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**BAHASA INGGRIS**

**CHAPTER 10: HORTATORY EXPOSITION**



**Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed.**

**Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Hum.**

**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN  
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL GURU DAN TENAGA KEPENDIDIKAN**

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## **CHAPTER 10**

### **HORTATORY EXPOSITION**

#### **10.1 Gambaran Umum Teks Tertulis Fungsional Berbentuk Hortatory Exposition**

**KI:** Menguasai materi, struktur, konsep, dan pola pikir keilmuan yang mendukung mata pelajaran yang diampu.

**KD:** Menguasai bahasa Inggris lisan dan tulisan, reseptif dan produktif dalam segala aspek komunikatifnya (linguistik, wacana, sosiolinguistik dan strategis).

#### **Hortatory Exposition**

A hortatory exposition is a type of spoken or written text that is intended to explain the listeners or readers that something should or should not happen or be done. In other words, the main function of Hortatory Exposition text is to persuade the readers or listener that something should or should not be the case. To strengthen the explanation, the speaker or writer needs some arguments as the fundamental reasons of the given idea. In other words, this kind of text can be called as argumentation. Hortatory exposition text can be found in scientific books, journals, magazines, newspaper articles, academic speech or lectures, research report etc. Hortatory expositions are popular among science, academic community and educated people. It means that the text asserts something to the readers by giving supporting statement and evidence to convince it. To make the persuasion stronger, the speaker or writer gives some arguments as the fundamental reasons why something is the case.

The characteristics of hortatory exposition contain:

#### **Purpose**

To persuade the reader or listener that something should or should not be the case.

### **Generic structure**

- Thesis → it presents announcement of issue of concern.
- Arguments → it presents the reasons for concern, leading to recommendation.
- Recommendation → it presents the statement of what ought or ought not to happen.

### **Lexicogrammatical features**

- \* Focus on generic human and non-human participants
- \* The use material processes
- \* Using Present Tense
- \* Using conjunction

Example of hortatory exposition text:

#### Watch Your Kid while Watching TV

Television becomes one of the most important devices, which takes place in almost houses. It can unite all members of the family as well as separate them. However, is it important to know what your kids are watching? The answer is, of course, absolutely "Yes" and that should be done by all parents. Television can expose things you have tried to protect the children from, especially violence, pornography, consumerism and so on.

Recently, a study demonstrates that spending too much time on watching TV during the day or at bedtime often causes bed-time disruption, stress, and short sleep duration.

Another research find that there is a significant relationship between the amount of time spent for watching television during adolescence and early adulthood, and the possibility of being aggressive.

Meanwhile, many studies have identified a relationship between kids who watch TV a lot and being inactive and overweight.

Considering some facts mentioning above, protect your children with the following

tips:

- Limit television viewing to one-two hours each day
- Do not allow your children to have a TV set in their own bedrooms
- Review the rating of TV shows which your children watch
- Watch television with your children and discuss what is happening in the show

## References

Goner, Mike. 2009. Hortatory Exposition.

<http://typeoftext.blogspot.co.id/2009/01/hortatory-exposition.html>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016.

<http://englishdiarstewart.blogspot.co.id/2013/01/hortatory-exposition.html>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup>2016.

## 10.2 Informasi Spesifik Teks Tertulis Fungsional Berbentuk Hortatory Exposition

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### HORTATORY EXPOSITION

It is a kind of text type that presents arguments or reasons to support the opinion. It is aimed to persuade the readers or listeners that something should or should not be the case. The difference of analytical and hortatory exposition is on the term of its generic structure in the last part that is called as reiteration in analytical and recommendation in hortatory exposition. The function of both is quite different. In analytical exposition, reiteration is used to give emphasize on the writer's opinion by restating point of view. While in hortatory exposition, recommendation is used to give advice or such a suggestion to the readers to make a choice by considering the presented arguments. In short the purpose of hortatory exposition text is to argue a case for against a particular position or point of view and it purposes a suggestion in the end of the argumentation. Some examples of hortatory exposition are: Editorial, letter to the editor, and letter to a politician.

#### Generic Structure of Hortatory Exposition

The generic structure of hortatory exposition is:

1. An Introductory Statement: It consists of the author's point of view (thesis), preview of the arguments that will follow in the next section, and a question or emotional statement to get audience attention.
2. A series of arguments to convince the audience: This part is significant to support about the thesis. Therefore, it needs some requirements. They are explained as follow;
  - A new paragraph is used for each argument
  - Each new paragraph begins with topic sentence

- After topic sentence comes the details to support the arguments
- Emotive words are used to persuade the audience into believing the author.

