CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses: (a) background, (b) problems of the study, (c) objectives of the study, (d) significances of the study, (e) hypotheses of the study, and (f) criteria for testing the hypotheses.

A. Background

Language is a mean of communication which is used by people around the world to communicate each other. According to Cook (2003, p. 21), the term of language is used in the singular, as though language were a single unitary phenomenon. As a mean of communication, language is used by human to deliver message, thoughts and feelings.

There are many languages in the world. One of them is English. English is a universal language, because many countries use English for connecting their language. It is supported by Cook (2003, p. 29), English as a Lingua Franca (EFL). It means that English is often used in communication in which no native speaker is involved.

In Indonesia, English becomes one subject and it should be taught as the foreign language to the student from junior high school up to university. In learning English there are four skills that students should develop, such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One skill which has important function for the students is writing.
Writing is a part of language skills and it becomes one of an important aspects in learning a language. According to Patel and Jain (2008, p. 125), writing is essential features of learning a language because it provides a very good means of foxing the vocabulary, spelling, and sentence pattern and Writing is the most efficiently acquired when practice in writing parallels practice in the other skills. Writing provides an excellent consolidating activity. Writing is also useful for setting homework exercises and for some class text.

The aims of teaching writing are not only to enable students to master the functional texts and monologue texts or paragraphs in the form of descriptive, narrative, recount, etc. It is also helping the students who have difficulties in writing because most of students have problem when the teacher gives exercise in writing. Sometimes, the students will feel difficult to compose a good sentence in expressing their ideas related to the topic.

There are some problems in writing. According to Rass (1997, p. 1), writing is a difficult skill for native speakers and non active speakers alike, because writers must balance multiple issues such as content, organization, purpose, audience, vocabulary, punctuation, spelling, and mechanics such as capitalization.

This condition happened when the writer did informal interview with the teacher of English at SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang, the writer found that the most of students got difficulties in writing skill. The biggest problems are about content, grammar, poor vocabulary, punctuation, generic structure,
spelling, and organize the idea in writing a paragraph. Probably, those are caused by the strategy that is used by the teacher was not appropriate for the students. So that’s why, the students were not motivated to study.

To solve the problems above, the writer suggest to use POW + WWW W=2 H=2 Strategy to improve students writing skill especially in composing narrative text. According to Lienemann and Robert (2009, p. 16), POW + WWW W=2 H=2 is a strategy that helps students write better stories. It can help the students plan out their narrative writing and it also helps them ensure that they have seven story parts so their narrative is both comprehensible and interesting.

In this research, the writer chose the eighth grade students at SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang because the material is about narrative text which is taught in this grade and the students got difficulties in composing a text. Therefore, the writer focus on the writing skill, especially in narrative text because narrative text is one of complicated text. It is complicated because many language features and generic structures that must be mastered by the students. Narrative text also has interesting story and the students should have many ideas to make the story more interesting to be read. The choice of narrative text was because POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy is suitable for teaching writing narrative text in order to help the students compose their narrative text more comprehensible and interesting. Based on the facts above, the writer is interested in applying POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy as visual aids in teaching writing to the eighth grade students of SMP
Muhammadiyah 7 to conduct a research study entitled “Teaching Narrative Writing by Using POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy to the Eighth Grade Students of SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang”.

B. Problems of the study

Problems of study are formulated in the following questions:

1. Is there any significant difference on students’ writing narrative text achievement taught using POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy and those who are taught by using teacher’s strategy?
2. What are students’ responses on the implementation of POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy?

C. Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are to find out:

1. Whether or not there is any significant difference on students’ writing narrative text achievement taught using POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy and those who are taught by using teacher’s strategy.
2. Students’ responses on the implementation of POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy.

D. Significances of the study

The significances of this study are for:

1. Students of SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang
   To make the students highly motivated, in studying English and make
them easier to compose a text especially narrative text.

2. Teachers of English at SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang

This study are useful for teacher to improve their strategies in teaching writing narrative text especially by using POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy as a means of teaching and learning English.

3. Next Researcher

This study will useful in providing the next researchers who want to study the same case and to help them develop their research.

E. Hypotheses of the Study

According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2012, p. 83), A hypothesis is simply put, a prediction of the possible outcomes of a study. Based on the problem and the objective of the study, the writer proposed his hypothesis in the form of research hypothesis. In this study there are two hypotheses proposed. They are null hypothesis (Ho) and alternative hypothesis (Ha). The hypotheses are as follows:

1. Null Hypothesis (Ho)
   a. There is no significant difference on student’s writing narrative text achievement taught using POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy and those who are taught by using teacher’s strategy to the eighth grade students at SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang.
   b. Students give negative responses on the implementation of POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy.
2. Alternative Hypothesis (Ha)
   a. There is a significant difference on student’s writing narrative text achievement taught using POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy and those who are taught by using teacher’s strategy to the eighth grade students at SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Palembang.
   b. Students give positive responses on the implementation of POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy.

F. Criteria for Testing the Hypotheses

The criteria used for testing hypotheses are follow as:

1. If the p-output (sig.2-tailed) is higher than 0.05 and t-value is lower than t-table (Df 76: 2000), the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected.

2. If the p-output (sig.2-tailed) is lower than 0.05 and t-value is higher than t-table (Df 76: 2000), the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted.

3. If students’ positive responses are lower than students’ negative responses, the students do not agree that implementation of POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy is successful in improving students’ writing narrative text achievement.

4. If students’ positive responses are higher than students’ negative responses, the students agree that implementation of POW + WWW W=2 H=2 strategy is successful in improving students’ writing narrative text achievement.