

**CHAPTER II**  
**THE USE OF TEAMS GAMES TOURNAMENT (TGT) IN**  
**TEACHING SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

**A. Cooperative Learning**

**1. Nature of Cooperative Learning**

Cooperative learning is an educational approach which aims to organize classroom activities into academic and social learning experiences, an active learning where students work together to finish some task in the process of learning itself. In cooperative learning, the students will working together as a team or a group to solve the problem in learning process. According Felder and Brent (2007:1) states “cooperative learning is an approach to group work that minimizes the occurrence of those unpleasant situations and maximizes the learning and satisfaction that result from working on a high performance team”. In addition, according to Li. M. P and Lam. B. H (2005:1) stated that Cooperative learning is a student-centered, instructor-facilitated instructional strategy in which a small group of students is responsible for its own learning and the learning of all group members. Based on the experts above, it can concluded that cooperative learning is an approach to group work who students-centered, instructor-facilitated instructional strategy in which a small group of students.

In cooperative learning students need to study together to make the student feels confidence to finish the task. Another benefit of cooperative learning is face to face interaction, individual accountability, group processing, and collaborative skills. The aim of cooperative learning is to make the students working together in learning process itself, with using cooperative learning it will make the students face to face in order to finish the materials with discusses it together. In individual accountability the student will responsible for their own contribution to the group.

In cooperative learning there are some kinds of cooperative learning. According to Slavin (1991:5) states that there are five kinds of method such as Jigsaw, Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD), Team Accelerated Instruction (TAI), Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC), and Teams Games Tournament (TGT). Based on the explanation above, in this research the researcher uses Teams Games Tournament (TGT) because the researcher interested to apply it in Simple Present Tense Material.

## **2. Teams Games Tournament (TGT) Method**

### **a. Definition of Teams Games Tournament (TGT) Method**

Teams Games Tournament (TGT) is one of the team learning strategies designed by Robert Slavin for review and mastery learning of material. Teams Games Tournament is a structure for reorganizing the classroom into four or five member teams, each having members from all levels of achievement. According to Slavin (1991:38) states

“A Teams Games Tournament team consists of four or five students who represent a cross-section of the class in terms of sex, race or ethnicity, and past performance”. Teams Games Tournament (TGT) uses academic games and tournaments, in which students compete as representatives of their teams with members of other teams.

#### **b. Procedure of Teams Games Tournament (TGT)**

Teams Games Tournament (TGT) has procedures to apply in the class. According to Slavin (1991:36) The procedure to do the cooperative learning type Teams Games Tournament (TGT) has 4 steps in applying this method in the class. The procedures are as follows:

##### 1) Class Presentation

The first presentation is about the material that discuss by the curriculum, students have to concentrate during the presentation because it is very useful to them to do the next steps.

##### 2) Teams

Before the researcher conducts the Teams Games Tournament (TGT), it necessarily to divide the students into group, each group contain 4-5 students.

