A. Future Tense

1. Definition of Tense

Tense is one of the forms which a verb takes by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, so as to indicate the time of the action or event signified, the modification which verbs undergo for the indication of time (Anonim: 2010).

Tense is any of the forms of a verb that may be used to indicate the time of the action or state expressed by the verb: the present / past / future (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary).

From the explanations above the writer concludes that tense is a way to express the time of the action or event by using the sentence pattern to form verbs into the sentence.

2. Definition of Future Tense

Simple future tense is the tense that is used to show the event and the plan in the future.

Take an example to make it clear;

I will work in my office tomorrow.

From the sentence above we know that the sentence is categorized as future sentence. We can see it from the auxiliary “will” and from the meaning itself as adverb of time “tomorrow” give us information that the event will be finished in the future.
3. The Use of Simple Future Tense:

Future tense in English is divided into 2 kinds, they are: future tense with *will* and *be going to*.

a. Future tense with *Will*

Future tense with *will* is used to show an action in the future.

The pattern of future tense with *will* sentences:

\[ S + \text{Will} + V1 \]

Example:
- They *will* go to New York next week
- *I will* come to your house at 7 o’clock

Form of question (interrogative) and denying form (negative) are:

1) In question form *will* is written before subject

Example:
- *Will* they go to New York next week?
  
  Yes, they *will* (short answer)

  No, they *will not* / won’t (short answer)

- *Will* we receive allowance next month?
  
  Yes, we *will* (short answer)

  No, we will not (short answer)

2). In negative form *not* is written after *will*

Example:
- They *will not* go to New York next week.
- *I will not* come to your house at 7 o’clock.
Future tense nominal with will just adding be, this form

can’t be followed by verb.

Example:
- He will be at home at 7 o’clock
- I will be angry with him

b. Future tense with be going to

Future tense with be going to is used to show an event that
will done in the future without any time information.

The pattern of future tense with be going to sentence:
S + Be + Going to + V1

Example:
- I am going to answer the questions.
- She is going to visit her grand mother.
- They are going to phone you.

Form of question (interrogative) and denying form (negative)
are:

1) In question form be is written before subject:

For example:
- Is he going to come to your house?

Yes, she is.

No, she is not / she isn’t

- Are they going to phone you?

Yes, they are.

No, they are not / they aren’t.
2) In negative form *not* is written after *be*:

For example:  
- She is not *going to* visit her grand mother.  
- They are not *going to* phone you.

Time information in future tense:

a) tomorrow  
   tomorrow afternoon  
   tomorrow evening  
   tomorrow night  

b) next  
   next morning  
   next afternoon  
   next evening  
   next night  
   next week  

c) this  
   this afternoon  
   this week  
   tonight  

d) the day after tomorrow  
   as soon as possible  
   immediately  
   at once  
   now
Note:

(1) Form of going to can also be used to show an event in future with the information time.

For example:

- He is going to visit you tomorrow
- They are going to buy a new car next week

Form of nominal, future tense form of be going to just adding be and the rule is same as with will, not more followed by verb.

For example:

- I am going to be at home tomorrow morning
- He is going to be a new doctor next year.

3) W H Question in future tense

For example:

- What will you do tomorrow?
  I will do my home work
- When will you finish your job?
  I will finish my job next week
- What is he going to do next month?
  He is going to visit Bali
- How will this painting finish?
  This job will finish if any a good painter
e. The difference between will and be going to

1) We use will when we decide to do something at the time of the speaking. The speaker has not decided before.

For example in a case:

Heri and Nirma are a sweet couple. They want to make a celebration for their wedding anniversary but Heri doesn’t have a plan, suddenly Heri finds a plan to have the wedding party.

- Heri speaks to Nirma:

Heri: let’s have a party for our wedding anniversary.
Nirma: that’s a great idea. We will invite lots of people.

In Nirma’s sentence, we will invite lots of people, they will invite lots of people because they decide to have a party at the time of speaking. Heri doesn’t plan to have the party before.

2) We use be going to when we have already decided to do something. For example in a case:

Heri and Nirma are a sweet couple. They want to make a celebration for their wedding anniversary. They have decided to have the wedding party. Then, later in that day Nirma meets Lukman.

- Nirma tells to Lukman:

Nirma: Heri and I have decided to have a party. We are going to invite lots of people.
Lukman: Ok, I am going to join the party.
In Nirna’s sentence, we are going to invite lots of people, Helen had already to invite lots of people before she spoke to Lukman.

