CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer would like to provide some theories from some experts. It aims to support the content of the material. The theories are definition of teaching, grammar, simple past tense and narrative text to improving English grammar by presenting some theories related the problems above.

2.1. Definition of Teaching

According to Salandanan (2008:4) “Teaching is what occurs when teachers by virtue of their instructional activities succeed wholly or in part in enabling pupils to learn. Summarily, it is clear that ultimate goal of teaching is learning.” Based on the understanding above, when teachers succeed or be able to make student learn, this is called teaching. The main thing in teaching is to make students learn.

Elizabeth and Rao (2007:7) said, Teaching is tripolar process which involves the interaction of the teacher, the taught and the subject matter. For this, cooperation between the teacher and taught is must. Now the concept of teaching-learning has changed. It is longer a process of teaching only. The Emphasis has now shifted from the teacher to the learner.

In teaching, involves three things: the interaction of the teacher, the taught and the material or subject matter. Cooperation between them is needed teacher must be able to interact well to the student. Teachers also should be able to provide good teaching so that the subject matter is reached. Beside that, it is not only about teaching, but also the teacher’s approach to the students.
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English as cited in Tim Pengembang Ilmu Pendidikan FIP – UPI (2007:80) defines “Mengajar adalah memperlihatkan bagaimana cara mengerjakan atau melakukan sesuatu kepada siswa atau bagaimana cara mengubah gagasan seseorang.” (Teaching is to how to do or do something to the students or how to change one’s ideas). From the definition, it can conclude that teaching is process of learning how to do something to the students. Teaching also show how to change one’s idea into better.

According to McKay (2002:107), “However, in the teaching of an international language, bilingual users should be allowed to take ownership not only of the language but also of the method used to teach.” The writer assumes teaching is an activity and a process how to make the learners feel enjoy while learning so the teacher should use a good method in teaching learning process. The teacher should use bilingual if necessary.

Longman (2008:862) explained, “Teaching is the work that, teaching does or the profession of being a teaching.” It means that teaching is kind of profession and it must be conducted by teachers or people who have skills of teaching and have participate of education.

Based on the statement from the different author above, it can be conclude that teaching is an activity in sharing, giving, instructing to get more knowledge and in teaching process have many components that are important to make the process affective. Teaching also a profession that doing by people who have skills to teach and have participates in education.

2.2. Definition of Grammar
Chomsky and Halle as cited in Fromkin et al (2011:13) states “We use the term “Grammar” with a systematic ambiguity. On the one hand, the term refers to the explicit theory constructed by the linguist and proposed as a description of the speaker’s competence. On the other hand, it refers to this competence.” From the definition above, grammar is explicit theory as description of the speaker’s competence. This theory is built by the linguist for speaker’s competence.

According to Merriam – Webster (2002:505), “Grammar is the study of the classes of words. Their inflections, their functions and their relations in the sentences.” The statement above it can be said that grammar is to study about the words and their rules in the sentences whether written and spoken language.

Ur (2009:3) argues, Grammar may be roughly defined as the way a language manipulates and combines word (or bits of words) so as to express certain kinds of meaning, some of which cannot be conveyed adequately by vocabulary alone. These include the way ideas are grouped and related, and the purposes of utterances (statement, question, request, etc). Grammar may also serve to express time relations, singular/plural distinctions and many other aspects of meaning.

It means that grammar is combination of several words that can express some kind of meaning which include the ideas or the purpose of utterances such as statement, question, request, etc.

According to Kroeger (2005:5) “The term grammar is often used to refer to the complete set of rules needed to produce all the regular patterns in a given language.” Based on the definition, to produce all the regular patterns in particular language, it takes certain rules. The rules is called grammar.
From all the definition above, the writer may conclude that grammar is explicit theory as a description of the speaker’s competence. Grammar is also define as a rules to make pattern in particular language. Grammar shows the purpose of utterances like statement, question, request, etc.

2.3. Definition of Simple Past Tense

According to Avants and Benahnia (2008:8), “The Simple Past Tense means that the action happened, and now it is over. It occurred as a simple incident, probably only once. The action was not happening again and again.” The writer assumes that Simple Past Tense is a simple activity that occurred in the past time and it happened just one time.

