

ENGLISH FOR
ARTS STUDENTS



Kantor Pusat Dit. Pengajaran
Jember dan Indonesia Pengajaran
Jember dan Indonesia Pengajaran
Jember dan Indonesia Pengajaran



PT. YOGAMARTHA

ENGLISH
FOR
ARTS STUDENTS



Tim Penyusun:

Adya Arsita, S.S., M.A.
Dra. Siti Sularini
Drs. F.X. Nugroho Heni Purnomo, M.Sn.
Heningtyas Widowati, S.Pd.
Prima Dona Hapsari, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Tri Septiana Kurniati, S.Pd., M.A.

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**Tim Penyusun Rumpun Bahasa Inggris
MPK ISI Yogyakarta:**

Adya Arsita, S.S., M.A.

Dra. Siti Sularini

Drs. F.X. Nugroho Heru Purnomo, M.Sn.

Heningtyas Widowati, S.Pd.

Prima Dona Hapsari, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Tri Septiana Kurniati, S.Pd., M.A.



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Perpustakaan Nasional Jakarta

Tim Penyusun:
Adya Arsita, S.S., M.A.
Dra. Siti Sularini
Drs. F.X. Nugroho Heru Purnomo, M.Sn.
Heningtyas Widowati, S.Pd.
Prima Dona Hapsari, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Tri Septiana Kumiati, S.Pd., M.A.

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Kata Pengantar

Puji syukur kehadiratNya atas limpahan rahmat dan karuniaNya sehingga Buku Ajar *English for Arts Students* ini dapat diselesaikan dengan baik. Buku ajar ini merupakan kumpulan materi dan soal-soal latihan dari mata kuliah Bahasa Inggris yang dihimpun dari seluruh fakultas di Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta. Tujuan dibuatnya buku ajar ini adalah untuk memberi pedoman bagi mahasiswa dalam mempelajari dan mendalami Bahasa Inggris tingkat lanjut di bangku pendidikan tinggi.

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Yogyakarta, Oktober 2016

Tim Penyusun

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CHAPTER I

STATE OF THE ARTS

1. Conversation

A. Practice the conversation.

- Keira : Excuse me, can you help me? Is there a copy center around here?
- Jason : A copy center? Hmm. I'm sorry. I don't think so.
- Keira : Oh, no. I need to copy my paper before the class starts.
- Jason : Well, there's a university library over there. Maybe you can check if they have a copy machine.
- Keira : Uhm, that makes sense. I'll give it a try. By the way, I'm Keira from graphic design department.
- Jason : Oh, I'm Jason from sculpture department. Wait, you're studying graphic design, right? So, do you think you can help me with my project?
- Keira : Maybe, so what is it?
- Jason : I need to make an important presentation next month but I still have no idea how to make an impressive presentation. Maybe you can help me preparing visual presentations by designing art and copy layouts?
- Keira : Next week? Yeah, sure. No problem. Let's exchange phone number, Jason.
- Jason : Okay. Thanks a lot, Keira. Let me walk you to the library to find the copy machine.
- Keira : Really? Thanks, Jason.
- Jason : My pleasure.

B. Class activity

Complete the list below using the words from the conversation text.

NOUN :
VERB :
ADJECTIVE :
ADVERB :

2. Grammar Focus A

PARTS OF SPEECH

A sentence consists of words. Every word in a sentence belongs to a specific part of speech. It is useful to know the part of speech for each word in a sentence. The understanding of part of speech is used to understand the meaning of the whole sentence. It is also used to write in a good way.

The sentences are composed by a number of part of speech namely NOUN, PRONOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERBS, ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS.

a). A NOUN is a word used to name, person, place, thing or idea.

Example: Painters creates paintings.

N V N

b). A PRONOUN is a word used to replace one or more nouns.

Example: We develop democracy in the classroom.

Pn

c). A VERB is a word that expresses action or otherwise helps to make a statement.

Example : Teachers transfer knowledge.

N V N

d). An ADJECTIVE is a word used to modify a noun or pronoun.

Example : Education is important.

NV Adjective

e). An ADVERB is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Example : People fully participate in the election.