3. Recommendation: statement of what should or should not happen or be done based on the given arguments.

### Language Features of Hortatory Exposition

Common grammatical patterns in hortatory exposition include:

- Abstract nouns, e.g. culture, etc.
- Action verbs, e.g. value, etc.
- Connectives, e.g. first, second, etc.
- Modal auxiliaries: Should, ought to, had better

Example of Hortatory Exposition text:

#### **The Importance of Reading**

Thesis:

I personally think that reading is a very important activity in our life. Why do I say so?

Argument I:

Firstly, by reading we can get a lot of knowledge about many things in the world such as Science, technology, sports, arts, culture, etc written in either books, magazine, newspaper, etc.

Argument II:

Secondly, by reading we can get a lot of news and information about something happening in any parts of the world which can we see directly.

#### Argument III:

Another reason, reading can give us pleasure too. When we are tired, we read books, novel, comic, newspaper or magazine on the entertainment column such as comedy, short story, quiz, etc. To make us relaxed.

#### Argument IV:

The last, reading can also take us to other parts of the world. By reading a book about Irian Jaya we may feel we're really sitting in the jungles not at home in our rooms.

#### Recommendation:

From the facts above, it's obvious that everyone needs to read to get knowledge, information and also entertainment. Or in summary we can say reading is truly important in our life.

#### References

<https://brrrexpresion.wordpress.com/hortatory-exposition/>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016  
<http://www.mydefinition.tk/2015/10/definition-of-news-item-report.html>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016

### 10.3 Rujukan Kata Teks Tertulis Fungsional Berbentuk Hortatory Exposition

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#### Language Features of Hortatory Exposition

Common grammatical patterns in hortatory exposition include:

- Abstract nouns, e.g. culture, etc.
- Action verbs, e.g. value, etc.
- Temporal connectives, e.g. first, second, etc.
- Modal auxiliaries: Should, ought to, had better

##### 1. Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is a word which names something that you cannot see, hear, touch, smell, or taste. It is the opposite of a concrete noun.

Examples: consideration, parenthood, belief, etc.

##### 2. Action Verb

An action verb expresses something that a person, animal, or object **can do**.

For example: watch, talk, explode, reach, etc.

##### 3. Temporal Connective

We will refer to a *temporal connective* as an expression which relates an event to a point or an interval in time.

For example: firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.

#### 4. Modal Auxiliaries

**Here's a list of the modal verbs in English:**

Can      Could      may      Might      will

would      Must      shall      Should      ought to

#### References

<https://brrrexpresion.wordpress.com/hortatory-exposition/>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016

<http://www.k12reader.com/term/action-verbs>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016

[http://cs.nyu.edu/faculty/grishman/time-guidelines.v3\\_3.html](http://cs.nyu.edu/faculty/grishman/time-guidelines.v3_3.html), accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2015

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/modal-verbs.html>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2015

#### 10.4 Koherensi dan Kohesi Teks Hortatory Exposition

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#### Coherence and Cohesion in Hortatory Exposition

**Coherence** means the connection of ideas at the idea level, and cohesion means the connection of ideas at the sentence level. Basically, coherence refers to the “rhetorical” aspects of your writing, which include developing and supporting your argument (e.g. thesis statement development), synthesizing and integrating readings, organizing and clarifying ideas. Coherence is the arrangement of ideas in a clear and logical way. When a text is unified and coherent, the reader can easily understand the main points. In other words, coherence means that the paragraph is easy to read and understand because the supporting sentences are in some kind of logical order and the ideas are connected by the use of appropriate transition signals.

There are several ways to achieve coherence. According to Oshima & Hogue, there are four ways to achieve coherence. The first two ways involve repeating key nouns and using pronouns which refer back to key nouns. The third way is to use transition signals to show how one idea is related to the next. The fourth way to achieve coherence is to arrange the sentences in logical orders.

The **cohesion** of writing focuses on the “grammatical” aspects of writing. Cohesion is part of the text-forming component in the linguistic system. It is the means whereby structurally unrelated elements are linked together, through the dependence of one on the other for its interpretation.

There are some types of cohesion. They are:

A. Grammatical Cohesion

1. Reference; reference refers to the dependent relationship between the referring and the referred in a text.
2. Substitution; the use of pro-forms.
3. Ellipsis; omission of elements which are retrievable from context.
4. Conjunction; signals relationship between discourse segments (and, but, or, though, then, because...).

B. Lexical Cohesion

1. Reiteration; repetition of a lexical item in various forms.
2. Collocation; association of lexical items that regularly co-occur due to some recognizable lexico-semantic relation.

**References**

Young-Kyung Min. [http://www.bothell.washington.edu/wacc/for\\_students/eslhandbook/coherence](http://www.bothell.washington.edu/wacc/for_students/eslhandbook/coherence), accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016

<https://brocku.ca/ling3p95/lecture/tx&cntx.htm>, accessed on July 25<sup>th</sup> 2016