

English Book: Based on Religious Character and Local Wisdom is for Islamic college learners who are taking English subject and for the lecturers who are teaching English subject at the first semester. It is designed to develop Islamic college students in English skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills; it is to expand and acquire useful vocabulary and information particularly in Islamic Studies and Local Wisdom of Minangnese culture; it is to teach basic writing for a range of functional writing tasks; it is to provide functional grammar and a variety of interesting learning experiences relevant to the need of intermediate level learners. Furthermore, it stimulates thinking, offering convenient opportunities for the expression of ideas, opinions, and feelings. It is not only used for those who are learning in the classroom but also for those who want to learn English skill individually. In addition, the book is designed for several uses; including oral practice, group work, and individual instruction. Brief explanations available before the exercises enable the students without a teacher to work through the material on their own.

The syllabus is primarily organized around functions, topics and grammatical notions. The focus of each unit of English book is on how particular communicative function, topic or grammatical notion is expressed, and a variety of different activities and exercise types. This book is organized into six units which each unit is discussed by the students in two meetings. Each unit discusses four main activities namely, conversation practice, grammar practice, reading for understanding, and writing skill.



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ENGLISH BOOK

Based on Religious Character and Local Wisdom

Darmayenti | Besral | Renggi Vrika

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and Local Wisdom

**Darmayenti
Besral
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ENGLISH BOOK

(Based on Religious Character and Local Wisdom)

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ENGLISH BOOK

(Based on Religious Character and Local Wisdom)

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seluruh isi buku tanpa seizin tertulis
dari penulis dan penerbit.

ENGLISH BOOK
(Based on Religious Character and Local Wisdom)

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta Lingkup Hak Cipta

Pasal 1:

Hak Cipta adalah hak eksklusif pencipta yang timbul secara otomatis berdasarkan prinsip deklaratif setelah suatu ciptaan diwujudkan dalam bentuk nyata tanpa mengurangi pembatasan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Pasal 9:

1. Pencipta atau Pemegang Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 8 memiliki hak ekonomi untuk melakukan: a. penerbitan Ciptaan; b. Peggandaan Ciptaan dalam segala bentuknya; c. penerjemahan Ciptaan; d. pengadaptasian, pengaransemenan, atau pentransformasian Ciptaan; e. Pendistribusian Ciptaan atau salinannya; f. Pertunjukan Ciptaan; g. Pengumuman Ciptaan; h. Komunikasi Ciptaan; dan i. penyewaan Ciptaan.

Ketentuan Pidana

Pasal 113:

1. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp 100.000.000,- (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/ atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/ atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500. 000. 000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).
3. Setiap Orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin Pencipta atau pemegan g Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi Pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf a, huruf b, huruf e, dan/ atau huruf g untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/ atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp1. 000. 000. 000,00 (satu miliar rupiah).
4. Setiap Orang yang memenuhi unsur sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) yang dilakukan dalam bentuk pembajakan, dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 10 (sepuluh) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp 4.000.000 000,- (empat miliar rupiah).

Pasal 114

Setiap Orang yang mengelola tempat perdagangan dalam segala bentuknya yang dengan sengaja dan mengetahui membiarkan penjualan dan/atau penggandaan barang hasil pelanggaran Hak Cipta dan/atau Hak Terkait di tempat perdagangan yang dikelolanya sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 10, dipidana dengan pidana denda paling banyak Rp 100.000.000,- (seratus juta rupiah).

PREFACE

Writing this book is derived from deep research that has been conducted at UIN Imam Bonjol Padang in English teaching process. We praise to God that the writers are able to complete this book. We also wish to acknowledge our appreciation to the Rector of UIN Imam Bonjol Padang for giving us great supports to finish this book.

English Book: Based on Religious Character and Local Wisdom is for Islamic college learners who are taking English subject and for the lecturers who are teaching English subject at the first semester.

This book is designed to develop Islamic college students in English skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills; it is to expand and acquire useful vocabulary and information particularly in Islamic Studies and Local Wisdom of Minangnese culture; it is to teach basic writing for a range of functional writing tasks; it is to provide functional grammar and a variety of interesting learning experiences relevant to the need of intermediate level learners. Furthermore, it stimulates thinking, offering convenient opportunities for the expression of ideas, opinions, and feelings. It is not only used for those who are learning in the classroom but also for those who want to learn English skill individually. In addition, the book is designed for several uses; including oral practice, group work, and individual instruction. Brief explanations available before the exercises enable the students without a teacher to work through the material on their own.

The syllabus is primarily organized around functions, topics and grammatical notions. The focus of each unit of English

book is on how particular communicative function, topic or grammatical notion is expressed, and a variety of different activities and exercise types.

This book is organized into six units which each unit is discussed by the students in two meetings. Each unit discusses four main activities namely, conversation practice, grammar practice, reading for understanding, and writing skill. Unit 1 focuses on greetings in Islam and Minangnese context, Unit 2 focuses on your day activities. Unit 3 focuses on I have done it. Unit 4 focuses on my planning. Unit 5 focuses on my memories. Unit 6 focuses on what would you like to wear. This book also covers with index. To learn successfully from English book, it suggests for students to do in pair or group works.

Hopeful suggestions and criticisms received from the readers will be very useful for the improvements of this book. Furthermore, we would like to say thanks to all my dear colleagues, friends and all English lecturers of State Islamic University of Imam Bonjol Padang for their interest and encouragement. The last, we hope that this book can be useful for all students who are learning English.

Padang, January, 2022

Writers

COURSE GRIDS

Topics	Listening/ Speaking	Grammar	Reading	Writing
Unit 1 Assalamu 'alaikum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greeting friends Introducing friend Useful expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Be Vocabulary exercise 	Understanding: reading text : about <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greeting in Islam Greeting Minang Custom Identifying key idea of the sentence 	Writing some simple sentences about yourself
Unit 2 Your day activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about free time Daily activities Useful expressions 	Present simple verb <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocabulary exercise 	Understanding: reading text about : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Quran West Sumatera tourism Locating details 	Writing a simple paragraph in simple sentences with compound subject and verb
Unit 3 I have done it!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about what you have done Useful expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Perfect tense Vocabulary exercise 	Understanding: reading text about : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wudu or ablutions before praying Traditional custom in Minangkabau Identifying general and specific idea 	Writing a simple paragraph by using compound s Entences
Unit 4 My Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about what you are going to do What you will do Useful expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Plans Vocabulary exercise 	Understanding: reading text about : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Etiquette of eating in Islam Padang food Identifying topic 	Write a short paragraph about related to your future planning to be a good Muslim and live in Minang area
Unit 5 Memories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about what you did you do What did you use to Useful expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past experience Used to Vocabulary exercise 	Understanding: reading text about : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prophet The legend of Malinkundang Identifying topic sentence 	Write a short paragraph about past experience by using complex sentence

Unit 6 What would you like to wear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about what would you like to eat • Useful expressions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefer to • Better than • Vocabulary exercise 	<p>Understanding: reading text about :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do Muslim girls wear the hijab? • The story behind the Bundo Kandung dress • Identifying Main Idea of paragraph 	<p>Write a short paragraph about what would like to do by using compound complex sentences</p>
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- Unit 2** Your day activities _____ 16
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Unit 1

Assalamu'alaikum

A. Conversation Practice

Listen and practice the following short conversation!



Ahmad is a first semester students of UIN Imam Bonjol.

He is trying to socialize with other students.

Ahmad : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*

Siti : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*

Ahmad : Hello, I am Ahmad. I am an Arabic student.

I'm sorry. I don't think we've met before.

Are you English Department student?

Siti : Oh, my name is Siti Maysaroh.

Yes, I am an English Departement student.

Ahmad : I am from Canduang, Bukittinggi.

Are you from Bukittinggi too?

Siti : No... I grew up in Medan, but my parents are from Air Bangis, West Pasaman.

Ahmad : Nice to meet you!

Siti : It's nice to meet you too. Are you a new student?
Because I never saw you before?

- Ahmad : Yes, I am freshman, so I don't have many friends yet, but I meet some of my high school friends here. What semester are you?
- Siti : I am on third semester. By the way, do you have class today?
- Ahmad : Yes, but in the afternoon at two. I just want to visit library. There are some books to check.
- Siti : Okay, Do you know where it is?
- Ahmad : Yeah, I have been there once, it's on the map. Well see you Siti!
- Siti : Bye Ahmad, take care! Nice to see you! Welcome to Islamic campus.
- Ahmad : Nice to see you too, Siti. Thanks.
- Ahmad : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
- Siti : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*

Practice the dialogue above with friend in pair! You can modify the dialogues with your real name and condition.

Study the following expressions!

Greeting Friends

- A** : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
- B** : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*
- A** : Hello, I am Ahmad.
- C** : Hi, I am Siti. Nice to see you.
- A** : Nice to see you too. Having class?
- B** : Yes, I have Fiqh class now
- A** : Have a nice class!
- B** : Thanks.

Introducing a Friend

A : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
 B : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*
 A : Ahmad, this is Anisa.
 B : Hi, how are you?
 A : Fine, thanks
 B : Nice to meet you.
 A : Glad to see you, too.

Useful Expression

Study the following expressions. You can use the expression on your speaking.

Formally	Informally	Starting Conversation
<i>As-salamu 'alaikum!</i>	Hi!	<i>As-salamu 'alaikum!</i>
Hello.	Hey	Hello, I am Ahmad.
Good morning. How are you?	How are you doing?	Nice to see you.
Good afternoon.	How ya doing?	Glad to see you.
Good evening.	Okay. Thanks	How's your day going?
Fine. How about you?	Hi Hey What's up? How's it going? How have you been? What's new? What's going on? How are things? How's your day? How's your day going? Good to see you.	What's going on? What's up?

Greeting someone you haven't seen for a long time.

Long
time no
see. It's
been a
while.
It's been a long time.
It's been such a
long time. It's
been too long.
I'm so happy to see you again.
Wow, it's so good to see
you again! What have
you been up to?

Useful responses when greeting people

I'm doing very well, thank
you. And you? I'm fine, thank
you.
Great, thanks.
How are you? Not
bad. You?
Couldn't be better? How
about you? Wonderful,
thank you.

Introducing yourself

Hello. My
name is
... Hi. I'm
...
Nice to meet you. I'm ...
Pleased to meet you. I'm ...
It's a pleasure to
see you. I'm... May
I introduce myself?
I'm... How do you
do? My name is...
Let me introduce
myself. I'm ...
I'd like to introduce myself. I'm ...

Pair up Activity

Practice with your partner. You may change the context.

1. You meet your friend in the campus Mosque.
A : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
B :
A : have you prayed *Dhuha*?
B :
2. You meet your lecturer at the front office. It is two o'clock in the afternoon.
A : ... sir/ma'am
B : ?
A : Fine, thank you.
B : Do you have class? A :

Group Activity

You are at the campus hall. Most of people at the place do not know each other. Move around with your friend introducing yourself and your friend to different people. Use the model below.

As-salamu 'alaikum!
Excuse me, what's your name? Excuse me, are you....?
I am sorry, we haven't met before. My name is.... Excuse me, are you Annisa Pohan?
Excuse me are you from Syari'ah faculty?

B. Grammar Focus

Present Simple Be

It describes *events, habits, or routines* that *happen regularly*. It can also express opinions or make general statements of fact, general truths, activity that occurs in a general time frame, or repeated activity.

Affirmative
Be + Adjective

I am happy now.
Adj

Be + /Noun
His name is Andika.
N

They are Maria, Anita, Anisa, and Siska.
N

Negative
Be + not + adjective/ noun/ adverb

I *am not* on time.
He *is not* here.

We *are not* happy now.
The weather *is not* good today.

Interrogative
Be+ S +Ajd/Noun/Adverb

Are you a new college student?
Where are you from ?

Be + Adverb
They are in the classroom
Adv

Singular	Plural
I am (I'm)	We are (we're)
I am not (I'm not)	We are not (We are'nt
She is (she's)	You are (you're)
She is not (she is'nt)	They are (they're)
He is (he's)	
It is (it's)	

Word Order: Adjective + noun

When you write, you can make a sentence much more interesting if you add descriptive words. These descriptive words are called **adjectives**. They describe **nouns**. A **noun** is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun.

Noun	Adjective
student, doctor, city, park, book, pencil, and love	Cute good, busy, new, crowded, green, heavy, And beautiful

When you have two short sentences about the same noun with an adjective, you can combine the sentences by putting the adjective before the noun. This will make your writing more interesting.

