schedule, appointment, agenda, available, conflict, confirm, reschedule.

Activity 1 - Vocabulary Practice (10 minutes):

1. Provide sentences with gaps and ask students to fill in the gaps with the appropriate vocabulary words. For example: "I have a(n) _____ with the doctor tomorrow at 3 PM."
2. Review and discuss the answers as a class.

Activity 2 - Forming Questions (15 minutes):

1. Teach students how to form questions related to making plans, such as "What are you doing this weekend?" or "When can we meet for lunch?"
2. Have students practice forming questions in pairs or small groups.

Activity 3 - Role-Play (20 minutes):

1. Divide the class into pairs or small groups and provide them with role-play scenarios involving making plans. Examples: planning a weekend getaway, scheduling a study session, arranging a business meeting.
2. Encourage students to use the vocabulary and questions they've learned to simulate real planning discussions.
3. Monitor the role-plays and provide feedback.

Activity 4 - Real-life Application (10 minutes):

1. Ask students to bring their own schedules, agendas, or planners to class (if applicable) or provide sample schedules.
2. Have them discuss their plans for the upcoming week with a partner, using the vocabulary and questions from earlier in the lesson.

Homework (5 minutes):

Assign homework that involves making plans, such as writing an email to a friend to plan a get-together, creating a weekly schedule, or rescheduling an appointment.

Conclusion (5 minutes):

Summarize the key points of the lesson, emphasizing the importance of clear communication when making plans in English.

Assessment:

Assess students' understanding through class participation, their ability to form questions, and their completion of homework assignments.

This lesson plan provides a structured approach to teaching the topic of making plans in English, incorporating vocabulary, speaking, and listening exercises to reinforce learning.

3.3 Expression about Making Plans

Making plans in English can be expressed using different tenses, depending on the situation. To make it easier to tell the difference, you can see how to talk about a plan with the following tense sentence patterns:

1. Expressing plans in the uncertain future Talking about a plan is very easy, but sometimes we don't know whether the plan is certain or not. This will depend on how we carry out the plan until it is successfully carried out to completion. The tenses that can be used for plans that are not certain to happen are simple future tense. The characteristic is that there is a phrase **will or to be + going to**.

2. Expressing a definite plan There are some plans that we have prepared in advance or at the time. These plans are expressed when the other person already knows about them. For example, tomorrow is your friend's birthday, and you take the initiative to plan a surprise party with other friends. The tenses that can be used to express this planning are the **present continuous tense**.
3. Announcing a plan. It means that when you have a plan and want to tell or announce to someone about it, you can use the **present perfect tense**.

Making plans also means intention or can be interpreted as a desire, plan, and will to do (*English Grammar*, 2013). And in English, all of these elements of intention can be translated with the words WILL, BE GOING TO, and also WOULD LIKE TO. Examples of English dialog about making plans include English dialog topics about vacation plans, or plans to study together, or plans to work after school. After knowing that making plans include, plan, and purpose, it is important to know what the key words (Main Expression) for dialog expressing intention are.

- He will...
- I am going to
- I am going to introduce my friend
- I am planning to
- I am thinking of
- I fully intended to
- I have every intention of
- I intend to..
- I reckon I will
- I want to
- I want to make a pancake
- I will
- I will make an effort to
- I will visit museum today
- I would like to
- I would like to tell about my family

- I would rather
- I would rather stay at home than go fishing
- It is my intention to ...
- My intention is to..
- My mother is going to...
- She is going to cook a cake
- She would rather...
- We will celebrate our anniversary by flying to New York next month
- We will go to Bali next years
- We would like to...

3.3.1 How to Make Plans

The English phrases above are usually preceded by a question like the one below:

What are you going to do?
 Any plan for the weekend?
 Are you thinking of...?
 Do you have any intention of...?
 Is it your intention to...?

3.3.2 Sentence Structure Formula

Following knowledge of certain phrases and expressions often used to convey how to make plans, we will learn to arrange the words into acceptable English sentences using the formula pattern:

Subject + would like + VI + O

Subject + will + VI + O

Subject + is/am/are going to + VI + O

Subject + Would Rather + VI + O

Besides the main formulas above, English dialog and conversation expressions can also be composed with the main words WILL and BE GOING TO with the following formulas:

To express willingness: use will

(+) Subject + will + V1 + Object/Complement

(-) Subject + will not + V1 + Object/Complement

(?) Will + subject + V1 + Object/Complement

(+) She will visit her cousins on the next holiday.

(-) She will not visit her cousins on the next holiday.

(?) Will she visit her cousins on the next holiday?

To express a prior plan: Use only be going to

(+) Subject + Be going to + V1 + O/C

(-) Subject + Be not going to + V1 + O/C

(?) Be + Subject + going to + V1 + O/C

(+) She is going to visit her cousins on the next holiday.

(-) She is not going to visit her cousins on the next holiday?

(?) Is she going to visit her cousins on the next holiday?

3.4 Learning about Making Plans

Title: Making Plans

Objective:

1. To understand and use vocabulary related to making plans.
2. To practice forming questions and giving responses for planning activities.

Vocabulary:

1. **Plan** - (noun/verb) a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something.
2. **Schedule** - (noun/verb) a plan that gives a list of events or tasks and the times at which each one should happen.
3. **Appointment** - (noun) a formal arrangement to meet or visit someone at a particular time and place.
4. **Agenda** - (noun) a list of items to be discussed or considered at a meeting, event, or activity.
5. **Available** - (adjective) ready to be used or obtained.

6. **Conflict** - (noun) a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
7. **Confirm** - (verb) to establish the truth or correctness of something.
8. **Reschedule** - (verb) to change the time of a planned event or appointment to a later time or date.

Warm-up:

Start the lesson with a discussion about the importance of planning in daily life. Ask students to share examples of when they have had to make plans, such as for a trip or a special event.

Introduction:

Introduce the key vocabulary words related to making plans using flashcards, images, or real-life examples. Ensure students understand the meanings and pronunciation of these words.

Activity 1: Vocabulary Practice

Provide sentences with gaps, and ask students to fill in the gaps with the appropriate vocabulary words. For example: "I have a(n) _____ with the dentist tomorrow at 2 PM."

Activity 2: Forming Questions

1. Teach students how to form questions related to making plans. For example: "What are you doing this weekend?" "When can we meet for lunch?"
2. Have students practice forming questions with a partner.

Activity 3: Role Play

1. Divide the class into pairs and give each pair a scenario. One student will be the planner, and the other will be the one making plans.
2. Scenarios can include planning a weekend trip, scheduling a study session, or setting up a meeting with a colleague.
3. Students should take turns playing both roles to practice making and confirming plans.

Activity 4: Real-life Application

1. Have students bring their own schedules or agendas to class (if applicable). If not, provide sample schedules.
2. Ask students to discuss their plans for the week with a partner, using the vocabulary and questions they've learned.

Homework:

Assign homework that involves making plans, such as writing a short email to a friend to plan a get-together or creating a weekly schedule.

Conclusion:

Summarize the key points of the lesson, emphasizing the importance of clear communication when making plans in English.

Assessment:

Assess students' understanding through class participation, their ability to form questions, and their completion of homework assignments.

This lesson plan provides a structured approach to teaching the topic of making plans in English, incorporating vocabulary, speaking, and listening exercises to reinforce learning.

Lesson Topic: Making Plans

Introduction:

Making plans is an important part of our daily lives. We make plans for various activities, such as meetings, vacations, homework and more. In this lesson, we will learn useful vocabulary and phrases related to making plans, as well as how to express plans and plan activities.

Part 1: Essential Vocabulary and Phrases

1. Plan - (noun/verb) rencana, merencanakan
2. Schedule - (noun/verb) jadwal
3. Appointment - (noun) janji temu
4. Agenda - (noun) agenda, daftar kegiatan

5. Available - (adjective) tersedia
6. Conflict - (noun) konflik, pertentangan
7. Confirm - (verb) mengkonfirmasi
8. Reschedule - (verb) menunda, mengubah jadwal

Part 2: Making Questions and Responding to them

In English, we often use questions to plan activities. Here are some examples of useful questions:

1. What are you doing this weekend? (Apa yang akan kamu lakukan akhir pekan ini?)
2. When can we meet for coffee? (Kapan kita bisa bertemu untuk minum kopi?)
3. Do you have any plans for the summer? (Apakah kamu punya rencana untuk musim panas ini?)

How to respond to questions like this:

4. I'm free on Saturday afternoon. (Saya bebas pada hari Sabtu siang.)
5. Let's meet at 3 PM at the coffee shop. (Ayo kita bertemu jam 3 sore di kedai kopi.)
6. Yes, I'm planning a trip to the beach. (Ya, saya berencana pergi ke pantai.)

Part 3: Practice Together

Let's practice making a plan together. I will give you some situations, and you have to plan together:

1. Planning a Weekend Trip (Merencanakan Perjalanan Akhir Pekan)
 - a. Find a suitable time to go with friends or family.
 - b. Decide on the purpose of the trip, the activities to do, and the return time.
2. Scheduling a Study Session (Mengatur Sesi Belajar)
 - a. You and your classmates want to study together.
 - b. Decide on a convenient time and place to study.
3. Setting Up a Meeting with a Colleague (Mengatur Pertemuan dengan Rekan Kerja)
 - a. You need to set up a meeting with your colleague.
 - b. Decide on a time that suits both parties.

Part 4: Real Life Practice

Try to apply what you have learned in real life. Try organizing a schedule or planning activities with your friends or family.

Conclusion:

making plan is an important skill in communicating in English. By understanding the vocabulary, questions and how to respond to them, you will be better equipped to plan and go about your daily activities better.

Additional Practice:

1. Write your daily schedule in English.
2. Make a list of your dream vacation plans and share it with friends or family.
3. Practice a conversation about making plans with your classmates or study partners.

Here is an example of a conversation in English about "Making Plans" between two friends, Sarah and John:

Sarah: Hey John, do you have any plans for the upcoming weekend?

John: Hi Sarah! I don't have any plans yet. What's up?

Sarah: Well, I was thinking of going hiking on Saturday. Would you like to join me?

John: Hiking sounds great! Where were you thinking of going?

Sarah: I was considering the Pine Ridge Trail. It's beautiful this time of year, and there's a great view at the top.

John: That sounds perfect! What time are you thinking of starting the hike?

Sarah: How about we meet at the trailhead at 9 AM? It should give us plenty of time to hike and enjoy the view.

John: Sounds like a plan! I'll bring some snacks and water. Do you think we need any special gear?

Sarah: Good idea! Comfortable hiking shoes and a light jacket should be enough. I'll bring a first aid kit just in case.

John: Great! I'll be there at 9 AM with my gear ready. Can you confirm the trailhead's location?

Sarah: Of course, I'll send you the location via text message. Looking forward to it!

John: Awesome, Sarah! It's going to be a fantastic day. Can't wait!

In this conversation, Sarah and John are making plans to go hiking on the weekend. They discuss the location, time, and equipment needed for their plan. This is an example of how people can communicate when making plans in English.

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CHAPTER 4

AT THE GROCERY STORE

By Afriana

4.1 Definition of a grocery store

What is a store? A store is any physical location where customers can buy goods is called a store. Retailers often supply products that cater to the demands of particular customers. The products that retailers sell are typically not made by them. Instead, producers or wholesalers provide the goods to them. As we know, the grocery market is a place for us to shop for our needs. This is related to Tara Benwell said apart from grocery stores, there are other terms, namely supermarkets and greengrocers. Supermarkets and department stores are usually larger. Another name for a grocery store is a supermarket or a greengrocer.

People address chain food establishments by name. Before visiting a foreign nation, become familiar with the names of these stores. Grocery areas are frequently found inside department stores and superstores. (Englishclub et al., 2023). It's designed for you to buy more than you need in grocery stores. Typically, the outside aisles at the far end of a grocery store are where you'll find fresh items and basics. Convenience food options and sale products are located at the front. You will find items at the checkout like chocolate bars and publications that you most likely don't need. You need to put a handful of these things in your basket or cart; the store is depending on you. Impulsive shopping is what it's called.

4.2 Assembling and packaging

There are several alternatives available in most grocery stores for gathering and packing things. If you need to purchase your baggage, don't be shocked. Pushcart for shopping, a rolling cart (you might need to insert a penny into the slot). For short supermarket visits when you only need a few things, a basket is a plastic container with handles. Box: occasionally offered at the register for free either

paper or plastic bags? This set of reusable bags can cost you money. carrying your own, or purchasing and reusing. These are some typical things you can find in a grocery shop along with the main aisles (or divisions) within it. The primary aisles (or departments) at a grocery store are listed here, along with some typical products you might find there. Generate: crisp fruits and veggies. Food in a frozen state, such as pizzas, fruit, and veggies. Food in bulk: sweets, peanuts, wheat, and snacks (You take a self-bag. You decide how much.). Prepackaged foods including flour, sugar, salt, and chocolate chips are used in baking. Breads: hot dog buns, bagels, and packaged breads. Meat and seafood: beef, chicken, and fish packaged. Freshly cut cheeses and meats from the deli (you express your desired quantity to the butcher). Bakery: get fresh breads, muffins, and cakes. Dairy: dairy, yogurt, milk, and eggs. Rice and pasta: whole wheat pasta, wild rice, penne, and spaghetti. Foods from different countries around the world are considered ethnic foods. Foods that can be canned include pasta sauce, beans, and fruit and vegetables, condiments include oil, salad dressings, BBQ sauce, and ketchup; snacks: crackers, cookies, candies in a packet, and chips; cereal: granola, oats, and packaged breakfast cereals and bars; drinks: pop, juice, coffee, tea; household products: diapers, tissue paper, waste bags, toilet paper, and detergent; makeup, deodorant, feminine items, medication, and/or health and beauty.

4.3 Questions to Pose at a Grocery Store

Asking a store employee is not always necessary. You might be able to find the sugar by asking the customer next to you where to look.

1. What is the location of the produce section, please?
2. Could you check the price for me?
3. Are there any prepackaged candies available?
4. Is there more flour in the back? Is this on sale, if a shelf is empty?
5. Do you offer alcohol, lottery tickets, or stamps for sale?

There are a few things you should be aware of regarding general etiquette and grocery store shopping advice. The first about

Standard Etiquette at Grocery store, you can ask the shopper in front of you to move forward if they only have one or two items. Declare, "You may pass me by." You're only making a few small purchases. After your items, place any dividers—small sticks—that are on the conveyor belt at the checkout. This will free up the person in front of you to begin setting down their groceries as well. Second, about Tips for Grocery Shopping, have you made a list? Making an English grocery list is an easy and entertaining way to practice your language skills. Even better, you can use the sections above to create a master list. Include subcategories for every food that you typically purchase. Make additional room for unique items that you may need from time to time.

Frequently asked queries, issues, and expressions pertaining to purchasing. You have questions.

Questions a salesman or cashier

1. Excuse me...How much is it?
2. How much does...?
3. What is the tax rate?
4. Does "this" have a discount?
5. After the discount, what is the price?
6. How much is the total?
7. I owe you how much?
8. Is cash accepted or taken? (OR checks, debit cards, credit cards)
9. Is it used or new?
10. Could I try this on?
11. Do you have "this" within you? Where are they? Coats and apples
12. If necessary, may I return this?
13. What issues do you have? Inform the salesman or clerk.

4.4 Products from the Grocery Store That You Should Always Buy

The United States News and World Report lists five items that you should never miss at the grocery store. Because internet shopping has so many benefits, Americans adore it. Online shopping

is convenient because it allows us to make purchases from anywhere at any time, without having to get up and move.

Additionally, it is simpler to find discounts online because price comparison is simple and coupons and cash back are easier to use. Our usual option when we need to buy food on the run is to stop at a convenience store or gas station. Most of us have visited a grocery store at some point to get bread, soft drinks, snacks, and maybe even milk and eggs. (Lal, 2020).

Some people have created lists of the essential items they must purchase at convenience stores, such as:

Veggies and fruits.  Photo: dimplydimity (Dimplydimity, 2013)	The most convenient place for most of us to purchase fresh produce, including fruits and vegetables, is a grocery store. Two ways are available for grocery stores to obtain produce. Either directly from farmers, or via grocery distribution companies, they acquire fresh produce. Distribution companies for groceries that focus exclusively on produce and those that distribute particular grocery items are both available.
Kitchen essential.  Photo: Courtesy of Mrs. Meyers (Rees, 2016)	Everybody needs basic foods like bread, cereal, milk, and eggs. It is hard to find such things on the internet. Looking through cereal labels online, for instance, is challenging. If you order bread online, it's unlikely to arrive fresh, milk must be constantly refrigerated, and eggs are perishable. Buying inexpensive, satisfying staples makes it much

	simpler to save money at the grocery store. In addition, you have the option to peruse, examine labels, choose your favorites, and restock in sensible amounts.
Seafood and meat.  Photo: Smart Shopping (Warner Bros. Discovery et al., 2023)	Fresh meat and seafood can now be purchased online, although this isn't always a great option. Prepackaged and carefully chosen items are typically the only options available; shipping may incur additional fees. The cost of the items is high. Furthermore, since food safety is at risk if meat or seafood is left out at temperatures above 40 degrees for an extended period of time, you must be available to accept the delivered goods and store them fast in the freezer or refrigerator.
Cold food  Photo: Joni Hanebutt / Alamy Stock Photo (Foods, 2020)	Frozen meals, snacks, and desserts can be significant time savers in our hectic lives. But since these products must stay frozen to be safe for consumption, the ease of internet shopping is less useful for them. Additionally, a convenience store will only have a limited selection of these items. Buying frozen food at a grocery store is a great idea because there aren't many food safety issues to worry about, and the food won't likely spoil or defrost

	while being driven home. We can browse by appetite, read labels, and purchase whatever appeals to us when we shop at a grocery store.
Generic item  Photo: Credit: Sarah Demonteverde (That et al., 2023)	It is preferable to buy generic products like rice, sugar, and flour based on their grade and quality rather than their brand. For instance, there are distinctions between brown sugar, raw sugar, and granulated sugar. Still, there's not much of a difference between each brand of sugar. Consequently, when purchasing sugar and other items like rice and flour, it is typically worth it to forgo the ostentatious packaging of a branded product in favour of the savings of a generic. Convenience stores and internet retailers are unlikely to carry generic products, so the only place to get the extra savings on generic purchases is typically a grocery store.