N ADV V ADV

The position of part of speech and other components of languages can be seen from the following diagram:

SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT	OBJECT	ADJUNCT
Noun	Linking verb	Noun	Noun	Adv.
Noun phrase *	Trans. Verb	Noun phrase	Noun phrase	Adv. Phrase *
Noun clause *	Intrans. Verb	Noun clause	Noun clause	Participle *
Pronoun		Pronoun	Pronoun	
Gerund *		Gerund	Gerund	
Gerund phrase *		Gerund phrase	Gerund phrase	
To infinitive *		To infinitive	To inf.	
To inf. Phrase *		To inf. Phrase	To inf. Phrase	
		Preposition		
		Preposition		

Notes * = to be discussed later.

EXERCISE 1: Write 5 sentences using the pattern of S + V + O + adjunct! Make sure to put nouns as well as pronouns in the position of subject and object!

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

EXERCISE 2: Write 5 sentences using the pattern of S + V+ COMPLEMENT! Make sure to put nouns, pronoun and adjective in the position of complement!

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

3. Reading

Passage 1

One of the most well known and well regarded sculptures in this world is a sculpture by a Frenchman named Auguste Rodin, who in the late 19th century created an iconic figure that he called *Le Penseur*. In English we know it as *The Thinker*, and most of us can summon an image of it to mind without even seeing a picture of it.



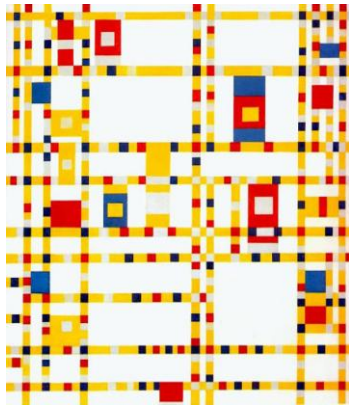
Unlike most sculptures instantly recognized by the general public, *The Thinker* is not a large nationalistic statue like the Statue of Liberty in New York or the Christ the Redeemer statue that towers over Rio de Janeiro. Created on a modest scale, and based on an introspective theme rather than a celebratory or commemorative one, *The Thinker* communicates an idea that everyone can identify with – the need for silent contemplation – but presents it in a powerful way that makes an unseen, internal process seem almost physically tangible. Its robust portrayal of the simple act of pondering has made it as recognizable as any of those grander public works.

(taken from: <http://www.biography.com/news/rodin-the-thinker-analysis>)

Passage 2

Piet Mondrian, one of the founders of the Dutch modern movement De Stijl, is recognized for the purity of his abstractions and methodical practice by which he arrived at them. He radically simplified the elements of his paintings to reflect what he saw as the spiritual order underlying the visible world, creating a clear, universal aesthetic language within his canvases. In his best known paintings from the 1920s, Mondrian reduced his shapes to lines and rectangles and his palette to fundamental basics pushing past references to the outside world toward pure abstraction. His use of asymmetrical balance and a simplified pictorial vocabulary were crucial in

the development of modern art, and his iconic abstract works remain influential in design and familiar in popular culture to this day.



His piece of work titled *Broadway Boogie-Woogie* (1942-43) presents the viewer with the culmination in Mondrian's life-long pursuit of conveying the order that underlies the natural world through purely abstract forms on a flat picture plane. Broadening the use of his basic pictorial vocabulary of lines, squares and primary colors, the black grid has been replaced by lines of color interspersed with blocks of solid color. This, and his other late abstract paintings show a new, revitalized energy that was directly inspired by the vitality of New York City and the tempo of jazz music. The asymmetrical distribution of the brightly colored squares within the yellow lines echoes the varied pace of life in the bustling metropolis, one can almost see the people hurrying down the sidewalk as taxi cabs hustle from stop-light to stop-light. *Broadway Boogie-Woogie* not only alludes to life within the city, but also heralds New York's developing role as the new center of modern art after World War II. Mondrian's last complete painting, demonstrates his continued stylistic innovation while remaining true to his theories and format.

