CHAPTER II
REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some reviews of related literature dealing with this study. It covers the concept of teaching, role of teaching, effective teaching, teaching strategy, kind of teaching strategy.

2.1 The Concept of Teaching

Teaching is a set of events, outside the learners which are designed to support internal process of learning (Sequeira, 2012). Following this idea, that teaching is teacher help student to learn and it make learning as a habit whereas according to Howard (2010), teaching is an activity to giving, helping, guiding one to get, change or develop ideas. It means that teaching is a process of delivering material to the students and teacher help students to learn it. Before that, teacher must prepare the material in order to achieve the purpose of teaching. According to Brown (2000), teaching is showing or helping someone to learn how to do something, giving instruction, guiding in the study of something, providing with knowledge, causing to know or understand.

2.2 Role of Teaching

According to Sequeira (2012), generally, teaching has two roles for teaching, it can be categorized into traditional role and modern role. Many teachers in Indonesia still use traditional role but many teachers also use modern role. Usually, older teachers still use a traditional role or teacher centred and in contrast, many new teachers have used modern teaching.
2.2.1 Traditional Role

Traditional teaching role is the teacher centred. It means, student must focus to the teacher deliver the material and they just hear and sit what teacher explain to them. Therefore, teacher will more active than student.

2.2.2 Modern Role

Modern teaching role is the student centred. It differences with the traditional role teaching because teacher must make student active. For example, student presentation in front of the class and the teacher just watch student.

2.3 Effective Teaching

Teaching and learning goals depend on effective teaching in every meeting in the school, not just occasionally. Killion and Hirsh (2011) states that effective teaching emerges from a vision for teaching and learning, an instructional framework, standards for student learning, and performance expectations for educators coupled with a convergence of policy, planning, and goals at the state, school system, and school levels. They are part of teaching and learning to become effective teaching. To achieve effective teaching, there are requirements must be met like the explanation above. That factor of affect teaching and learning can be effective. Therefore, teaching and learning can be effective if all the factor support to the learning process and it can achieve the purpose of the learning.
2.4 Teaching Strategy

According to Brown (2000) teaching strategy is the way used to achieve a purpose of something whether it is to solve the problems, task or control something. It means that teaching strategy is the way teacher to achieve a goal teaching and learning process in the class. Effective teaching requires skillful leadership to build capacity and structures to support learning Killion and Hirsh (2011). It means that skillful teacher need teaching strategy, the teaching method, teaching approach, and teaching technique well to achieve the teaching goal.

Therefore, from the explanation above, it can be assumed that teaching strategy is element of teaching and learning used by teacher to improve the students understanding of the materials in order to reach successful teaching and learning.

2.4.1 Teaching Method

Method is the level in which theory is put into practice and at which the choice of particular skills to be taught, the content to be taught, and the order in which the content will be presented (Richard & Rogers, 2014: 21). Method is a way of teaching or teaching skills that practice in the class and the way of teacher to deliver the material to students. They must be able to choose a suitable method which used in the class.

According to Sajjad (2004), most of students rated lecture method or teaching explanation as the best method and group discussion was rated as the second best method of teaching because of; more participation of students, the
learning is more effective, the students don’t have to rely on rote learning, and this method develops creativity among students etc.

There are many teaching methods can be used by teacher in the class but from the explanation above, lecture method and group discussion was the best rated to effective in teaching process. Thus, teacher can more creative in the teaching process and teacher can know the best teaching method to implementation in class.

2.4.2 Teaching Approach

Approach is the level in which assumptions and beliefs about language and language learning are specified Richard & Rogers, (2014). It means, teaching approach have important part in language and language learning to produce the teaching learning process. There are two approches to enhance the ability students according to Banning (2008), both autocratic and non-autocratic teaching approaches equally enhance the ability of students to conceptualise and reflect on positions.

2.4.3 Teaching Technique

Teaching technique is any of wide variety of exercise, activities, or devices used in language classroom for realizing lesson objectives Brown (2000). Following this idea, teaching techniques used by teachers to create students interested to the material and make teacher more creative to deliver the material. Thus, teacher make student to learn the material with enjoy and they can accept the material very well.
2.5 Kind of Teaching Strategy

From all of the explanation above about teaching strategy, it can be classified that teaching strategy is the key of the successful teaching and learning process. Every expert have different theory or opinion. Majid (2013: 11) argues that teaching strategy have five kind of teaching strategies follow as: direct instructional strategy, indirect instructional strategy, interactive instructional strategy, experiential learning strategy, and independent learning strategy.

1. Direct Instructional Strategy

Direct instructional strategy is teaching focused on the teacher centred. It uses the method demonstration, how teacher deliver the material and student just hear the teacher explain. This strategy is used to expand the information.

2. Indirect Instructional Strategy

In generally, indirect instructional strategy is focused on student centred. Teachers as facilitators to support student of thinking processes such as: student can get new ideas to solve the problem, discussing a result from student’s idea for solve the problem and teacher give a time for student to thinking and give explanation to the student.

3. Interactive Instructional Strategy

Interactive instructional strategy is discussion and sharing between students to student. It is the way of teacher technique to create interactive and educative situation. In interactive instructional or
teaching strategy are grouped such as: classroom discussion, small group discussion or group work, and cooperative students in pairs.

Therefore, interactive instructional strategy can enhance the soul of their cooperation in order to they can respect with the other student. Thus, student can find solution in group discussion to deal the problem and they can change their idea each other.

4. **Experiential Learning Strategy**

Experiential learning strategy is learning through experience using inductive sequences, focus on student, and activity-oriented. Teachers can use this strategy outside the classroom or in the classroom such as: in the classroom, teacher can use simulation method while outside the classroom, teacher can use observation method to get imagine to general opinion.

5. **Independent Learning Strategy**

Independent or self study is learning strategy that purpose to build student initiative and independence. The teacher help student to be independent. In addition, students in self-regulated learning environments are more motivated and more actively involved in their learning than those who study in more restrictive environments. Thus, independent learning processes give opportunity to student in order to student can understand the material with a little help from teachers.