4.5 There are several things that are considered rude to do in a grocery store

According to the Southern Living editorial staff about rude things to do at the grocery store. They feel frustrated with the behavior of people they encounter in grocery stores. They start to dislike the bad ethics of fellow buyers. Here are some common violations committed in grocery stores:

1. **Parking Your Buggy Wherever You Please**
When you want to go to the aisle looking for a product, it doesn't matter if you browse the aisle to look for the products you want. You have to think about where you leave the trolley and don't leave the trolley in a place that disturbs other grocery store visitors. You should return the trolley to the shop, don't leave it in the parking lot.
2. **Ignoring the Rules of the Road**
Please note to stop for a moment to look in both directions before crossing the road. So that we avoid collisions with other buyers.
3. **Camping Out for a Conversation**
When we meet friends or neighbors at the supermarket. So don't chat on the street where other buyers are also using the street, pay attention to where you can chat and stop. When we meet people we know, sometimes we forget where we are and it's not appropriate to reminisce at the grocery store, so we can move to a place that's not too busy.
4. **Lingering Too Long Over Purchasing Decisions**
Don't take too long to choose the product you want to buy by looking at the details of the product carefully. We as buyers have the right to choose goods of good quality but also pay attention to the people around us. Don't touch all the items, just touch the items you want.
5. **Ringling Out a Large Order in the Self-Checkout Lane**
Make sure you have brought the items you want to buy, lest after you want to pay you forget some of the items you have chosen.
6. **Snacking Mid-Shop**
It is considered impolite to consume bought food, such as chocolate, if you haven't paid for it. Instead, try to pay for it before you can consume it.
7. **Not Respecting Personal Space**
When selecting items, try to be considerate of other people and avoid getting too close to other shoppers because they might select the same things as you. Therefore, there will be a desire to grab the chosen item as soon as possible to

prevent nearby buyers from grabbing it. Conflicts may result from this. Additionally, when making payments, try to avoid getting too close to other customers. Give the person in front of you some space as they might need it to enter their PIN or password privately.

8. Stashing an Unwanted Item in a Random Spot

Please return any items you don't want to the original location from whence you took them.

9. Using Your Cell Phone with Reckless Abandon

Avoid using your phone excessively as this will annoy other people. When you call or receive a call, your voice will sound low and the volume of your phone will increase. It's crucial to avoid using a tram while on the phone, especially since you might hit someone or something.

Grocery shopping is something that every human being must and always does. Shopping presents us with a variety of challenges, including rude behaviours that should be avoided in grocery stores. Since food is necessary for everyone, the grocery store is the ideal location to gather all things tasty and nourishing. Grocery Story has a good reputation, and people buy a lot of necessities there. As a result, customers may be limited and require patience and time. Because of this, people occasionally disregard the politeness guidelines when grocery shopping. There are various things that ought to be avoided, including:

1. The trolley was left in the parking lot
2. The checkout line was left to pick up forgotten items
3. The cashier counter was left to pick up other items
4. The aisle is blocked by your Cart
5. Cutting lines
6. Violating other people's personal space
7. Playing in the express lane
8. Allowing your child to misbehave
9. Don't return items you don't want to their original place
10. Food tasting (unless the food is actually being offered as a sample)
11. Help yourself to your catch before paying

12. Be rude or inconsiderate in any other way

Based on the examples of some of adverse behaviors you should probably avoid at the grocery store above (Cahn, 2023) and (Watson, 2023) revealed that it is very important for people to know some etiquette when in grocery stores. Because this is considered something that should not be done in public places.

4.6 Idioms' Food at Grocery Store

Here are some food-related idioms. Each entry contains the definition of the idiom as well as an example sentence in which the idiom is used. At the end, there's a quiz to test your knowledge of food idioms.

1. The meaning of "apple of one's eye" is a person that is adored by someone
2. The meaning of "(have a) bun in the oven" is be pregnant
3. The meaning of "bad egg" is a person who is often in trouble
4. The meaning of "big cheese" is very important person (VIP)
5. The meaning of "bread and butter" is necessities, the main thing
6. The meaning of "bring home the bacon" is earn the income
7. The meaning of "butter someone up" is be extra nice to someone (usually for selfish reasons)
8. The meaning of "(have one's) cake and eat it too" is want more than your fair share or need
9. The meaning of "carrot top" is person with red or orange hair
10. The meaning of "cheesy" is silly
11. The meaning of "cool as a cucumber" is very relaxed
12. The meaning of "cream of the crop" is the best
13. The meaning of "(don't) cry over spilled milk" is get upset over something that has happened and cannot be changed
14. The meaning of "cup of joe" is cup of coffee
15. The meaning of "(not my) cup of tea" is something you enjoy (usually used negatively)
16. The meaning of "egg someone on" is urge someone to do something

17. The meaning of “freeze one's buns off” is be very cold
18. The meaning of “full of beans” is have a lot of (silly) energy
19. The meaning of “gravy train” is extremely good pay for minimal work
20. The meaning of “(have something) handed to someone on a silver platter” is receive without working for something
21. The meaning of “hard nut to crack” is difficult to understand (often a person)
22. The meaning of “hot potato” is a controversial or difficult subject
23. The meaning of “in a nutshell” is simply
24. The meaning of “nuts about something, someone” is like a lot
25. The meaning of “out to lunch” is crazy or mad
26. The meaning of “**one smart cookie**” is a very intelligent person
27. The meaning of “**peach fuzz**” is small amount of hair growth
28. The meaning of “**piece of cake**” is very easy
29. The meaning of “**put all of one's eggs in one basket**” is rely on one single thing
30. The meaning of “**soaped up**” is made more powerful or stylish
31. The meaning of “**sell like hot cakes**” is bought by many people
32. The meaning of “**spice things up**” is make something more exciting
33. The meaning of “**spill the beans**” is reveal the truth
34. The meaning of “**take something with a pinch (grain) of salt**” is don't consider something 100% accurate
35. The meaning of “**use your noodle**” is use your brain

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CHAPTER 5

TALKING ABOUT HOBBIES AND INTERESTS

By Sunara

It tells you prioritize one of the activities, how to spend a good and fair amount of time doing something. You can tell them by stating interesting hobbies, showing your personality and explaining why, or even quote a name of a person you idolise best in your life. The benefits of hobbies are to relax, to stay healthy and socialise.

5.1 Asking About Hobbies And Interests

Do you have any hobbies? What do you do for fun ?	<i>Apakah kamu memiliki hobi? Apa yang biasa kamu kerjakan untuk bersenang- senang?</i>
How do you undwind ?	<i>Bagaimana caramu melepaskan penat (beristirahat)?</i>
what do you get up to when you're not running a company ?	<i>Apa yang Kamu lakukan saat Kamu tidak menjalankan perusahaan?</i>
What do you do with your downtown ?	<i>Apa yang Anda lakukan dengan waktu senggang?</i>
What do you do during off- hours ?	<i>Apa yang Anda lakukan di luar jam kerja?</i>
What do you like to do ?	<i>Apa yang kamu suka lakukan?</i>
What are your hobbies ? what do you do in your free time	<i>Apa hobi kamu? Apa yang biasa kamu lakukan di waktu senggang?</i>

What do you like for fun ? What's your hobby ?	<i>Apa yang kamu sukai (senangi)? Apa hobi kamu?</i>
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5.2 Asking About Hobbies And Interests For More Details

What do you like to collect?	<i>Apa yang biasa kamu koleksi (sebagai hobi)?</i>
What is another hobbies of yours?	<i>Apa hobi kamu yang lainnya?</i>
What do you read about?	<i>Biasanya kamu senang membaca tentang apa?</i>
What kind of science do you read about?	<i>Kamu biasa membaca sains tentang apa?</i>
Really? Please tell me more about your hobbies	<i>Benarkah? Tolong beritahu lebih banyak tentang hobimu?</i>
Why do you do that	<i>Mengapa kamu (biasa) melakukan hal itu (sebagai kesenangan)?</i>
Why do you want to	<i>Mengapa kamu ingin ..</i>
What about you: what are your hobbies?	<i>Bagaimana denganmu? Apa hobi kamu?</i>
Really? What do you read about?	<i>Sungguh? Kamu biasa membaca tentang apa?</i>
Why do you like to read so much	<i>Mengapa kamu begitu suka sekali membaca?</i>

5.3 Describing Simple Hobbies And Interests

I <u>like to meet up</u> with my friends.	<i>=Saya suka bertemu dengan teman teman.</i>
I <u>love to</u> have a good meal with my family.	<i>=Saya suka sekali makan bersama teman-teman.</i>
<u>When I have time, I</u>	<i>=Kalau saya ada waktu saya</i>

<u>usually</u> have gathering with my friends.	<i>biasanya kumpul dengan teman teman.</i>
<u>I wish I had more time to</u> just chill on the couch	<i>=Saya berharap saya memiliki lebih banyak waktu untuk bersantai di sofa.</i>
<i>I <u>like to</u> watch Tv</i>	<i>=Saya suka menonton tv.</i>
<i>I <u>love to</u> go to the movie theater.</i>	<i>=Saya suka pergi ke bioskop.</i>
<i>When I <u>have time, I usually</u> surf on the internet.</i>	<i>Kalau ada waktu saya biasanya (bermain) berselancar di internet.</i>
<i>I <u>wish I had more time to</u> play video games.</i>	<i>=Saya berharap saya memiliki lebih banyak waktu untuk bermain video game.</i>
<u>I really like</u> to play soccer	<i>=Saya sungguh suka.</i>
<u>I'm into</u> soccer.	<i>=Saya menyukai sepak bola.</i>
I lover soccer.	<i>=Saya suka sekali dengan sepak bola.</i>
I am <u>crazy about</u> soccer. I am <u>more into</u> reading books because that helps me improve my communication everyday. My <u>favourite program</u> on tv is watching football. <i>I <u>fancy taking</u> photos and collecting old motorcycles.</i> <i>my family often eats out here.</i> <i>We're <u>big fans of</u> Padang food.</i> <i>Yeah sure, I <u>quite have a thing</u> for food of all kinds.</i> <i>I have <u>a great passion for</u> children's books.</i> <u>I'm also very passionate</u>	<i>=Saya tergila-gila (senang banget) dengan sepak bola.</i> <i>=Saya lebih senang membaca buku karena hal itu membantu saya memperbaiki komunikasi.</i> <i>=program kesenangan saya di tv yaitu nonton bola.</i> <i>=Saya suka mengambil foto-foto dan mengoleksi sepeda motor tua.</i> <i>=keluarga saya sering makan di luar di tempat ini. Kami senang banget makanan Padang.</i> <i>=Saya sangat menyukai segala jenis makanan.</i> <i>=saya suka sekali buku anak-anak.</i>

<u>about</u> cooking. I loves to watch master chef.	<i>Saya juga sangat bersemangat dalam memasak. Sebenarnya aku dan ibu suka menonton master chef</i>
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1. Simple pattern of describing hobbies and interests:

<u>I like</u>	<u>(to verb1...)</u> to go fishing to write a poem. to read about science. to read a lot. to collect stamps from over the world. to hang out.	<i>Saya suka me/ber... Saya suka memancing. Saya suka menulis puisi. Saya suka membaca sains. Wah saya suka sekali membaca. Saya sungguh suka mengoleksi perangko dari seluruh dunia. saya sungguh suka bergaul.</i>
Well I like		
Well I do like		
<u>I enjoy</u>	<u>(Verb-Ing)</u> Hiking Travelling Swimming Writing	<i>Saya senang me/ber... Saya senang hiking. Saya senang bepergian. Saya suka berenang. Saya suka menulis.</i>
<u>I'm into</u>	<u>Verb-Ing</u> dancing a lot. Climbing. Playing clasic guitar.	<i>Saya senang sekali menari. Saya senang sekali mendaki. Saya senang bermain gitar klasik.</i>
<u>I get up to</u>	a lot of things. a lot of different things	<i>Saya (biasa) melakukan (kegiatan) banyak hal. Saya (biasa) melakukan banyak hal yang berbeda.</i>
<u>I don't get up</u>	much	<i>Saya tidak (biasa) melakukan</i>

<u>to</u>		<i>banyak (kegiatan) hal.</i>
Yes I have several	Activities	<i>Ya saya memiliki banyak (kegiatan)</i>
	Variety of topics but especially about nature.	<i>Berbagai macam topik (kegiatan) khususnya tentang alam.</i>
I think It helps	Me	<i>Saya pikir hal itu membantu saya (senang/melepaskan kepenatan)</i>
<u>I Verb1</u> I buy I cook I do I do I learn I listen to I make I play I read I sing I spend I take I tell I watch	<u>Nouns</u> <i>clothes</i> <i>meals</i> <i>cartwheels</i> <i>nothing</i> <i>things</i> <i>music</i> <i>sweets</i> <i>sports</i> <i>books</i> <i>songs</i> <i>time with my family</i> <i>photos</i> <i>jokes</i> <i>films</i>	<i>saya (biasa) membeli pakaian.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) memasak makanan.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) melakukan jungkir balik.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) biasa melakukan apa-apa.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) belajar banyak hal.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) mendengarkan musik.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) membuat manisan.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) berolahraga</i> <i>Saya (biasa) membaca buku.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) menyanyikan sebuah lagu.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) menghabiskan waktu bersama keluarga.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) mengambil foto-foto.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) bercanda.</i> <i>Saya (biasa) menonton film.</i>

2. **Attention : choice and habit**

I like hiking

(It means that it is a hobby of the present and the past time (habit).

I like to hike.

(it means that it is a choice and habit)

5.4 Types Of Hobby Activities

1. **Free Time Activities**

Playing games	= <i>Bermain permainan,</i>
Reading	= <i>Membaca</i>
Watching tv/films	= <i>Menonton TV/film</i>
Chilling out	= <i>Bersantai</i>
Hanging out with friends	= <i>Jalan-jalan bersama teman</i>

2. **Leisure Activities With Outdoor Activities**

Gardening	= <i>Berkebun</i>
Going shopping	= <i>Pergi berbelanja</i>
Hiking	= <i>Lintas alam</i>
Playing volley ball	= <i>Bermain voli</i>
Swimming	= <i>Renang</i>
Travelling	= <i>Bepergian</i>
Playing basketball	= <i>Bermain bola basket</i>
Camping	= <i>Berkemah</i>
Birdwatching	= <i>Mengamati burung</i>
Fishing	= <i>Penangkapan ikan</i>

3. **Creative Activities**

Playing a musical instrument	= <i>Bermain Instrumen musik</i>
Knitting	= <i>Rajutan</i>
Taking photos	= <i>Mengambil foto</i>
Acting	= <i>Bermain akting</i>
Blogging	= <i>ngeblog</i>
Digital arts	= <i>Seni digital</i>
Drawing	= <i>Menggambar</i>
Filmmaking	= <i>Membuat film</i>
Origami	= <i>Origami</i>

Painting
Photography
Pottery making
Scrapbooking
Soccer
Writing

=Lukisan
=Fotografi
=Pembuatan tembikar
=membuat scrapbook
=Sepak bola
=Menulis

4. Active Activities

Animal shelter volunteer
youtube
Archery
Basketball
Birdwatching
Board games
Camping
Chess
cycling
Dancing
Drums
Football
Gardening
Guitar
Hiking
Horseback riding
cooking (baking)
Ideas
Juggling
Knitting
Kpop dancing
Learn new language
Magic
Make candles
Martial arts
Musical hobbies
Outdoor hobbies
Parkour
Piano

Relawan penampungan hewan
Youtube
Panahan
Bola basket
Mengamati burung
Permainan papan
Berkemah
Catur
bersepeda
Tarian
Drum
Sepak bola
Berkebun
Gitar
Lintas alam
Menunggang kuda
memasak (memanggang)
Ide ide
Main sunglap dgn bola
Rajutan
menari Kpop
Pelajari bahasa baru
Sihir
Membuat lilin
Seni bela diri
Hobi musik
Hobi luar ruangan
Parkour
Piano

Programming

Rapping

Reading

Running

Saxophone

Singing

Soccer

Song writing

Speedcubing

Starting a band

Start a business

Swimming

tennis

Travelling

Video games

Watch birds fish

weightlifting

Yoga

Pemrograman

rap

Membaca

Berlari

Saksofon

Bernyanyi

Sepak bola

Menulis lagu

Kecepatan

Mulai sebuah band

Memulai bisnis

Renang

tenis

Bepergian

Video game

Perhatikan ikan ikan

Angkat Berat

Yoga

5. Music Activities

Drums

Guitar

Piano

Rapping

Saxophone

Singing

Songwriting

Start a band

Drum

Gitar

Piano

nge-rap

Saksofon

Nyanyian

Menulis lagu

Mulai sebuah band

6. Home Activities

Cooking or baking

Gardening

Knitting

Rubik's cube

Board games

Candle making

Memasak atau membuat kue

Berkebun

Rajutan

Kubus Rubik

Permainan papan

Pembuatan lilin

7. **Conversation : How To Ask And Answer): Question (A) And Answer (B)**

a. **Question and Response with verb (habit)**

Examples

A : What do you **like to do**? (=Apa yang kamu (biasa) suka lakukan?)