(taken from: <http://www.theartstory.org/artist-mondrian-piet.htm>)

A. Read the passage. Then correct the information in these sentences.

1. His best known paintings from the 1920s, Mondrian reduced his shapes to circles and rectangles.
2. *Broadway Boogie-Woogie* not only alludes to life within the city, but also heralds New York's developing role as the new center of conventional art during World War II.
3. *The Thinker* communicates a contemplation that everyone can identify with, but presents it in a powerful way that makes an unseen, internal process seem almost emotionally tangible.

4. Broadening the use of his basic pictorial structure of lines, squares and primary colors, the black grid has been recycled by lines of color interspersed with blocks of solid color.
5. One of the most well known and well regarded paintings in this world is a sculpture by a Frenchman named Auguste Rodin, who in the early 19th century created an iconic figure that he called *Le Penseur*.

B. Group work : Talk about these with your classmates.



(Mona Lisa by Leonardo Da Vinci)



(Marilyn Monroe by Andy Warhol)



(Patung Selamat Datang by Edhi Sunarso)



(Sabung Ayam by Affandi)

4. Word Power

Give another word or phrase to replace the following words as they are used in the passage.

'The Thinker'

(1.1) well known

(1.2) late

(2.13) unseen

'Boogie-Woogie'

(1.2) purity

(2.11) crucial

(2.23) hustle

5. Grammar Focus B

PHRASES

A **phrase** is a collection of words that may have nouns or verbs, but it does not have a subject doing a verb and, consequently, cannot convey a complete thought. A phrase contrasts with a clause. A clause does contain a subject and verb, and it can convey a complete idea.

The following are examples of phrases:

- leaving behind the memory
- before the first exhibition
- after the play performance
- closing my eyes
- between music and dance
- broken into thousands of pieces
- because of her stunning look

In these examples above, you will find nouns (memory, exhibition, play performance, eyes, music, dance, pieces, look). You also have some verbs (leaving, broken, closing), but in no case is the noun functioning as a subject doing a predicate verb. They are all phrases.

Exercise.

Determine whether they are clauses or phrases.

1. I hate people of low character.
2. Frozen in a thousand year.
3. We are studying sentences that contain noun phrases.
4. The dark brown sculpture.
5. When the soldiers go marching in.

NOUN PHRASE

A noun phrase is a phrase which can be functioned as subject, object, complement of a clause, or as prepositional complement. The head of a noun phrase is commonly a noun, that is why it is called noun phrase.

The following are examples of noun phrases :

- Mr. Mario found the new girl in his drawing class a very talented student.
- The tall boys are sophomores.

In the first example above, you will find nouns (Mr. Mario – as subject, the new girl in his drawing class – as object, and a very talented student – as object complement). In the second example, you will find that the head noun is accompanied by a determiner (the). However, determiners can sometimes be left out (tall boys are sophomores).

Exercise.

Determine the function of the noun phrase.

1. The wise old man was confused.
2. The lost guitar is a new and expensive item.
3. It was a story as old as time.
4. The dancers marched and danced along the city main road.
5. Sunday becomes a warm, sunny day.

6. Writing

In not more than 80 words tell a story about choosing a high end collectible piece of art for your own display. Your composition should be in two paragraphs long and you should provide a suitable title.

[illegible]

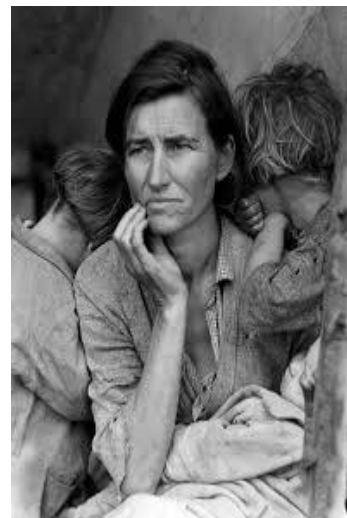
CHAPTER VI

A PHOTOGRAPH IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

1. Snapshot

Discuss with your friends about the black and white photographs below.

- What do the photographs try to convey ?
- Where do you think the photographs were taken?



[photographs by Ansel Adams (left) and Dorothea Lange (right)]
Source : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalmediamuseum/3588771589>

Now compare the photographs above with the photographs below.