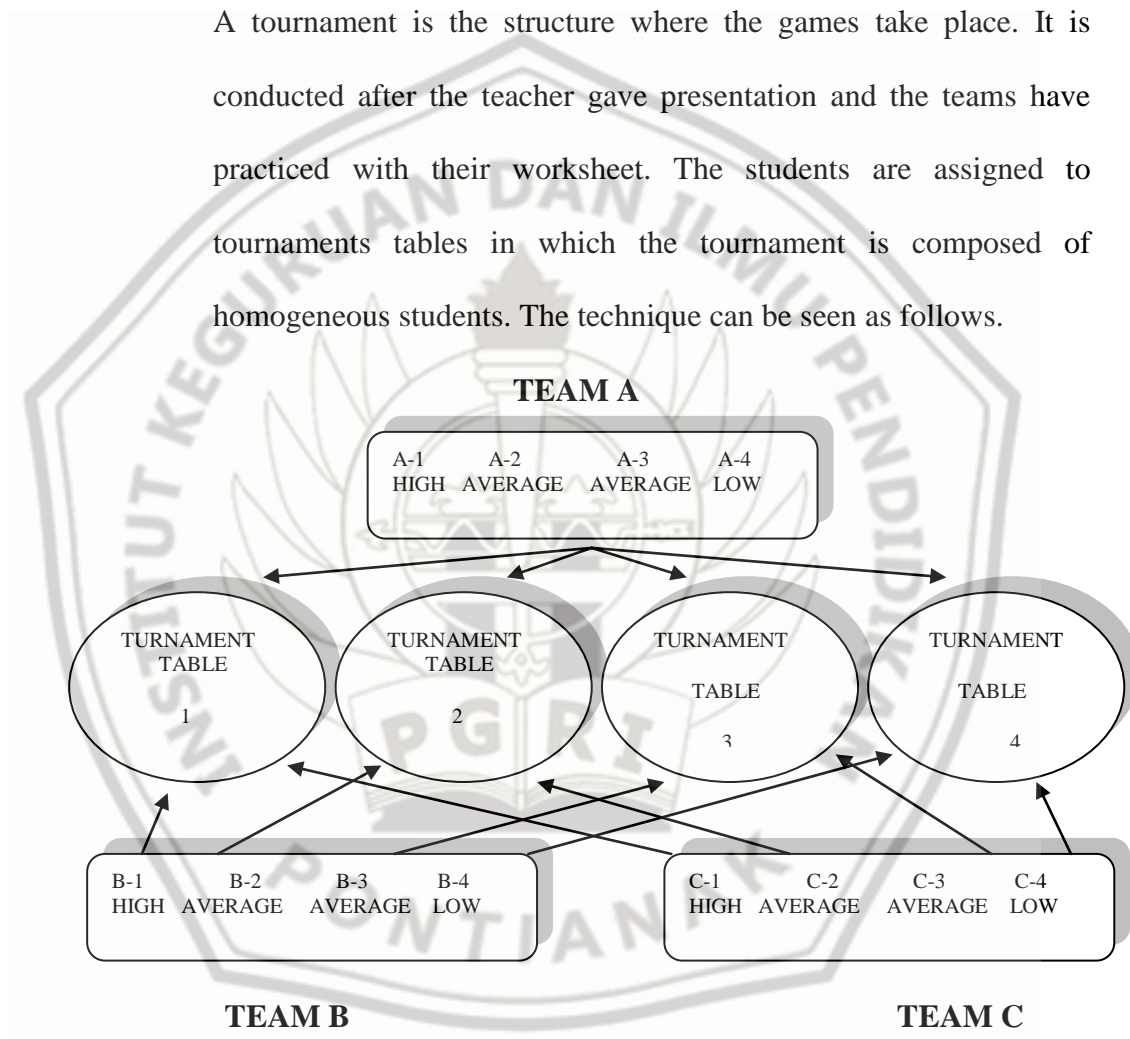
##### 3) Games

After the students are divided into the groups, then the next step is games. The games contain of relevant questions about the material to discuss by each group to test individual understanding. Students

select a numbered card and try to answer the questions. Students who answered the question would get a score. These scores are collected as group score.

#### 4) Tournament

A tournament is the structure where the games take place. It is conducted after the teacher gave presentation and the teams have practiced with their worksheet. The students are assigned to tournaments tables in which the tournament is composed of homogeneous students. The technique can be seen as follows.



*Slavin (1991:35)*

**Figure 2.1**

**The Steps of Playing Teams Games Tournament**

### **c. Advantages and Disadvantages of Teams Games Tournament (TGT)**

As one of the teaching technique in teaching and learning process, TGT has some advantages and disadvantages. According to Prasetyo (2012:3) as follow:

- a. Students are more active during the learning process.
- b. Students will better mastery in the material provided.
- c. Improve the student communication skill to each other.
- d. Learning process will be more attractive.
- e. Improving the teaching quality.

Teams Games Tournament (TGT) also has some disadvantages, there are two disadvantages of Teams Games Tournament (TGT).

#### 1. Wasting

The tournament will take a long time, to overcome this problem the researcher already prepared two meetings in lesson plan to handle the time and use it effectively. In the first meeting the researcher explained the rules of how the students play Teams Games Tournament and made a group. The second meeting, the researcher applied the treatment which was Teams Games Tournament in the class.

#### 2. Difficult to know whether students can solve problems in intellectual or team work.

To solve this problem the researcher used individual student scores to determine whether students could solve the problem for intellectual ability or teamwork . After the researcher conducted the method, the researcher found another disadvantage of

### 3. Absences of the students during tournament period.

The absences of the students during tournament period will disturb the successful of the tournament. But, to solve this problem the researcher told the students that the next meeting will be exiting.

## **B. The Definition of Tense**

Tenses is one of lessons in teaching learning, and used to show the relation between the action or state described by the verb and the time, which is reflected in the form of the verb. According to Dykes (2007:44) the word "tense" is from Latin *tempus* meaning time. Tense is indicated whenever we use a finite verb. Tense is a category used in the description of verbs which refers to the location of an action in time (cited from Ureel, 2011:10).

Based on the explanation above, tenses is grammatical such as conceptualize and encode time or the form of verb that show about the time (now, future, or past) that happen in event. There are 16 tenses in the rules of English that must be mastered by the students in English learning process, so it is really important to be learnt by them. In this research, the researcher wanted to conduct the Teams Games Tournament (TGT) method in the material of Simple Present which has one of 16 tenses.

