

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of the related literature used in this study. The views of related literature have a goal of information concerned with the research questions.

A. Definition of Writing

The terms of writing have several meanings. Many experts have proposed the definition and explanation of writing. Writing is a conceptual of work in generating ideas, thinking and organizing them into statements and paragraphs that can be understood by a reader (Nunan, 2003:3). It means that in writing it is needed the integration of the generating ideas and how the way the writers arrange it into a good paragraph that clear enough to be read by a reader. Moreover, in writing the writer should active to think to make writing has good composition. In hand with Nunan, Raimes (1983: 76) also states that writing is a skill that expresses the ideas, feelings, and thoughts into words, sentences, and paragraphs by using eyes, brain, and hand. It means that writing is the complex process in which the writers should use their ideas, feeling, though into words, sentences, and paragraphs.

Writing is a complex skills among the four English skills. Harmer (2002: 255) also states that writing has rules that should be concerned and it is different from speaking. Even though both speaking and writing involved

grammar and vocabulary, but in writing there are issues of the letter, word, and text formation, established by handwriting, spelling, and layout and punctuation. It indicated that writing is very complex when the writers want to write they should pay more attention of the components in writing namely letter, word, and text formation, established by handwriting, spelling, and layout and punctuation.

Moreover, Kroll (1990: 140) states that writing is commonly a difficult skill for any language user because writing offers a quite challenging task for both native and non-native speakers. Writing has rules that are complicated both for native and non-native speakers. In writing besides the writer should active to think, there are several issues in writing that should be concern namely sentence construction, style, grammar, vocabulary, and spelling. So that it makes both native and non-native speakers get difficulties in expressing themselves in a clear, correct and understandable based on the rules in writing.

From the explanation from some experts above, can be stated that writing is a process of generating ideas, think about how to arrange them into words, sentence, and paragraph based on the rules of writing. Furthermore, writing little bit challenging task for native or non-native speakers because it is needed active to think and it is hard to express themselves in a clear, correct and understandable based on the rules in writing.

B. Writing Quality

In the process of writing, it is important to notice the quality of writing. According to Saikat Basu, (2010) writing quality is the readability of written text that made it easy or difficult to be read and understand by a reader. Besides, Routman, (2005), simply pointed out that writing quality is when the students explored writing in depth. The quality of writing can be seen from the content of the writing and the writing mechanism namely sentence construction, style, grammar, vocabulary, and spelling. Hedge (2005: 119) divides the quality of writing into two different types namely authoring and crafting. Authoring is focused on the skills involved in the process of writing. While crafting concern with an appropriate and accurate choice of language in writing. Furthermore, Teacher That Makes Sense (TTMS), (2011) stated that the quality of writing consists of: Ideas those are interesting and important, organization that is logical and effective, voice that is individual and appropriate, word choice that is specific and memorable, sentence fluency that is smooth and expressive, conventions those are correct and communicative.

Moreover, Spandel, (2005) identified the traits of quality of writing that have six criteria, they are:

1. Ideas

In the process of writing the thing that should do is think about the ideas. Ideas are the heart of the message, the content of the piece, and the main theme.

2. Sentence Fluency

Sentence Fluency is the rhythm and flow of the language, the sound of word patterns, and the way in which the writing plays to the ear, not just to the eye.

3. Organization

The organization is the internal structure, the thread of central meaning, and the logical and sometimes intriguing pattern of ideas within a piece of writing.

4. Word Choice

Word Choice is the use of rich, colorful, precise language that moves and enlightens the reader.

5. Voice

Voice is the heart and soul, the magic, and the wit along with the feeling and conviction of the individual writer that emerge through the words.

6. Conventions

Conventions are how the writer uses mechanical correctness in the piece—spelling, paragraphing, grammar and usage, punctuation, and capitalization.

Based on the explanation above, it can be stated that writing quality is a valuable written text that can be seen from the content of the writing and the writing mechanism that made the reader easier to read and understand it.

In this research, the researcher focused on the writing quality that is grammar and writing mechanics. Grammar is the structure of written or spoken language. It refers to the parts of speech and how they combine together to form sentences. Mechanics refers to the rules of the written language, such as capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.