Examples:

Two short sentences

noun adj.
Aisyah is a **girl**. She is **cute**.

Noun adj.
This is my **car**. It is **new**.

noun adj.
Marco goes to a **college**.
The college is **excellent**.

Better writing

adj. noun
Aisyah is a **cute girl**.

adj. noun
This is my **new car**.

adj.
Marco goes to an **excellent**
noun.
college

Exercise 1.1

In this exercise you have to combine the related sentences into one sentence. You will have to eliminate a few words. Remember to use a capital letter at the beginning and a period at the end of each sentence.

Example:

Rob owns a car. The car is red. **Rob owns a red car.**

1. I do not like this weather. The weather is humid.
2. Bukit tinggi is a city in West Sumatera. This city is beautiful.
3. Ali has a job. The job is part-time.
4. They like to drink soda. The soda is diet.
5. Hamidun reads folk tales. They are international.

Vocabulary Exercise

Exercise 1.2

Study this paragraph! Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of be.

As-salamu 'alaikum. Hello, friends. I ___ happy to see you now. ___ you happy too? I ___ Nabeela Fitri Aulia. But please call me Nabeela. I ___ an English student of State Islamic Studies. I ___ from Aceh. I have a new friend. She very smart and beautiful. *Her name* ___ Rahma. *She* ___ from Payakumbuh. *She an Arabic Student.* I also have boy friends. *They* ___ Husein, Yousef, Abdullah, Malik, and Sutan. *They* so kind to me. *We* always happy.

Exercise 1.3

Complete these sentences with question words (where, who, what, how)

Example:

A: How is your sister?

B: She is fine.

1. A : _____ are you from?

B : Jakarta

2. A: _____ is your roommate?

B: Azizah

3. A : _____ People are there in your family?

B : Six

4. A : _____ is your favorite class?

B: English, I think.

5. A: _____ does the class meet?

B: Three times a week

C. Reading Comprehension

Understanding

Read the following Texts!

Greeting in Islam



<https://www.wikihow.com/Greet-in-Islam>

As-salamu'alaikum is a common greeting among Muslims, meaning "Peace be with you." It is an Arabic phrase, but Muslims around the world use this greeting regardless of their language background.

The expression As-salamu alaikum is often used when arriving at or leaving a gathering, just as "hello" and "goodbye" are used in English-speaking contexts. The Quran reminds believers to reply to a greeting with one of equal or greater value: "When a courteous greeting is offered you, meet it with a greeting still more courteous, or at least of equal courtesy Allah takes careful account of all things" (4:86). Such extended greetings include:

- As-salamu alaikum wa rahmatullah ("May the peace and mercy of Allah be with you")
- As-salamu alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh ("May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be with you")

The appropriate response to this greeting is Wa alaikum assalaam, which means "May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you." As-salamu alaikum is pronounced as-

salam-u-alay-koom. The greeting is sometimes spelled salaam alaykum or as-salaam alaykum.

Remember that Allah commands that Muslims greet one another. Be mindful of the rules governing who initiates the greeting. The one who comes greets the Muslims that are present. The one who is riding greets the one who is walking. The one who is walking greets the one who is sitting. The smaller group greets the bigger group. The young greet the elders. Say the Salam greeting when arriving and leaving a gathering.

Adapted from Encyclopedia of Islam

Exercise 1.4

Write TRUE and FALSE beside each sentence!

No	Sentences	T/F
1	<i>As-salamu alaikum</i> is a common greeting among Muslims.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	The longer greeting of "As-Salam-u-Alaikum wa- rahmatullahi wa-barakatuh.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Peace be unto you and so may the mercy of Allah and his blessings is English meaning of greeting As- Salam-u-Alaikum wa-rahmatullahi wa-barakatuh.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	It is obligatory for a Muslim to return the Salam greeting, regardless of the religion of the other person. To refuse this is against their religion.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	The one who is walking greets the one who is riding.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Do not say the Salam greeting when arriving and leaving a gathering.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	According to the Quran the Salam greeting has been mandatory since the creation of Adam and is commanded by Allah.	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 8 The expression *As-salamu alaikum* is often used when arriving at or leaving a gathering

Say hello in Arabic

A: Good morning! صباح الخير (*ṣabāḥ ul-ḥayr*)

B: Good morning! صباح النور (*ṣabāḥ an nūr*)

A: How is everything? كيف الحال؟ (*kayfal-ḥāl?*)

B: Fine, thanks بخير، شكرا (*biḥayr, šukran*)

And you? وانت؟ (*wa anti?*)

A: Praise be to Allah! الحمد لله (*al-ḥamdu lillah*)

A: Good evening! مساء الخير (*masā' ul-ḥayr*)

B: evening مساء (*masā*)

How to Say Hello in Arabic

Good morning.

صباح الخير

ṣabāḥu al-ḥaīr

How's it going?

عامل إيه؟

'āmel 'eīh?

How's your day?

أخبارك إيه إنهاردة؟

'aḥbārak 'eīh 'ennahārdah?

What's up?

ما الجديد؟

mā ḡḡadīd?

Hello!

أهلاً!

'ahlan!

It's nice to see you again.

مبسوط إني شفتك تاني.

mabsūṭ 'ennī šoftak tānī.

Long time no see.

لم أراك منذ وقت طويل.

lam 'arāka munḡu waqtin ṭawīl

Hey!

هاي!

hāy!

ArabicPod101.com

Greeting in Minang Custom

Saying greetings is a daily speech commonly used by anyone. Because language as a universal speaking culture, language becomes a reflection of the identity of a cultured nation. Whether young, teenager to adult utters a sentence of speech, every sentence can be pronounced with the same sentence, and there are also with different sentences.

As a daily language, speech in every region in Indonesia has a clear distinction. Seen from the vocabulary, the accents and sounds have their own characteristics. For example, if you meet the original Batak people, the usually spoken language they say is "Horas". It will be different again if you meet the people of Padang, they will answer the greeting with the phrase "Apo Kaba" for how are you or "Slamaik datang". They say salamek pagi for good morning, salamek siang for good afternoon.

Adapted from Encyclopedia of Minangkabau

Exercise 1.5

Match these words with their meanings.

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 1 greeting | a | a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition. |
| 2 teenager | b | the social behavior and norms found in human societies |
| 3 Qur'an | c | a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction |
| 4 culture | d | the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God |
| 5 society | e | A person between 13 and 19 years of age; an adolescent. |

Find out other the greetings model in your villages.

Identifying Key Ideas

Every sentence expresses at least one key idea, or basic message. This key idea is made up of two parts, a simple subject and a simple predicate. The simple subject, usually a noun, identifies the person or object the sentence is about. The main part of predicate- the simple predicate- is a verb which tells what the person or object is doing or has done.

Example :

Subject Verb

Many college students spend their time in the library every day.

The key idea of that sentence is “students spend”. The subject is *students*; it tells what the sentence is about. The predicate is *spend*. The word *College* gives more information about the subject. The rest sentence gives more information about the predicate.

Here are a few more examples:

Subject Verb

Hanifah prays Asyar prayer in the Mosque.

Subject Verb

As-salamu alaykum is a common greeting among Muslims.

Subject Verb

Every student has to recite Surah in 10 verses every week.

Subject Verb

My mother has cooked Padang food for us.

Some sentences may have more than one subject and/or more than verb in the predicate.

Examples:

Subject Verb Verb Verb

The angry woman is screaming, cursing, and shouting.

Exercise 1.6

Find out the key idea in each sentence on the following sentences. Draw one underline under the simple subject and two lines under the verb.

1. Speech in every region in Indonesia has a clear distinction.
2. Saying greeting is a daily speech commonly used by anyone.
3. The one who is riding greets the one who is walking.
4. The greeting is sometimes spelled *salaam alaykum* or *as-salaam alaykum*.
5. Sounds have their own characteristics.

Read the reading passage on page 8-9 again. Find out key ideas of each sentence.

D. Writing Skill

Exercise 1.7

Write a simple paragraph about yourself by answering provided questions below.

No	Questions	No	Questions
1	What are your name and your register no.?	6	What does your father do?
2	How are you?	7	Where does he work?
3	Are you a student?	8	Is your mother a nurse?
4	Where are you from?	9	Do you work? Where?
5	What are your hobbies?	10	What time do you take breakfast?

Exercise 1 8

Take one picture of your family member and describe it. Create some sentences related to name, age, hobby, favourite food, daily habit.

Example:

This is my young sister. Her name is ... She is-----

Describe a hobby you enjoy.

You should say:

- how long you have been doing it
- how often you do it
- what benefits you get from it and explains why you enjoy it.

Unit 2

Your Day Activities

A. Conversation Practice

Listen and practice the following conversation!



<https://aboutislam.net/counseling/ask-about-islam/ramadan-reading-quran-tafseer/>

Yusuf is in the Mosque. He is reading the Quran. Suddenly his friend, Hafiz, comes.

Hafiz : *As-salamu 'alaykum!*

Yusuf : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*

Hafiz : Good morning Yusuf. What are you doing?

Yusuf : Good morning, I am reading the Quran,
and how about you?

Hafiz : I will pray *dhuha*.

Yusuf : Excuse me, do you always pray *Dhuha* every morning?

Hafiz : Alhamdulillah, I do. Do you always recite the Quran?

Yusuf : Of course, yes. I do it five times a day.
Hafiz : May God bless you.
Yusuf : You do too. Ok, Hafiz. I will continue my reading.
Hafiz : Okay, I will pray. *Assalamu'alaikum*.
Yusuf : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*

Answer the following questions orally!

1. What activities do Hafiz and Yusuf do every day In the Mosque?
2. Do you always read the Quran and pray dhuha every day?
3. Do you always visit the Mosque?
4. What will you do when you are visiting the Mosque?

Study the following expressions!

Talking about Free Time

Halimah: : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
Ruwaida : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*
Halimah : What do you do for your free time?
Ruwaida : I do all sorts of things.
Halimah : Tell me.
Ruwaida : I recite Quran and review lessons and how about you?
Halimah : Amazing... Me, I usually go around with my friends and watch movie. But, sometimes I stay at home and relax.
Ruwaida : Do you have other activities on your free time?
Halimah : Of course, I do my housework like cooking, ironing, and others.

Daily Activities

- A : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
B : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*
A : Ilham, how many times do you visit the Mosque every day?
B : Of course, five times a day.
A : Do you always pray congregationally in mosque?
B : Certainly, I do.

What are you doing?

- A : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
B : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*
A : What are you doing Ihsan?
B : I am reading an Islamic book.
A : What topic are you reading?
B : Fasting in Islam.
A : go ahead your reading.

Useful Expression

I always **visit** the mosque every evening.
My brother always **prays** congregationally in mosque.
The best way of showing our gratitude to Him is by offering prayers (Shalat).
I don't **waste** my time for doing meaningless.
Siti is reciting the Quran and Mutmainah is doing prayer. We are doing prayer *Zuhur* congregationally.

Pair up Activity

Practice with your partner. You may change the context.

- You meet your new friend in the library.
 A : *As-salamu 'alaikum Silvia! What are you doing here?*
 B : ...
 A: Do you always visit library?
 B:
- You meet your new boy friend in front of you classroom.
 A : *As-salamu 'alaikum Burhan!?* How are you today?
 B :
 A: Do you have English class?
 B: Yes, I have. It is very interesting.
 A: Your English is good. Do you understand the lecturer?
 B: Well, yes I understand. English is difficult, but I...

Look at your friend' schedule of her weekend activities!

Day time	Saturday	Sunday
morning	Pray <i>Dhuha</i> and recite Quran	Do jogging with friends
afternoon	Go around with friend	Stay at home and review the lesson or take a nap
evening	Recite Quran and watch TV	Chat with friends

Practice this conversation with your friend.

A	: <i>As-salamu 'alaikum! ...</i>
B	:
A	: What do you usually do on Saturdays morning?
B	: Well, I usually.....
A	: How about Saturday evening? What do you do?
B	: Let me see. On Saturday evening, I.....

Group Activity

You are at the campus Mosque. Move around with your friend asking their activities. Use the model below.

As-salamu 'alaikum!
Excuse me, what are you doing? Excuse me, are you discussing....?
Do you always do fasting every.....?
How many times do you recite Quran every day?
.....