B: I **ride** a bike. (=saya biasa bersepeda)

I **wath** tv. (=saya biasa menonton)

I **swim**. (=saya biasa berenang)

I **speak** English. (=saya biasa berbicara)

I **read** a book. (=saya biasa membaca)

I **draw** picture. (=saya biasa menggambar)

I **dance**. (=saya biasa menari)

I **climb** a tree. (=saya biasa memanjat)

b. **Question and response with I like to**

A: what do you like to do?

(apa yang (biasa) kamu kerjakan?)

B: I **like to** write a letter. What about you?

(=saya menyukai (kebiasaan menulis) surat. Bagaimana denganmu?)

A: I **like to** listen to pop music.

(=saya menyukai (kebiasaan mendengarkan) pop musik)

c. **Question and response with (yes/no)**

A: do you like to watch tv? (=kamu suka menonton tv?)

B: I **don't think** so (=saya kira tidak demikian)

A: what about watching movies? Do you like it

(=Bagaimana dengan nonton film, kamu suka?)

B : **Yes, I do**. I like that much. (=ya benar. saya suka sekali.)

d. **Question and response without having hobbies**

A: do you have any hobbies?

(apakah kamu memiliki hobi?)

B: I'm sorry I have no hobbies. What about you?

(=maaf, saya tidak mempunyai hobi)

A: bad things about me that I love spending money.
(=saya punya hobi tidak bagus Saya senang menghabiskan uang)

5.5 Conversation : Describing Hobbies/Interests With Reason

A: Do you have any hobbies? What are they? What hobby do you like best and why?

(=apakah kamu memiliki hobi? Apa saja hobinya dan apa hobi yang paling disukai, mengapa demikian?)

B: Yes, I have several. I **love watching** youtube, especially news and politics **as they are talking about** updated news of politics in Indonesia and around the world with a variety of topics. I am **interested in** discussion and debating. My **favourite** politician is Rocky Gerung. He talks a lot vocabularies with metaphor and collocation, and can paraphrase effectively.

(=saya memiliki beberapa hobi. saya suka menonton youtube khususnya berita dan politik, karena itu membeberkan berita politik Indonesia dan dunia dengan ragam topik. Saya tertarik dengan diskusi dan debat. Politisi yang saya sukai adalah Rocky Gerung. Dia biasa berbicara dengan banyak kosakata metafora dan kolokasi dan berparafrasa dengan efektif).

A: what music do you like? Why is it so?

(=musik apa yang kamu sukai? Mengapa demikian?)

B: I like dangdut. I like songs of Rhoma Irama and **the music is beautiful**. The songs have lots of good **advice**.

(=saya suka lagu lagu rhoma irama karena musiknya menghendak dan lagunya banyak petuah yang bermanfaat.)

5.6 Describing Hobbies And Interest With Adverb Of Frequency

Supporting more details for hobbies and interests by adding the adverb of time: everyday, every weekend, every Sunday afternoon, once/twice a ..., Once a week, Twice a month, Three times a year, etc.

1. I absolutely hate going running. I only go hiking once or twice a month.
2. I like playinig sport. I play football every Sunday evening.
3. I really like taking photos, but i don't get the chance to do it often.

I often paint

=saya sering melakukan kegiatan melukis.

I reguraly play badminton on Sunday.

=Saya biasanya bermain badminton hari minggu

I frequently sing English songs

=saya sering menyanyikan lagu berbabahasa Inggris

I play games whenever I can.

=saya biasa bermain games kapan bisanya.

I go swimming as often as I can.

=saya biasa berenang sesering mungkin

I come to the gym whenever I get a chance.

=saya biasa datang ke tempat gym bila ada kesempatan waktu.

I don't smoke as much as I would like.

=saya tidak biasa merokok sebagaimana keinginan saya.

I don't get round to running

=saya tidak membiasakan berlari.

I don't get round to jogging as much as I would like.

=Saya tidak biasa jogging sesuai keinginan saya.

I don't get round to hanging around as much as I would like.

=saya tidak biasa pergi kemana-mana sesuai keinginan saya.

5.7 Describing Hobbies By Adding The Frequency, Places, The Reason For Choosing The Hobbies And Interests

How often do you do your hobbies

EXPRESSION

I started....when I was...

I've been...for...

I decided to do...because....

...got me into...

I've been learning to swim for six months now.

I really like taking wildlife photos in the forest, but I don't get the chance to do it very often.

I started playing tennis when I was a student of junior high school.

I like playing sport. I play basketball every Saturday evening at the park near my house. What about you?

I only enjoy having coffee with my friends. I go to the nearest cafe in the city centre once or a week.

I decided to go to fitness center because I wanted to be healthy.

My father **got me into** climbing, and now I like it.

I do love playing computer games, I play most days actually

Saya sudah belajar berenang selama enam bulan.

Saya sungguh suka kegiatan foto kehidupan liar di hutan namun saya melakukannya tidak terlalu sering.

Saya mulai bermain tenis ketika masih siswa SMP.

Saya suka olahraga basketball setiap hari sabtu sore di taman dekat rumah.

saya hanya senang minum kopi bersama teman teman. Saya ngopi di kafe terdekat di kota sekali atau dua kali seminggu.

Saya (dulu) memutuskan berlatih fitness karena ingin sehat.

Ayah saya memperkenalkan kegiatan (hobi) dengan mendaki dan sekarang saya menyukainya.

Saya sungguh menyukai bermain game dengan komputer. Saya banyak menghabiskan waktu dalam sehari dengan itu.

5.8 Describing Dislike About Hobbies And Interests

But It looks Difficult

It looks challenging.

It seems hard.

It looks tough.

I am not flexible.

I absolutely hate playing football

You can do it. It is really fun.

I don't like going jogging because it's tiring.

=*Tapi Tampaknya Sulit*

=*Ini terlihat menantang.*

=*Tampaknya sulit.*

=*Kelihatannya sulit.*

=*Saya tidak fleksibel*

=*Saya sama sekali tidak suka bermain bola.*

=*Kamu bisa melakukannya karena menyenangkan.*

Saya tidak suka jogging karena melelahkan.

5.9 Describing Like And Dislike About Hobbies With Certain Reason

I like climbing because it's really exciting.

I love doing yoga because it's so relaxing

I really like writing stories because it's creative

I hate watching tv because I find it boring

I've been trying to learn to paint, but it is too hard.

Saya suka mendaki karena sangat menggairahkan.

Saya senang sekali yoga karena membuat saya relaks (tenang)

Saya sungguh menyukai menulis cerita karena kreatif.

Saya tidak suka nonton tv karena hal itu membosankan.

Saya sudah mencoba belajar menggambar namun hal itu terlalu sulit buat saya.

5.10 Talking A Lot For Hobbies And Interests

A: Hi, Ahmad, what do you like to do for fun?

(Hi Ahmad, apa yang biasa kamu lakukan sebagai hobi yang menyenangkan?)

B: I really like playing basketball. I play every Saturday at the park near my house. Sometimes I play with my schoolmate, or sometimes

with older brother. My older brother got me into it, because he loves sports.

(saya sungguh suka bermain basket. Saya bermain setiap Sabtu di taman dekat rumah. Terkadang saya bermain dengan teman sekolah atau dengan kakak saya. Kakak saya memperkenalkan olahraga ini kepada saya karena dia suka sekali olah raga ini.)

A: How long have you been doing that ?

(sudah berpaa lama kamu bermain basket?)

B: I didn't like it at first especially when I was an elementary student, because it was hard and I lost all the time, but now I enjoy it, especially when I beat my brother. Now I am the member of the school team for basketball.

(pada mulanya saya tidak suka olahraga ini khususnya ketika masih sekolah dasar, karena sulit dan banyak menghabiskan waktu namun sekarang saya menyukainya dan bisa mengalahkan kakak saya. Sekarang saya menjadi anggota tim bolabasket sekolah).

A: What kinds of hobbies are you **interested in**?

(=kamu tertarik dengan hobi apa saja?)

B: I've been **interested in** photography since I was young, when my mother got me a camera for my birthday. Since then I like it because it's creative activity to express myself through my pictures. You can use your imagination to find good pictures in your camera.

(=saya sudah tertarik dengan kegiatan fotograf sejak muda ketika ibu saya memperkenalkan saya dengan kamera di ulang tahun. Sejak saat itu saya menyukainya karena itu kegiatan kreatif untuk mengungkapkan diri melalui gambar. Kamu bisa menggunakan imajinasi mencari gambar bagus di kamera.)

5.11 Describing Your Hobby And Interests

I like to play the ..

=saya suka bermain..

I love to listen to ...

=Saya senang sekali mendengar...

When I have time, I usually ...

=Ketika saya ada waktu saya biasanya...

I wish I had more time to go to

=Inginnya saya memiliki banyak waktu untuk ...

...

I wish I had more time to

=Inginnya saya memiliki lebih

read...	<i>banyak waktu untuk membaca.</i>
I wish I have more time to relax.	<i>=Inginnya saya memiliki banyak waktu untuk bersantai.</i>
I wish I have more time to play tennis.	<i>=Inginnya saya memiliki banyak waktu untuk bermain tennis.</i>

5.12 The Same Expression As Like And Dislike

I love	<i>=aku cinta</i>
I dore	<i>=Saya menyukainya</i>
I'm obsessed with	<i>=saya terobsesi dengan</i>
She's crazy about	<i>=Dia tergila-gila dengan</i>
I am Fond of	<i>=saya Menyukai</i>
I like it a lot	<i>=Saya sangat menyukainya</i>
I don't really like	<i>=Aku tidak terlalu suka</i>
It's all the same to me	<i>=Bagiku semuanya sama saja</i>
I don't really care either way.	<i>=Saya juga tidak terlallu peduli</i>
Not fond of	<i>=Tidak menyukai</i>
Doesn't like	<i>=Tidak suka</i>
It isn't my thing	<i>=itu bukanlah kesukaanku</i>
Not a fan of	<i>=Bukan penggemar</i>
Dislike	<i>=Benci</i>
Not fond of	<i>=Tidak menyukai</i>
Loathe	<i>=Benci</i>
Can't stand	<i>=Tidak tahan</i>
Detest	<i>=Benci</i>
hate	<i>=membenci</i>
Loathe	<i>=Benci</i>
Enjoy	<i>=Menikmati</i>
Passionate about reading	<i>=Bergairah dengan membaca</i>
I am fond of playing guitar	<i>=Saya gemar bermain gitar</i>
I am a fan of football	<i>=Saya penggemar sepak bola</i>
I am interested in Michael jackson	<i>=Saya tertarik dengan Michael Jackson</i>
I am into travelling, going to the beach	<i>=Saya suka bepergian, pergi ke pantai</i>
Dislike	<i>=Benci</i>
Can't stand	<i>=Tidak tahan</i>

I am not much of a fan	= <i>Saya bukan penggemar berat</i>
Playing basketball drives me crazy	= <i>bola basket membuatku senang</i>
I am sick of	= <i>Aku muak</i>
I am tired of	= <i>Saya bosan</i>
(cooking) It's not my cup of tea	= <i>(memasak) Ini bukan kesukaanku</i>
I'm really into superhero comics	= <i>Saya sangat menyukai komik superhero</i>
No! I Can't stand history book	= <i>tidak! Saya tidak tahan dengan buku sejarah</i>
horror books drive me crazy	= <i>Buku horro membuat saya hobi tergila gila.</i>
Nope. It's not my cup of tea	= <i>bukan, itu bukan kesukaan saya.</i>
I'm not keen on the tube	= <i>Saya tidak tertarik dengan tube itu</i>
The thing I detest most about fishing is wasting time.	= <i>Hal yang paling aku benci tentang mancing adalah menghabiskan waktu.</i>
I'm really quite keen on	= <i>Saya sangat tertarik</i>
I'm into football, tennis, movies	= <i>Saya menyukai sepak bola, tenis, film</i>
I'm really into...(do like, very often)	= <i>Saya sangat suka...(sangat sering suka)</i>
They are not really my thing	= <i>Itu sebenarnya bukan kesukaanku</i>
I am not really keen on	= <i>Saya tidak terlalu tertarik</i>
I'm not relly into kung fu=it is not really my thing	= <i>Saya tidak terlalu menyukai kungfu=itu bukan keahlian saya</i>
I'm a big fan of watching football, ronaldo, messi.	= <i>Saya penggemar berat nonton sepak bola, ronaldo, messi.</i>
I'm not keen on the tube	= <i>Saya tidak tertarik dengan tube itu</i>

5.13 Practice Telling About Hobbies and Interests.

1. Retell This Kind of Reason For Choosing Hobby!

- a. I have a hobby. This hobby **got started** when I was a little girl. I had my mother read tales and others to me. getting fed up and tired to read to me. I learned to read. Reading enables me to learn about many things that I would otherwise not know. I learned about how people live in bygone day of magic and my story.
- b. My hobby is reading. I read story books, web, magazines, and many kinds of material that I find interesting. The great thing about reading is that I get a lot of things for better life such as how to make something without having to study at school or university. Books provide the readers with so much information and facts. I have to learn things in the easy way by reading.
- c. Well I don't have an endless list of hobbies like some people. I have only three hobbies which I pursue in my leisure time. First is cooking and enjoy preparing different dishes in my free time, secondly I love to travel to different places, and I love gardening which help get back to nature.

2. Ask Your Friends About Their Hobbies! Starting With This Kind of Question.

- a. What **kind of things** do you like to do?
- b. What **other things** do you like to do besides ...?
- c. How did you get into your hobby?
- d. How long have you been doing that?
- e. Do you usually do your hobbies alone?

3. Translate The Underlined Expression Of Describing Hobby Into Indonesian!

A: Hi, David! Are you okay?

B: Hi, Bardan! I'm fine, just a little tired. **I've been jogging** with my sister and we stopped for a while to get some rest.

A: How long have you been jogging then, David?

B: I started 30 minutes ago. I have been doing this hobby for 3 years. My brother **got me into** it. I didn't like it at first but now I enjoy it.

A: How often do you go jogging?

B: About once a week. I like it because **it gets me out of the house and it's relaxing.**

A: what else do you like doing in your **free time?**

B: Well, there's a **swimming pool** near my school and I go there pretty often with my little brother. **It's great fun!** What about you? what do you like to do in your free time?

A: I play basketball in the backyard. We have **such a great time together** and I like camping because sleeping in a tent is amazing. I love **spending time in nature!**

4. Translate The Underlined Sentences Orally To Say About Hobbies.

A: what do you like to do for fun?

B: saya suka sekali menulis.

A : What other things do you like doing in your spare time? Do you like watching tv?

B: tidak. Saya tidak suka nonton tv. Saya lebih suka bermain gitar.

A : do you take lesson for playing guitar?

B: tidak. Saudara laki laki saya yang mengajarkan saya. Saya belajar darinya. Saya bermain gitar ketika saya masih seorang siswa SMP. Saya belajar ketika saya butuh untuk relaks. Saya juga senang pergi ke studio musik pada waktu luang saya. Itu adalah pengalaman yang tak terlupakan.

A : Really? I've never gone to a music studio.

B: senang sekali saya berada di tengah kerumunan banyak orang yang memiliki hobi yang sama dengan saya.

A: do you like listening to pop music then?

B: ya benar. Saya juga senang sekali mendengarkan pop musik.

A: what about outdoor activities? I can see you enjoy horse racing?

B: ya balapan kuda dan menembak. Saya ikut club menembak dan pergi kesana sekali seminggu.

A : Wow that is amazing experience, isn't it? It seems that horse racing brings you so much joy, right?

B: *ya ayah saya memperkenalkan saya dengan balapan kuda 3 tahun yang lalu. Kamu tertarik bergabung?*

A: You really convinced me to join this club. I wanna know what it feels like to ride a horse

Great! Shall we go together then?

B: *baiklah, nanti saya akan telpon kamu dan beritahu kamu banyak hal tentang itu.*

A: Thanks, John! I can't wait!

B: *baik. Saya harus pamit. Senang sekali ngobrol denganmu. Sampai jumpa.*

5. Make A Story About Your Hobby And Interests With The Following Question

- a. *What is a hobby?*
- b. *What are the advantages of a hobby?*
- c. *How did you learn it?*
- d. *Why does you like this hobby?*
- e. *How often do you do it?*

6. Complete These Indonesian Expression Into English! **Conversation 1**

A: apa yang biasa kamu lakukan?

B: I like painting

A: apa yang biasa kamu lakukan di akhir pekan?

B: Hiking

A: Apakah kamu punya hobi?

B: Taking pictures

A: apa yang biasa kamu lakukan di waktu luang?

B: Playing golf

A: apa yang biasa kamu lakukan untuk bersenang senang?

B: Playing tennis

Conversation 2

A: kamu tampak lebih cantik dari yang di photomu.

B: I do? That's very sweet of you

A: apakah kesenangan kamu?

B: I am into dancing, and modeling.

A: saya berharap saya bisa menikmati hari hari itu bersama kamu.

B: Dont worry about it anyway. You can join me. It's just so weird for me to meet you and you look at me in such a mood like that.

A: betapa mengagumkannya kamu!

Conversation 3

A: now you stand up in circle. Tell me your name, and what do you like to do in your free time? Please say hello to everybody here!

B: nama saya Jaka, saya suka bermain basket.

A: Good job! Hello Jaka. Your hobby is playing basketball..

I think we'll make an awesome team, we can create a great basketball team. You can be the star. I'm sure you can be in charge of the team. Now Gibran, you look so happy. What is the first time at school?

B: salah satu hari terbaik di sekolah saya adalah hari Senin. Saya bisa bertemu dengan teman-teman baru. Mereka memiliki minat yang sama seperti saya.

