

Chapter II

Teaching Simple Present Tense through Pictures

2.1 Teaching and Learning

Teaching is an activity of educating or instructing in the school. Teaching also means changing behavior the students through interaction, experience and exercise. Hoped changes happen completely relating to cognitive, affective and physical motoric domain. Teaching needs approach and method and technique, and the teacher can refer to the curriculum to get informations about the method and technique. Besides, teaching needs media and evaluation, and the teacher can get the information from curriculum.

There are four major components in the process of teaching, they are teacher, student, materials and place or school. All of them influence the improvement of teaching.

Learning theories are [conceptual frameworks](#) describing how information is absorbed, processed, and retained during [learning](#). Cognitive, emotional, and environmental influences, as well as prior experience, all play a part in how understanding, or a world view, is acquired or changed and knowledge and skills retained (Wikipedia:2016) . According to the definition, Learning is one of the

important thing in doing the understanding process of the subject especially in learning simple present tense through picture media.

2.1.1 Teacher

Teacher is a person (male or female who has much knowledge and teaches his/her knowledge to another person). Syah (2010) states that teacher is a person whose occupation is teaching others. A teacher plays an important role in the process of teaching and learning because his/her duty is not only to transfer the knowledge to the students but to manage the student in the classroom, to evaluate the result of students in the classroom, to evaluate the result of the student learning and to do everything concerning to education. So that, after the process of teaching and learning is over, the student know everything about knowledge and education which they do not know before.

2.1.2 Students

The students are also important component in teaching process. As long as students are concerned within the teaching and learning process, the teacher has to take into consideration the questions like : what kind of students he/she is going to teach? what do they need? What ability do they possess? What is their background?etc. with these question in mind the teacher must try to find out of needs,

the concerns, the capabilities and the aptitudes of the students. There are many way in which the teacher can find these out. He/she can simply ask to the student whom he/she is going to teach, what they do would like to do, he/she can observe, or try to get information from other teacher about what really concerns these students.

2.1.3 Materials

Another important component in the process of teaching and learning is materials. The materials that the teacher is going to teach to the students should be up-to-date and be in line with new development in a given scientific field. In the case of the English language teaching, the teacher should try to find out what kind of knowledge the students should possess after they have finished their study at a certain school.

2.1.4 School

School is a place of the building in which the process of teaching and learning takes place. A school should be located far from busy place such as big streets, cinemas, markets and bad environment. So, the teaching learning process would not be distrubed by any nuisances and could run as well as possible.

After discussing teaching terminology, now the writer would like to discuss learning terminology. To get clear information about the definition of learning, the writer would like to elaborate it as written by Syah (2010) .

Chaplin in syah (1972) said that learning is “....acquisition of any relatively permanent change in behavior as a result of practice and experience” the second is “.....process of acquiring responses as a result of special practice”. Meanwhile,

Hintzman in syah (1999) said that “ The Psychology in Learning and Memory”. “learning is a change in organism due to experience which can affect the organism behavior”.

Learning is to make an effort to obtain the competence or knowledge (KBBI,1989). Bruner says that learning process covers 3 steps, those are:

- Information stage
- Transformation
- Evaluation

Information stage is the process of explaining the knowledge with those structures of knowledge, skill and attitude. Transformation stage is process of transforming the principles of structure to the students.

Learning also means the process of changing behavior as the effect of interaction between exercise and experience. So, teaching and learning needs strategy to increase the lesson efficiency.

2.2 Approach, Method and Technique in Teaching Activities

In teaching and learning activities, the teacher should use a proper, procedure and strategy.

To use the proper strategy, the teacher should also pay attention to the material of teaching discussing the method of teaching. Tutor propose some terminologies, they are: approach, method and techniques. In this section, the writer would like to explain about approach, method and technique.

2.3 Approach

Approach is a theory or an assumption. According to Anthony (1963), Approach is a set of assumption dealing with the nature of Language, Learning and Teaching.

Richards and Rodgers (1982) said that, an approach defines assumptions, beliefs and theories about the nature of learning.