B. Direct Method

1. The Definition

Direct method is a language teaching method in which the teacher uses English in the teaching, and without using the student’s language in teaching. If there is a difficulty from the students in understanding the words, the teacher can explain it by using a media, demonstration, description and etc.

This method based on the comprehension in which the foreign language teaching is different with the teaching for science that asks the students to memorize the special formula, think, and remember. In foreign language teaching, the students trained on how to practice to pronounce words or sentences. Although in the first time the students think that the words or sentences are difficult to understand, but little by little the students will be able to be pronounced and translated the words and the sentences by themselves.

2. Basic philosophy

The Direct Method presents as the critical reaction to grammar translation method that only produces knowledge about language, the way makes the teacher to be more active but the students to be passive, this
condition gives the bad effects for the students, they are there is no an oral communication among the teacher and the students; and the students cannot increase their ability in English. But in direct method, the teacher asks the students to practice English in the teaching learning process. This way makes the students to be active to speak English and understand the English material well so the students can increase their ability in English. Finally, direct method is suitable for teaching English.

3. Advantages

a. The students motivated to be able to mention and understand the words and sentences in foreign language especially English which taught by the teacher.

b. In this method the teacher teaches simple words and sentences that know by the students in the daily life activity, for example pencil, table, and chair, so the students can understand the material in first step well.

c. The students gets experiences immediately, while the sentences that pronounced have not understood yet by the students.

d. The students trained to receive the simple sentences that often hear and say.

4. Modified Direct Method

Modified direct method is a direct method that has been modified by the writer himself by adding aids and media in teaching future tense material. The aids are the sentence pattern and the use of Indonesian, and the media is the substitution table.
This is an aid that contains the future tense pattern. The pattern in future tense is divided into 2 kinds, they are: S + WILL + V1 and S + BE GOING TO + V1. The function of this media is to make the students understand the sentences in the substitution table clearly. The teacher uses the sentence pattern aid in the presentation strategies stage before the teacher makes the substitution table. The teacher writes the patterns in the white board.

The substitution table is a media in the table form that contents the future tense material especially future tense sentences. The function of this media is to make the students understand the future tense material easily. This media is used to teach the future tense material by the teacher in the presentation strategies stage. The teacher makes the substitution table in the white board and the teacher writes the future tense sentences in the table then the teacher explains the future tense sentences by the sentence pattern clearly.

The use of Indonesian in the teaching after the teacher explains the material and then the students get difficulties in translating some difficult words. So the teacher will translate the difficult words. This aid is used the teacher when the students still don’t understand the material after the teacher explains the material.
5. Teaching Future Tense using Modified Direct Method

The use of modified direct method teaching divided into five procedures, they are:

a. In this stage, the teaching is motivating strategies, the teacher asks some questions to the students, for example:

What will you do tomorrow?
Will you study English next week?

To make the students understand about the material clearly, the teacher should discuss the student’s answer in the whiteboard.

b. The next part is presentation strategies, in this part the teacher tells the students that the lesson the day is about simple future tense. After that, the teacher writes the pattern of future tense and the next the teacher gives the substitution table that contains some examples of future tense sentences and then the teacher explains the examples of future tense sentences in the substitution table using the sentence pattern of future tense.

The pattern of future tense:
- S + WILL + V1
- S + BE GOING TO + V1

The example of a substitution table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>will</th>
<th>sleep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Susilo</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>visit London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moniq</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>going to Swimm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>going to Work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. The next stage is skill practices, in this stage the teacher asks the students to make simple future tense sentences orally. After they finished, the teacher asks the students to write their result on the white board. Finally, the teacher and the students discuss the answers.

d. The last stage is the assignment; the teacher gives exercise about future tense. The number of exercise is 5 for exercise A and 10 for exercise B.

C. Basic Assumptions

In relation to the study, the researcher states some assumptions as follows:

1. Modified direct method can be used to teach future tense material that is expected to improve the mastery of future tense.
2. The students have been taught about future tense material can express the future plan.

D. Hypothesis

Based on the assumption above, the researcher proposes the hypothesis that Modified Direct Method is effective to teach future tense material At the Second Grade of Technique of Otomotif At SMK Kesatrian Purwokerto In 2010 / 2011 Academic Year".