1. Grammar

Grammar explains the forms and structure of words (called morphology) and how they are arranged in sentences (called syntax). In other words, grammar provides the rules for the common use of both spoken and written language so we can more easily understand each other. The best writing follows the rules of grammar and is clear, coherent, and consistent. According to Oxford English Grammar (2015), the building blocks of grammar are the parts of speech, they are:

a. Verbs

A verb is used to express actions, events, or identifies the state of being.

Actions verb such as run, jump, write, etc. While the state of being verbs (also known as linking verb) they are is, am, are, were, was, etc.

b. Nouns

A noun can be named of person, animal, place, etc. For example, the name of person Bill, the name of the animal cat, etc.

c. Pronouns

A pronoun is used to take the place of nouns or another pronoun. For example, I, you, we, they, us, him, her, himself, etc.

d. Adjective

An adjective is the modify nouns or pronouns by describing, identifying, or quantifying them. An adjective usually precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modifies. For example, crazy, beautiful, good, bad, etc.

e. Determiner

A determiner is a word that introduces a noun, such as a/an, the, every, this, those, or many. The determiner *the* is sometimes known as the definite article and the determiner a (or an) as the indefinite article. For example, *a* cat, *the* cat, *this* cat, *those* cats, *every* cat, *many* cats.

f. Adverb

The adverb is the modify of a verb, adjective, another adverb, a phrase, or a clause and indicates manner, time, place, cause, or degree. Adverbs can be recognized because they answer the question of *how*, *when*, *where*, or *how much*. Adverbs often end in “*ly*”. For example, quickly, kindly, recently, etc.

g. Preposition

A preposition is the link nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words in a sentence and usually indicate a relationship of time, space, or logic. For example, in, on, of, around, with, etc.

h. Conjunction

A conjunction is used to join words, phrases, and clauses. There are two kinds of conjunctions, they are coordinating conjunction and subordinating conjunction. Coordinating conjunction such as for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. Subordinating conjunction such as since, because, although, if, when, etc.

i. Interjection

An interjection is added to a sentence to convey emotion and is usually followed by an exclamation point. Or it is used to express intense emotion. For example, ouch! Ups! Oh!

2. Writing mechanics

Writing mechanics refers to the rules of written language, such as capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.

a. Capitalization

Capitalization according to Oxford dictionary is writing a word with its first letter as a capital letter (uppercase letter) and the remaining

letters in lower case, in writing systems with a case distinction. The term also may refer to the choice of the casing applied to the text. In writing there are some English capitalization rules, they are:

1. Capitalize the First Word of a Sentence

This one is easy. Always capitalize the first word of a sentence. For example, the cat is sleeping.

2. Capitalize Names and Other Proper Nouns

The writer should always capitalize on people's names. For example, Tom and Diane met at Judy's house. Names are proper nouns. The names of cities, countries, companies, religions, and political parties are also proper nouns, so you should capitalize them, too. For example, we experienced some beautiful Southern California weather last fall when we attended a Catholic wedding in San Diego

3. Don't Capitalize After a Colon

In most cases, you don't need to capitalize after a colon. For example, I have one true passion: wombat racing. There are a couple of common exceptions. One is when the word following the colon is a proper noun. For example, There is only one place I want to visit: New York City. The other exception is when the words following the colon form one or more complete sentences. For example, Maggie wears a brimmed cap at all times for these

two reasons: Strong light often gives her a headache. She also likes the way it looks.

4. Capitalize the First Word of a Quote

Capitalize the first word of a quote when the quote is a complete sentence. For example, Mario asked, “What is everyone doing this weekend?” However, don’t capitalize the first word of partial quotes. For example, Gretchen said she was “way too busy” to join the gym.

5. Capitalize Days, Months, and Holidays, but Not Seasons

The names of days, months, and holidays are proper nouns, so you should capitalize on them. For example, I hate Mondays!

The names of seasons are not proper nouns, so there’s no need to capitalize them. For example, I hate winter!

6. Capitalize Most Words in Titles

The capitalization rules for titles of books, movies, and other works vary a little between style guides. In general, you should capitalize the first word, all nouns, all verbs (even short ones, like *is*), all adjectives, and all proper nouns. That means you should lowercase articles, conjunctions, and prepositions—however, some style guides say to capitalize conjunctions and

prepositions that are longer than five letters. For example, *Sense and Sensibility* are better than *Pride and Prejudice*.

7. Capitalize Cities, Countries, Nationalities, and Languages

The names of cities, countries, nationalities, and languages are proper nouns, so you should capitalize on them. For example, English is made up of many languages, including Latin, German, and French.