According to Brown (1994), an approach is theoretical position and beliefs about the nature of language and language learning.

From the definitions above, an approach mean assumption or theory which has relation with language and learning language. So, the teacher needs approach in teaching and learning process. Because process of learning and teaching in the class

needs a theory and the theory which is used in the practice is approach. Besides approach, teacher also needs method and technique.

2.4 Method

Method is a part of approach or theory or assumption. Method implementation means apply the theory into practice. Anthony (1962) said that, method is an overall plan for systematic presentation of language based on selected approach.

According to Richards and Rogers (1982) method is a generalized set of specification for accomplishing objectives. (To accomplish= to finish successfully).

Brown (1994) says that, method is a generalized set of specification for accomplishing linguistic objectives.

So, the writer has concluded that method is the way which used by the teacher when teaching in the class to apply the theory into practice.

2.5 Techniques

Anthony (1963) says that techniques are the specific activities manifested in a selected approach. Besides, Brown (1994) underlines that technique is any of a wide variety of experiences, activities used in the classroom.

The writer has concluded that technique is an activities in the class and the activities such as practices according to the theory. So, the teacher should be able to mastering the material in the class and should know approach, method and techniques. Besides, the teacher needs media when they are teaching in the class. Picture is one of the media that can be used by the teacher.

2.6 Picture as a Media in Teaching English

In implementing teaching and learning activities a teacher must need a media, one of the media usually use in teaching is picture. Pictures are aids that can help the teachers in the teaching learning process. Suggest the teachers to use pictures effectively because the media are very useful for the teaching. Many interpretations can be made in a picture. It can be an excellent tool and can illustrate what teachers wish to teach. It is also used to add interest of the topic for the students. Picture is something drawn or painted: a shape or set of shapes and lines drawn, painted, or printed on paper, canvas, or some other flat surface, especially shapes that represent a recognizable form or object. One of an excellent device for providing both a purpose and content for writing is the use of pictures. A picture or series of pictures not only provides the students with the basic material for their composition but also stimulates their imaginative powers. If the stimulus in a situational composition is purely verbal, the test often tend to reproduce the phrases and sentences contained in it.

Picture is one of tool that can help the teacher in presenting materials, in order to be easy to understand especially in teaching simple present tense. Through pictures, the student can imagine about purposes in learning. Because in pictures there is something that called illustration. It can help motivating student in learner.

Sudjana (2001), there some function illustration of pictures, they are :

- 1) Illustration of pictures is teaching equipment that can motivate students interest in learning.
- 2) Illustration of pictures is abstract equipment that can be translated according to experience, through words translation.
- 3) Illustration of pictures help students to read the material especially in transleting and remmember the material.
- 4) Illustration of pictures must be correlated to the fact, in order to motivate the students interest in learning.

Many advantages in teaching and learning through pictures. The teacher can teach more effectivelly and can motivate the students in study more seriously.

Sudjana (2001) states that the advantages of teaching pictures as follow :

1. *Mudah dimanfaatkan di dalam kegiatan belajar-mengajar, karena praktis tanpa memerlukan perlengkapan apa-apa.*

2. *Hargany relatif murah dari pada jenis-jenis media pengajaran lainnya, dan cara memperolehnya pun mudah sekali tanpa memerlukan biaya. Dengan memanfaatkan kalender bekas, majalah, surat kabar dan bahan-bahan grafis lainnya.*
 3. *Gambar fotografi bisa digunakan dalam banyak hal, untuk berbagai jenjang pengajaran dan berbagai disiplin ilmu. Mulai dari TK sampai dengan perguruan tinggi, dari ilmu-ilmu social sampai ilmu ecsacta.*
 4. *Gambar fotografi dapat menerjemahkan konsep atau gagasan yang abstrak menjadi lebih realistik. Menurut Edgar Dale, gambar fotografi dapat merubah tahap-tahap pengajaran, dari lambing kata (verbal symbols) beralih pada tahapan yang lebih kongkret yaitu lambang visual (visual symbols).*
1. It is used in teaching learning process, because it does not need equipment.
 2. The cost is relatively cheaper than another media of teaching, and it easy to get without need cost because the teacher can use the old calendar, magazines, newspapers and another material.
 3. Pictures can be used in many things and for any kinds of education and science. Started from kindergarten to university and from social science to exact.