B.Grammar Focus

Present Simple Verb

It describes *events, habits, or routines* that *happen regularly*. It can also express opinions or make general statements of fact, general truths, activity that occurs in a general time frame, or repeated activity.

My day *begins* at five every morning.
I *do dhuha prayer* before leaving to the campus.
My sister *recites* the Quran before sleeping.
Aisyah *does* fasting every week. I always *think* about Allah.

I *do not* forget to take *whudu'* before praying.
We *don't* have any time to do gossip.
Dr. Syahidah *does not* speak Arabic clearly.

Do you understand how to take *whudu'*?
Does he pray *'isya'*?

S + Verb. + es/s O

S + Do/does + not Verb

Do/does + S+ Verb

Vocabulary Exercise

Exercise 2.1

Choose verbs from the box to complete the following sentences. Remember to use the correct form of the verbs.

Example:

An honest person always tells the truth.

put practice lose enjoyboil tell likeneed open make go

1. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Firefighters _____ out fires.
3. Most children _____ to eat chocolate and ice-cream.
4. His parents seldom _____ to movies.
5. We _____ English every day.
6. The shops in this mall _____ at eleven daily.
7. She often _____ her temper, so she has no friends.
8. Plants usually _____ sunlight and water.
9. you ___ listening to classical music?
10. Practice _____ perfect.

Exercise 2.2

Study this paragraph! Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verb on the below box.

A Day in My Life

My day usually ... at four thirty. I and some activities for about fifteen minutes. Then I a bath. After taking a bath, I Shubuh prayer at the Mosque. I ... dressed and breakfast with my family. I usually ... a light breakfast consisting milk and bread. At seven I campus.

I usually ... the bus to campus. I ... the bus near my house and then from the bus stop to campus. It about thirty minutes to get from my home to campus.

My first class is seven thirty and I usually class at four. Sometimes I late to have a discussion with my friends or to work in the library.

I usually home around six o'clock. When Ihome I..... to watch TV for a while. Then I take a bath. I to do my homework. Idinner at seven o'clock. After that I often more homework to do. Before going to the bed, IQuran. I generallyto bed around ten.

*have begins go watch have get start like reach stay finish
walk takes catch get up do take have get have
leave for takes do take read*

C. Reading

Understanding

Read the following Texts!

The Quran



<https://quran.art.blog/2019/04/17/virtues-of-reading-quran/>

The Quran is the book of Allah. Every word of the Quran is the word of Allah. It is a book of Guidance. It is preserved in its original form. Not a single word of it has been changed or lost. It is found today exactly as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h). How was the Quran revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)? Allah revealed the Quran through the Angel Gabriel.

Gabriel passed on Allah's words to Muhammad (p.b.u.h), then Muhammad (p.b.u.h) asked his secretary to write down exactly what Gabriel told him.

The revelation was completed over a period of 23 years. Some Muslims learn the whole of the Quran by heart, but all Muslims learn parts of the Quran by heart.

It is preserved through memory as well as writing. It was written down from

the very beginning. Allah has given His protection to it and it will always be preserved. Nobody can change it, as was said by Allah, "Allah sent it and will protect it".

The Quran is the Final book sent by Allah, it is a great and noble book. It was revealed in the Arabic language in a beautiful style. Its rhyme and rhythm are beautiful. The Quran is a wonderful book of guidance. It gives us a good feeling to read it. Its message is full of life. In other words, the Quran tells us how to serve and worship God. It also tells us how to live a life of virtue. The Quran tells us how to be good and give up bad habits. It tells us how to behave at home, how to behave with our parents, brothers, sisters, friends, neighbors, and strangers. It tells us how to behave towards other people. It is a book for all men and women in all parts of the world and for all times. It is the book of complete guidance. It is the true guidance for all mankind. Allah asked us to read the Quran and follow what it says. A Muslim believes in the Quran, reads it daily, understands its meaning and tries to follow it in his life. We will be happy and successful if we obey Allah's commands which are written in Quran.

Exercise 2.3

Answer the following questions based on the text!

- 1 What is the Quran?
- 2 How was Quran revealed to Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)?
- 3 What did the Angel Gabriel do with the Quran?
- 4 How was the Quran preserved?
- 5 Was the Quran guaranteed to be original forever? Explain
- 6 What is special about Quran?
- 7 What is the main message of the Quran?

- 8 Do we have to worship God? Why?
- 9 What must be done by Muslims with the Quran?
- 10 What will we receive if we follow what Allah said in the Quran?

Read the following text!

WEST SUMATERA TOURISM



<http://bangorsoundcity.org/rumah-gadang/>

West Sumatra is one of the most beautiful areas of Indonesia. It is mountainous and divided by three valleys. There are lovely lakes and spectacular volcanoes. But Minangkabau land is very special and has the most friendly population group of Indonesia. They love to talk with visitors and will tell us about their unique society. If a visitor tries to understand the culture and Minang traditions he will soon feel himself a member of the clan. He will be invited as a guest to their homes - a unique way to become acquainted with real Indonesian life. Most of our hosts and hostesses are English teachers so language will not be much of a problem. They will show us the community and explain their customs. The land of the Minangkabau,

West Sumatra has a distinct culture, which distinguishes it from the rest of the island. A land of scenic beauty with blue green lakes and mountains, West Sumatra's Centre of culture and tourism is Bukittinggi in the highlands, north of the provincial capital of Padang.

Most prominent in the landscape is the horn-shaped roofs of the houses nestled in the coconut groves.

The name Minangkabau means triumphant buffalo. It leads a community and family life based on a matrilineal system, "which clusters around mosques and the traditional houses. As it is the women who have the properties, the men are known for their wanderlust and entrepreneurship. Traveling is considered a mark of success and therefore many of them are found "merantau (emigrated) to other parts of the country. This is proof that many Minang or Padang restaurants, serve very spicy food, found in all major Festivals are colorful occasions. towns in the nation. The people are hospitable and eloquent in a poetic style of speech and ceremonies.

West Sumatra has a coastline where the capital is situated. The hinterland is a range of high mountains, which dip into picturesque valleys and lakes. Amongst them are the remnants of the old Minangkabau kingdom of Pagaruyung, (the art centers for silver, hand-weaving, embroidery and woodcarving).

Encyclopedia of Minangkabau

Exercise 2.4

Find out the meaning of the following words.

mountainous

culture

spicy

valleys

tourism

embroidery

friendly

community

poetic

society

landscape

visitors

Entrepreneurship

Locating Details

Understanding sentence is to see how the details affect the meaning. Most details either add to or change the meaning of key idea. Usually the answer such questions about the subject or predicate as what, where, which, when, how, or way. Study the following example:

What

where

when

Ihsan recites two simple surah in the Mosque every night.

Exercise 2.5

Read the following sentences and decide what the underlined part of the sentence tells about the key idea. Write *what, which, when, how* or *why* in the space provided

1. Hanifah discusses the final assignment last week.
2. Many college students are allowed to follow extracurricular activities in weekend.
3. The hinterland is a range of high mountains, which dip into picturesque valleys and lakes.
4. I need to learn more about this subject to follow the final test.
5. I always go my hometown by city bus.

D. Writing

Study the following sentences!

Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one subject and one predicate.

Pronoun	Verb	Object	Prepositional Phrase
↓	↓	↓	↕
He ↑	Learns	His lesson	In the library
		↔	

Simple Subject	Complete Predicate
----------------	--------------------

Simple Sentence with Compound Subject

Examples:

Aisyah and Nurhasanah recite Quran every day.

Compound Subject

Examples:

Hamid and Ihsan review the history topic at their dormitory.

Compound Subject

Simple Sentence with Compound Subject and Compound Predicate

Aisyah and Nurhasanah discuss and do the tasks.

Compound subject

compound verb

Tiara and Indah recite and discuss *hadist* every morning before

Compound subject compound verb

going to the campus

Exercise 2.6

Complete this chart about your weekend activities. Then create into a paragraph. Use simple sentences by using compound subject and compound verb.

	Saturday	Sunday
Morning		
Afternoon		
Evening		

Describe a place that you enjoy visiting.

You should write:

- where the place is
- what you can see and do there
- How it has changed since you first visited it and explains why you enjoy visiting this place.

Unit 3

I Have Done It!

A. Conversation Practice

Listen and practice the following short conversation!

George, an American Exchange Student and Hamdi, a senior English student of State Islamic University, meet in front of a Baiturahmah mosque.



<http://sippfm.com/masjid-baiturrahmah>

George : *As-salamu 'alaikum! Hamid. Where have you been?*

Hamid : *Wa 'alaikumussalam! Hi... How are you?*

I have just prayed Ashar....

George : Just fine. Hmmm ...

Nice place! It's very clean here, I like it.

Hamid : This is one of the most beautiful mosques in this regency.

George : Well... What do Muslims do in the mosque?

Hamid : Mosques commonly serve as locations for prayer. Mosques are also important centers of elementary education and advanced training in religious and science.

George : Oh I see...
 Hamid : You know, we have *Ramadhan* vigils, funeral services, and marriage and business agreements in the mosques, too. Besides, mosques are used for alms collection and distribution.
 George : Wonderful... Can I come in?
 Hamid : Of course... Let's see inside!

Add your own experiences orally.

1. What do Muslims do in the mosque in your hometown?
2. What do Muslims do in the mosque in Ramadhan days?

Study the following expressions!

Talking about what you have done

Irsyad : As-salamu 'alaikum, Rihana!
 Rihan : Wa 'alaikumussalam!
 Irsyad : What are you doing?
 Rihana : I am doing my assignment. Have you finished doing it?
 Irsyad : I Have done it. But, I am not sure it is correct or not.
 Would you help me please?
 Rihana : Ok, let's do it together?

Practice the dialogue above with friend in pair! You can modify the dialogues with your real condition.

Study the following two situations!

Situation A

Aditya	What are you doing Anita?
Anita	I am looking for my wallet. I can't find it.
Aditya	<i>You have lost your wallet.</i>

Situation B

The lecture asks Irsyad to clean the board. Now, Irsyad is cleaning the board. A few minutes later, ***Irsyad has cleaned the board. And the board has been cleaned.***

Useful Expression

Aisyah and Diah **have ironed** their clothes before going to the campus.

I **have cooked** for my dinner.

Abdul **has spent** his time to recite the Quran.

Pair up Activity

Practice with your partner. Describe all things you have done. Use a few expressions above.

You are in the classroom. You see many your classrommate are busy with their activities.

A : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*

B :

A : What have you discussed?

B : We...

A : Tell me, what you ...?

B : Will you

Act the following conversation with your partner.

You : Are you going to **review** English lesson next week?

Your friend : No, I am not. I **have already reviewed** it.

You : Really! When?

Your friend : I **did** it last night.

Group Activity

You are at the campus Mosque. Move around with your friend asking what have they done. Use the model below.

As-salamu 'alaikum!

Excuse me, have you collected your assignment? Excuse me, are you

discussing....?

Have you eaten?

Have you finished reciting verse.....?

Tell me what you have done?

B. Grammar Focus

Present Perfect Tense

It describes actions that occurred at an unspecified time that begun in the past and have continued to the present. It is formed by *has* or *have*) followed by a verb in the past participle form.

My dad **has prayed** Asyar congregationally.
I have finished doing Arabic task.
Aisyah **has read** the history of Muhammad (p.b.u.h)

S +have/has+ V.III

I haven't seen you for long time.
I have not finished doing my task yet.

S +have/has not+ V.III

Have you understood me?
Have you ever prayed Dhuha prayer?

Have/has + S+ Verb III

Present	Past	Past participle
be: is, am are	Was/Were	been
have	Had	had
has	Had	had
do	Did	done
does	Did	done
go	Went	gone
recite	recited	recited
pray	Prayed	prayed

Vocabulary Exercise

Exercise 3.1

Ask and answer the following questions with your pair.
Make the necessary changes!

1. Are you going to drink coffee tonight?
drink-drank-drunk
2. Is John going to speak Indonesian in the next class? Speak-
spoke-spoken
3. Is the cat going to eat fish tonight?
Eat-ate-eaten
4. Are you going to attend the meeting tonight?
Attend-attended-attended

C. Reading

Understanding

Read the following Texts!

Wudu or Ablutions for Islamic Prayer



<https://www.republika.co.id/>

Muslims pray directly to Allah and believe that, out of humility and respect for the Almighty, one should prepare to do so with a clean heart, mind, and body. Muslims only pray when they are in a ritual state of purity, free from any physical impurities or uncleanness. To this end, ritual ablutions (called *wudu*) are necessary before each formal prayer if one is in a

state of impurity. During ablution, a Muslim washes the parts of the body that are generally exposed to dirt and grime.