8. Capitalize Time Periods and Events

Specific periods, eras, and historical events that have proper names should be capitalized. For example, Most of the World War I veterans are now deceased. However, centuries—and the numbers before them—are not capitalized. For example: In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, England blossomed into an empire.

b. Punctuation

Punctuation, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, is the act or practice of inserting standardized marks or signs in a written matter to clarify the meaning and separate structural units. Punctuation consists of the marks that the writers use in their writing to separate words, parts of sentences, and complete thoughts. The purpose of punctuation is to clarify the meanings of texts by linking or separating words, phrases, or clauses. It gives the audience a set of directions for how to read the writing. Correct punctuation adds clarity

and precision in writing; it allows the writer to stop, pause, or give emphasis to certain parts of the sentence. There are some punctuation rules are used in writing, they are:

1. Commas

Commas are used to separate parts of a sentence. They tell readers to pause between words or groups of words, and they help clarify the meanings of sentences. For example, Practice will be held before school, in the afternoon, and at night.

2. Semicolons

Semicolons are used to separate clauses or phrases that are related and that receive equal emphasis. For example, Michael seemed preoccupied; he answered our questions abruptly.

3. Colons

Colons follow independent clauses and are used to call attention to the information that comes after. For example, Joe has only one thing on his mind: he wants to go out with Linda

4. Hyphens

Hyphens are used to form compound words or join word units. They are used to join prefixes, suffixes, and letters to words. For example, a world-renowned composer

5. Dashes

Dashes connect groups of words to other groups of words in order to emphasize a point or show that the information is unessential. Usually, the dash separates words in the middle of a sentence from the rest of the sentence, or it leads to the material at the end of the sentence. For example, It was a close call—the sudden gust of wind pushed the helicopter to within inches of the power line.

6. Apostrophes

Apostrophes are used to show possession or to indicate where a letter has been omitted to form a contraction. Example, Susan's wrench, anyone's problem.

7. Quotation Marks

Quotation marks are used to show the beginning and end of a quotation or a title of a short work. Example: Megan said, "Kurt has a red hat."

8. Parentheses

Elements inside parentheses are related to the sentence but are nonessential. For example, We visited several European countries (England, France, and Spain) on our trip last year.

c. Spelling

Spelling according to Oxford dictionary is the process or activity of writing or naming the letters of a word. Spelling refers to how we put

letters together to form words. The correct spelling is an important part of successful writing since incorrect spelling can lead to confusion over the meaning and gives an overall unprofessional look to a paper.

C. Technology

The term technology is not new in our life. According to Longman dictionary technology can be a new machine, equipment, and ways of doing things that are based on modern knowledge about science and computers. Based on İŞMAN (2012), technology is the realistic use of knowledge and a way of doing a task especially using technical processes, methods, or knowledge. The use of technology not only in the term of machines (computer hardware) and instruments, but also involves relations with other humans, machines, and the environment.

Reisman, (2006) stated that technology is the development and application of tools, machines, materials, and processes that help in solving human problems. It means that technology and human life is connected and cannot be separated. Moreover, Kumar et. al (1999) defined that technology consists of two primary components they are a physical component and the informational component. The physical component consists of products, tooling, equipment, blueprints, techniques, and processes. While the informational component consists of know-how in management, marketing, production, quality control, reliability, skilled labor, and functional areas.

Based on the explanation above can be concluded that technology can be a form of a physical and informational component that help people in their life as a result of the practical use of knowledge. Moreover, technology and human life is connected and cannot be separated.

D. Grammar and spelling checker

In writing the use of grammar and spelling checker is needed to edit and correct a grammatical error, punctuation, spelling, style, and sentence structure. According to Techopedia, grammar checker is a software application or part of a software application that helps in checking the correctness of grammar of the text. Moreover, grammar checkers are worked to identify mistakes and other language errors, it works by making use of natural language processing and grammatical rules.

Furthermore, Stedman (2012) states that spelling and grammar checkers offers benefits for students, teachers, professionals, businessmen and the researcher who busy enough to edit and revise their writing quickly.

There are some of the benefits of spelling and grammar checker software according to Stedman (2012):

1. Spelling and grammar checker help to find out the mistakes both of grammar as and spelling of written works. It offers a great way for writers to correct their writing and it also shows the way to make a correction.
2. It checks the writing error quickly so that the writers do not need to wait.