7. Explain These Kinds Of Hobbies In Indonesian!

Animal shelter volunteering = Sukarelawan penampungan hewan

Chess =

Computer programming =

Juggling =

Learn a foreign language =

Magic =

Reading =

Start a business =

Start a youtube channel =

Video games =

Drawing	=
Drumming	=
Songwriting	=
Rapping	=
Potrait drawing	=
Juggling	=
Left hand writing	=
Asian squat	=
Mirror writing	=
Spin basketball	=

8. Answer These Questions With About Hobbies And Interests

- What are you into?
- What do you usually do on the weekend.
- What sport do you do for fun on holidays?
- What music are you interested in?
- What do you do for kicks and giggles?

9. Say These In English

- Hal itu sayat membentuk saya menjadi orang yang lebih baik.*
- Kadangkala saya bermain tenis karena saya merasakannya menjaga kesehatan fisik dan mental.*
- Maaf, apa hobi kamu?*
- Apa yang biasa kamu lakukan di waktu luang?*
- Saya suka membaca buku di perpustakaan.*
- Seberapa sering kamu biasa bermain badminton?*
- Saya biasa bermain bola seminggu sekali pada hari sabtu sore.*
- Itu hobi kamu?Luar biasa!*
- Sudah berapa kamu dengan melakukan kebiasaan itu?*
- Saya sudah melakukannya semenjak saya berumur 5 tahun.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 6

At the Doctor's Office

By Risma Asriani Azis Genisa

6.1 Introduction

When we step into the doctor's office, we enter a place that is more than just a medical examination room. It is a space where hope meets wisdom, and where compassion takes on a tangible form of treatment. In this chapter, we will explore the profound meaning behind a visit to the doctor, and how this moment plays a crucial role in the journey towards health and safety.

In the following sections, we will delve deeper into the following sections, we will delve deeper into the pivotal aspects of a doctor's role in healthcare. From serving as a wellspring of knowledge and empathy to fostering trust and open communication, doctors play a multifaceted role in ensuring the well-being of their patients. We will also explore how they address the concerns and questions that patients may have, creating a supportive environment for shared decision-making. Each of these elements contributes significantly to the overall patient experience and the effectiveness of medical care.

6.2 Doctor: Gateway to knowledge and empathy.

Conversation:

Patient: *Good morning, Doctor. I've been experiencing some discomfort in my chest lately.*

Doctor: *Good morning! I'm here to help. Thank you for sharing that with me. Let's talk about your symptoms in more detail.*

Patient: *I appreciate your attention, I've also noticed some shortness of breath during physical activity.*

Doctor: *Thank you for letting me know. Your health is important, and we'll work together to find the best solution. I'd like to perform some tests to get a clearer picture.*

Patient: *That sounds like a good plan. I trust your expertise.*

Doctor: *I'm glad to hear that. Trust and open communication are vital for effective healthcare. We're in this office together.*

Patient: *I agree. Your knowledge and empathy make all the difference.*

Doctor: *Thank you for your kind words. Let's move forward on this path to better health.*

A doctor is more than just a medical expert. They serve as a gateway to a world of deep medical knowledge and understanding. With their white coat symbolizing authority, they act as guides on the health journey. While scientific knowledge forms the foundation, sensitivity, and compassion towards the emotional state of the patient are the driving force behind effective medical practice. Furthermore, possessing the skill to foster meaningful interpersonal connections and ensure clear communication is crucial. Presently, patients anticipate the establishment of a strong rapport with their physicians, rooted in trust, equality, and a willingness to exchange information. Emotional and Interpersonal are very important because they both play a key role in human relationships. The ability to recognize, understand, and manage emotions, both in oneself and others, helps in building strong emotional connections. On the other hand, interpersonal skills allow individuals to communicate effectively, build healthy relationships, and collaborate in various social and professional contexts. The combination of emotional intelligence and interpersonal skills enables individuals to interact well with others, solve problems, and achieve common goals.

Emotional intelligence involves the ability to recognize and understand emotions in oneself and others so it can also compare the ability to motivate oneself and manage emotions effectively, both in individual contexts and in interactions with others. He also identifies five key aspects of emotional intelligence, which are divided into personal and social aspects such as self-awareness, self-management, motivation, empathy, and relationship management. (Goleman, 2006)

6.3 The Doctor-Patient Partnership: Building Trust and Communication.

Building trust and communication between Doctor and Patient is very important. Trust is established when individuals consistently demonstrate their commitment to their promises and obligations (John and Keith Davis, 2002). Then, (McShane and Von Glinow, 2010) implied that trust or faith involves a deep-seated belief in the integrity and intentions of another person, especially when confronted with situations involving potential risks. It encompasses the belief that they will consistently act in a manner that is reliable and trustworthy.

Trust plays a crucial role in fostering productive leader-follower dynamics, as it encourages cooperation and dedication to shared objectives. In the business world, trust is the foundation of a strong relationship between a leader and team members, enabling the formation of synergy and dedication toward achieving common goals (Richard L. Daft, 2008). In the context of the Doctor-Patient Partnership, trust is a key element in building a strong relationship between doctor and patient. When patients trust their doctors, they are more likely to open up and be honest about their symptoms, concerns, and medical history. Trust also extends to the treatment plan proposed by the doctor. Patients who have confidence in their doctors are more likely to follow the prescribed treatment and recommendations, which in turn can lead to better health outcomes. Additionally, effective communication is also crucial in the doctor-patient relationship. Doctors must be able to explain diagnoses, treatment options, and potential risks clearly. On the other hand, patients should also feel comfortable asking questions, sharing concerns, and expressing their preferences. Thus, both parties work together toward the best treatment plan. Therefore, the principles of trust and strong communication applied in the leader-follower relationship in the business world also apply to the relationship between doctor and patient. Both relationships require mutual trust and effective communication to achieve shared goals, whether in achieving business objectives or health goals. Amy Lyman (2012) said that trust is a psychological and emotional bond, defined by

confidence in someone's willingness to act in a way that promotes one's health and overall well-being.

Like in this following conversation:

Doctor: *Good morning! How are you today?*

Patient: *Good morning, Doctor. I've been experiencing persistent headaches lately, and it's starting to concern me.*

Doctor: *I'm sorry to hear that you're going through this. We'll work together to find a solution. Can you tell me more about the frequency and intensity of these headaches?*

Patient: *They've been occurring almost daily, and the pain is quite severe. It's been affecting my daily activities.*

Doctor: *Thank you for sharing that information. We need to understand the full scope of your experience. We'll explore some potential causes and discuss possible treatment options.*

Patient: *I appreciate your help, Doctor. I trust your expertise in finding the right solution.*

Doctor: *Your trust means a lot to me. I'm committed to providing you with the best care possible. Additionally, I encourage you to ask any questions or express any concerns you may have throughout this process.*

Patient: *Thank you, Doctor! I feel reassured knowing that we're working together on this.*

Doctor: *You're very welcome. Open communication and trust are key elements in our partnership. Let's take the next step towards your well-being.*

6.4 Addressing Patient Concerns and Questions.

A visit to the doctor's office is an important moment in someone's healthcare. In this situation, there is a great expectation from the patient to gain a clear understanding of their condition and the recommended treatment plan. Therefore, It is crucial for the doctor to effectively address the concerns and questions of the patient.

One of the most crucial aspects of a doctor's visit is the establishment of open communication between the doctor and the patient. Being a proficient and compassionate doctor needs not only technical skills and knowledge, indeed, a doctor also needs to have

good communication listening, and nonverbal skills (Anthony and Darryl, 2016).

The doctor must create an environment where the patient feels comfortable discussing their symptoms, concerns, and questions. This provides an opportunity for the doctor to listen attentively and provide clear, accurate, and open communications. Open communication is not about increasing the number of meetings or team-building events but it involves establishing a culture where individuals feel free to express their thoughts without apprehension. However, this does not occur spontaneously, it demands steadfast dedication from the leadership (Taskword, 2023). With open communication, patients have high expectations of gaining a clear understanding of their condition. By understanding the patient's condition and the patient being able to express their complaints openly, as well as the doctor being very attentive and calm in listening to the patient's concerns, it can be said that this activity is an example of patient-centered care. Fitriya Handayani (2021) added that regardless of age or background, patient-centered care prioritizes the individual needs, preferences, and values of patients, aiming to enhance their overall healthcare experience.

Like in the following conversation:

Patient: *Good morning, Dr. Bashar. Thank you for seeing me today.*

Doctor: *Good morning! It's great to see you. How can I assist you today?*

Patient: *I've been experiencing some discomfort in my chest lately, and I wanted to discuss it with you,*

Doctor: *I'm glad you came in to talk about it. Your health is a top priority. Can you describe the type of discomfort you're feeling in more detail?*

Patient: *It's a dull pain that comes and goes, mostly after I eat. I'm a bit concerned about it.*

Doctor: *Thank you for sharing that. Your concerns are important, and I'm here to help. Let's run some tests to get a clearer picture. In the meantime, do you have any other questions or concerns you'd like to discuss?*

Patient: *Actually yes, I'm also curious about the recommended treatment plan once we identify the issue.*

Doctor: *That's a crucial aspect, and I'm glad you brought it up. Once we have a diagnosis, we'll sit down together to go through all the treatment options. Your input is valuable in deciding the best approach for your well-being.*

Patient: *I appreciate your approach, Dr. Bashar. It's reassuring to know that you value open communication.*

Doctor: *Absolutely, open communication is vital in providing personalized care. If there's ever anything on your mind, don't hesitate to let me know.*

This conversation emphasizes an approach that supports open communication between the doctor and the patient, showing that the patient can speak freely about their symptoms and that their opinions are valued in the treatment plan.

6.5 Personalized Treatment Plans: Tailoring Care to Individual Needs.

Tailoring care to individual needs is a personalized care plan that is designed to address an individual's distinct requirements and desires. It's like a bespoke solution, meticulously tailored to fit their unique circumstances (Helen Chan, 2022).

When we relate it to the heart of every visit to the doctor's office, it lies in a commitment to providing the highest standard of care. In this section, we delve into the art of crafting personalized treatment plans, a cornerstone of patient-centered healthcare. This crucial aspect not only underscores the doctor's role as a knowledgeable and empathetic caregiver but also exemplifies the dedication to the unique well-being of each individual.

The creation of personalized treatment plans signifies a departure from the one-size-fits-all approach to healthcare. It embraces the diversity of patient experiences, acknowledging that each person brings a distinct medical history, set of symptoms, and personal preferences.

Like in the following conversation:

Doctor: Good morning! How have you been feeling since our last appointment? Have there been any changes in your health?

Patient: Good morning, Doc! Overall, I've been doing well. However, I have noticed some increased fatigue and occasional headaches lately.

Doctor: Thank you for letting me know. We'll address that. In terms of treatments, do you have any preferences or concerns that we should consider?

Patient: I generally prefer natural remedies and have found that physical activity helps me feel better overall. I'd like to explore those options if possible.

Doctor: That's helpful information. We'll certainly incorporate that into your treatment plan. Now, could you please share any specific medical conditions or allergies I should be aware of?

Patient: I have a history of asthma and I'm allergic to penicillin. Other than that, there are no major concerns.

Doctor: Got it. We'll make sure to avoid any medications that could trigger allergies. Based on what you've shared, we'll work together to create a treatment plan that aligns with your preferences and needs.

Patient: Thank you, Doc! I appreciate your consideration of my input.

Doctor: It's my pleasure. Your well-being is our priority, and your input is invaluable in achieving the best outcomes. Let's collaborate to ensure you receive the care that's right for you.

Patient: Yes, Thank you, Doc!

By looking at the conversation above, doctors can optimize treatment outcomes and enhance the overall patient experience. One key aspect of personalized treatment plans is the comprehensive assessment of a patient's medical history and current condition. This meticulous examination allows doctors to identify specific factors that may influence the course of treatment.

From chronic conditions to lifestyle considerations, every detail is considered, ensuring that recommended interventions align seamlessly with the patient's unique circumstances. Moreover, the process involves open and collaborative communication between doctor and patient. This dynamic exchange of information empowers individuals to actively participate in their healthcare journey. Patients become partners in their treatment by understanding their opinions and having a voice in the decision-making process.

In the realm of healthcare, the implementation of personalized treatment plans stands as a testament to the doctor's commitment to the well-being of each patient. It encapsulates the essence of patient-centered care, where compassion, expertise, and individual needs converge. By tailoring care to specific requirements of everyone, doctors not only foster trust and confidence but also pave the way for more effective and meaningful healthcare experiences. Through the personalized approach explored in this chapter, we witness the transformative power of tailoring care to individual needs, ultimately redefining the standard of excellence in the doctor's office.

6.6 Conclusion

In this exploration of a visit to the doctor's office, this moment holds great significance in the pursuit of health and well-being. We have delved into various aspects, from recognizing the doctor as a source of knowledge and empathy to understanding the vital role of trust and open communication in the doctor-patient relationship. Addressing patient concerns and questions, as well as tailoring care to individual needs, exemplifies the commitment of healthcare providers to provide personalized and effective care. This departure from a one-size-fits-all approach signifies a substantial leap towards patient-centered healthcare. Collaboration and understanding between doctors and patients are paramount in achieving optimal health outcomes. This chapter highlights the transformative power of personalized care, ultimately elevating the standard of care in the doctor's office.

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CHAPTER 7

TRAVEL PLANS

By Aulia Nisa' Khusnia

7.1 Lead-In

Women appear to comprehend the research findings more clearly: memories are created when you actually arrive at your destination, and that's what matters. Answer the question to explore your prior knowledge!

1. Who is the most frequent travel planner? Men or women?
2. How do they organize their trips?
3. Discuss causes for travel mobility's declining tendency!
4. Discuss based on the pictures!



Picture 7.1. Swimming Pool



Picture 7.2. Pinus Forest



Picture 7.3. Mountain



Picture 7.4. Bali



Picture 7.5. Village



Picture 7.6. Zoo

7.2 Travel's Fact

Traveler can be distinguished by gender and income. Disaggregation by income and gender has been widely used to explore variations in travel behavior and preferences. Low-income people and women, according to research, have less income mobility and rely more on non-motorized transportation (NMT). Travel patterns of two gender groups with comparable income levels differ (C). Women's social responsibilities and economic power are emphasized by the diversity of mobility prospects available within the same income level. Gender differences in travel are investigated by the Economic and Social Councils (2008) in (Jain & Tiwary, 2019).

Demographic and social changes may have a significant impact on mobility trends, although socio-demographics are not as influential and are sometimes disregarded in transportation and mobility research. There is minimal study on mobility decline that distinguishes between socioeconomic and sociospatial groups, and none that differentiates by gender, birth cohort, or age (Tilley & Houston, 2016).

In recent years, attitudes have garnered increased attention in research on travel behavior and well-being. The extent to which a person can choose the method of transportation that they want has been considered, and it has an impact on the travel experience and well-being. Existing research on this topic, however, is primarily at the individual level and so lacks a household perspective, particularly in non-Western nations. Using survey data collected from couples in Ganyu (a small country Chinese city), this study investigates the extent to which couples can choose their preferred mode of travel within the household, as well as whether there is a dissonance between the preferred travel mode and the actually chosen one, which contributes to low levels of travel satisfaction (Hu, et al, 2023)

7.3 Traveler's Plan

Are you a frequent traveler? Do you wish to organize a trip?

1. Romantic getaway
2. For a family vacation
3. A romantic getaway
4. A vacation with friends
5. A solo journey

Here are several trips :

1. Pick your location

Choosing a trip destination might be difficult. If you can't determine where to go next and need some advice, you've come to the perfect place. Where should I visit next is a question, we frequently ask ourselves. Thus, here are several factors that need to think:

- a. Selecting the appropriate destination based on the season
- b. Finding out when is the best time to visit each destination.
- c. When choosing a destination, keep the cost in mind. Some locations are more pleasurable to visit on a luxury budget than others. Going to a luxury resort during the shoulder season (a few weeks before or after the official 'busy season') can result in some decent hotel and airfare bargains.
- d. The ease of access, or lack thereof, can also impact the decision to visit or not visit a destination.

2. Choose the duration of your journey.

There is a delicate line between being bored and enjoying every moment at a trip. However, no location has a predetermined optimal duration. It generally relies on the passengers' touring arrangements and the purpose of their visit. Some tourists love to see different cities every day, but others prefer to take things slowly, observing and savoring the subtle nuances of the locations they visit.

3. Purchase airline, train, or bus tickets, as well as lodging.

Book the less expensive non-refundable flight or train tickets only if you are confident of your vacation plans.

Booking your flight tickets, train tickets, or bus transfer well in advance is a vital step in learning how to organize your trip perfectly. Because plane and rail tickets are susceptible to availability and price increases over time, planning ahead of time will help you avoid adding to your initial budget.

4. Plan out your day's activities and path of action.

It doesn't always sound exciting and adventurous when tour plans are made based on sudden impulses and hunches.

5. Pack carefully and make all required changes.

Things to consider when preparing for a vacation:

- a. An extra shirt, sweater, pair of trousers, or jumper is usually useful for vacations where the weather is likely to be cold or rainy.
- b. Sunscreen, lotion, and insect repellent may appear to be needless things, yet they are critical in preventing skin disorders.

7.4 Writing on Travel

Here are several topics to write about traveling. Pick one of the cue cards!

1st card

Many places around the world rely on tourism as their primary source of income. Unfortunately, if tourism is not managed properly, it can also be a source of issues.

Describe the benefits and drawbacks of tourism in the present world. Do you believe that the benefits of tourism outweigh the drawbacks?

2nd card

The ideal method to travel is in a group lead by a tour guide.
To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

3rd Card

Some argue that upon moving to a new country, immigrants should absorb the local culture. Others believe they can instead build a minority community.
Discuss both points of view and provide your opinion.