Why

Ablution (*wudu*) helps the worshiper break from normal life and prepare to enter a state of worship. It makes fresh the mind and the heart and leaves one feeling clean and pure.

Allah says in the Quran: "Oh you who believe! When you prepare for prayer, wash your faces, and your hands (and arms) to the elbows; rub your heads and wash your feet to the ankles. If you are in a state of ceremonial impurity, bathe your whole body. But if you are ill, or on a journey, or one of you comes from an act of nature, or you have been in contact with women, and you find no water—then take for yourselves clean sand or earth, and rub your faces and hands. Allah does not wish to place you in difficulty, but to make you clean, and to complete His favor to you, that you may be grateful" (5:6).

How

A Muslim begins every action with intention, so one mentally determines to cleanse oneself for prayer, for the sake of Allah. Then one begins with the silent words: "Bismillah ar-Rahman ar-Raheem" (In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful).

With a small amount of water, one then washes:

- the hands three times, making sure that the water reaches between the fingers and all over the hands up to the wrist
- the mouth three times, bringing a handful of water to the mouth and rinsing thoroughly
- the nose three times, using the right hand to bring water up to the nose, sniffing the water, and using the left hand to expel it
- the face three times, from the forehead to the chin and from

ear to ear

- the arms three times, up to the elbows, starting with the right arm
- the head one time, using wet hands to wipe over the head from front to back and front again
- the ears one time, using wet fingers to wipe the inside and outside of the ears
- the feet three times, up to the ankles, starting with the right.

Adopted from Reading for Islamic Studies, 2006

Match the word(s) on the left with the appropriate sentences or statements on the right!

<p>a. Ablution b. adzan c. jami d. Mihrab e. Minbar f. Musalla g. Prayer math h. Qiblah</p>	<p>1. Informal and open-air places of worship</p> <p>2. Mosques used for communal prayer on Fridays</p> <p>3. Mosque buildings typically contain an ornamental niche</p> <p>4. The pulpit from which the Friday sermon (<i>khutba</i>) is delivered</p> <p>5. Wash all important parts of body to perform shalat or prayer</p> <p>6. The direction of Mecca</p>
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Exercise 3.1

Answer the following questions.

1. What is wudhu or ablution?
2. How to take wudhu in Islam?
3. What should we wash firstly while we are taking wudhu?
4. What surah and verse states about the obligation of taking wudhu?
5. What do we do after taking wudhu?

Read the following text.

Traditional Custom In



Minangkabau is distinguished for its strong customs from ancient times until now with the customary motto "Adaik Basandi Syara 'Syara' Basandi Kitabullah". Minangkabau meaning custom regulating the social order in a Nagari (region) and the interaction between one tribe to another is adapted to the culture in their respective region. This custom is made by an agreement among the panguhulu (Headman), ninik mamak, alim ulama, cerdik pandai, bundo kanduang and pemuda (youth) in a nagari in Minangkabau, which is adapted to the development of the age by using the basic ethics of Minang custom but it still based on the guidance of Islam. To perform the Adaik Basandi Syara', Syara' Basandi Kitabullah, Minang society emphasizes it in phrase "Syara 'mangato Adaik mamakai"

meaning that Islam teaches, commands, argues while the custom performs it. In the point fact, Islam in Minangkabau is practiced by Minang and Minang custom is practiced according to doctrine of Islam with foundation and guidance from Qur'an and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad SAW, and it can be said that " Minangkabau custom is islamic". This motto is in line with the implementation of marriage in west sumatera, and the majority of people is called Minangkabau community. The Minangkabau community is one of the largest matrilineal societies in the world besides India. The Minangkabau community, especially the Pariaman community, still maintains the tradition right in the middle of community compared to other Minang sub-ethnic. Pariaman society still maintains the customs of marriage, especially manjapuik marapulai. It assumes that this custom can control the society from time to time. The matriloc system for Minangkabau society means marapulai or husband staying around the wife's residence so that the husband is still regarded as a visitor or honored guest. Automatically, it can be said that the husband should be able to get familiar with wife's relatives.

Manjapuik tradition in Minangkabau custom is transformed from time to time. In this case the adaptability of cultural tradition or oral tradition is dynamism of the tradition. Norms and values are contained in the "manjapuik marapulai" tradition which is reflected in its performance and as reflection of the process of the tradition. The oral tradition used in traditional of manjapuik marapulai has a local wisdom.

Most of the enforcement of oral tradition in traditional of manjapuik marapulai in wedding ceremonies in Pariaman is performed by using language; therefore, the oral traditions are always present in the whole series of wedding ceremony. In addition, the traditional of manjapuik marapulai begins to regulate the system of marriage life which is formed from the agreement of penghulu, ninik mamak, alim ulama, cadiak pandai, bundo kanduang and youth so that the rule products can be created by that situation, namely custom rule and custom law accumulated in the customary order. Traditional marriage ceremonies in Pariaman consist of: manyilau, maminang, batimbang tando, akad nikah, manjapuik marapulai, baralek and manjalang.

Adopted from Minangkabau Encyclopedia

Exercise 3.2

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of motto "Adaik Basandi Syara 'Syara' Basandi Kitabullah?"
2. How do the Minang people create the motto of Adaik Basandi Syara 'Syara' Basandi Kitabullah?
3. What is the meaning of Syara 'mangato Adaik mamakai'?
4. What is the traditional custom from Pariaman district?
5. What are the regulations of the traditional of manjapuik marapulai?

Identifying General and Specific Ideas

To identify topics and main idea in paragraphs, it will help the reader to understand the difference between general and specific.

Examples:

- General : Take wudu'
Specific : wash the hands three times
wash the mouth three times
wash the nose three times
- General : college course
Specific : History
Math
English

Exercise 3.3

Read each of the following items and decide what term(s) will complete the group. Write the words in space provided.

1. General : _____
Specific : roses
Tulip
Narcissus
2. General : Islamic Book
Specific : _____

3. General : fruit
Specific : grapes
Lemons
Pineapple
4. General : _____
Specific : root
Prefix
Suffix
3. General : Countries
Specific : Indonesia

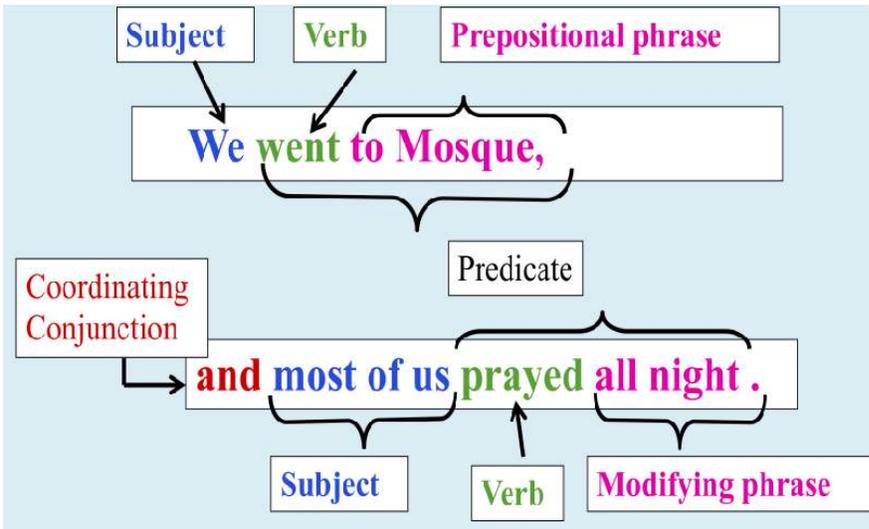
C. Writing

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence has more than one part that can

stand alone (independent clauses). Independent clauses are connected by coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs or a semi-colon. These are the common coordinating conjunctions for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (FANBOYS).

Examples:



Study the following sentences!

Hanna has recited the quran, **and** Hanifah has finished doing Magrib prayer.

Independent clause 1

Independent clause 2

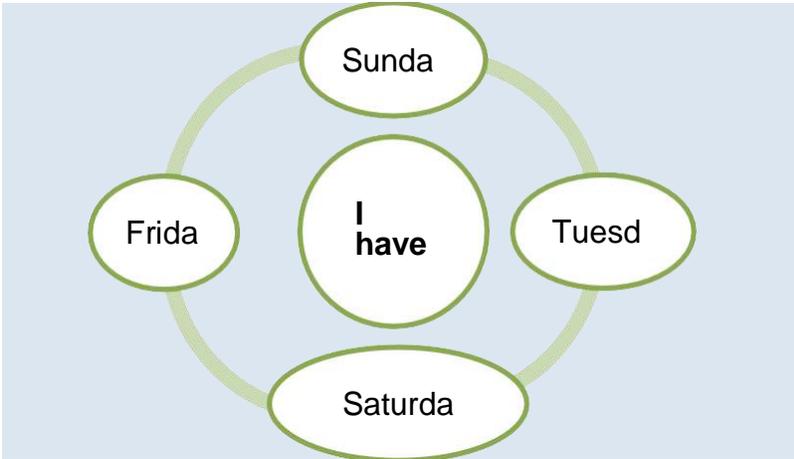
I cook omelet, **and** Ana makes cake.

Ahmad expected a good grade, **but** he received a D.

I will have a final examination, **so** I have to study hard.

Exercise 3.4

Write down the activities that have been finished you do this week into a simple paragraph. Use coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) to connect your sentences.



On last Sunday, I have finished
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Unit 4

My Planning

A. Conversation Practice

Listen and Practice the following conversation!



<http://www.jktdelicacy.com/2017/04/padang-merdeka-kota-tua.html>

Dialogue 1

Rizky and Indah are in the Padang restaurant. They are having breakfast.

A: What sorts of food do you like eating most Rizky?

B: I mostly like to eat homemade foods that include rice, fish, bread, vegetables, and curry.

A: Ok let's order the food. What are you going to have?

B: Just Gulai *Paku* (Stew Nail) and *bubur kampiun* (Champion Porridge). What about you?

A: I think ***I'll have*** the *Soto Padang*. I guess we are ready to order, then.

B: What would you like to drink? A: I ***will have*** fresh tea, please

B: Ok, I'll order it.

Dialogue 2

This is a conversation between Indah and the waiter.

- Waiter : Here's your food. Enjoy yourself.
Indah : Oh, waiter! Could we also have the bill, please?
Waiter : Certainly. **I'll bring** you the bill.
 Alright, your total is Rp.85.000,-
Indah : Here you are. Keep the change.
Waiter : Thank you. Have a nice day.
Indah : You are welcome.

Practice the above dialogues with your partner. You may change the condition. Study the following expressions!

What are you going to do?

- Nabila : As-salamu 'alaikum!
Naila : Wa 'alaikumussalam!
Nabila : *Where are you going to go* for your next holiday Naila?
Naila : Hmm, I think *I will go back* home. I miss my family.
Nabila : *When are you going to go back*?
Naila : *I am going to go back* on next Sunday.
 And how about you? Where are going to go?
Nabila : *I am going to visit* Puncak Lawang with my friends
Naila : May I know the traditional food from there?
Nabila : of course, you are going to eat *Galamai, keripik ubi*.

What will you do?

- A** : As-salamu 'alaikum!
B : Wa 'alaikumussalam!
A : Have you prayed Isya prayer, Habib?
B : Not yet. What time is it? I am so sleepy and tired.
A : Eight p.m.
B : Ok, *I'll pray* first. What about you? have you?
A : I have.

Pair up Activity

Practice the dialogue above with friend in pair! You can modify the dialogues with your real name and condition.

Useful Expression

I am too tired. I think **I will get** a taxi.

I will have a glass of tea please.

I promise I **will phone** you as soon as I arrive.

We **will pray** Isya prayer congregationally at the Mosque. It is hot in this room. **I will open** the window.

I am going to phone him after lunch.

I am busy with my assignment. **I am going to do my homework.**

Practice with your partner. Describe all things you will do nextweek. Use e few expressions above.

You are in the campus library. You are doing chatting.

A : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*

B:

A: Have you phoned Ryzki?

B: ...

A: Will you go with me to Puncak Lawang tomorrow?

B: ...

A: ...It is hot here.

B: ...

Group Activity

Discuss about your planning for next week activities. Stand up and move around your friend. Ask them and use the model below.