## C. Simple Present Tense

### 1. Definition of Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is one of lessons that should be learnt by students in Senior high school, through simple present tense the students can make a good sentence. The simple present tense is indicates an action in the present time which is not finished. This can be a habitual action (something done regularly such as brushing your teeth every day) or a general truth. The explanation above same like Azar (1993:11) states that the simple present says that something was true in the past, is true in the present, and will be true in the future. As same as Aygen (2014:157) says when the present even refers to a current state, a habitual or recurrent event in the time, or to a timelines event, it is called simple present tense. Based on the explanation above simple present tense is one of tense form that used to states something happen in the present, and something was true in the past, is true in the present, and will be true in the future.

### 2. Forms of the Simple Present Tense

In simple present tense has two forms that are very important to be learnt, there are verbal and nominal foms. In this discussion the researcher provides the formula of simple present tense is following the table below:

**Table 2.1****Table Present Simple**

Form	Subject (S)	Formula		
		Positif (+)	Interrogative (?)	Negative (-)
Nominal	I	S+am	Am+ S	S+am+not
	He,She,It	S+is	Is+S	S+is+not
	You, We, They	S+are	Are+S	S+are+not
Verbal	I	S+do	Do+S+V1	S+do not
	He, She, It	S+does	Does+S+V1	S+does not
	You, We, They	S+do	Do+S+V1	S+do not

Notes:

S = Subject

V1 = Verb 1

Based on table above which describe that simple present tense has two forms, verbal and nominal. In this discussion will explain about verbal and nominal as follows:

a. Verbal

Verbal sentence is a sentence that contains the verb, in the other words the verbal sentence is a sentence that make verb as the



predicate. In using the verb in verbal sentences there is an agreement when the subject is singular, the verb has added suffix s/es. For example when we want to describe our habit in the morning, “I watch TV every morning. And when the subject is singular, “He watches TV every morning”.

Notes:

The rules of verb agreement:

**Table 2.2**

**Table Of verb**

(+) S + V1 + (S/ES) (-) S + DO/DOES + NOT + V1	<b>I</b> <b>YOU</b> <b>WE</b> <b>THEY</b>	<b>DO</b>
	<b>HE</b> <b>SHE</b> <b>IT</b>	<b>DOES</b>

*Murphy (2012:4)*

In singular subject, the verb which is put in the sentences form must be given suffix S/ES for the positive form but in another form such as negative and interrogative do not need suffix S/ES.

The examples describes below:

Singular subject:

(+) She always washes her face before sleep.

(-) she does not always wash her face before sleep.

(?) Does she always wash her face before sleep?

(+) Susan goes to market every Sunday.

(-) Susan Does not go to market every Sunday.

(?) Does Susan go to market every Sunday?

Plural subject:

(+) They study English at the school.

(-) They do not study English at the school.

(?) Do they study English at the school?

(+) We play football at the stadion.

(-) We do not play football at the stadion.

(?) Do we play football at the stadion?

b. Nominal Form

Nominal form of simple present tense is used to describe the truth of something. In this form, the sentence does not need verb to construct it. Furthermore, in constructing this form just need *be* to express fact about the present or all-time truths such as express or describe about nationality, profession, characteristics, condition. For example, the first President of Indonesia is Soekarno, it describes about the truth something and does not need the “verb” to make the sentence in nominal form.

**Table 2.3**

**Table of Formula**

(+) S + BE + (NOUN, ADJ, ADV)

(-) S + BE + NOT + (NOUN, ADJ, ADV)

(?) BE + S + NOT + (NOUN, ADJ, ADV)

Notes: The use of *be* agreement for each of the subject.

**Table 2.4**  
**Table of Subject**

I	AM
YOU WE THEY	ARE
HE SHE IT	IS

*Seaton and Mew (2007:84)*

The examples of nominal form in singular subject:

- (+) I am a student
- (-) I am not a student
- (?) Am I a student?
- (+) He is my family.
- (-) He is not my family.
- (?) Is he my family?
- (+) Bella is a smart student.
- (-) Bella is not a smart student.
- (?) Is Bella a smart student?

### 3. The Use of Simple Present Tense

The use of simple present tense is explaining about when the simple present will be used by people in conversation in daily life. According to Irena and Vesna (2009:8) states that the use of simple present tense:

- a. For permanent situation (the earth revolves around the sun).

- b. For things which always happen (I usually wake up at 7).
- c. For repeated actions (Mary goes to work every day).
- d. For facts about future events (I start my work tomorrow).

Based on the explanation above there are four items to use the simple present tense.