4th Card

Ecotourism is currently defined as environmentally responsible travel to natural regions.
What are the benefits of ecotourism?
How can we increase the popularity of ecotourism?

7.5 Vocabulary

Here are several vocabularies which can be used to describe traveling.

No.	Kinds of Vocabulary	
1.	Air Travel a. Airport b. Check in c. Fly d. Land e. Landing f. Plane g. Take off	
2.	Vocation Travel a. Camp b. Destination c. Excursion d. Go camping e. Go sightseeing f. Hostel g. luggage	

7.6 Reading

Text 1

What I did in Bali

Finally, Bali. The last stop on my 2018 Asia journey. I ended up staying in Bali for two months, and despite the fact that I mostly lived there rather than traveled, I still managed to see some sights and have some incredible experiences on this Indonesian island. I'm no Bali expert, but if you're looking for ideas for your Bali trip, check out my Bali diary!. (Michella, November 4, 2019)

Text 2

Ten Days in Thailand

To be honest, Thailand was not at the top of my list of locations to visit. Yes, I did view all of the wonderful photographs of beaches and wildlife. However, I believe it is highly marketed, crowded, and a gathering place for western youngsters to drink and party.

But, boy, was I mistaken! Thailand is rich in both modern and traditional culture and architecture. Bangkok, the capital, is bustling, but in a good manner. And because the country is so large, there are also tranquil and gorgeous beaches. And I arrived. But keep reading to learn more about what I did in Thailand during my ten-day stay.

(Tea Gudek Snajdar, Jan 21,2020)

Compare and contrast both of the text by filling the table!

No.	Element	Description

7.7 Mind Mapping
Mind Mapping of Travelling



- Instructions:
- 1. Observe the mind mapping!
 - 2. Add the diagrams!
 - 3. Discuss to your friends!
 - 4. Complete the paragraph!

Paragraph 1 my destination.....
Paragraph 2 I stayed for.....
Paragraph 3 I book plan for.....
Paragraph 4 I planned to visit several tourist resorts.....

7.8 Speaking

Situation : Ani and Angga are planning a summer vacation.

Ani : Angga, Have you planned everything?

Angga : for what?

Ani : I mean the summer vacation.

Angga : Oh, I see. To be honest, I haven't planned it yet. How about you?

Ani : I am trying, look I found several interesting destinations.

Angga : What are they?

Ani : May be..... beach, mountain, historical places... or

Angga : or... camping?

Ani : it sounds great. Do you mean the summer camp?

Angga : Yes, it is held by faculty.

Ani : I think it's good. How do you register?

Angga : Are you sure? I think you are not a type of camping person

Ani : hmm. I may try it.

Angga : So you go to the faculty administration to join it.

Ani : Can we do it online?

Angga : yes for sure. Go to the faculty website, click the summer camp icon.

Ani : Ok.

Angga : I can't join the summer camp since I am going to attend the international meeting on the days.

Ani : That's ok Angga, I am going to ask Nina, Bella, and Sari to join the program.

Angga : You will meet friends from different intakes as well.

Ani : Interesting!

Angga : Ok, Ani I am going to go home now.

Ani : Thank you Angga for the information.

Anngga : You are welcome.

Ani : Bye.

Angga : Bye.

Answer the questions!

1. What did they talk about?
2. What did Angga suggest for summer vacation?
3. When does camping begin?
4. Who organizes the summer camp?
5. Where does Ani register for the program?
6. Why does Angga not register the program?

7. How does Ani register it?

7.9 Arrange the pictures



Picture A



Picture B



Picture C



Picture D



Picture E

Arrange the pictures!

1	2	3	4	5

Elaborate those in paragraphs!

Paragraph

1.....

Paragraph

2.....

Paragraph

3.....

Paragraph

4.....

Paragraph

5.....

7.10 Conclusion

Women appear to understand the research findings more clearly: memories are formed when you get at your destination, and that is what matters.

Demographic and social changes may have a substantial impact on mobility patterns, while socio-demographics are less influential and are commonly overlooked in transportation and mobility research. A trip you want to take, travel itinerary choose your location, determine your location and determine your location.

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CHAPTER 8

AT THE AIRPORT

By Elizabeth Meiske Maythy Lasut

8.1 Conversation for Solo Traveller.

Find a partner and practice the dialogues.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 1.

Security guard: Good morning, Sir. Can you show me your ticket and ID card, please?

Passenger : Good morning. Here you are.

Security guard: O.K. and who is this? Is he flying with you?

Passenger : Oh, he is my brother. He is not flying with me. He just fetched me to this place.

Security guard: I'm sorry, only passengers are allowed to enter the departure area.

Passenger : I see. So, where should I go now?

Security guard: Now you can go to the X-ray machine and body scanner for the security check.

Passenger : Noted. Thank you, Sir.

Security guard : My pleasure.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 2.

Security officer : Everyone, listen carefully! These are the things you need to do. Lay your luggage, backpack, or hand carry on the conveyor belt. Put off your shoes and put them with your other small belongings in a bin.

Passenger : Excuse me, Sir. Do I need to take my laptop out of my backpack?

Security officer: Yes, of course. Take your laptop out of your backpack. Step to the scanner and put your hands up, please.

Beep...Beep...Beep sounds heard by all.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 2 (the continuation)

Security officer : Step aside, please.

Passenger : What happened, Sir?

Security officer : Would you check again your pockets, Sir? Don't leave anything consisted of metal in your pockets.

Passenger : Oh yes, you're right. Here are the changes from the taxi driver.

Security officer : Okay, now please go again through the metal detector.

No more beep sounds...

Security officer: Very good, you're all set! You may proceed to the ticket counter now.

Passenger : Thank you very much!

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 4.

Check-in agent : Good morning, Sir. Where are you flying to?

Passenger : Good morning. I'm going to Bali.

Check-in agent : Can I have your ID card and ticket, please?

Passenger : Here you go.

Check-in agent : Would you like an aisle, or a window seat?

Passenger : A window seat, please.

Check-in agent : Do you have any luggage?

Passenger : Yes, I have two suitcases and one backpack.

Check-in agent : O.K., put your suitcases on the scale, please. It's 18kg. The maximum amount of baggage is 20kg at no extra cost.

Passenger : Oh, that's great. By the way, I have a question, Sir. I have a stopover in Jakarta, so do I need to pick up my luggage when we arrive in Jakarta?

Check-in agent : No, you don't need to pick up your luggage at the airport in Jakarta. It will go straight through to Ngurah Rai Airport.

Passenger : I see.

Check-in agent : Here is your boarding pass, Sir. Your seat number is 24A. The boarding will begin at 7.55 a.m. It is 30 minutes from now.

Passenger : May I know what gate my flight will leave from?

Check-in agent : Your flight will leave from gate 28. Have a nice flight, Sir.

Passenger : Thank you very much.

Exercise 1. Vocabulary exercise.

Give the definition of the words listed below.

Allow	Arrive
Backpack	Baggage
Belonging	Belt
Bin	Card
Changes	Conveyor
Departure	Enter
Fetch	Flight
Fly	Gate
ID	Laptop
Lay	Leave
Luggage	Metal
Pocket	Proceed
Scale	Scanner

Exercise 2. Vocabulary exercise.

Give the definition of the phrases listed below.

Aisle seat	All set
Boarding pass	Consist of
Excuse me	Extra cost
Extra cost	Fly to
Go straight	Go through
Have a pleasant flight	Maximum amount of
Pick up	Proceed to
Seat number	Step aside
Take out	Ticket counter
Window seat	

Exercise 3. Fill in the blank.

Fill in the blank with appropriate words or phrases from Exercises 1 and 2. Pay attention to the spelling.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 1.

Security guard : Good morning, Sir. Can you show me your _____ and _____, please?

Passenger : Good morning. _____ you are.

Security guard : O.K. and who is this? Is he _____ with you?

Passenger : Oh, he is my brother. He is not flying with me. He just _____ me to this place.

Security guard : I'm sorry. You are not _____ to enter the _____ area.

Passenger : I see. So, where should I go now?

Security guard : Now you can go to the _____ and _____ for the _____.

Passenger: I see. Thank you.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 2.

Security officer : Everyone, listen carefully! These are the things you need to do. Lay your _____, _____, or _____ on the _____. _____ your shoes and put them with your other small _____ in a _____.

Passenger : Excuse me, Sir. Do I need to take my _____ out of my _____?

Security officer : Yes, of course. Take your _____ out of your _____. Step to the _____ and put your hands up, please.

Beep...Beep...Beep sounds heard by all.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 2 (The continuation).

- Security officer : _____, please.
Passenger : What happened, Sir?
Security officer : Would you check again your _____, Sir? Don't leave anything _____ metal in your pockets.
Passenger : Oh yes, you're right. Here are the _____ from the taxi driver.
Security officer : Okay, now please go again through the _____ detector....
Security officer : Very good, you're all set! You may _____ the ticket counter now. Have a _____, Sir.
Passenger : Thank you very much!

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 3.

- Service agent : Good morning, Sir. Where are you _____?
Passenger : Good morning. I'm going to Bali.
Service agent : Can I have your ID card and ticket, please?
Passenger : Here you go.
Service agent : Would you like an aisle, or a _____?
Passenger : A window seat, please.
Service agent : Do you have any luggage?
Passenger : Yes, I have two _____ and one _____.
Service agent : O.K., put your suitcases on the _____, please. It's 18kg. The maximum amount of baggage is _____ at no _____.
Passenger : Oh, that's great. By the way, I have a question, Sir. I have a _____ in Jakarta, so do I need to pick up my _____ when we arrive in Jakarta?
Service agent : No, you don't need to pick up your _____ at the airport in Jakarta. It will _____ through to Ngurah Rai Airport.

Passenger : I see.
 Service agent : Here is your _____, Sir. Your _____ is 24A. The _____ will begin at 7.55 a.m. It is 30 minutes from now.
 Passenger : May I know what gate my _____ will _____?
 Travel agent : Your flight _____ from _____ 28. Have a nice flight, Sir.
 Passenger : Thank you very much.

8.2 Conversation for a Traveller with a Companion.

Find partners and practice the dialogues.

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 1.

Passenger : Good morning, Sir. This the departure area, isn't it?
 Security guard : Good morning. Yes, it is. Are you travelling alone?
 Passenger : No, I'm not. I'm travelling with my brother.
 The companion : Good morning, Sir. I'm his brother.
 Security guard : Can you show me your tickets and ID cards, please?
 Passenger : Yes, sure. Here you are.
 The companion : These are mine.
 Security guard : O.K. From this point both of you can go to the X-ray machine and body scanner for the security check.
 Passenger : I see. Thank you.
 The companion : Many thanks, Sir.
 Security guard : My pleasure.
 The companion : Hei...wait for me!

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 2.

Security officer : Attention, please. Put your luggage, backpack, or hand carry on the conveyor belt, please.
 Passenger : Should I put off my shoes?

Security officer : Yes, of course. Not only your shoes, but your other small belongings, too. Put them all in that bin over there.

The companion : How about my hand carry? Should I put it in the bin?

Security officer : Yes. It must go through the X-ray machine as well.

The companion : Oh, O.K. Sir.

Security officer : You're all set. What is your flight?

Passenger : We are taking Garuda Airlines.

Security officer : Please proceed to that counter over there for having your boarding pass.

Have a pleasant flight!

At Domestic Departure Checkpoint. Part 3.

Check-in agent : Good morning. Where are you flying to?

Passenger : Good morning. We are going to Jakarta.

Check-in agent : Can I have your ID cards and tickets, please?

Passenger : Here you are.

Check-in agent : What seat would you like, an aisle or a window seat?

The companion : I would like a window seat, please.

Passenger : Both of us are flying together. We are siblings. Put us on the seat numbers side by side, please.

Check-in agent : I see. How many bags do you have?

Passenger : We have some luggage and two hand carries.

Check-in agent : O.K., put them on the scale, please. It's 48kg. The maximum amount of baggage is 20kg per person at no extra cost. I'm afraid the weight of your luggage is more than the maximum amount of baggage allowed for both of you.

Passenger : I see. So, what should we do?

Check-in agent : Hmm...you need to pay 20.000IDR per kg in order to get your luggage checked in.

Passenger : Do you accept debit card? I didn't bring cash with me.

The companion : Hey, wait a second. I have some cash. I think it's enough to pay for the exceed weight cost.

Passenger : Great. Here is the payment, Sir.

Check-in agent : Fine. Here are your boarding passes. Your seat numbers are 24A and 24B. On your tickets you may see that the boarding will begin at 8.55 a.m. You only have around 10 minutes left. Both of you should proceed to gate 26 right away.

The companion : I need to go to the toilet. Where is the nearest toilet from gate 26, Sir?

Check-in agent : Just go straight, after the lounge on the left you can see the sign next to the lounge. Hurry up!

The companion : Thanks a lot for your help, Sir.

Check-in agent : No problem. Enjoy your flight!

Exercise 1. Create a simple conversation between passengers and an agent at check-in desk.

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

8.3 Departure Schedule

TIME	FLIGHT NUMBER	TO	STATUS	GATE
09.50	GA343	Bali	On time	28
08.45	GA244	Balikpapan	On time	27
13.35	GA465	Bandung	Delayed	27
14.45	GA193	Jakarta	On time	26
15.50	GA118	Makassar	Delayed	26
16.35	GA177	Manado	On time	28
17.20	GA211	Surabaya	On time	25

Exercise 1. Look at the flight schedule. Answer the questions.

What time is the flight to ...?

1. Jakarta It's at _____
2. Bandung _____
3. Manado _____
4. Bali _____
5. Makassar _____
6. Balikpapan _____
7. Surabaya _____

Exercise 2. True or False

1. The flight to Makassar will depart at gate 26. _____
2. The flight number GA343 is going to Bali. _____
3. The flight to Jakarta leaves at 8.00 a.m. _____
4. The flight status to Manado is on time. _____
5. The flight number GA211 will depart at Gate 27. _____
6. The flight to Balikpapan and Bandung will depart at the same time. _____
7. The flight to Manado and Bali will depart on time. _____
8. The flight number GA193 leaves at 17.20. _____
9. The flights to Bandung and Makassar will be delayed. _____
10. Only the flight to Surabaya that will use gate 25. _____

Exercise 3. Circle the correct words to complete the conversation. Use the flight schedule from Exercise 1.

A: What **is the flight number** / **the flight number is** to Bali?

B: **He is** / **It is** GA343.

A: What **are time** / **time is** the flight to Bali?
B: At ten **before** / **to** ten.
A: Really? Hurry up, we're **late** / **early**.

Exercise 4. Create some dialogues about the flight schedule to different places. The example is provided in Exercise 3.

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____

8.4 Electronic Ticket Receipt

Electronic Ticket Receipt

Booking Reference: SBS80I

At check-in, you must show a photo ID.

Passenger

ELIZABETH

Itinerary

Ticket Number

1262130410957 (ADT)

From	To	Flight	Class	Date	Departure	Arrival	Rese(1)	NVR(2)	NVA(3)	Last check-in	Baggage(4)See
Jakarta-Sookarno Hatta International Airport Terminal 3 Operational	Medan-Kualan Namu Airport Terminal 1	GA 119	V	06 Sep	13:35	16:00	OK			12:58	20
				GARUDA INDONESIA		Fare Basis Marketed By				YTDAPKX GARUDA INDONESIA	
Medan-Kualan Namu Airport Terminal 1 Operational	Jakarta-Sookarno Hatta International Airport Terminal 3	GA 193	V	20 Sep	20:05	22:30	OK			19:35	20
				GARUDA INDONESIA		Fare Basis Marketed By				YTDAPKX GARUDA INDONESIA	

(1) OK - confirmed; (2) NR - Not ready for use; (3) NR - Not ready for use; (4) See Garuda Indonesia website for baggage rules and conditions. Garuda Indonesia website you a very pleasant trip.
This document establishes the creation of your electronic ticket(s) in our computer system.

Exercise 1. Answer these questions based on the information provided in the e-ticket.

1. What is the name of the passenger?

2. What is the name of the airline?

3. What time is the flight depart to Jakarta?

4. Where is the destination of the return flight?

5. What is the passenger must show at check-in desk?

6. What is the flight number to Jakarta?

7. What date is the flight to Medan?

8. What is the maximum amount of baggage allowed?

Exercise 2. Circle T if the statement is True, or F if the statement is False.

1. The last check in for passenger going to Medan is at 20:05.
T / F
2. The passenger going to Medan should be in terminal 2.
T / F
3. The number of booking reference is 585801.
T / F
4. The name of the international airport in Medan is Soekarno-Hatta International Airport.
T / F
5. GA193 is the flight number going to Kuala Namu Airport on September 10th.
T / F

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CHAPTER 9

ASKING FOR AND GIVING ADVICE

By Akhmad Hairul Umam

9.1 Introduction

In daily English conversations, asking for and giving advice is very important. It helps improved communication, problem-solving, and decision-making in many areas of our lives, including work, school, and friendships. It is important to know how to ask for and give good advice.

Giving advice involves sharing our thoughts or offering help, but receiving advice from others means doing the same. Effective communication skills are required for these two professions since they compliment one another. Asking for guidance is a way to say we need assistance or are unsure of something. When giving advice, the giver must pay close attention, comprehend the circumstance, and answer carefully.

Giving guidance is also crucial. When someone asks for our input, we know they value it. Giving advice demonstrates self-assurance and the capacity to help others. When delivering advice, the situation must be taken into account. The value of being able to ask for and give advice in English conversations is also represented in a variety of literature and educational resources. Effective Communication Skills by Carnegie (2017) and The Art of Delivering and Receiving Advice by Tassinari (2019) are two books that offer insights into the principles and practices involved in delivering sound advice. The significance of this ability in gaining speaking proficiency is also stressed by online resources like English language learning courses.