As-salamu 'alaikum!

Excuse me, what are you going to do for ...?

Excuse me, are you busy for tomorrow morning?

Where will you go?
Will you accompany me to go to the Mosque?
I will ...

B. Grammar Focus

Future Plans

Use **be going to** and **will** to express the future plans

I am going to recite Surah
Arrahman after class.
I am going to be a good
muslim. The sky is full of
black clouds. *It is going to*
rain.

S+ Be going to Verb. /be

We are going to be happy
if you come.
I am not going to go with you.
We are not going to attend
your house if you do not
invite me.

S+ Be + not going to Verb. /be

Are you going to get quiz
next week?
Is your sister going to go
college?

Be + S going to V./be?

Are you going to be sad if I am not
with you?
I *will see* you tomorrow. I *will close*
the door.
I *will see* them at the meeting this
afternoon.
It *will rain* all next week
My little brother *will finish* reciting
Quran this month

S + will+ V./be

I will not come to campus next week.
He won't come to visit soon.

S + will+ Not +V.I/be

When will you come here?
When will you finish your homework?
How soon will he visit me?

Will+ S +V.I/be?

Exercise 4.1

In this exercise you have to say when you are going to do something.

Example:

A: Have you cleaned the car (tomorrow)
B: Not yet. I am going to clean it tomorrow.

1. Have you phoned Anton? (After lunch)
2. Have you had dinner (2 o'clock?)
3. Have you done your homework? (Next morning)
4. Have you cooked? (After finishing reading magazine)
5. Has she written a letter for her mom? (Next time)

Vocabulary

Exercise 4.2

In this exercise you have to complete the sentences with *will* and *suitable verb*.

Example:

I am too tired to walk home. I think *I will get* a taxi.

1. I feel a bit hungry. I think something to eat
2. It is too late to phone Ihsan now. I ... him in the morning.
3. Would you like tea or coffee? I ... coffee please.
4. It is very hot in this room. Ok, I... the window.
5. I am busy with my assignment. Well, We out

Exercise 4.3

Ask and answer the following questions with your pair.
Make the necessary changes!

1. Is Ihsan going to speak Indonesian in the next class?
Speak-spoke-spoken
2. Are you and Nasir going to play chess tomorrow?
Play-played-played
3. Are Aisyah and Jamil going to get married next month?
Get-got-got
4. Are you going to drink coffee tonight?
drink-drank-drunk
5. Is Syaiful going to speak Indonesian in the next class?
Speak-spoke-spoken
6. Are you going to attend the meeting tonight?
Attend-attended-attended
7. Is Anita going to travel to Bukittinggi next Sunday? Travel-
travelled-travelled
8. Are you and your sister going to cook sambal lado tonight?
Cook-cooked-cooked
9. Is the cat going to eat fish tonight?
Eat-ate-eaten
10. Are you going to recite the Qur'an tonight?
Recite-recited-recited

C.Reading

Understanding

Read the following Texts

Etiquette of Eating in Islam



<https://www.google.com/search?q=etiquette+in+eating>

There are some etiquettes of eating in Islam. Those are wash hand, aware of eating, mention the name of Allah, eat with right hand, eat in front of us, Eat with three fingers, Sit down properly, pick up drop food, eat with a group, Praise Allah after eating, and Wash your hands.

Wash your hands before eating. Before beginning to eat, wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water. This not only has many health benefits to avoid germs from entering your food, but is also Sunnah by keeping clean.

Mention the name of Allah before eating. It is Wajib (mandatory) to mention Allah's name before you put anything in your mouth. Mention Allah's name by saying Bismillah, which means "In the name of Allah" before eating. You may also want to recite the Dua or prayer before eating as well, but it is not obligatory and only Sunnah. The most common Dua said before eating is

"Allahomma barik lana fima razaqtana waqina athabannar. Bismillah", meaning "Oh Allah! Bless the food You have provided us and save us from the punishment of the hell fire. In the name of Allah. It was narrated from Umm Kalthoom from „Aa“ishah that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: "When any one of you eats, let him mention the name of Allah. If he forgets to mention the name of Allah at the beginning, then let him say „Bismillahi awwalahu wa aakhirahu (In the name of Allah at the beginning and at the end)."

Always eat with right hand. In Islam, most daily tasks are done with the right hand. Shaytan (Satan) eats with his left hand, so all Muslims are required to eat food with their right hand to differ from him, and to honor the right hand over the left. In al-Saheehayn it is narrated that "Umar ibn Salamah said that The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: "O young boy, say the name of Allah and eat with your right hand, and eat from what is nearest to you." Narrated by al-Bukhaari (5376) and Muslim (2022).

Eat what's directly in front of you. Avoid reaching out to get food from the middle of the plate or food that is from other people's plates. It is Sunnah and better manners to eat what is directly in front of your plate. The Prophet (SAW) said to Umar ibn Abi Salamah, "O young boy, say Bismillaah, eat with your right hand, and eat from what is; Muslim, 2022)[

Eat with three fingers. When eating finger food or using an utensil, it is Sunnah to eat using only three fingers. Eating with more than three is considered a sign of greed, directly in front of you." (Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 3576 and using only three fingers is the normal and common amount of fingers to use while eating a meal.

Sit down properly when you're eating. Avoid lying down or reclining as you eat. Not only does this have potentially dangerous health effects such as choking, heartburn, but it's also discouraged in Islam. It was narrated that the Prophet (SAW) said: "I do not eat whilst I am reclining." (Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 5399).

Pick up food if it accidentally drops it. If you mistakenly drop food on the ground while eating, pick it up immediately and blow it off to remove any dirt. Anas ibn Malik narrated that the Prophet (SAW) said, "If any one of you drops a piece of food, let him remove any dirt from it and eat it, and not leave it for the Shaytaan." (Narrated by Muslim, 2034).

Try to always eat with a group. It is Sunnah to eat with a group, such as with your family. Eating together allows you to bond together and brings you together as you talk and communicate with each other. It's also a blessing to eat together and brings barakah (closeness of Allah) to the family.

Praise Allah after eating. After you finish eating, it is encouraged to praise Allah by saying Alhamdulillah which means 'Praise be to Allah'. The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "Allah will be pleased with His slave who praises Him (i.e., says Alhamdulillah) when he eats and praises Him and when finished with your meal. The most common Dua to say after you have done is Alhamdulillah il-lathi at'amana wasaqona waja'alana Muslimeen. Praise be to Allah Who has fed. (us and given us drink, and made us Muslims). [45].

Wash your hands when you're done and clean up. After you're done eating, be sure to wash your hands thoroughly with soap and warm water. Clear the table and

help clean up, if necessary. This is proper Islamic manners, especially if you're eating at someone else's house.

Adopted from Islam Encyclopedia

Exercise 4.4

Reread the passage above and discuss with the group of each component of etiquettes of eating in Islam. Complete the following table.

No	Etiquettes of eating in Islam	Activities
1.	Wash before eating	wash hands with soap and warm water
2.		
3.		

Read the following text!

Padang Food or Minang Food



<http://www.jktdelicacy.com/2017/04/padang>

Padang food or Minang food is the cuisine of the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra, Indonesia. It is among the most popular food in Maritime Southeast Asia. It is known across Indonesia as Masakan Padang (Padang cuisine, in English usually the simpler Padang food) after the city of Padang the capital city of West Sumatra province. It is served in restaurants mostly owned by perantauan (migrating) Minangkabau people in Indonesian cities. Padang food is ubiquitous in Indonesian cities and is popular in neighboring Malaysia and Singapore.

Padang food is famous for its rich taste of succulent coconut milk and spicy chili. Minang cuisine put mixture. much emphasis in three elements; gulai (curry), lado chili pepper) (and bareh (rice). No traditional Padang meal is complete without the three — spicy chili sauce ; thick curry and perfect steamed rice. Among the cooking traditions in Indonesian cuisine, Minangkabau cuisine and most of Sumatran cuisine, demonstrate Indian and Middle Eastern influences, with dishes cooked in curry sauce with coconut milk and the heavy use of spices. Because most Minangkabau people are Muslims, Minangkabau cuisine follows halal dietary law rigorously. Protein intakes are mostly taken from beef, water buffalo, goat, lamb meat, and poultry and fish. Minangkabau people are known for their fondness of cattle meat products including off all. Almost all the parts of a cattle, such as meat, ribs, tongue, tail, liver, tripe, brain, bone marrow, spleen, intestine, cartilage, tendon, and skin are made to be Minangkabau delicacies. Seafood is popular in coastal West Sumatran cities, and most are grilled or fried with spicy chili sauce or in curry gravy. Fish, shrimp, and cuttlefish are cooked in similar fashion. Most of Minangkabau food is eaten with hot steamed rice or compressed rice such as katuppek (ketupat). Vegetables are mostly boiled such as boiled cassava leaf, or simmered in thin curry as side dishes, such as gulai of young jackfruit or cabbages.

In Padang food establishments, it is common to eat with one's hands. They usually provide kobokan, a bowl of tap water with a slice of lime in it to give a fresh scent. This water is used to wash one's hands before and after eating.

If a customer does not wish to eat with bare hands, it is acceptable to ask for a spoon and fork.

The cooking method of gulai, which employing certain ingredients; meat, poultry, vegetables, fish or seafood simmered and slowly cooked in coconut milk, spice mixture and chili pepper, formed the backbone of Minangkabau cooking tradition. The thick golden, yellowish, succulent and spicy gulai sauce has become the hallmark of Padang restaurant's window display everywhere.

Adopted from traditional food encyclopedia

DUA AFTER EATING

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا الطَّعَامَ
وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

All praise is for Allah who fed me this food and
gave it to me without any power or might from me

 **MY ISLAAM WEEKLY DUA**

Exercise 4.5

Answer the following questions based on the text!

- 1 What is Padang food?
- 2 Where do you find Padang restaurant?
- 3 What ingredients are mostly used in cooking Padang food?
- 4 What should the Minangkabau people consider before cooking the food?
- 5 What do people use in washing their hands before eating in

Minang restaurant?

Identifying Topic

The topic is the one thing in a paragraph is about. Every sentence in a paragraph in some way discusses or explains this topic. To find the topic of a paragraph, ask your self: What is the one thing the author is discussing throughout the paragraph.

Example:

Padang food or Minang food is the cuisine of the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra, Indonesia. It is among the most popular food in Maritime Southeast Asia. It is known across Indonesia as Masakan Padang (Padang cuisine, in English usually the simpler Padang food) after the city of Padang the capital city of West Sumatra province. It is served in restaurants mostly owned by perantauan (migrating) Minangkabau people in Indonesian cities. Padang food is ubiquitous in Indonesian cities and is popular in neighboring Malaysia and Singapore.

In this example, the author discusses about one topic-**Padang food**- . Notice the word Padang food is used for several times. Often the repeated use of a word can serve as a clue to the topic.

Exercise 4.6

Read each of the following passages and find out the topics.

Passage 1

The topic _____

West Sumatra is one of the most beautiful areas of Indonesia. It is mountainous and divided by three valleys. There are lovely lakes and spectacular volcanoes. But Minangkabau land is very special and has the most friendly population group of Indonesia. They love to talk with visitors and will tell us about their unique society. If a visitor tries to understand the culture and Minang traditions he will soon feel himself a member of the clan. He will be invited as a guest to their homes - a unique way to become acquainted with real Indonesian life. Most of our hosts and hostesses are English teachers so language will not be much of a problem. They will show us the community and explain their customs.

Passage 2

The topic _____

The Quran is the book of Allah. Every word of the Quran is the word of Allah. It is a book of Guidance. It is preserved in its original form. Not a single word of it has been changed or lost. It is found today exactly as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h). How was the Quran revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)? Allah revealed the Quran through the Angel Gabriel.

Passage 3

The topic _____

Fasting is one of the most important duties in Islam. All the Prophets sent by Allah before Muhammad (s), the Holy Prophet of Islam, commanded their followers to fast and also taught them how to fast. Ramadan is the month of glory. It is a month of fasting and intensive prayer, a month of sacrifice and divine worship. Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed as a guide to mankind. In this month the Muslims wake up, every night, a couple of hours earlier than the Adhan (Prayer Call for dawn prayers) and begin preparations for

commencing the fast. They eat and drink something while it is still dark and then begin praying to Allah. The fast begins immediately before dawn.