4. Pictures can translate concept or abstract ideas to be more realistic. Edwar Dale cited in Sudjana (2001) pictures can change step of teaching, from verbal symbols to the step that more concerte, that is visual symbols.

From the explanation above, the writer can explain that there are many advantages of teaching and learning process using pictures.

2.7 Simple Present Tense

Tense is the verb form that shows an action in English sentence, for example the time of past, present and future. Simple present tense is one of tenses.

Simple present tense is sometimes used to describe an activity that is actually in progress at the moment of speaking. The simple present tense according to Hornby (1975) is:

“Simple present also used in commentaries, e.g. as broadcast during a sporting even such as a football matches or horse race. If what the commentary describes is of brief duration, simultaneous with the moment of speaking, the simple present tense is used”.

Use the following rule to form the simple present tense:

Pattern

(+) S (I, You, We, They) + Verb 1

S (She, He, It) + Verb 1 (s/es)

(-) S (I, You, We, They) + Do Not+ Verb 1

Example : (+) I work

(-) I do not work

(?) Do I work ?

Adds an s for third person singular, example : (+) He works

(-) He does not work

(?) does he work?

To Be

(+) S (I, You, We, They) + BE (am, are) + Noun/Adjective

S (She, He. It) + BE (is) + Noun/Adjective

(-) S (I,You,We,They) +BE (am, are)+Not+Noun/Adjective

The simple present tense performs the following functions:

1. Expresses general truths,

The world is round.

The earth revolves around the sun.

The sun rises in the east.

2. Expresses customs and habitual actions, often with such adverbial expressions as frequently: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, hardly, ever, never, everyday, on weekend, on Sunday, twice a week, once a year and so on.

Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
Daniel usually watches TV at night	Daniel does not usually watch TV at night	Does Daniel usually watch TV at night? - Yes, he does - No, he does not
I speak English everyday	I do not speak English everyday	Do you speak English everyday? - Yes, I do - No, I do not
They live in Indonesia	They do not live in Indonesia	Do they live in Indonesia? - Yes, they do - No, they do not

She has breakfast every morning	She does not breakfast every morning	Does she breakfast every morning? - Yes, she does - No, she does not
We have holiday on weekend	We do not have holiday on weekend	Do we have holiday on weekends? - Yes, we do - No, we do not
He likes meat	He does not like meat	Does he like meat? - Yes, he does - No, he does not

Adverb of time : always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, hardly, ever, never, everyday, on weekend, on Sunday, twice a week, once a year and so on.

Example : **How often do they swim at 4 o'clock?**

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Ann always swims at 4 o'clock	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
Bob usually swims at 4 o'clock		≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
Maria often swims at 4 o'clock			≈	≈	≈	≈	≈
Gary sometimes swims at 4 o'clock					≈	≈	≈
Ali seldom swims at 4 o'clock						≈	≈
George rarely swims at 4 o'clock							≈
Joy never swims at 4 o'clock							

3. Use the simple present tense to give or get general information about something.

-I am a first child in my family

-They do not like meat.

-She teaches in Harvard University.

- John : Do you have any children?

Tom : Yes, I have one daughter.

-Alan : Where does your father work?

Bob : He works in factory.

4. Used the simple present to talk about a fixed schedule or timetable in the future.

The class begin at 7 o'clock

The train for Boston departs at 3 : 15.

The pilot flies a plane from Ankara to Istanbul next week.

So, if the teacher combine the picture in teaching simple present tense, it would be easier for students. The teacher could uses series picture in practice and the series picture for example about explaining the habitual action. Because, according to Sudjana (2001) said that Illustration of pictures is teaching equipment that can motivate student interest in learning. So, the students would be interesting to learn simple present tense.