3. Spelling and grammar checker software is offering the wonderful opportunity of saving money for proofreading.
4. Spelling and grammar checker software can help to create unique and best quality text for people who are not expert with spelling and grammar.
5. It is very important for a businessman to ensure error-free message, text, website contents and other writings to catch sight of the visitors at first sight. Spelling and grammar checker software is must here to create error-free writing for your business.
6. Those who are seriously busy with their several activities can use the software to create their necessary writings fast, easy and error-free.

E. Grammarly Checker

1. Definition of Grammarly

Grammarly checker is kind of application that is to correct the error in writing such as grammar error, spelling, punctuation, style, etc. Moore (2018) defined Grammarly as a kind of application that automatically detects potential grammar, spelling, punctuation, word choice, and style mistakes in writing. Grammarly is a free writing app that will make messages, documents, and social media posts are clear, mistake-free, and impactful (Grammarly.com).

Grammarly checks spelling, grammar, and readability of written material. The users can easily fix spelling mistakes, grammar mistakes and other

punctuation mistakes like an apostrophe, comma splice, etc. The users also can upload their copy to their online platform to get proofreading done and also with their free browser extension the users can proofread their social posts, emails, etc. in no time. In addition, it also offers some other powerful features like vocabulary enhancement and Plagiarism detection in their premium version.

2. How to Use Grammarly Checker

There are several ways how to use Grammarly. The users can just log into Grammarly account via a web browser. On the dashboard the users can find the grammar editor and a menu on the left side, the users can simply open a new document and paste their work and check their errors. Along with these the users can even install an extension on their browsers and install a plugin for MS Word.

a. Ways to use Grammarly browser Extension

1. Download the Grammarly extension. Visit [grammarly.com](https://www.grammarly.com) to find the download.
2. After the installation, then try to enable the extension of Grammarly from the settings on the green icon in the toolbar section.
3. Then, create a free account. The registration form will be displayed just after the downloaded the extension. Arranged for Name, Email, and Password and then, click Sign up.

4. Click on the Grammarly icon on the toolbar. If it asks you to log in, do it with the credentials you just gave when you signed up. Soon, you will be able to see a New Document link just on the window you get by clicking on the toolbar icon.
5. Clicking on New Document will bring you to Grammarly editor. There, you can type or paste the content. Alternatively, an option is available in the left sidebar, which allows you to upload your Word document or text file.
6. Everything is set to check for mistakes now. The bottom bar displays your content quality with a rating and number of errors you made. Grammarly underlines every error with a green line. Clicking on it will give you details of the problem and the suggestion to make it right. Follow the suggestions consciously.

b. Ways to Use Grammarly Add-on for MS Word

1. Open and type app.grammarly.com. You will see your Grammarly dashboard there. Log in to your account if you are asked for it.
2. Now, you can see your Grammarly dashboard. Look at the right sidebar and click on Apps.
3. There, you can see three options, Grammarly for Chrome, Grammarly for Microsoft Office and Grammarly for Windows. Select the second one. At once, the download process will be begun.

4. Open your download folder and launch the setup for the add-in.
Follow the instructions you see.

c. Ways to Use Grammarly Software

1. Go to app.grammarly.com. You will see your Grammarly dashboard there. Log in to your account if you are asked for it.
2. Now, you can see your Grammarly dashboard. Look at the right sidebar and click on Apps.
3. Click on Grammarly for Windows from there. You will see a download is started.

F. Previous Studies

There is two previous research related to this topic. First research entitled, *Improving Students Writing Ability Through The use Of Spelling and Grammar Checker in Microsoft Word 2007 At MAN 2 Tulungagung in Academic Year 2014/2015 written by Ibnu Wijayanto and published on December 1st, 2014*. This research used CAR design. The result of this research shows that the grammar checker enhances the students' writing ability and motivation in writing.

The second research entitled, *using a Whitesmoke Checker as a Technology to Enhance English Writing Classroom Journal written by Siswandi, published on June 2nd, 2016*. The result of this research shows that

Whitesmoke is easier to compose and revise for students who are becoming better writers and readers.

From the previous research above, it can be seen that those researchers have similarities. Both of them are focused on grammar checker in writing. The differences, the subject was chosen by the first researcher is the students of Senior High school and using CAR design.