D. Writing

Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs

A compound sentence has more than one part that can stand alone (independent clauses). Independent clauses are connected by coordinating conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs or a semi-colon. Conjunctive adverbs are sometimes called “floating” adverbs because they can be positioned at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a clause. These are conjunctive adverbs: MOREOVER; HOWEVER; OTHERWISE; THEREFORE.

Punctuation note: Put a semicolon before and a comma after the conjunctive adverb. This is the way to form a compound sentence as follows:

Independent clause	conjunctive adverb	independent clause
Aisha reads Al- Qur'an every day;	however,	She cannot memorize it.
Salt water boils at a higher temperature than freshwater;	therefore,	food cooks faster in salt water.
The cost of attending a community college is low	However,	Many students need financial aid.
The college campus is located in the center of the city;	therefore,	It is very easy to get there by public transportation.

Conjunctive Adverb: at the Beginning, in the Middle, at the End

Examples:

Bob is handsome; moreover, he is rich.

Bob is handsome; he is, moreover, rich.

Bob is handsome; he is rich, moreover.

A third way to form a compound sentence is to connect the two independent clauses with a semicolon alone:

Example:

Irwansyah has benefited from his exercise program; he is slim and energetic.

Study the following paragraph!

I want to be a doctor when I grow up. I will treat several patients. I will open a clinic. And I shall donate half of my income to the charity. I will work harder everyday to treat more and more people. I shall treat the poor as well. I am fascinated by how doctors can treat any kind of pain and suffering which is what inspired me to become a doctor.....

Exercise 4.7

Write a short paragraph related to your future planning to be a good Muslim and live in Minang area. Write in 50 words. Use compound sentences to develop your paragraph.

These are the topics!

Wear hijab	Learn the culture of <i>Minangnese</i>	Visit Mosque very often
Learn to cook <i>Minang</i>	Food do all the instructions of God	Study the Quran

Describe your own experiences by answering the following questions.

- Do you like traveling?
- Do you like travel alone or with your friends?
- Have you traveled to other places? Where are they?
- What do you usually do when you first arrive in a new place?

- What are the benefits of traveling?

Unit 5

Memories

A. Conversation Practice

Listen and practice the following short conversation!

Conversation 1

Mulyadi, an Arabic student of State Islamic University, talks to his friend, Irsyad, about his unforgettable experiences on his holiday last week.



Irsyad : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*

Mulyadi : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*

Irsyad : Hello, Mulyadi. You look so happy today.

Mulyadi : Of course, because I went holiday last week.

Irsyad : Where did you go?

Mulyadi : I **went** on a nice picnic on Saturday with my friends from campus.

Irsyad : What places did you visit?

Mulyadi : Diatas and Dibawah Lakes in Solok West Sumatera

Irsyad : How did you go there?

Mulyadi : We **left** on the bus at seven o'clock in the morning and **arrived** at the lake at eight-thirty.

Irsyad : What did you and your friends do there?

Mulyadi : Many things. We **spent** the morning swimming and **rowed** boats on the lake. Then we **had** lunch in a small restaurant overlooking the lake. After lunch, we **climbed** a large hill behind the lake and **saw** the beautiful view from the top.

Irsyad : Amazing! When will you go there? May I join with you?

Mulyadi : Next semester, InsyaAllah.

Conversation 2

Ahmad : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*

Taufik : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*

Ahmad : Taufik, May I know what you used to do when you were at fourteen years old.

Taufik : Oh. Amazing, I used to play game with my friends at play station. What about you?

Ahmad : I used to memorize Qur'an at boarding school.

Practice the dialogue above with friend in pair! You can modify the dialogues with your real name and condition.

Useful Expression

We *didn't forget* to pray Dhuha prayer.

We *visited* our friend in the hospital last week.

After lunch, we *prayed* at small Mosque around the lake.

A few years ago, my friend used *to drink* coffee. Now, he does not do it anymore. He quits drinking coffee.

Pair up Activity

Practice with your partner. You may change the context.

You meet your new friend in the classroom.

You talk about your experiences last week on the beach.

A : *As-salamu 'alaikum Zahra! Why did'nt you come to our group discussion last Saturday.*

- B : ...
 A : Did you go with your family?
 B :
 A : *How did you go there?*
 B : ...
 A : *Can you tell me your nice experiences?*
 B : ...

Group Activity

Use the following clues to start your conversation.
 Do with your groups. Create roleplay.

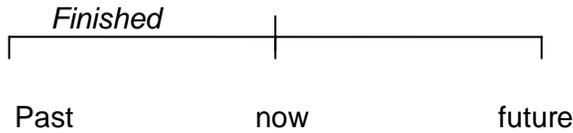
Holidays

A	B
Where did you go?	Beach, mountain, lake, museum
How did you get there?	Bus, car, train, plane
How long did you stay?	4 days, one week, just two days
What did you do there?	Hiking, climbing, camping
Who did you go with?	Family, friends
Where did you stay?	Hotel, cottage, camp
What was the food like?	Delicious, spicy, hot
What were the people like?	Friendly, arrogant
Were you able to speak English?	A little bit,
What was the weather like?	Cool, rain, wet
Have you ever experienced any of these holiday problems? If so, talk about them.	Luggage lost or delayed; Flight cancelled or missed; Double-booking or overbooking; Car accident; Illness or personal accident; Sunburn.
Do you eat more when you're on holiday?	No, yes
Do you usually eat out every day when you're on holiday?	No, yes

B. Grammar Focus

Past tense

The **Simple past tense** describes actions or situations that began and ended in the past. The key to using the past tense is to remember that the use of the past tense emphasizes that the events are over and done with *before* the present moment of time. Often the use of the past tense implies that what was true then is not true now.



Study this paragraph!

Part A

I **went** on a nice picnic on Saturday with my friends from campus. We **went** to a lovely lake about a hundred miles north of here. We **left** on the bus at seven o'clock in the morning and **arrived** at the lake at eight-thirty. We **spent** the morning swimming and **rowed** boats on the lake. Then we **had** lunch in a small restaurant overlooking the lake. After lunch, we **climbed** a large hill behind the lake and **saw** the beautiful view from the top. We **got** back to the bus around four o'clock and then we **came** back to town.

Part B

Andre : Look! It is raining again

Tom : Oh no, not again. *It rained* all day yesterday too.

I was happy yesterday because I got good grade
He was my nice lecturer.
Some students were late to come to the room.

Be(was/were) adj/n/adv

I recited the Albaqarah for twenty ayat last night.
We *invited* them to our party but they *decided* not to come.

S + Verb. Ed

Time clause of *when is* usually followed by past form.

Examples:

Past *past*
I visited my grandparents **when** I went to my village.

past *past*
When the phone rang, I answered it.

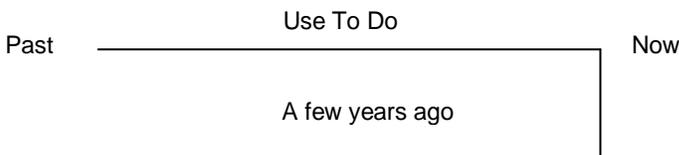
Before I finished my homework, I went to bed.

After the lecturer went out from the classroom, I went to the library.

Past continuous *past*
While I was watching TV, the phone rang.

Used to

Used to is used to express something happened regularly in the past time but does not do it now. *Used to* is always used in past time. There is no present form.



Study the following example:

A few years ago, my husband **used to drink** coffee. Now, he does not do it anymore. He quits drinking coffee.

He used to drink coffee

He doesn't drink it now

Form

S + used to + verb. I

Examples

I used to play tennis a lot, but now I am very busy.
I used to teach my children, but now I am so busy.

Vocabulary Exercise

Exercise 5.1

This time you have to put one of these verbs in each sentence. Hurt teach spend sell throw fall catch *buy* cost

Example:

I was hungry, so I *bought* something to eat in the shop.

1. Ahmad's father ...him how to drive when he was 17.
2. Rizal ...down the stairs this morning and ...his leg
3. We needed some money so we ... our car.
4. Anisa... a lot of money yesterday. She ...a dress which ... Rp.50.
5. Ihsan ... the ball to Khaidir who ... it.

Exercise 5.2

This time you have to put the verb into the correct form. All of the sentences are past.

Example:

I ... (not/ go) to work yesterday because I ... (be) sick.

I didn't go to work yesterday because I was sick.

1. Rahmad (not/ shave) this morning because he ... (not/ have) time.
2. We ... (not/ eat) anything because we ... (not/be) hungry.
3. I ... (not/rush) because I ... (not/be) in a hurry.
4. She (not/be) interested in the book because she ... (not/ understand) it.
5. I ... (not call) you last night because I had been slept

Exercise 5.3

Work in pairs. One student asks simple past tense questions with those cue words. The other answers with information about his or her childhood in short answers. Then change the roles.

Example:

A: Where did you live?

B: In a small Mosque in the city.

1. Where/ your/ family/ live? (in a house, in an apartment, in the city, in the country)
2. How many rooms/ there/ in your home.
3. Who/you/live with? (With parents, my grand mother, my aunts, and uncles) in a big family.
4. How many brothers and sisters / you/ have?
5. How often/ your mother/ cook? What / she/make (soup, chicken, and rice, rendang, frozen food).

C.Reading

Understanding

Read the following Texts

Childhood of Prophet Muhammad

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (s) was the son of Abdullah and Amina. His father, Abdullah, passed away a few days before his birth. He was born in the city of Mecca in Arabia. His forefathers were the chiefs of the tribe of Quraysh.

It was customary among the noble families of Quraysh that they entrusted their new-borns to country-women so that they might be brought up in the open and healthy environments. According to this custom, therefore, the mother of the Holy Prophet gave him into the care of Halima Sa'dia, a lady belonging to the tribe of Banu Sa'd.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (s) spent the first five years of his life with Halima and then she returned him to his mother, Amina. His mother brought him up with great love and devotion. When he was about six years old, she took him to Madina for a few days. On her return journey, however, she

breathed her last on the way. After this his grandfather Abd al-Muttalib took him into his care. Abd al-Muttalib loved his orphaned grandchild very much and was very kind to him. However, he too, expired after two years.

Now the Holy Prophet began to live with his uncle Abu Talib. Fatima, daughter of Asad, who was the wife of Abu Talib loved Muhammad (a) as if he were her own son. Abu Talib, too, was very good to him. When he undertook a journey for the purpose of trade, he took his young nephew along with him. As Muhammad (a) acquired, under the guidance of his uncle, fair knowledge and experience of business, and was well spoken of by persons who happened to come in touch with him, some traders engaged him as their representative to conduct important business affairs on their behalf. Muhammad (a) so successfully executed these trusts that people were perfectly satisfied with his honesty. The people, therefore, respected him very much and used to call him Sadiq (the truthful) and Amin (the trustworthy). From his early childhood he never took part in idolatrous rituals and never told a lie. He had excellent habits and an unimpeachable character.

Adopted from Reading for Islamic Studies, 2006

Exercise 5.4

Answer the following questions!

1. How old was the Holy Prophet when his father died?
2. How did Abu Talib and his wife treat the Prophet?
3. Why did people call the Holy Prophet Sadiq and Amin?
4. Who is Fatima?
5. The word Amin refers to Muhammad's?

Read the following text!

The Legend of Malin Kundang



<http://competition-storytelling.blogspot.com/2013/03/the-legend-of-malin-kundang.html>

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and her mother. Her mother was a single parent because Malin Kundang's father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang had to live hard with his mother. Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town. One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant.

With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone. Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship

crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here". An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant.

She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times her mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!" After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and anger. Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail.

In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wrecked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone.

Adopted from <http://understandingtext.blogspot.com/2009/05/narrative-analysis-on-malin-kundang.html>

Exercise 5.5

Answer the following questions based on the text!

1. Where did the story of Malin Kundang happen?
2. Why did Malin Kundang want to sailing?
3. Mention the character values that can be taken from the story!

Identifying Topic Sentence

Every paragraph should include a topic sentence that identifies the main idea of the paragraph. A topic sentence also states the point the writer wishes to make about that subject. Generally, the topic sentence appears at the beginning of the paragraph. It is often the paragraph's very first sentence.

A paragraph's topic sentence must be general enough to express the paragraph's overall subject. But it should be specific enough that the reader can understand the paragraph's main subject and point.