Gaining confidence and assisting in daily circumstances come from understanding this process. To improve at requesting and giving advice in English, practice is essential. Mastering to ask for and offer guidance in English therefore involves more than just mastering the language. It serves as a useful tool for daily living.

Relationships, decision-making, and communication are all benefited.

This chapter will look at when to ask for and when to offer advice. You will pick up some vital vocabulary, observe actual scenarios, and develop your communication abilities. In this chapter, five significant subtopics are covered:

1. Define the term and explain its functions, pointing out any similarities or differences with asking and giving advice.
2. Phrases and vocabularies: Acquire the vocabulary and conversational skills necessary to ask for and give advice.
3. Common circumstances: explore the advantages of asking for and giving advice in job, education, and personal life.
4. The art of asking for advice: Learn how to ask for advice efficiently and gracefully.
5. Handling unsolicited advice: Develop the skills to respond to unsolicited advice and transform it into a fruitful interaction.

As you read this chapter, keep in mind that it is intended to assist you with your everyday English interactions. Whether you are interacting casually, discussing your profession, or requesting help in a private matter, your communication skills will advance. By the end of the chapter, you will be better equipped to handle various situations in English. Have fun reading!

9.2 Define the term and Functions

Asking for and giving advice are essential components of effective communication, both personally and professionally. They entail the exchange of information and viewpoints to assist or direct decision-making. While there are some similarities between these two communication systems, they also have a lot of differences. The following elements are summarized in two publications: *Effective Communication Skills* (Carnegie, 2017) and *The Art of Giving and Receiving Advice* (Tassinari, 2019).

Asking for Advice:

Definition: Asking for advice is a communication act in which a person requests the opinions, suggestions, or direction of others. It

is a means of expressing doubt or requesting guidance when making a choice.

Similarities:

1. There is a form of information exchange involved in both asking for and offering advice.
2. They often start when a person is faced with a task, a decision, or a dilemma.
3. Both situations require effective communication techniques, such as active listening and clear expression.

Differences:

1. Initiator: The person seeking assistance starts the conversation by asking for advice. They state a desire for outside advice or influence.
2. Function: The advice-seekers describe their circumstance or issue and ask the advice-giver for opinions or suggestions.
3. Objective: Getting useful information or viewpoints that can help with decision-making is the main goal.
4. Duty: It is the advice-seeker's duty to formulate their request skillfully and offer any pertinent context.
5. Communication Style: When seeking advice, inquiries like "What do you think I should do?" and "Could you give me some advice on this?" are common.

Giving Advice:

Definition: Giving advice is the act of providing thoughts, suggestions, or direction to someone who has asked for aid. It comprises exchanging knowledge and ideas to benefit the advice-seeker.

Similarities:

1. Just like receiving advice, offering it calls for strong communication abilities to ensure comprehension.
2. Both roles aim to promote problem-solving and decision-making.
3. Information exchange is a common feature in both processes.

Differences:

1. Initiator: The advice-giver replies to the advice-seeker's request for help.
2. Role: The advice-giver's job is to share information and experience in the form of insights, suggestions, or recommendations.
3. Goal: The main goal is to provide insightful advice that will help the advice-seeker resolve their problem or come to an informed conclusion.
4. Responsibilities: It is the responsibility of the advice-giver to provide clear, pertinent counsel that is considerate of the position of the advice-seeker.
5. Communication Style: Offering answers, making suggestions, or sharing personal experiences are all parts of giving advice.

In conclusion, asking for and giving advice have different initiations, roles, and obligations, but they both aim to make decision-making and problem-solving easier. The procedure is started by the person seeking advice, and then the advice-giver responds. Successful communication in all roles depends on the ability to convey information simply and respectfully. The process of seeking and giving advice involves asking others for their ideas, suggestions, or recommendations (asking for advice) and offering those viewpoints, suggestions, or recommendations to others (giving advice). It is a critical component of human communication that takes place in a variety of settings and is essential for influencing decisions, solving problems, and enhancing knowledge in everyday conversation.

Functions of Asking for and Giving Advice

In communication and interpersonal relationships, asking for and giving advice serves a number of crucial purposes. These activities are crucial for growing personally, addressing issues, and forming relationships with others. I will go into more detail about what it means to ask for and give counsel in the paragraphs below, along with some instances from pertinent references.

1. *Aiding Decision-Making*: One of the primary functions of this process is to assist individuals in making better decisions. When someone faces challenging choices, seeking advice from others who have relevant experience or knowledge can guide them toward better decisions (Robbins, Coulter and DeCenzo, 2016).
Example: A college student choosing a major may seek advice from professors or individuals experienced in the field of interest.
2. *Problem-Solving*: Asking for and giving advice also plays a role in problem-solving. When someone encounters challenges or obstacles, discussing with others who can offer different perspectives or solutions can help find a way out (Brown, 2008).
Example: A project manager facing issues in project implementation may seek advice from their team to find practical solutions.
3. *Enhancing Knowledge*: This process is also a way to develop knowledge. When someone provides advice, they share information or experiences that can enrich the knowledge of others. Similarly, when someone seeks advice, they have an opportunity to learn something new (Kolb, 2014).
Example: A music enthusiast may seek album recommendations from friends to explore different music genres.
4. *Building Relationships*: Communication-related to giving and seeking advice also helps build relationships among individuals. When someone seeks advice, it indicates that they value others' perspectives. When someone gives advice, it can boost their confidence in the relationship (Gottman, 1995).
Example: A couple providing advice on relationship issues can strengthen their bond.
5. *Enhancing Communication Skills*: Asking for and giving advice involves crucial communication skills. This includes listening skills, expressing opinions clearly, and providing constructive feedback. By participating in this process,

individuals can develop their communication skills (Adler, Rosenfeld and Proctor II, 2014).

Example: A manager practising effective feedback to team members can improve their communication skills.

In summary, asking for advice serves functions such as seeking guidance, decision-making, and idea validation, while giving advice functions to offer support, share knowledge, and build relationships. These activities are essential for interpersonal communication and promote both professional and personal development.

9.3 Vocabularies and Phrases

"Vocabularies and phrases" in the context of asking for and giving advice refer to specific words and expressions that are commonly used to seek or provide guidance, recommendations, or opinions in conversations. These words and phrases are essential tools for effective communication when you want to ask for advice or offer advice to someone else.

Here's a breakdown of the meaning and importance of "vocabularies and phrases" in this context:

Vocabularies: are the individual words or terms related to seeking or giving advice. They include verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs that help you convey your thoughts and intentions clearly when discussing matters that require guidance or recommendations.

For example:

Verbs: "ask," "recommend," "suggest," "advise."

Nouns: "advice," "recommendation," "suggestion," "guidance."

Adjectives: "helpful," "valuable," "practical," "wise."

Adverbs: "carefully," "thoughtfully," "sincerely," "respectfully."

Phrases: are combinations of words that form commonly used expressions for requesting or providing advice. These phrases are structured in a way that reflects politeness, clarity, and effectiveness in communication. Examples of phrases for asking for advice include:

"Could you please advise me on..."

"I'd appreciate your guidance regarding..."

"Do you have any recommendations for..."

"What do you think I should do about..."

Phrases for giving advice might include:

"I suggest that you..."

"You might want to consider..."

"In my opinion, it would be wise to..."

"If I were in your shoes, I would..."

The importance of understanding and using these vocabularies and phrases lies in their ability to facilitate smooth and clear communication during conversations related to seeking or offering advice. When individuals are well-versed in this vocabulary, they can express their thoughts, questions, and suggestions more effectively, which enhances the overall quality of the conversation. Moreover, using appropriate vocabularies and phrases demonstrates respect, politeness, and professionalism in communication. It helps ensure that both the advice-seeker and advice-giver understand each other and that the exchange of advice is constructive and meaningful.

In summary, "vocabularies and phrases" are the linguistic tools that individuals use to engage in discussions about advice, guidance, or recommendations. Mastering these tools is essential for effective communication in various aspects of life, including work, education, and personal relationships.

It is quite normal to ask and give advice in ordinary English talks. Having the correct words to convey your ideas is crucial, whether you are the one asking for advice or the one offering it. It is crucial to be knowledgeable about particular words and expressions that might facilitate smooth communication when someone wants to ask for guidance in English. The following are some suitable words and expressions for these discussions:

Asking for Advice:

1. *"What do you think I should do about this situation?"* - This straightforward query seeks the other person's opinion (Richards, 2016).

2. *"Could you give me your thoughts on this?"* - A courteous technique to request advice or viewpoints
3. *"Any ideas on how to handle this?"* - A cordial, open-ended query.
4. *"I'm a bit stuck. Can you help me figure this out?"* - Looking for support and direction.
5. *"Do you have any recommendations for a good restaurant in town?"* - Looking for guidance on a certain subject.

Giving Advice:

1. *"I suggest that you take some time to consider your options."* - Presenting a simple suggestion (Cambridge University Press, 2004).
2. *"You might want to try a different approach."* - An approachable means of recommending a change in strategy.
3. *"In my experience, the best way to handle this is..."* - Dispensing advice in accordance with one's own experience or knowledge.
4. *"If I were you, I'd take a break and recharge."* - Offering guidance from a personal standpoint (Cambridge University Press, 2004).
5. *"Here's what I think you should do..."* - A straightforward approach to giving advice.

Keep in mind that the context and your relationship with the person you are speaking to will determine how successful these sentences are. Using courteous language and body language might increase how well-received your suggestion is.

Formal and Informal Context

When it comes to asking for and offering advice, the level of formality can have a big impact on the dialogue's tone. Whether you are having a professional business chat or a casual conversation with friends, knowing the subtleties of language can make all the difference. In formal situations like board meetings, classrooms, and professional consultations, maintaining decorum is crucial. In these

circumstances, civility and respect for authority frequently have a strong influence on the language employed.

Asking for Advice in a Formal Context:

1. *"I would value your opinions on this topic".* This formal request respectfully asks for advice. According to Cambridge University Press (2004), it denotes an acceptance of the other person's domain of knowledge.
2. *Could you please advise on the best course of action in this circumstance?* - This question maintains formality while explicitly asking for advice. It shows deference to the person being asked (Richards, 2016).

Giving Advice in a Formal Context:

1. *"In my professional opinion, it would be prudent to consider a market analysis before making a decision."* - This formal advice emphasizes professionalism and expertise (Richards, 2016).
2. *"I would strongly advise conducting thorough research before finalizing your proposal."* - The use of "strongly advise" conveys the seriousness of the recommendation (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

Conversely, in informal settings, such as casual gatherings with friends or family, the language is often more relaxed, and advice may be offered in a friendly, approachable manner.

Asking for Advice in an Informal Context:

1. *"Hey, do you have any tips on where I should go for my next vacation?"* - This informal question seeks travel advice in a relaxed, friendly manner.
2. *"I'm thinking about getting a new phone. Any suggestions?"* - This informal query seeks advice from a peer or friend in a casual way.

Giving Advice in an Informal Context:

1. *"You should totally try that new restaurant downtown; their food is amazing!"* - This informal advice is enthusiastic and friendly.
2. *"If I were you, I'd go for the blue shi; it suits your style better."*
- This advice is offered in a casual, conversational tone among friends.

In both formal and informal contexts, effective communication in seeking and giving advice hinges on understanding the appropriate tone and language for the situation. Striking the right balance between respect and friendliness ensures that advice is well-received and fosters meaningful interactions.

9.4 Common Situations

A wide range of real-world experiences make up typical scenarios for both seeking and offering assistance. Here are a few typical situations and language samples from the business, classroom, and personal life where people frequently ask for or give advice. The dialogues that follow demonstrate how advice-seeking and advice-giving might develop in various situations and provide thorough instructions to people in need of assistance.

Dialogue 1: Workplace Advice

Context: Sarah and Mark, two coworkers, are talking about a difficult project at work.

1. Sarah: (Asking for Advice)
"Hello, Mark I've been given the Smith account, and I am a little overloaded right now. Do you have any suggestions for how to deal with it successfully?"
2. Mark: (Giving Advice)
"Obviously, Sarah. I've previously worked on initiatives like this. First, I advise creating a thorough project plan that lists all the tasks and due dates. It aids in maintaining organization. Additionally, don't be afraid to contact the team if you require any assistance or information. And finally, regular check-ins with the client can go a long way in moderating expectations".

3. Sarah:

"That seems like good strategy. Thank you, Mark. I will go to work on that project plan immediately".

Dialogue 2: School Advice

Context: Emily and Alex, two high school students, are talking about college applications.

1. Emily: (Asking for Advice)

"Hello, Alex. With all of these college applications, I'm a little lost. Which universities did you choose to apply to?"

2. Alex: (Giving Advice)

"I totally get it, Emily. What I did was research universities based on my intended major and career goals. Then, I made a list of the ones that offered strong programs in that field. Also, consider factors like location, size, and campus culture. Visiting campuses, if possible, can give you a good feel for the place."

3. Emily:

"Thanks, Alex. I'll start my research based on that. It's reassuring to have a plan."

Dialogue 3: Personal Life

Context: Two friends, Lisa and John, are discussing John's recent breakup.

1. Lisa: (Asking for Advice)

"John, I heard about your breakup. I'm so sorry. Is there anything I can do to help?"

2. John: (Giving Advice)

"Thanks, Lisa. Honestly, just being here to talk helps a lot. Do you have any advice on how to cope with this pain?"

3. Lisa: (Giving Advice)

"Sure, John. It's crucial to give yourself time to heal. Lean on your support network, engage in hobbies you love, and consider talking to a therapist if it becomes too overwhelming. Remember, it's okay to grieve."

4. John:

"Thanks, Lisa. I appreciate your advice and support during this tough time."

9.5 The Art of Requesting Advice

The art of requesting advice refers to the skill and approach involved in effectively seeking guidance, insights, or recommendations from others. It encompasses the techniques and strategies used by individuals when they ask for advice in a respectful, transparent and conducive to receiving valuable input. Asking for guidance is not just a simple question; it is a thorough and respectful procedure that increases the chance of getting useful answers.

There are many occasions when we ask for guidance from others in our daily encounters. A crucial skill that can result in better decision-making and personal development is the capacity to ask counsel successfully, whether it is for job, school, or personal matters. Below are some strategies of the art of seeking advice along with relevant examples.

1. The Importance of Clarity:

When seeking advice, it is essential to be clear about your questions or concerns. Clearly articulating your needs helps the other person understand how they can assist you (Covey, 2013). It's essential to be clear and specific about what you need help with. Vague or general requests can lead to misunderstandings and less helpful responses. In "Effective Communication Skills" by Dale Carnegie (2017), the author emphasizes the importance of clarity in communication, especially when seeking advice. Being specific and clear in your requests helps others understand your needs better.

Example: Instead of saying, *"I need help with this report,"* you can be more specific: *"I am struggling with the data analysis section of this report and could use some guidance."*

2. Respect for the Advisor's Time:

Recognize that the person you are approaching for advice has their own commitments. Be respectful of their time and make your request concise and focused (Carnegie, 1936). Respecting

the other person's time and competence is expected while asking for advice. It's important to thank them for their desire to help and appreciate their competence. Saying something like, "I truly appreciate your experience in this matter, and I would be grateful for your advice when you have a moment," is one example of what you could say.

Example: *"I know you are busy, but if you have a few minutes, I would appreciate your advice on this project proposal."*

3. Active Listening:

When someone offers you advice, listen attentively. Show that you value their input by asking clarifying questions and acknowledging their perspective (Goleman, 1996). Active listening is a skill that is necessary while seeking guidance. Observe carefully when someone gives you advice, and if needed, follow up with more questions. This demonstrates your appreciation for their opinions and your sincere desire in learning more about them. Mark Goulston (2009) emphasises the value of active listening in communication in his book "Just Listen." As it shows that you are open to criticism, it's an essential ability to have when asking for guidance.

Example: *"Thank you for your suggestion. Could you elaborate on how you think I can implement this in my project?"*

4. Consider Diverse Perspectives:

Don't limit yourself to seeking advice from a single source. Embrace diversity in perspectives and seek advice from people with different backgrounds and experiences (Grant, 2021). Recognize that people have different perspectives and experiences. When seeking advice, be open to various viewpoints and avoid imposing your own biases. Embrace the opportunity to learn from others' experiences

Example: *"I have heard various opinions on this matter, and I would like to gather more insights. What is your take on it?"*

5. Express Gratitude:

Always express your gratitude when someone provides you with advices (Emmons, 2007). Expressing gratitude involves showing appreciation and thankfulness through verbal or non-verbal means. It's a fundamental social skill that strengthens

relationships, promotes positivity, and connects people on an emotional level. Whether through a simple "thank you" or a heartfelt note, expressing gratitude is a powerful way to acknowledge the kindness and support of others in our lives.

Example: *"I really appreciate your advice. It is been incredibly helpful in making this decision."*

In conclusion, the art of requesting advice involves clear and specific communication, respectful interactions, active listening, considering timing and context, and appreciating diverse perspectives. Mastering this skill enhances your ability to seek guidance effectively in various life situations, ultimately leading to better decision-making and personal growth.

9.5 Handling Unsolicited Advice

In English, handling unsolicited advice refers to how you respond to recommendations or advice that you either did not want or were not prepared for. It might occur if someone gives you advice, counsel, or recommendations without asking for it. This circumstance might occasionally be difficult because the advice might not be desired or pertinent.

In these situations, it is crucial to react poised and firmly. Even if you do not intend to take the advice, you can nonetheless acknowledge it respectfully. Say something like, *"Thank you for your input; I will consider it."* You can establish limits by calmly stating that you have the problem under control or that you will seek counsel if necessary if the unsolicited advice persists.