(Source : <https://www.flickr.com/photos>)

- What do you think about the color photographs above?
- How do you compare the black and white photographs with these color photographs?
- Which photographs do you like the most? Why ?

2. Grammar Focus

PASSIVE VOICE

What is the difference between active voice and passive voice forms? In the active voice, the subject is the thing, person or idea that the sentence is about. In the passive voice, the object of an active verb becomes the subject.

There are facts that should be noted concerning the passive voice

1. The passive is formed with *be* and *the past participle*

The photograph was taken in 1960.

2. Usually the passive is used without a 'by phrase'

Modern photograph is digitally processed in computer.

3. The 'by phrase' is included when it is important to know who performs the action.

'The Migrant Mother' was photographed by Dorothea Lange.

4. Only transitive verbs in the active can be used in the passive.

They grow rice in Indonesia.

Rice is grown in Indonesia.

The verb 'grow' is a transitive verb.

5. The passive occurs in all tenses

This studio is cleaned every day.

This studio is being cleaned now.

This studio was cleaned yesterday.

This studio was being cleaned.

This studio has been cleaned.

This studio had been cleaned.

6. The passive may occur with any modal auxiliary and idiomatic verb phrase

The winner will be announced tomorrow.

The box cannot be opened.

They should be taught about manners.

Two books may be borrowed from the library.

This camera had better be returned to the owner as soon as possible.

The document ought to be sent before the end of this month.

The children have to be told about the plan.

He is supposed to be told about that problem.

The document should have been sent earlier.

7. The passive voice gives an objective and impersonal touch to writing. It may soften statement that might seem harsh or even accusing in the active voice.

The document was stolen. Compare this sentence with *Somebody stole the document.*

8. Both the indirect object and direct object in the active voice can become the subjects in the passive

Active: Somebody gave Fred an award.

Passive: Fred was given an award.

An award was given to Fred.

9. Generally, the passive voice is used when it is not important to know the doer, or when the doer is not known.

Examples:

- *Smoking is permitted only in the lounge*
- *The work was done by two of the girls in the office*
- *Letters have been sent to all our subscribers.*
- *You will be called when your turn comes.*
- *He is going to be assigned to a new post.*
- *That new building is being constructed by an insurance company.*
- *These forms can be used only in the present tense.*
- *The letters should have been delivered by now.*
- *He used to be assigned to another section.*

It should also be noted that

- There are passive infinitives

e.g. *He wants to be assigned to a new job.*

- *Verbals* are also used in the passive, both with *being plus the past participle*, and in the perfect passive, with *having been plus past participle*

e.g. *His being assigned to that job caused a lot of discussion in the office.*

Having been selected for the assignment, he began to study all the material he could find that pertained to it.

- The passive voice form is commonly used in impersonal patterns.

In this case the sentences correspond to the active sentences in which the subject is an impersonal: *they, one, someone, people etc.*

e.g. *He was allowed to carry extra cameras at the campaign.*

- The impersonal use of the passive in English is common in technical and factual writing.

e.g. *It's made of metal and plastic.*
It's used for recording movies.

Exercise:

Give the correct forms of the verbs in brackets to make the passive voice sentences!

1. That work of art (create) in the 19th century.
2. In the next performance, the orchestra (conduct) by that talented student.
3. The artist (give) several awards, before he won that competition.
4. *The Wild Duck* (write) by Henrik Ibsen.
5. A new dance technique (teach) to the students now.
6. Up to now, several music pieces (compose) by that musician.
7. Books on art photography (can find) in that book store.
8. Your membership card (must renew) before the end of this month.
9. The project (should complete) as soon as possible.
10. The world's first photograph (take) in the 19th century.
11. Now the students (explain) about the history of Indonesian art.
12. That film (direct) by a famous Indonesian director.
13. He played the role of a man who (accuse) of having committed a murder.
14. He feels embarrassed. He (should tell) about the serious matter before.
15. Those bronze statues (exhibit) in that gallery last year.