Sometimes, a topic sentence may be entirely missing from a paragraph, and you will be asked to choose one for it. When choosing a topic sentence, remember these guidelines:

- The topic sentence should identify the main idea and point of the paragraph.
- The supporting details in the paragraph (the sentences other than the topic sentence) will develop or explain the topic sentence.
- The topic sentence should not be too general or too specific. When considering the options, look for a topic sentence that is general enough to show the paragraph's main idea instead of just one of its details.

Example:

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (s) was the son of Abdullah and Amina. His father, Abdullah, passed away a few days before his birth. He was born in the city of Mecca in Arabia. His forefathers were the chiefs of the tribe of Quraysh.

The text above tells about Prophet Muhammad. The topic sentence is **The Holy Prophet Muhammad (s) was the son of Abdullah and Amina.**

Exercise 5.6

Read each of the following passages and find out the topic sentence.

Passage 1

The topic sentence _____

West Sumatra is one of the most beautiful areas of Indonesia. It is mountainous and divided by three valleys. There are lovely lakes and spectacular volcanoes. But Minangkabau land is very special and has the most friendly population group of Indonesia. They love to talk with visitors and will tell us about their unique society. If a visitor tries to understand the culture and Minang traditions he will soon feel himself a member of the clan. He will be invited as a guest to their homes - a unique way to become acquainted with real Indonesian life. Most of our hosts and hostesses are English teachers so language will not be much of a problem. They will show us the community and explain their customs.

Passage 2

The topic sentence _____

The Quran is the book of Allah. Every word of the Quran is the word of Allah. It is a book of Guidance. It is preserved in its original form. Not a single word of it has been changed or lost. It is found today exactly as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h). How was the Quran revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)? Allah revealed the Quran through the Angel Gabriel.

Passage 3

The topic sentence_____

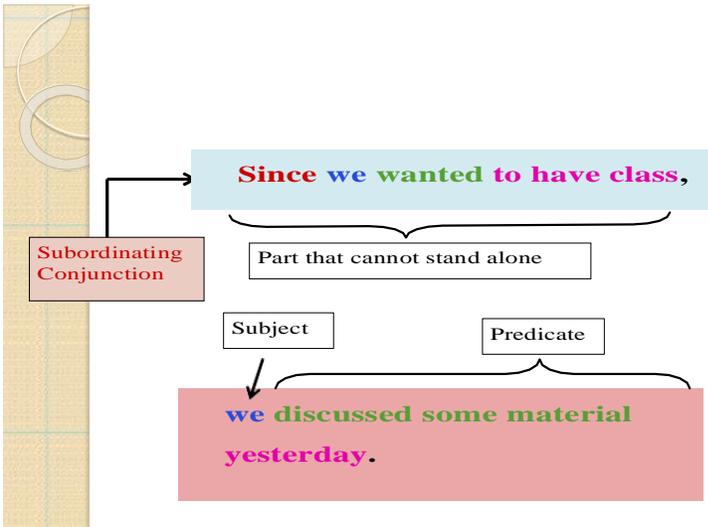
Fasting is one of the most important duties in Islam. All the Prophets sent by Allah before Muhammad (s), the Holy Prophet of Islam, commanded their followers to fast and also taught them how to fast. Ramadan is the month of glory. It is a month of fasting and intensive prayer, a month of sacrifice and divine worship. Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed as a guide to mankind. In this month the Muslims wake up, every night, a couple of hours earlier than the Adhan (Prayer Call for dawn prayers) and begin preparations for commencing the fast. They eat and drink something while it is still dark and then begin praying to Allah. The fast begins immediately before dawn.

D.Writing

Complex Sentence

Complex sentence contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other. A complex sentence has at least two parts: one that can stand alone and another one that cannot. The part that cannot stand alone is linked to the rest of the sentence by a subordinating conjunction. We place the more important idea in the independent clause and the less important idea in the dependent clause. There are three kinds of dependent clauses: adverb, adjective, and noun.

Study the following examples:



Zainal is popular **even though** he is ugly.
Even though he is ugly, Zainal is popular.

Develop your paragraph by using complex sentence. These are ways to develop your writing. First of all, identify the subject then state the topic for your topic sentence.

Examples:

subject	Topic	Topic sentence
Praying	Learning to pray	When I was a boy, I did not only learn to read the Quran in the mosque, but also how to perform the prayers.
The Qur'an	Advantages of reading the Qur'an	There are many advantages of reading the Qur'an.

Fasting	Important of Fasting in Islam	Fasting is one of the most important duties in Islam.
---------	-------------------------------	---

Second, ask relevant questions to the topic sentence to control your ideas.

Examples:

1. **When** I was a boy, I did not only learn to read the Quran in the mosque, but also how to perform the prayers.
What are the steps?
2. There are many advantages of reading the Qur'an.
What are they?

Third, develop your ideas as to answer the question(S). you can do this either by listing or through branching.

For example, for number 1, steps of praying:

- Raise both hands while saying Allahu Akbar (Takbir)
- Recite the Iftitah
- Recite the Fatihah
- Bowing
- Itidal
- Prostration
- Sit besides two prostration
- First tasahud
- Last tasahud
- Salam

Fourth, write down the ideas and give conclusion.

When I was a boy, I did not only learn to read the Quran in the mosque, but also how to perform the prayers. First, Takbir, that is rising both your hands while reciting Allahu Akbar. Next, recite the Iftitath, then, Fatihah. After that, bowing while reciting Subhanarabbial a'la wa bihamdih... After Itidal, you do the prostration. Then, do the first and last tasahud.

Unit 6

What Would You Like To Wear

A. Conversation Practice

Listen and practice the following short conversation!



https://www.wish.com/product/muslim-apparel-arab-saudi-mens-clothes-islamic-robos-clothing-for-islam-men-abaya-robe-9c388a09d3fc005deb160e9?&hide_login_modal=true

Dialogue 1

Situation:

Zahra, Putri, and Nafisa are out shopping for a new dress at Andalas Plaza Department Store.

Zahra : Come over here Putri and have a look at this dress

Putri : Oh, yes! It looks lovely. Why don't you try it on in the fitting room?

Nafisa : It looks like it will fit you.

Putri : **What would you like to wear? This one or this one.**

Nafisa : **Do you like to wear this one Zahra?**

Zahra : I better try it on. Last time I bought a dress it was baggy and did not fit properly.

Nafisa : Let me hold the hanger while you try it on.

Zahra : Thanks, Nafisa.
 Putri : If you need a different size just asks and I will get it for you.
 Zahra : What do you think, does it look good?
 Putri : Perfect! It fits you and you look very pretty in it.
 Nafisa : Do you like to wear this clothes, Zahra
 Zahra : Yes I do. I really like it. What do you think Putri?
 Putri : I agree, it really suits you, Zahra!
 Nafisa : You are right, as women Muslim; we should wear this clothes style.
 Zahra : That is right, Nafisa.
 Nafisa : By the way, why do you want to buy a dress anyway, Zahra?
 Zahra : I'm going to my brother's 30th birthday party and I want to look my best!
 Putri : Great!
 Zahra : I think I will buy this one. Is this dress in the sale?
 Nafisa : Yes, the label says it is 30% off.
 Zahra : Great. Let's go to pay for it, come on.

Practice the dialogue above with friend in pair! You can modify the dialogues with your real name and condition.

Dialogue 2

There are two people discussing about hijab for women Muslim in the classroom. They are Fatimah and Riani.

Riani : *As-salamu 'alaikum!*
 Fatimah : *Wa 'alaikumussalam!*
 Riani : "I'm so tired."
 Fatimah : "Tired of what?"
 Riani : Of all these people judging me!
 Fatimah : "Who judged you?"
 Riani : "Like that woman, every time I sit with her, she tells me to wear hijab."
 Fatimah : "Oh, hijab and music!"
 Riani : "Yeah! I listen to music without hijab... haha!"
 Fatimah : "Maybe she was just giving you advice."

Riani : "I don't need her advice. I know my religion.
Can't she mind her own business?"

Fatimah : "Maybe you misunderstood.
She was just being nice."

Riani : "Keeping out of my business that would be
nice..."

Fatimah : "But it's her duty to encourage you do to good."

Riani : "Trust me. That was no encouragement.
And what do you mean good?"

Fatimah : Well, wearing hijab that would be a good thing to do."

Riani : "Says who?"

Fatimah : "It's in the Qur'an, isn't it?"

Riani : "Yes. She did quote me something."
"She said Surah Nur, and other places of the
Qur'an."
"Yes, but it's not a big sin anyway.
Helping people and praying is more important."

Fatimah : "True. But big things start with small things."

Riani : "That's a good point, but what we wear is not
important. What's important is to have a good
healthy and kind heart."

Fatimah : "You said me that, what you wear is not important?
Right?"

Riani : "Yup! That's what I said."

Fatimah : "Then why do you spend an hour every morning
fixing up?"

Riani : "What do you mean?"

Fatimah : "You spend money on cosmetics, not to mention
all the time you spend on fixing your hair and low-
carb dieting."

Riani : "So?"

Fatimah : "So, your appearance is important."

Riani : "No. I said wearing hijab is not an important thing
in religion."

Fatimah : "If it's not an important thing in religion, then why
is it mentioned in the Holy Qur'an?"

Riani : "You know I can't follow all that's in Qur'an."

Fatimah : "You mean, God tells you something to do & you

disobey. Is that OK for you?"

Riani : "Yes But God is forgiving."

Fatimah : "God is forgiving to those who repent and do not repeat their mistakes."

Riani : "Says who?"

Fatimah : "Says in the same Book (Quran) Which tells you to cover."

Riani : "Stop lecturing me! I WILL NOT WEAR HIJAB! It is awkward, outdated, and totally not suitable for this society ... Moreover; I am only 20 and too young to wear hijab!"

Fatimah : Fine. Say that to your Lord, when you face Him on Judgment Day."

Riani : "Fine."

Fatimah : "Fine."

Riani : "Shut up and I don't want to hear more about hijab! (She goes out of classroom)"

Fatimah : May God Bless you life. Aamiin!

Study the dialogue above, and discuss with your partners of the following ideas.

1. What do you think about Riani' ideas. Do agree or not why?
2. What should Muslim women do if they want to go out of their house?
3. What Surah states that Muslim women must wear hijab?

Pair up Activity

Practice the dialogue above with friend in pair! You can modify the dialogues with your real name and condition.

Study the following expressions!

Do you prefer silk or cotton? I prefer silk to cotton.
 "Would you prefer to recite the Qur'an or go to outside"
 "Would you rather go shopping with me?"
 What kinds of clothes do you like to wear?
 I like to wear a lot of blue denim with high heels.

Group Activity

Discuss about what you like to wear. Stand up and move around your friend. Ask them and use the model below.

Example:

A : Asalamualaikum

B: Wa'alaikummusalam

A: What do you like to wear to the Mosque?

B: I would like to wear sarong.

1. What do they like to wear?
2. What clothes do usually like to wear
3. What type of clothing do you wear and why?
4. What kind of clothes do people like to wear, and why?
5. How usually do you think about what you wear?

B.Focus Grammar

Would like Expression

Would like is a polite way to say "I want" in English. For example:

I want to buy a ticket is impolite because I want sounds selfish and arrogant. I would like to buy a ticket please" is polite and friendly.

Grammar rules for would like

I would like <i>to wear</i> Jilbab She would <i>like to wear</i> skirt I would like <i>to go</i> out first.	Would like + Infinitive verb
I would not like to hang out She would not like to cook	Would not like + Infinitive verb
Would you like to join with me? Would they like to follow the discussion?	Would +subject like + Infinitive verb

Positive form	abbreviation	Negative form	Responses
I would like	I'd like	I wouldn't like	Yes, I / you /
You would like	You'd like	You wouldn't like	he / she / we /they would.
He / she would like	He'd like She'd like	He wouldn't like	No, I / you / he / she / we
We would like	We'd like	We wouldn't like	/ they wouldn't
They would like	They'd like	They wouldn't like	

In this exercise you have to say “ would you like to wear “ for the party. Use the following clues to create sentences

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackets and coats. • Trousers and shorts. • Underwear. • Suits. • Skirts and dresses. • Shoes, boots and slippers. • Parts of shoes, boots and slippers. • Sweaters and waistcoats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarf • Abaya • Khimar • Chador • Jilbab • Niqab • Burqa • Shalwar Kameez • Thobe • Ghutra and egal • Bisht
---	---

Example:

What would you like to wear for the party tonight? I would like to wear skirt and blouse.

I would like to wear Burqa.