Unwanted counsel can occasionally lead to a fruitful conversation if both people are receptive to it. It is a chance to speak clearly and make sure that any advice given is helpful and pertinent.

In order to negotiate social situations with grace and respect and to retain control over the decisions you make, it is crucial to be able to handle unsolicited counsel.

We frequently find ourselves on the receiving end of unsolicited advice in our daily dealings. Handling such advice is essential to preserving good connections, whether from well-intentioned friends, relatives, or coworkers. With the use of

pertinent examples and references, this section covers methods for dealing with unsolicited advice in an appropriate manner.

1. Listen and Assess:

It is important to listen carefully and not automatically discount someone's perspective when they offer unsolicited counsel. Before answering, take into account whether what they are saying might be valuable (Covey, 2013). Listen and assess in the context of handling unsolicited advice refers to the process of actively listening to the advice being given and then evaluating its relevance and potential usefulness to your situation. It involves considering the advice before deciding how to respond. Example: A friend advises, *"You should try that new restaurant in town; their food is fantastic."* You could reply, *"Thanks for the recommendation. Inquiring about it."*

2. Express Appreciation:

Even if you choose not to follow unsolicited advice, express gratitude for the person's intention to help. This acknowledgment maintains goodwill (Carnegie, 1936). Express appreciation in handling unsolicited advice refers to acknowledging and thanking the person who has offered you advice, even if you may not ultimately choose to follow their advice. It is a polite and respectful way to respond to someone who has taken the time to provide input or guidance.

Example: A colleague offers advice on a project you are handling, which you decide not to implement. You can say, *"I appreciate your input and will consider it in my future projects."*

3. Set Boundaries Politely:

In some cases, unsolicited advice may cross boundaries or become intrusive. Politely but assertively communicate your boundaries to prevent future unwanted advice (Cloud and Townsend, 1992). Setting boundaries politely in response to unsolicited advice is crucial for maintaining respectful and harmonious relationships. It allows you to assert your autonomy while also showing appreciation for the person's intentions. This approach helps prevent potential conflicts and ensures that communication remains open and positive.

Example: If a family member repeatedly offers unsolicited parenting advice, you can say, *"I value your input, but I would like to figure this out on my own. If I need advice, I will be sure to ask."*

4. Redirect the Conversation:

If unsolicited advice becomes overwhelming or off-topic, gently steer the conversation in a different direction (Goleman, 1996). By redirecting the conversation, you effectively steer it away from the unsolicited advice without explicitly rejecting it or causing discomfort. This approach allows you to maintain a positive and respectful interaction while ensuring that the conversation aligns more with your preferences or interests. It's a valuable technique for handling unsolicited advice in a considerate manner.

Example: During a work meeting, a colleague keeps offering advice on personal matters. You can say, *"I appreciate your concern, but let's focus on the agenda for this meeting."*

5. Choose Your Battles:

Not every instance of unsolicited advice requires a response. Sometimes, it is best to let it go to avoid unnecessary conflict (Stone, D., Patton and Heen, 2010). Choose Your Battles is an idiomatic expression that means selecting which conflicts or disagreements to engage in or address, and when it's more prudent to let certain issues go or avoid confrontation. In the context of handling unsolicited advice, "Choose Your Battles" suggests that you should assess whether it's worth challenging or responding to the advice you receive or if it's better to let it pass without confrontation.

Example: If a stranger criticizes your outfit, it may not be worth engaging. You can simply ignore the comment and move on.

Handling unsolicited advice involves active listening, expressing appreciation, setting boundaries, redirecting conversations when necessary, and choosing your battles wisely. These skills help maintain positive relationships while ensuring your autonomy and decision-making are respected.

9.6 Conclusion

The most important lesson to take away from this chapter is the value of respectful and straightforward communication while asking for and giving advice. Understanding the ideas and techniques involved can considerably improve your interactions, whether you are giving advice or asking for it. The ability to ask and provide advice effectively is crucial for effective communication in both personal and professional settings. It enables people to solve issues, make wise decisions, and develop deep connections. Keep honing your conversational English skills through practice. You may learn English communication and improve your capacity to meaningfully connect with others with hard work and perseverance.

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CHAPTER 10

TALK ABOUT FAMILY

Oleh Siti Shofiyatun

10.1 Introduction

Family is one of the most fundamental and essential aspects of human life. It plays a significant role in shaping our identities, values, and experiences. This chapter explores the dialogue that talk about family.

A group of people who are normally members of a family are those who are linked through blood, marriage, adoption, or a sense of shared commitment and responsibility. Families are basic social institutions. Although the precise make-up and dynamics of families might differ greatly among countries and societies, the idea of family universally refers to a group of individuals who are related and offer one another emotional, social, and frequently financial support. The elements of a family may include:

1. **Biological Connections:** Many families are created by biological ties, in which people are linked by birth. This network includes parents and their kids, siblings, and distant relatives including grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins.
2. **Marriage and Partnerships:** Domestic partnerships and marriage both have the potential to create families. A married couple is regarded as a family along with their kids.
3. **Adoption:** Adding an adopted child to your household is another possibility. Legal adoption enables people or couples to parent kids who are not their biological offspring.
4. **Blended Families:** In some circumstances, families are created by combining two different families as a result of remarriage. Stepparents, stepchildren, and a combination of biological and non-biological connections are frequently involved in this.

5. Chosen Families: Some people might have a group of close friends and non-biological ties that serve as their "chosen families," offering the same degree of emotional support and closeness as traditional families.
6. Single-Parent Families: A single parent is responsible for parenting a child or children in a single-parent family. These families may be the result of a variety of events, such as divorce, separation, or the decision to raise children on one's own.
7. Extended Families: Extended families are important in many cultures. These families frequently share tasks and resources among several generations who live close by or together.

Families play many different roles in society, from raising and teaching children to supplying emotional support, sharing resources, and a sense of identity and belonging. Families can have complicated structures and dynamics that vary over time as a result of societal developments, individual decisions, and cultural standards.

In conclusion, families are crucial to human civilizations and provide as a vital source of social, emotional, and financial support for their members. It is a versatile and dynamic institution that can change to suit the requirements and conditions of the people involved.

10.2 The Basic (How many people in your family)

You only need to tell a few simple things about your family when you initially begin introducing them. What size is your family? How many members of your family are there? Who are these individuals, exactly? The dialogue below will talk about that

Alea: Hello there! How are things going for you right now?

Belle: Hey, thanks for inquiring how I'm doing. Who are you? What about your family?

Alea: I'm fine, thanks for asking how my family is. I know I never asked you how many people are in your family, but I've been thinking about it lately.

Belle: Oh, that's a really good query. My family is fairly compact. Only my parents, my younger sister, and I are present. We are a total of four people. Who are you?

Alea: That sounds cozy and inviting! It's a little bigger for me. My parents, two older brothers, and a younger sister are all in my family. So my family consists of six members.

Belle: Wow, that's a bit bigger, but I bet having a large family is a lot of fun. Do you all share a home?

Alea: No, currently we're dispersed around several cities. My little sister is away at college, and my older brothers have moved out for employment. Now, just my parents and I remain at home. What about your household? Do you all share a residence?

Belle: We actually do. We share a home together. Even though it can get a little busy at times, it's good to have everyone near by for support and to socialize.

Alea: That's great. I miss those days when we were all under the same roof. It was chaotic but a lot of fun.

Belle: I can imagine! Family gatherings must be a blast. How often do you all get together?

Alea: We try to meet up at least once a year for a big family reunion. It's always a good time. How about your family? Do you have any family traditions or gatherings?

Belle: We don't have a specific tradition, but we do try to get together for birthdays, holidays, and special occasions. It's those moments that make the best memories.

Alea: Absolutely, those are the moments that count the most. Well, it's been great getting to know a bit more about your family. Thanks for sharing!

Belle: You're welcome! It was nice talking about it. Families are so important, and I always enjoy hearing about other people's experiences with their loved ones.

10.3 Where do all your family live?

You should mention where your family live in your introduction to paint a more complete image. That city? within a home? in a flat? Where do your family and you reside? Let's examine some possibilities.

Alea: Hello, I was just wondering, where do all your family members stay?

Belle: That is a fascinating question! My immediate family, which includes my parents and siblings, all live in the same town. We're very close, and it's convenient to have them nearby. What about your loved ones?

Alea: That's fantastic news! My family is a little more dispersed. My parents live in the same town as me, but my older brother works in another state and my younger sister studies abroad. In our hometown, it's only myself and my folks.

Belle: It must be difficult to have siblings that live far away. Do you see them frequently?

Alea: It can be difficult at times, especially because I am so close to both of them. We try to visit each other whenever possible, and we do regular video conversations to stay in touch. It isn't the same as having them nearby, but it bridges the gap.

Belle: That's a good strategy. It is critical to retain family relationships even when you are physically apart.

Alea: Surely, family is important no matter where you are. What about your extended family? Do you have relatives living in different places?

Belle: Yes, I do. My grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins are spread out across different cities and even different countries. We usually meet up during family gatherings or special occasions, and it's always a joy to catch up with everyone.

Alea: It sounds like your family gatherings are quite the international affairs!

Belle: Haha, you could say that! It's a bit challenging to coordinate, but it's worth it to stay connected with our extended family.

Alea: I agree, those family connections are priceless. Well, thanks for sharing. It's interesting to hear about how everyone's families are spread out or close by.

Belle: You're welcome! It's been nice discussing our families. They are such an important part of our lives, no matter where they're located.

10.4 Who are all the people in your family?

This is where you tell a little bit detail about each member in your family. You can say their name and what they do — job or student. At this stage, that is all you need to discuss about. Who are they people in your family? Let's take a look at some things to say:

Alea: Hi, I've known you for a while now, but I realized I've never asked – who everyone in your family is.

Belle: Oh, no problem. I don't mind sharing. In my family, it's me, my parents, and my younger sister. So, there are four of us. What about your family?

Alea: That sounds good, tight-knit family! In my case, it's a little bit larger. I have my parents, two older brothers, and a younger sister. So, there are six of us in total.

Belle: Wow, that's very a big family! Do you all live together?

Alea: No, we don't. My older brothers have moved out for work, and my younger sister is away at campus. It's just my parents and me at home now. What about your family? Do you all live in the same place?

Belle: Yes, we do. We all live in the same house. It can be a little bit crowded sometimes, but it's nice to have everyone close by for support and to spend time together.

Alea: That's fantastic. I miss those days when we were all under the same roof. It was chaotic but a lot of fun.

Belle: I can see it! Family gatherings must be a blast. How often do you all get together?

Alea: We attempt to meet up at least once a year for a big family reunion. It's always a good time. How about your family? Do you have any family traditions or gatherings?

Belle: We don't have a special tradition, but we try to get together for birthdays, holidays, and special occasions. It's those moments that make the best memories.

Alea: Surely, those are the moments that count the most. Well, it's been great getting to know a bit more about your family. Thanks for sharing!

Belle: Pleasure! It was nice talking about it. Families are so important, and I always enjoy hearing about other people's experiences with their loved ones.

10.5 What do they look like?

You only need to give a brief description of each member of your family because you are describing everyone. In terms of a concise description, you can just include their height, body form, and some other general characteristics such as hair color and distinctive features. If you were talking about each person for an extended period of time, you could go into further depth — but for the benefit of your family, keep it simple. Can you describe the people in your family?

Alea: Hey, I've always been curious about your family. What do they look like, and what kind of people are they?

Belle: Sure, I'd be happy to tell you about them. In terms of appearance, my family is pretty diverse. We come from various ethnic backgrounds, so we have a range of skin tones, hair types, and facial features. It makes for a colorful family photo!

Alea: That sounds really interesting and diverse. How about their personalities? What kind of people are they?

Belle: Well, my parents are both very hardworking and dedicated. They've always encouraged me to strive for my goals and are incredibly supportive. My dad has a great sense of humor and loves telling stories, while my mom is more nurturing and an excellent cook. They complement each other really well.

Alea: That's wonderful! It sounds like you have a strong support system. What about any siblings or extended family?

Belle: I have a younger sister, and she's the creative one in the family. She's into art and music, and we often collaborate on different projects. On my extended family's side, I have a mix of aunts, uncles, and cousins. They're all unique in their own ways, and family gatherings are always lively.

Alea: That's great to hear. It seems like you have a well-rounded family. Do you all have any shared traditions or activities you like to do together?

Belle: Yes, we do. Every summer, we have a big family reunion where we all gather at a lake house. It's a tradition that's been going on for generations. We spend time fishing, playing games, and just enjoying each other's company.

Alea: That sounds like a lot of fun! Family traditions like that are so special. It's a great way to bond with your loved ones.

Belle: Absolutely. Family is really important to me, and I cherish the time I spend with them. What about your family? What do they look like, and what kind of people are they?

Alea: My family is quite small. It's just my parents and me. My parents are both very down-to-earth and practical people. They've instilled in me the value of hard work and responsibility. We're a close-knit unit and often spend quality time together, whether it's going for hikes, watching movies, or just having a nice home-cooked dinner.

Belle: That sounds really lovely in its own way. Sometimes smaller families can be just as tight-knit and supportive.

Alea: Absolutely. Family is about the bonds you share, no matter the size or shape. Thanks for sharing about your family, and it's been nice learning about yours as well.

Belle: You're welcome, and thank you for being interested in my family too. It's great to talk about the people who mean so much to us.

10.6 Who are your extended family?

Your extended family consists of people who are not members of your own family. Typically, we refer to relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins.

Who are your extended family members?

Alea: I know a bit about your immediate family, but I'm curious about your extended family. Who are they, and what's your relationship like with them?

Belle: Sure, I'd be happy to share. My extended family is quite extensive. On my mom's side, I have several aunts, uncles, and

cousins. They all live in different parts of the country, so we don't get to see each other as often as we'd like. We do, however, stay connected through phone calls and social media.

Alea: That sounds nice, staying connected even when you're physically apart. What about your dad's side of the family?

Belle: On my dad's side, I have a few aunts, uncles, and cousins as well. We're not as close to them as we are with my mom's side, mainly because they live in another country. However, we make an effort to visit them when we can, and it's always a great cultural exchange when we do.

Alea: That must be quite an experience, having family in different parts of the world. Do you have any family traditions or gatherings that you do with your extended family?

Belle: Well, we try to have family reunions every few years. It's not easy to coordinate with everyone's schedules, but when it happens, it's a fantastic time. We catch up on each other's lives, share stories, and enjoy good food. It's always a memorable experience.

Alea: Family reunions sound like a lot of fun. I've always wanted to experience something like that. Thanks for sharing about your extended family.

Belle: You're welcome. How about your extended family? Do you have a lot of aunts, uncles, and cousins?

Alea: No, actually, my extended family is quite small. I have only one aunt and one uncle on my mom's side, and they live in another state. I do have a few cousins, but I don't see them often either. On my dad's side, I have a couple of aunts and uncles, but they live far away, and we don't have much contact.

Belle: It sounds like your extended family is relatively distant. Sometimes that's just the way it is, and immediate family becomes even more important in those cases.

Alea: You're right. While I don't have a large extended family, I'm grateful for the close relationship I have with my immediate family. They mean the world to me.

Belle: Family is what you make of it, whether it's a large and extended one or a smaller, tight-knit unit. It's the love and connections that matter the most.

10.7 Future plans for your family

Nobody can predict what the future may bring. But consider what the future might hold for your family. Perhaps there are already plans in the works, such as your sister studying abroad or your older brother getting married. You could also discuss the hopes and dreams of your family.

Alea: Hey, have you and your family discussed your future plans? Like where you all see yourselves in a few years?

Belle: Yeah, we've had some conversations about it. We're all at different stages in life, so our plans vary. My parents are looking forward to retirement in a few years. They've been saving up and have some travel destinations in mind.

Alea: That's exciting for them! And what about your own plans?

Belle: Well, I'm currently in college, so my focus is on finishing my degree and starting a career. I'm not sure where I'll end up, but I hope to be financially independent and explore different opportunities.

Alea: And your siblings or other family members?

Belle: My older sister is working on her master's degree and is building her career as a psychologist. She's considering marriage and starting a family in the near future. As for my younger brother, he's still in high school, so his future is more open-ended. He's thinking about college but hasn't decided on a specific path yet.

Alea: It sounds like your family has a mix of different plans and aspirations. How do you all balance your individual goals with family commitments?

Belle: We make an effort to support each other's goals while also considering family commitments. For example, we plan to have family gatherings even if we're in different places, and we're always there for each other during important life events.

Alea: That's a great strategy. It's important to maintain those connections even as everyone pursues their own dreams. Have you talked about any family goals or dreams that you all share?

Belle: We have talked taking a family trip when my parents retire, sort of a celebration for their hard work. It's something we all look forward to. Other than that, we haven't really planned anything specific yet. We're open to exploring those ideas as a family.

Alea: That family trip sounds like an exciting idea! It's a wonderful way to celebrate your parents' retirement and create lasting memories. It's nice to know that you're all open to shared family dreams and goals.

Belle: Absolutely. Family is precious to us, and we want to continue nurturing those bonds as we pursue our individual paths and shared aspirations.

Alea: Well, it's clear that you have a supportive and understanding family. That's a great foundation for getting your dreams, both individually and together.

Belle: Thank you very much! I'm thankful for my family and the support system we have. It's an essential part of my life.