Based on Hanser (2004:34) “Used this verb tense when you want to indicate a situation or action that began and ended at a particular time in past.” It means that Simple Past Tense is to indicate an activity that began and ended in the past time with in exactly time.

Drowning and Locke (2006:358) states, “In using Past Tense, speakers do not need to specify a past occurrence by mean of an adjunct, however. As long as the speaker has a specific time in mind and can assume that the hearer infers this from the situation context, the past is us as in: Did you see that flash of lighting?” The writer assumes that in Simple Past Tense, the speaker not used to give the specify a past accurrance by mean of an adjunct but as long as the hearer can infers what the point of the speakers said it will be include in simple past tense.
Based on statements above, the writer concludes that Simple Past Tense is used to talk about activities or actions that began or ended at a specific time in the past and it usually happened just once.

2.3.1 Structure of Simple Past Tense

In this sub-chapter, the writer would like to provide about the structure of simple past tense. According to Thomson and Martinet (1986: 116)

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2.4. **Definition of Narrative Text**

Percy in Permana and Zuhri (2013:2) stated “Narrative text is a type of essay that tells a story or a series of events in which they occur. Its purpose is to give meaning to an event or a series of events by telling story.” From the statement it can be inferred that narrative text is concerning with a story. The story includes some events which presented to amuse the readers or listeners. So, written narrative texts are aimed to entertain the readers.

According to Ayres (2008:5) “Narrative texts are form of discourse that has been fixed by writing. Narrative is a form of composition, which has the main objectives in the form of activities that are tied together to become an event that happened in a certain time.” From this statement, it can be said that a narrative text is usually a product of writing which is developed and tied together to become a story which happened in a certain time in the past.

According to Thomas S.Kane (2000:363-364) “A narrative is a meaningful sequence of events told in words. It is sequential in that the events are ordered, not merely random. Sequence always involves an arrangement in time (and usually other arrangements as well). A straightforward movement from the first event to the last constitutes the simplest chronology.” From the statement above, it can be concluded that narrative text is a text which contains a story ordered chronologically. In order that that text can be enjoyed by the readers, the writer should arrange the text interestingly. The purpose of telling the story is to give meaning, and to entertain the readers.
From all the definitions above, the writer can conclude that narrative text is concerning with a story. The story includes some events which presented to amuse the readers or listener. Usually a product of writing becomes a story which happened in a certain time in the past to give meaning and to entertain the readers.

2.4.1. Function of Narrative Text

According to Permana and Zuhri (2013:12) “Narrative text is an imaginative story to entertain people (imaginative narrative text is a story that aims to entertain people).” If you look at the English dictionary, literally meaningful of narrative. A spoken or written account of connected events of a story. The narrated part of a literally work, as distinct from dialogue. The practice or art of narration. So it can be concluded that a narrative text is a text which contains a story either written or unwritten, and there is a series of connected even. And the social function is to entertain or amuse the reader or listener.

2.4.2. Generic Structure of Narrative Text

According to Ayres (2008:21):

Orientation: It is about the opening paragraph where the characters of the story are introduced.

Complication: Where the problems in the story developed.

Resolution: Where the problems in the story solved.

Sometimes the arrangement (generic structure) of narrative text can contains: Orientation, Complication, Evaluation, Resolution and Reorientation. Although the “Evaluation” and “Reorientation” is optional; maybe added, and could not. Evaluation
provides assessment/evaluation of the course of the story or conflict. While Reorientation contains content inference ending.

2.4.3. Kind of Narrative Text

Based on Thomas S. Kane (2000:376), explained that there are several kinds of narrative text form. These kinds are based on the story types. The types of narrative are:

1. Fable: Simple fable is a story about an animal which behave like human
2. Mythys: Stories that are believed by some people but the stories can not be true. It was told in ancient culture to explain a practice, belief, or natural occurrence.
3. Legend: It simple a story which relates to on how a place is formed
4. Fairy tales: Story which relate much which magic things.
5. Science fiction story: Story which explore the science as the background or plot of the whole story
6. Short stories: Story for one or two pages
7. Parables: Story that illustrates one or more instructive lessons or principle. Parable differs from a fable.
8. Novels: Long even very long and complex story.
9. Horror story: A story with horror contents

Etc, can you give us some more narrative text? Feel free to have comments.