Exercise 6.1

Choose “would like to “and the main verb.

Example:

I would like to (visit/go/come)

Mecca. I would like to visit Mecca.

1. I would like to (eat/have/use) dinner.
2. We would like to (choose/make/ use) lontong.
3. I would like to (visit/go/come) restaurant.
4. We would like to (recite/bring/speak) Qur'an.
5. Sifa would like to (visit/go/speak) to the Mosque.
6. I would like to (speaks/talk/study) to you.

C. Reading

Understanding

Read the following Texts!

Why Do Muslim Girls Wear the Hijab?



https://www.google.com/search?safe=strict&biw=1221&bih=557&tbm=isch&sxrf=ACYBGNSgctLz98vcencjz_7k-

The hijab is a veil worn by some Muslim women in Muslim countries where the main religion is Islam, but also in the Muslim diaspora, countries where Muslim people are minority populations. Wearing or not wearing a hijab is part religion, part culture, part political statement, even part fashion, and most of the time it is a personal choice made by a woman based on the intersection of all four.

Wearing a hijab-type veil was once practiced by

Christian, Jewish, and Muslim women, but today it is primarily associated with Muslims, and it is one of the most visible signs of a person's being a Muslim.

The hijab is only one type of veil used by Muslim women today and in the past. There are many different types of veils, depending on customs, interpretation of the literature, ethnicity, geographic location, and political system. These are the most common types, although the rarest of all is the burqa.

- The hijab is a headscarf that covers the head and upper neck but exposes the face.
- The niqab (reserved mostly in Persian Gulf countries) covers the face and head but exposes the eyes.
- The burqa (mostly in Pashtun Afghanistan), covers the whole body, with crocheted eye openings.
- The chador (mostly in Iran) is a black or dark colored coat that covers the head and entire body and is held in place with one's hands.
- The shalwar qamis is the traditional outfit of South Asian men and women, regardless of religious affiliation, consisting of a knee-length tunic, and pants.

Why Muslim Women Wear the Veil

- Some women wear a hijab as a cultural practice specific to Muslim religion and a way to reconnect deeply with their cultural and religious women.
- Some African-American Muslims adopt it as a sign of self-affirmation after generations of their ancestors were forced to unveil and be exposed on the auction

block as slaves.

- Some simply wish to be identified as Muslims.
- Some say the hijab gives them a sense of freedom, liberation from having to choose clothing or having to deal with a bad hair day.
- Some choose to do it because their family, friends, and community do it, to assert their sense of belonging.
- Some girls adopt it to show that they are adults and will be taken seriously.

Adopted from Al-Burhan: Journal Of Quran and Sunnah Studies.2018

Exercise 6.2

Answer the following questions based on the text!

1. What is the *Hijab*?
2. In what surah in Quran that the Muslim women have to wear *hijab*?
3. Why do Muslim women have to wear *hijab*?
4. What are the reasons on Muslim women in the world wear *hijab*?
5. Mention types of *hijab* are wearing by Muslim women in the world.

Read the following text!

The Story Behind the Bundo Kandung Dress



West Sumatra is a region with so many tribes that when we go to different places in the region we will also find different traditions. This is reflected in fact that the West Sumatra government has identified 800 types—and still counting—of Minangkabau traditional female costumes. The difference in traditional wear is due to the many tribes living in Minangkabau, which historically have their own traditional attributes. The differences can mainly be seen in the ornaments and accessories used with the costumes. Some variations in these costumes are even influenced by other cultures such as Chinese and European. The most legendary female costume is the “Bundo Kanduang”, which is found across all tribes. Bundo Kanduang itself refers to West Sumatra’s somewhat mythical queen, who is believed to have ruled the Pagaruyung kingdom of West Sumatra. So even until today, the Bundo Kanduang costume is associated with female leadership and the wisdom of the female elders.

While Bundo Kanduang is a legendary female figure, the phrase also reflects what the Minangkabau culture upholds. Meaning mother (bundo, ibu) and real (kanduang, sejati), it assigns cultural roles to women within the family and in the community. But far beyond this, it is also a philosophy and way of life which forms the base for a woman-oriented community.

Traditionally, the Bundo Kanduang held an important decision-making role in the community and this role was also found in the various tribes of the Minangkabau people. That is why the traditional dress especially worn by the women who hold this title differs from one area to the other. However, the principal elements constituting the dress and the philosophy behind them are shared among the areas.

Adopted from encyclopedia of Minangnese

Exercise 6.3

Write TRUE and FALSE beside each sentence!

No	Sentences	T/F
1	West Sumatra is a region with so many tribes and different traditions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	The difference in traditional wear is due to the many tribes living in Minangkabau, which historically have their own traditional attributes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	The most legendary female costume is the "Bundo Kanduang	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	The differences of costume can mainly be seen only in the ornaments used with the costumes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<i>Bundo Kanduang</i> costume is associated with female leadership and the wisdom of the female elders.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Meaning mother assigns cultural roles to women within the family and in the community.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	The meaning <i>Bundo Kanduang</i> is not a philosophy and way of life which forms the base for a woman-oriented community.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	The traditional dress especially worn by the women who hold this title differs from one area to the other.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Find out the meaning of the following words .

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| region | Traditional |
| tribe | Bundo kanduang dress |
| attribute | culture |
| ornament | mythical |

Identifying main Idea

The main idea, also called the central idea or main point, is the primary concept of a passage. It represents the essential point that the author is trying to convey. The main idea may be

clearly stated as a sentence. The main idea is usually reinforced by a series of other points or details which support the premise of the main idea. These are called supporting ideas and may also be stated or implied.

Example :

Abu Bakr, Radi-Allahu an hu, as Siddiq was the first Muslims and the first khalifah of the Muslims. He was the man who the Prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, loved most. The Prophet, Sall- Allahu alayhi wa sallam, once said "...everyone hesitated before accepting Islam except Abu Bakr, Radi-Allahu anhu". He was a man easily overcome with weeping and he prayed to his Lord with a voice so soft that the prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, questioned him about this, to which he replied "...He with whom I speak will hear". He was frail and slight of built and yet his actions exceeded the actions of any man, except the Prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam.

The main idea of that paragraph is "*Abu Bakr, Radi-Allahu an hu, as Siddiq was the first Muslims and the first khalifah of the Muslims*". It states at the first line on the paragraph.

Exercise 6.4

Read each of the following passages and find out the topic sentence.

Passage 1

The Main Idea _____

There are gender differences in adolescents' satisfaction with their bodies. Compared with boys, girls are usually less happy with their bodies and have more negative body

images. Also, as puberty proceeds, girls often become even more dissatisfied with their bodies. This is probably because their body fat increases. In contrast, boys become more satisfied as they move through puberty, probably because their muscle mass increases.

Passage 2

The main Idea_____

The Quran is the book of Allah. Every word of the Quran is the word of Allah. It is a book of Guidance. It is preserved in its original form. Not a single word of it has been changed or lost. It is found today exactly as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h). How was the Quran revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h)? Allah revealed the Quran through the Angel Gabriel.

Passage 3

The Main idea_____

Fasting is one of the most important duties in Islam. All the Prophets sent by Allah before Muhammad (s), the Holy Prophet of Islam, commanded their followers to fast and also taught them how to fast. Ramadan is the month of glory. It is a month of fasting and intensive prayer, a month of sacrifice and divine worship. Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed as a guide to mankind. In this month the Muslims wake up, every night, a couple of hours earlier than the Adhan (Prayer Call for dawn prayers) and begin preparations for commencing

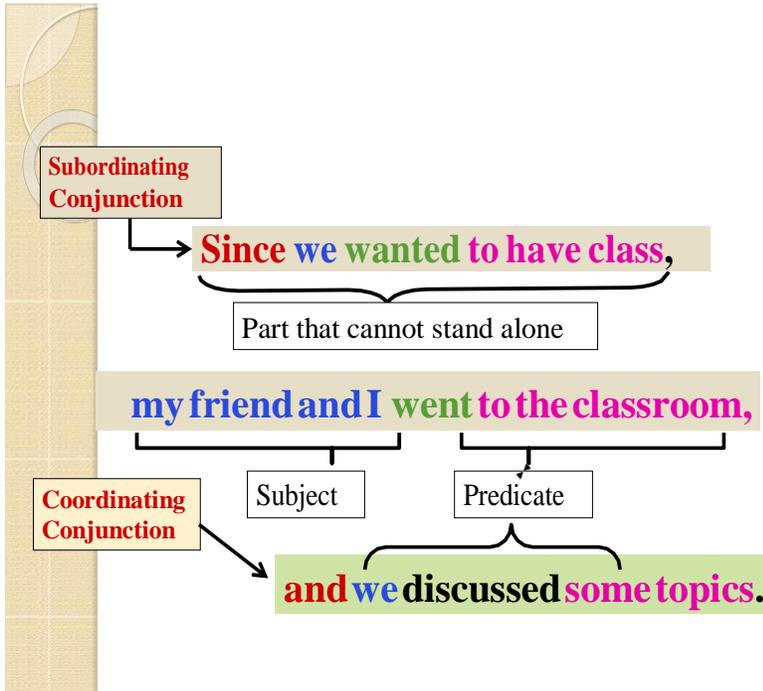
the fast. They eat and drink something while it is still dark and then begin praying to Allah. The fast begins immediately before dawn.

D. Writing

Compound-complex

A Compound-complex sentence has at least three clauses, at least two of which are independent. You can use almost any combination of dependent and independent clauses. Just be sure that there is at least one independent clause. In the following examples, independent clauses are underlined with a solid line and dependent clauses with a dotted line.

Examples:



I recite Qur'an every day **because** I want to be a good Muslim **but** I still miss my prayer.

There are many problems to solve before this program can be used, but engineers believe that they will be able to solve them soon.

Exercise 6.5

Develop paragraph by using compound complex sentences based on the following topics. Choose one of topic you like best.

1. I like reciting the Qur'an.
2. Why do Muslim women have to wear hijab?
3. I like cooking Padang food
4. I visit Mandeh Island.

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Glossary

As-salamu alaikum	A common greeting among Muslims, meaning "Peace be with you greeting: a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition
Adzan (أَذَان)	The Muslim's call to prayer
Ablution	Wash all important parts of body to perform shalat or prayer
Bundo Kandung	A legendary female figure, the phrase also Reflects what the Minangkabau culture upholds.
Burqa	Covers the whole body, with crocheted eye openings(mostly in Pashtun Afghanistan).
Culture	The social behavior and norms found in human societies
Chador	A black or dark colored coat that covers the head and entire body and is held in place with one's hands (mostly in Iran).
Hijab	A headscarf that covers the head and upper neck but exposes the face.
Key idea	two parts of sentences consists of a simple subject and a simple predicate
Minangkabau	means triumphant buffalo
Minbar	The pulpit from which the Friday sermon (khutba) is delivered
Musalla	Mosque buildings typically contain an ornamental niche
Niqab .	Covers the face and head but exposes the eyes(reserved mostly in Persian Gulf countries)
Present tense	Describes events, habits, or routines that happen regularly.
Shalwar Qamis	The traditional outfit of South Asian men and women, regardless of religious affiliation, consisting of a knee-length tunic, and pants.
Society	A group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction
Teenager	A person between 13 and 19 years of age; an adolescent
Qur'an	The central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God

Qiblah	The direction of Mecca
Pure	clean; not polluted
Scenic	having a beautiful natural landscape
Native	born in or originally coming from a certain place or country
Rendang,	Chunks of beef stewed in spicy coconut milk and chili gravy, cooked well until dried. Other than beef, rendang ayam (chicken rendang), rendang itiak (duck rendang), rendang lokan (mussel rendang), and number of other varieties can be found
Daun ubi tumbuk	cassava leaves in coconut milk
Sate Padang	Padang style satay, skewered barbecued meat with thick yellow sauce
Soto Padang	a soup of beef
Balado	chili paste similar to sambal with large sliced chili pepper, usually stir fried together with main ingredients
Kalio	similar to rendang; while rendang is rather dry, kalio is watery and light-colored
Coconut milk	an opaque, milky-white liquid extracted from the grated pulp of mature coconuts.[1] The opacity and rich taste of coconut milk is due to its high oil content, most of which is saturated fat.
Curry	variety of dishes originating in the Indian subcontinent that use a complex combination of spices or herbs, usually including ground turmeric, cumin, coriander, ginger, and fresh or dried chilies.

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