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CHAPTER 11

TALKING ABOUT MOVIES

By Dini Anggraheni

11.1 Introduction

Welcome to the next chapter of Daily Conversation. The following material is talking about movies. So, let's discuss the movie-related conversation guide for today! Talking about movies with others is a great way to discover other narratives, genres, and points of view. We'll explore the craft of movie discussion in this handout, reviewing subjects like short dialogues, movies, actor favorites, standout scenes, vocabularies, and suggestions. With the help of this book, you should be able to have more informal conversations in English when discussing movies. You can express your opinions and experiences in everyday conversations, make recommendations, and discuss various movie-related topics.

Together, let's study, appreciate, and share the joys of movies through regular dialogues as we set out on our adventure of movie chats.

This chapter consists of 8 Parts of short conversation talking about movies:

Part 1: Starting Conversation

Part 2: Sharing Opinions

Part 3: Plot Discussion

Part 4: Characters and Acting

Part 5: Memorable Scene

Part 6: Overall Impression

Part 7: Vocabularies about Movies

Part 8: Full Short Conversation

11.2 Part 1 Starting Conversation

A: Hi, have you watched any good movies lately?

B: Yup, I caught an exciting movie over the weekend. How about you?

Asking for movie recommendations to start the conversation :

1. "I want to watch a new movie. Can you recommend a good movie for me?"
2. "What kind of movie do you like?"
3. "Do you have any favorite movies that you would recommend?"

11.3 Part 2 Sharing Opinions

A: Oh, nice! Which movie did you see?

B: It's called "Murder on the Orient Express ". It is a 2017 mystery film.

A: Sound *intriguing*! How was it?

B: I was pleasantly surprised. The storyline was unique, and the acting was *superb*.

Sharing opinions about specific movies.

1. "Have you seen the new superhero movie? I thought it was excellent."
2. "I watched a horror movie last night and couldn't sleep afterward. It was so scary!"
3. "I saw a comedy movie last week and laughed so hard that I cried."

11.4 Part 3 Plot Discussion

A: What's the main plot of "Murder on the Orient Express"?

B: The story begins with Hercule Poirot, who is a guest of Bouc, the owner of the train company, and is traveling from Istanbul to London on the Orient Express. Unique individuals abound on the train.

A: Wow, that's pretty cool. Is there a specific message or moral value in the movie?

B: Definitely. However, This movie shows some use of alcohol, drugs, violence, and sexual references. If you want to watch this movie, ensure no children are around you.

11.5 Part 4 Characters and Actings

A: Any particular scenes that stood out to you?

B: In one scenario, MacQueen scales a tall wooden bridge structure to escape. MacQueen flees as Poirot pursues him, crashing through the bridge and to the ground. I think it was painful, haha.

Discussing actors and actresses: You can talk about your favorite actors and actresses and what you like about their performances. For example:

1. "I think Tom Hanks is one of the best actors of our time. He's so versatile and can play any role."
2. "I like Emma Stone. She's so talented and has a great sense of humor."
3. "Who's your favorite actor or actress?"

11.6 Part 5 Memorable Scene

A: Any particular scene that stood out to you?

B: The film has a plot twist, mystery, and the climax in the train. That is the best part.

Sharing movie trivia: You can share interesting facts or trivia about movies that you know. For example:

1. "Did you know the movie 'Jaws' was filmed in a swimming pool?"
2. "The movie 'Titanic' was the highest-grossing movie ever until 'Avatar' came out."
3. "The movie 'Psycho' was the first to show a toilet flushing on screen."

11.7 Part 6 Overall Impression

A: Would you recommend "Murder on the Orient Express" to others?

B: There's a scene where the artist gathers on a train and tries to find the real murderer. The visuals and the emotions conveyed were powerful.

11.8 Part 7 Vocabularies about Movies

Here are some English vocabulary words related to the movie:

1. **Film:** Moving pictures of events shown on television or at a cinema.
2. **Cinematic:** Relating to the art or technique of making movies.
3. **Screenplay:** The words written down for actors to say in a film and the instructions telling them what to do.
4. **Plot:** the events that form the main story of a book, film, or play.
5. **Dialogue:** a book, play, or film conversation.
6. **Genre:** a particular type of art, writing, music, etc., which has certain features that all examples of this type share, such as action, comedy, drama, horror, etc.
7. **Cast:** to choose which people will act on particular parts in a play, film, etc.
8. **Character:** A person in a movie or TV show, often with a distinct personality and role.
9. **Scene:** a single piece of action that happens in one place in a film, book, etc.
10. **Director:** the person who instructs the actors and others working on a film or play.
11. **Cinematography:** the skill or study of making films.
12. **Sequel:** the next installment (as of a speech or story)
 1. especially a literary, cinematic, or televised work continuing the course of a story begun in a preceding one.
13. **Premiere:** to have a first public performance
14. **Script:** The written text of a movie or TV show that includes dialogue, descriptions, and directions.
15. **Trailer:** a selected group of scenes that are shown to advertise a movie.
16. **Storyboard:** a set of drawings before a film is made to show what will happen.
17. **Soundtrack:** the recorded music from a film.
18. **Editing:** to prepare a book, piece of film, etc, for printing or broadcasting by removing mistakes or parts that are not acceptable.

19. **Audience:** a group of people who come to watch and listen to someone speaking or performing in public.
20. **Blockbuster:** A very successful and popular movie or TV show.

11.9 Part 8 Short Conversation

What's your favorite movie?

Stella and Shawn went to the Cafe and talked about the recent film in the theater.



Source: personal source with AI apps

Stella: Hmm, this Americano is delicious.

Shawn: Really? It will be perfect to discuss our favourite movies and enjoy our coffee.

Stella: Yup, you can start it first.

Shawn: Sure, My favorite movie is Pirate the Caribbean. What's your favorite movie?

Stella: My favorite movie is Spongebob.

Shawn: Oh, why is that?

Stella: It's the funniest movie that I've ever seen.

Shawn: hmm, I see. It is a hilarious movie.

Stella: You've seen it before?

Shawn: I saw that movie the first day it appeared in theaters.

Stella: Wow, that's cool.

11.10 Going to the Cinema

Let's learn about the types of movies with the movies' pictures.

NOW SHOWING

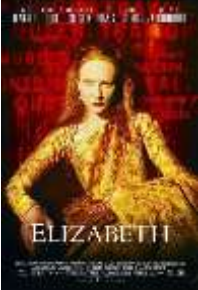
OCTOBER 2023

	Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/Da18vgsDzL97oAsa9
Mr and Smith 2 (Action) 3:00 pm/ 7:15 pm CINEMA 1	
	Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/kwNX8n63MNXwdrZu8
Love Actually (Romantic Comedy) 2:45 pm/ 8:00 pm CINEMA 2	
	Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/s1vzZRaCmykEnghr7
Pirates The Caribbean 6 (Action) 1:00 pm/5:00 pm CINEMA 1	
	

Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/5m3Sw5wrtRFpochY6	
Star Wars (Science Fiction) 3:00 pm/7:15 pm CINEMA 3	
	
Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/439S9FVjIphJfkxL8	
Sinister (Horror) 12: 00 pm/ 2:30 p.m/7:30 p.m CINEMA 4	
	
Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/Y33oaa7XL75MWxxA9	
Spider-Man: Across the Spider-Verse (Cartoon) 12: 00 pm/2:30 pm/7:30 pm CINEMA 5	
	
Source: https://images.app.goo.gl/MkESeQkMDWsrjqkV9	
Elizabeth (Historical) 3:00 pm/7:15 pm CINEMA 6	

11.11 Do the exercise below.

Draw a line to match the pictures with the words below.

	• Historical
	• Science Fiction
	• Cartoon
	• Horror
	• Action
	• Romantic Comedy

11.12 Check your understanding: Gap-fill.

Complete the gaps with the correct word.

- Ana: Hello, Jack. Do you want to go and watch a?
Jack: Hello, Ana. Sure, what's?
- Ana: Well, there are two action films, *Mr and Mrs Smith* and *Pirates: The Caribbean 6*, and they are both in

3. Jack: I've already seen *Mr and Mrs Smith*. I have yet to see Pirates... but I don't want to see a..... film. What else is?
4. Ana: There's that science fiction film, *Star Wars*, but I've already it.
Jack: Is it?
5. Ana: Yes, it is, but I don't want to see it There's a comedy called *Love Actually*.
6. Jack: Hmm, I'm still determining. Are there any films on?
Ana: Yes, there's *Sinister*. It's got in it.
7. Jack: OK, sounds good. Let's go and watch *Sinister*. What is it on?
Ana: It's on at 12 o'clock or half past
Jack: Is it on this?
Ana: Yes, at 7.30
Jack: Perfect. Let at 7.30.
8. Ana: OK, shall we _____ at the cinema at 7.00?
Jack: Great! See you _____.
Ana: Bye.

What type of films do you like? What was the last movie you saw at the cinema?
--

I like action / romantic / horror/science fiction films.
--

I saw

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CHAPTER 12

TALKING ABOUT FUTURE PLANS

Oleh Eva Sulistiana

Talk about
your future
plans



<https://www.google.com/search?q=talking+about+my+future+plans>

12.1 My Future Plan

A future plan is an intention or decision about what someone is going to do in the future. An intention means something that you want or plan to do.

1. Social function of asking for and giving information about future plan.
To explain the future plans
2. Structure of asking for and giving information about future
 - a. Asking for information; Starting future plans
 - b. giving information; responding

Asking for information about future plans

- a. What will you do?
- b. What are you going to do?
- c. Do you have a plan?

- d. What are you planning to do?
- e. What do you want to do?
- f. What would you rather do?

Giving information about future plans

- a. I will visit Randy if I go to Pati
- b. I'm going to go on vacation
- c. Yes. I plan to take an English course.
- d. My intention is to cook and share healthy meals with my friends and family
- e. I'm planning to get a better apartment
- f. I want to be a teacher
- g. I would rather work in a factory than work in an office.

3. Language Future Plans

- a. Will
Example: I will be a teacher
- b. be going to
Example: I'm going to clean my room at the weekend
- c. Present Continuous tense
Example: I'm having a meeting with Mr. Rolland at two o'clock
- d. First conditional
Example: I will call you if I need anything.
(2020)

ESL Questions Talking About Future Plans :

- 1. What is Tony doing now?
- 2. What are Tony and Samantha talking about?
- 3. What will they eat for dinner tomorrow night?
- 4. What are their plans for today?
- 5. What will they do the day after tomorrow?
- 6. What will Samantha do after she goes shopping?
- 7. Why does Tony want to relax?

Vocabulary – Talking About Future Plans :

Synonyms

Listen for words or expressions in the video with the same or similar meaning as the words below.

1. short sleep
2. next
3. take it easy
4. Two days from today

Antonyms

Listen for words or expressions in the video with the opposite meaning as the words below.

1. Boring
2. Go to sleep
3. Yesterday
4. Weekday
5. Come
6. Breakfast

Grammar – Present Simple and Adverbs of Frequency

Match the following sentence stems.

1. I like to read
2. We often watch
3. I always listen to
4. She never rides
5. I drive
6. They go
7. Jack runs
8. They play
 - a. Movies.
 - b. My car to work every day.
 - c. To the park every saturday.
 - d. Volleyball every weekend.
 - e. Love stories on my days off.
 - f. 5km every morning before work.
 - g. Music on the train.
 - h. Her bicycle.

12.2 CONVERSATIONS

What is your future plan?

Maddie is a high school graduate student and is at a graduation party. She is cheering with her close teacher, Ms Loly.

Ms Loly : Congratulations on graduating

Maddie : Thanks

Ms.Loly : So what will you do after? What is your future plan?

Maddie : Actually, I received an admission from Yale last week.

Ms Loly : Yale? Are you kidding? OMG

Maddie : Yeah, I'm surprised too. I mean when I applied at Yale, I just gave it a try. I didn't expect the accept much.

Ms.Loly : Congratulation. I'm so proud of you. Your parents must be proud of you.

Maddie:

(*Easy English Conversation*, 2022).

Going to Party

Grace : Are guys going to John's birthday on Saturday?

Ben : Yes, Steve and I will be there. But I think I'll be late. Do you think that will be okay?

Grace : I think so, He told me that most people are going to show up around 7.

Ben : Oke. Great. We're going out for dinner with Steve's parents at 6. So we will probably arrive just after 9. Mark, are you going to John's party?

Mark : No, I am going to be studying for my midterm test on Saturday, the test is on Monday. Who will be going?

Grace : Well, I would guess that around 10 people will be there.

Mark : Cool. Will Sally be there?

Grace : Yes, she is coming. But she's going to bring her new boyfriend.

Mark : Boyfriend, oh well... Anyway Marcus are you still going to Australia next week?

Marcus : Yes, I'm flying next Thursday and I'm going to spend the first few days in Sidney. And then I'm going to rent a caravan and tour around the country.

(*Future Plans in English Conversation*, 2022)

What are You doing This Weekend?

James : What are you doing this weekend?

Barbara : I'm meeting some friends for lunch on Saturday and then we're going to the theatre.

James : Sounds good. What about Sunday?

Barbara : Not sure. I don't have a plan yet. What about you- doing anything fun?

James : I'm going away for the weekend.

Barbara : Really? Nice. Where are you going?

James : Berlin. I found some cheap flights.

(Future in English, 2018)

Can You Help Me?

Joe : Hai, Ivan I have been looking for you since I arrived this morning. I need your help.

Ivan : Joe. Hi. I was talking to the boss about something. How can I help you?

Joe : Oh OK. I am going to start with the documents you sent. Do you remember?

Ivan : Sure. I sent them to you yesterday and we need it for next Friday. We're going to have a meeting.

Joe : That's why I need your help for that. There are some things I don't understand about them.

Ivan : Of course I can help you. I am going to be free on Monday in the afternoon during lunch.

(Future Plans in English Conversation, 2022)

What is Your Plan?

Jack : What is your plan today?

Rebeca : We're gonna have lunch and we are going to do some shopping.

Jack : What is your plan today Jane?

Jane : I'm going to take the metro back home, and then I'm gonna watch Netflix

Jack : What is your plan Ben?

Ben : My plan for the rest of the day, enjoy it with my friends.
Maybe go have a few drinks, get some good food and then
go to do some homework for school.

(Easy English 29, 2016)

A Nice Trip

Joey : It's really empty in here tonight, isn't it?

Tony : It sure is. It's dead.

Joey : So, what's new?

Tony : Actually, I'm really excited. I'm heading to Japan next
week on business.

Joey : How cool?! How long are you going for?

Tony : I'll be there just short of ten days. I leave on the
seventeenth and I come back on the twenty-fifth.

Joey : Wow, that's a really nice trip. Will you have any time to
yourself while you are there?

Tony : Yes, I'll take a couple of personal days in the middle
and travel a bit.

Joey : Do you have anything special planned?

Tony : Lots actually. I'm going to hit some temples in Kyoto
and then hop on the bullet train down to Hiroshima.

Joey : Sounds great! Do you like Japanese food?

Tony : Yes, I am a huge fan of it. Samantha and I regularly eat
out at a great little spot called Sakura. The kids really
love it too.

Joey : That's great. What else do you have planned?

Tony : Well, I really lucked out because I will be there when
the sumo tournament is on.

Joey : Lucky! I don't know much about sumo, but it looks
pretty interesting. Do you have any plans to sing
karaoke?

Tony : Of course, I love karaoke.

Joey : Yes, I bet it will be a blast.

Tony : I will fill you in on all of the details when I get back for
sure. Let's grab another drink.

(Learn English By Pocket Passport, 2020)

Watch a Movie

Samantha : Hey Tony, wake up.

Tony : Oh sorry Sam.

Samantha : What are your plans for today?

Tony : I don't know yet. What do you want to do? I want to relax today, because it's a three-day weekend.

Samantha : I see. Good idea. Let's have a barbeque and watch a movie. After that, I want to take a nap. Do you have any plans for tomorrow?

Tony : Tomorrow, let's go shopping. After that, I'm going to exercise. And then, I'm going to make pizza for dinner.

Samantha : That sounds like fun. Do you have any plans for the day after tomorrow?

Tony : Shall we go to the park with the kids?

Samantha : Sounds great!

Tony : It's going to be an awesome weekend.

(Learn English by Pocket Passport, 2019)

Saturday Night

Bill : Hi Amy It's bill.

Amy : Hi bill, how are you doing.

Bill : Not bad, I'm calling to talk about the weekend. Have you got any plans?

Amy : No. Not yet, what do you have in your mind?

Bill : How about going to a hockey game? On Saturday night?

Amy : I don't really like a hockey game. I did that last weekend?

Bill : Well, then, what about going out for dinner?

Amy : I'd rather go to movie.

Bill : Oke. That's sounds good. Do you want me to pick you up?

Amy : No. That's okay. I can meet you at the theatre.

Bill : Okay, Let's talk on Saturday morning and arrange the time.

Amy : I'll talk to you then, bye.

Bill : Bye.

(Ellii, 2023)

ESL Conversation about Future Plans

Nancy : Hi, Mike. What are you going to do? Will you come over to my house to play chess with me?

Mike : I'm Afraid I can't. I'm going to a concert a little later. But I'll come tomorrow if that is ok.

Nancy : Tomorrow I am going on a short trip with my family and some friends. I think we will be back on Sunday evening, so we probably won't have time to meet. How about next week?

Mike : Well I'm going to have a very busy week. On Monday I'm going to dentist, and maybe I won't feel so good after that. On Tuesday I'll have to study for my math test. I'm going to stay home and study hard. On Wednesday I'm going to go to library to read a book for my English class. On Thursday, I'm getting my hair cut in the afternoon. On Friday I'm going shopping with my family. We are going to buy many things for my brother's birthday party. It's on Saturday, remember?

Nancy : Yeah, I remember. He will be 7, right?

Mike : Exactly, are you coming?

Nancy : Of course I am. Let me know if there's anything I can help you with.

Mike : Ok thanks. I'll let you know.

(Easy English, 2019)

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