

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about review of related literature of this thesis. This chapter discusses about the meaning of teaching and learning, kinds of learning strategies, nature of writing, the process of writing, the important of teaching writing, explanation of descriptive text and kinds of media

A. Teaching and Learning

1. Teaching

Teaching is process of transferring knowledge from the teacher to the learners or students. It is an important part in learning process.

Teaching is guiding and facilitating in learning, enabling the learner to learn, setting the condition for learning.

2. Learning

Generally, learning is effort of the teacher to teach the student and there is interaction between the teacher and the students. Learning is process to get some subjects, information or skill and changes the behavior of the learners. In other hand, "Learning can be defined as an experiential process resulting in a relatively permanent change in behavior that cannot be explained by temporary states, maturation, or innate response tendencies

B. Kinds of Learning Strategies

There are some kinds of learning strategies based on the standard of education process, as follow:

1. The student's activity-oriented learning strategy

The student's activity oriented learning strategy is an approach which emphasizes in student's activity optimally to obtain the learning result includes the combination among aspects of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor.

2. Expository learning strategy

Expository learning strategy is learning strategy which emphasizes in the process of delivering materials verbally from the teachers to a group of students in order to master the school materials optimally.

3. Inquiry learning strategy

Inquiry learning strategy is a set of learning activities which emphasizes in the process of thinking critically and analytically to look for and find the answer of a problem what is asked.

4. Problem-Based learning strategy

Problem based learning strategy is a set of learning activities which emphasizes in the problem solving that have been faced scientifically.

5. Improving Thinking Ability-Based Learning

In this learning strategy, the teachers use the student's experience in learning process.

6. Cooperative learning strategy

Cooperative learning strategy is a learning strategy which uses grouping system or small group, between four to six people who have different academic background, sex, and ethnic.

7. Contextual learning strategy

Contextual teaching and learning is learning strategy that it emphasizes on the process of students involving in finding the materials that have been learned and connect it with the authentic situation in order to support students to apply it in the their real lives.

8. Affective learning strategy

Affective learning strategy is different with the cognitive and creativity learning strategy. Affective is connected with the value which is difficult to be measured. Affective is kind of reflection of the value. The affective education is value education.

It means that there are eight kinds of learning strategies.

They are the student's activity-oriented learning strategy, expository learning strategy, inquiry learning strategy, problem-based learning strategy, improving thinking ability-based learning, cooperative

learning strategy, contextual learning strategy, and affective learning strategy.

C. Nature of writing

Writing is one of skills which have to be mastered by learners in order to mastering the language. Writing is a basic language basic skill, just as important as speaking, listening and reading. It means that learner need to know how to write well just as they need to know how to pronounce spoken English in appropriate.²

Writing is process of thinking in writing form, where the writer can express his or her ideas experience thought and feeling. Writing is also a skill of arranging the words to form sentences and paragraph so that those ideas, opinions, experiences, and expression can be communicated to others in form of material.³

D. The Process of Writing

Writing is a creativity of writer then his write to paper correctly. Writing is difficult but possible for all of people. It needs the study and practice to develop this skill.

Researcher also stated that writing is a process: prewriting, planning, writing and revising draft, and writing the final copy to hand in those is described as follow:

² Harmer Jeremy, *How to Teach English* (England: Perce Education, Inc, 1998), 79.

³ Lado Robert, *Languauge Testing* (London: Longman Group, Ltd), 143.

1. Prewriting is an activity to help the writer procedures ideas for his or her writing assignment
2. Planning, in the planning stage writers organize the ideas by brainstorming into and outline
3. Writing and revising drafts, there is not piece of writing is ever perfect at the first time. Each time the writer writes a new draft he or she will refine and improve his or her writing.
4. Writing the final copy, writing is continuous process of discovery.
5. Therefore, while the writer is writing, he or she think of a new idea that may not be can his or her brainstorming list or in his or her outline⁴

E. The importance of teaching writing

Learning English is not only about grammar or how to speak with foreign people but how to write too. There are two kinds of skills in language, they are productive skill and receptive skill. Receptive skill is the abilities to understand the spoken language (listening) and the ability to understand the written language (reading) while the productive skills are the ability to procedure a language speaking and writing

⁴ Oshima Alice and Ann Hogue, *Writing Academic English Third Edition* (New York: Addison West, 1999), 11.

Having a good writing skill can help someone to do assessment, applying job and etc. these prove that writing skill is very importance to increase students' language ability.

F. Descriptive Text

A descriptive text is a type of text that describes about something, place or someone. The purpose of this text is to describe its feature without including personal opinions. The writer can also uses the description to create the setting for a story, to illustrate ideas, to help clarifying, definition or comparison to make the complexities of the process is more understandable.

There for the description should be kept short and including enough detail so the reader can understand easily.⁵

The generic structure of this text is divided into two main components, they are:

1. Identification

Identification of someone, or place which is going to be described

2. Description

Description of the characteristics of someone, something, or place, for instance its material, it's about color, hobbies, size, and etc.

⁵ Anderson Mark and Anderson Kathy, *Text Type in the English* (Australia:Mc Millan Education Australia PTY, Ltd,1998), 26.

G. Kinds of Teaching Media

There are kinds of teaching media ⁶:

1. Visual Media

Visual media is kind of media that can be touched by students.

Visual media is media that can transfer message or information in visual way. It means transferring message from teacher to learners using eyes because message transferring in visual symbols.

2. Audio Media

Audio media is kind of media that can only be heard. This media can transfer message or information in audio way. It means transferring messages from teacher to learners using ears because message is transferred through audio symbols.

3. Audio-Visual Media

Audio-Visual Media is kind of media that can be heard and can be seen by the students. This media combines audio media and visual media. The example of Audio Visual Media is laptop.

British Audio-Visual Association research states that presentation of transferring information using the 5 senses⁷

75% using eyes sensory (visual)

13% using ears sensory (audio)

6% using skin sensory

⁶ A. Aesyad , *Media Pembelajaran edisi* (Jaakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Perseda, 2002)

⁷ Badru Zaman dkk, *Media dan Sumber Belajar* (Jakarta:Universitas Terbuka, 2008), 47.

6% using tongue and nose sensory

Based on previous explanations above we can conclude that visual media dominant on the way on transferring knowledge or information. Some of kinds of visual media that can use as follows:

1. Pictures

Pictures are intended and designed primarily for teaching writing. Pictures, which have been designed for teaching language should show representative object especially object that are not likely to be familiar to the eyes

2. Picture cards

Picture cards are sets of cards with a word or a phrase in one side and its meaning usually in translation. Picture cards can be in the form of photograph, drawing or picture cut of magazine or newspaper.

From some explain above the researcher choses picture card. Researcher uses the card to help the student to describe the topic, like description about someone, something, or place.