3. Reading

Forms of Art Photography

There are several ways to celebrate a photograph. The most common photographs are made using a camera. In many ways, a camera works like a human eye. Like the eye, the camera takes in rays of light reflected from a subject. It then focuses the rays into an image. Older cameras record the image on inserted film.. newer digital cameras record the image on an electronic storage device such as a memory card. Once the image is captured, it can be seen and enjoyed by many people.

When using a camera the photographic process requires care and patience. Creating great printed photographs by using older cameras requires five steps : (1) finding a subject, (2) focusing on the subject, (3) exposing a film, (4) developing the film, and (5) producing the photograph. Many professional photographers do all five steps themselves. They use a room called a darkroom. It is 'dark' so that light does not ruin the negatives.

Photography makes our live richer in many ways, through photographs we can learn about other parts of the world and see how people live. We can also imagine what life was like in other time periods since the mid-1800s, when the camera was invented. Special cameras can capture images in places most human beings cannot go, like distant planets or deep oceans. But, best of all, photographs remind us of the special people and special times in our lives. Millions of people use cameras to take pictures of their family, friends, and special celebrations. For them, the photographs they take are priceless.



(taken from: <https://contrastly.com/photography-art-form>)

Reading Comprehension.

Answer the questions below

1. According to the text, the most common photographs are made using what?
 - a. A phone app
 - b. A camera
 - c. Paper exposed to light
 - d. Graphs and charts
2. What does the text list?
 - a. The five steps for creating digital photographs using a newer camera
 - b. The five steps for creating digital photographs using an older camera
 - c. The five steps for creating printed photographs using an older camera
 - d. Famous photographers and the work they have done
3. Read the following sentences from the text.

“Through photographs we can learn about other parts of the world and see how people live. We can also imagine what life was like in other time periods since the mid-1800s, when the camera was invented. Special cameras can capture images in places most human beings can’t go, like distant planets or deep oceans. But, best of all, photographs remind us of the special people and special times in our lives.”

What statement from the text does this information support?

- a. Older cameras record the image on an inserted film.
 - b. In many ways, a camera works like a human eye.
 - c. When using a camera, the photographic process requires care and patience.
 - d. Photography makes our lives richer in many ways.
4. How are newer cameras different from older cameras?
 - a. Creating photographs using newer cameras takes care and patience. Using older cameras does not.
 - b. Newer cameras work like the human eye. Older cameras do not work like the human eye.

- c. Newer cameras record images on an electronic storage device. Older cameras record images on inserted film.
- d. Newer cameras take in rays of light reflected from a subject. Older cameras release rays of light reflected from a subject.

5. What is this text mostly about?
- a. the importance of photography in our society
 - b. different types of cameras used to make photographs
 - c. how photographs are made without the use of cameras
 - d. how to make photographs and the role they play in our lives
6. According to the text, what are the five steps for creating great printed photographs using older cameras?

7. Why might the photographic process require care and patience when using a camera? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

8. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.
Photography makes our lives richer in many ways. _____, through photographs we can learn about other parts of the world and see how people live.
- a. Consequently
 - b. However
 - c. For instance
 - d. Although

9. Answer the following questions based on the sentence below.

Digital cameras store images on a memory card.

What? → digital cameras

(do)What? _____

Where? _____

10. Vocabulary Word:

record: to copy by use of electronic equipment for later hearing or viewing.

Use the vocabulary word in a sentence: _____

4. Word Power

Find the meaning of the word or phrase below from your dictionary and decide the most acceptable meaning based on the context of the passage!

- a. Reflected :
- b. Professional :
- c. Negatives :
- d. Rays :
- e. Invented :
- f. Distant :
- g. Priceless :

Supplementary Material A

Many words can be more than one part of speech. The part of speech a word belongs to depends on how the word is used in a sentence. Read each sentence, and then decide the part of speech of the italicized word.

1. The new cushions are soft and *light*.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. Adverbs
2. Please *light* the candles on that birthday cake.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. adverbs
3. Can you turn off the *light*?
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. Adverbs
4. Whenever the door slams, the lamp *rocks* back and forth.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. Adverbs
5. The garden wall is made of *rocks*.
 - a. Adjective
 - b. Noun
 - c. Adverbs

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