

MEMBERDAYAKAN “STUDENT CENTERED” UNTUK MENGENAL “KATA BENDA” DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS

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Abstract

Language is a means of communications; it can be in spoken language, in a written text, in speech or in teaching-learning process. The language used in communication must be clear, well organized, and understandable. W.F. Bolton said: the ability to use language is the most distinctive characteristic of human beings and yet most people taken their language ability for granted, never considering its richness and complexity. It is also said by Ludwig Wittgenstein the limit of language means the limit of my world. In English there is parts of speech consisting of noun, verb, adverb, adjective, conjunction, preposition, pronoun, and interjection. Taking one of them, the noun, has many representations with the same name 'noun.' It is not so simple to understand it. It needs some abilities to know it well. Almost students get little bit confused if they meet with noun in some representations. To know it better needs some ways, namely, reading a lot, rich of vocabulary, good knowledge in English especially noun with its various representations. It has the same meaning but has many different representations. Student-centered is a good way to increase the student's ability to know 'noun' better.

Keywords: parts of speech, noun, student centered.

Pendahuluan

Bahasa adalah sarana yang digunakan manusia untuk berkomunikasi dalam bentuk ujaran dengan lawan bicaranya. Komunikasi akan berlangsung dengan baik apabila bahasa yang digunakan dapat dipahami oleh pendengar atau lawan bicaranya dengan baik. Bahasa yang baik adalah terorganisir sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa yang digunakan, benar secara gramatikal, dan sesuai pemilihan kosa katanya. Menurut Otto Jespersen “The essence of language is human activity – activity on the part of one individual to make himself understood by another, and activity on the part of that other to understand what was in the mind of the first.” Dalam suatu bahasa ada elemen-elemen yang harus dipenuhi dengan benar.

Dalam bahasa Inggris kita mengenal jenis kata atau *parts of speech* terdiri dari ; *noun* (kata benda), *pronoun* (Kata ganti orang), *verb* (kata kerja), *adverb* (kata keterangan), *adjective* (kata sifat), *conjunction* (kata penghubung), *preposition* (kata depan), *interjection* (kata seru). Masing-masing elemen mempunyai aturan tersendiri untuk membentuk kalimat sesuai dengan fungsinya dan posisinya di dalam suatu kalimat. Urutan masing-masing