

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature has purpose to give a explanation of what is related to and discussed in this study. This chapter discusses some reviews of relevant theories and studies about theories on teaching narrative text toward writing achievement by using foursquare writing method.

A. The Nature of Writing

Writing is usefully described as a process, something which shows continuous change in time like growth in organic nature. Writing is seen as a product constructed from the writer's command of grammatical and lexical knowledge, and writing development is considered to be the result of imitating and manipulating models (Hyland, 2003;3). The writing uses written form of language, which there are few rules that build to create a good writing. For example, before we start writing, we should know such as organizing, vocabulary, grammar structure, and mechanics of writing.

Writing in academic is very important. Because there are few benefit from writing that make a better writer, strengthen the skill as a reader and listener, and make a stronger thinker (Langan, 2005; 12). In addition, by using writing, the students can be a professional writer. In school, the student does write the papers with variations essay form. Writing habit can make the student be a better writer, for example examination, report, research, and etc. With writing, writing can strengthen the skill as a reader and listener. After the student reading, they can more critically aware of the other students write in ideas and supporting sentences.

Writing can also help when the student convey speech in front of class. They can prepare the basic part of effective speech with writing.

To write well, the students need to incorporate the purpose or prompt into their own unique approach to writing (Malley and Pierce, 1996; 136). To write well in writing there are process to achieve good writing, prewriting, drafting, review and revising and rewriting.

B. Process of Writing

In writing there are process must be done by students to achieve good writing. The good writing can make the reader easy to understand the writer's messages. According to Zemach and Rumisek (2003: 3), there are four stages to achieve good writing; (1) Prewriting is understanding what the writer knows, (2) Drafting is moving ideas into text, (3) Review and revising is clarifying the message, (4) Rewriting is process the writers to edit their work. To more understand what each process will be explained bellow:

1. Prewriting

Prewriting is the critical first step in creating a successful writing. It can thought for getting started to write (Starkey, 2004; 2). It makes the students generate their idea. There are several prewriting technique to help the students in prewriting process:

a. Freewriting

Freewriting means spending a predetermined period of time writing nonstop, focusing on a specific topic. It works best when you write in full sentences, but phrases are also effective. The key is to keep writing without regard for grammar, spelling, or worthiness of ideas.

b. Brainstorming

Brainstorming means storm or search the brain for ideas (Brown and Hood, 1989: 7). The students write what their idea after get the topic. The students down very quickly.

c. Concept mapping

Concept mapping is a simple process best used for exploring topics that are not complex. to make mapping, the student draw a box with your subject written in it, and continue adding boxes, connected to each other by arrows, showing the development of the idea. As with other prewriting techniques, do not judge yourself during this process. Write down any and every thought you have on your subject.

d. Taking Stock with the 5 Ws

This technique is particularly useful for choosing an essay topic, and for focusing a topic once you have made a selection by asking “who, what, where, when, and why” which is a formula used by journalists, detectives, and researchers for getting a complete story.

e. Reading Good Writing

In reading good writing, if the student much reading they will too know. It won't help your essay, but if you consistently read great writing, it can make a difference with your own. Syntax, structure, and style can improve under the influence of writers who are masters at their craft.

2. Drafting

To make a good writing, the next step is drafting. Drafting means the challenging transition from planning, or prewriting, to formulating the words and

putting them on paper (Urquhart and Melver; 2005;16). The students can write draft with some changes and improvement by self in drafting process (Langan, 2005; 17). In this process the student didn't write with grammatical, spelling and punctuation correctly, but the student can concentration develop planned idea. the student can correcting their written in next step.

3. Review and revising

Review and revising means the student can check their written. The student read what their written by self or with the friend. They can check what the less in their written, and they can add the new information. In this process the student concentration in correcting or adding new information and new support as needed in student written.

4. Rewriting

In rewriting process the student can editing their written. The student can correcting the problem in grammar structure, spelling and punctuation error. In this process is benefit process in writing, because the student can making perfect their written.

C. Kinds of Text

Text is created by a speaker or writer (Anderson and Anderson, 1998: 2). There are many kinds genre of the text. Each genre has different meaning and function. The genres of the text are:

1. Descriptive text

Descriptive Text is a kind of text with a purpose to give information. The context of this kind of text is the description of particular thing, animal, person, or others, for instance: our pets or a person we know well.

Example:

Safari Park

Safari Park or Taman Safari is a quite unique zoo. It lies about 90 kilometers from Jakarta. It lies in Cisarua, Bogor, about two kilometers from Puncak. This zoo reminds us of the similar park in Kenya, Africa. Although it is not as large as the one in Kenya, we can still enjoy the park which is about one hundred hectares. In conventional zoos, the animals are in cages, but not in the Safari Park; they wander freely. Visitors are in buses or cars. They are not allowed to get off the cars or buses. Visitors who don't have cars can use the touring buses available at the park.

(Adapted from M Mursyid PW: *The Learning of Descriptive Text*)

2. Recount text

Recount is a piece of text that retells past events, usually in the order in which they happened. The purpose of a recount text is to give the audience a description of what happened and when it happened.

Example:

Visiting Bali

There were so many places to see in Bali that my friend decided to join the tours to see as much as possible. My friend stayed in Kuta on arrival. He spent the first three days swimming and surfing on Kuta beach. He visited some tour agents and selected two tours. The first one was to Singaraja, the second was to Ubud. On the day of the tour, he was ready. My friend and his group drove on through mountains. Singaraja is a city of about 90 thousands people. It is a busy but quiet town. The streets are lined with trees and there are many Old Dutch houses. Then they returned very late in the evening to Kuta.

(Adapted from M. Arifian Rosyadi: *Learning Material*)

3. Procedure text

Procedure text is a text that is designed to describe how something is achieved through a sequence of actions or steps.

Example:

How to Make a Milkshake

The ingredients that you need to make a milkshake are:

- 4 cups vanilla ice cream

- 2 cups milk
- 4 teaspoons chocolate sauce (optional)
- 1 cup fresh or frozen strawberries

Now, follow these steps to make a milkshake.

1. Place milkshake glasses into the freezer. Using cold glasses will help the shake stay cool to give you time to enjoy. Leave for up to an hour if possible.
2. Soften ice cream. It is easier to make a shake when the ice cream is slightly soft. Take the ice cream out of the freezer a few minutes before making your shake.
3. Place the ingredients into a blender. Mix the ice cream, milk and added flavors into the blender. Blend on high for one minute. Don't leave in the blender for longer or the shake will melt quickly.
4. Pour shakes into frosty glasses. Take the glasses out of the freezer as soon as the blending is complete. Then pour the shake mixture in.
5. Drop a straw into the shake, then enjoy. can sip a shake right from the glass but somehow the straw adds to the flavor and the experience.

If you do not have a blender, you may substitute with a mixer, but be careful as it could be messy. And if you do not have anything else to mix, just use a spoon, but let the ice cream thaw first to make the milkshake easier to mix. Enjoy your milkshake.

(adapted from <http://inggrisonline.com/pengertian-structure-ciri-ciri-procedure-text-dan-contohnya/>)

4. Report text

Report text is a text which presents information about something, as it is. It is as a result of systematic observation and analysis.

Example:

What is a Veterinarian?

A veterinarian is a person who has studied to be a doctor of animals. They take care of animals' health. Many pet owners use a veterinarian to help them take care of their pets. Some veterinarians take care of cats and other small animals. Other veterinarians take care of larger animals such as horses, cows, or large zoo animals. If you have a pet at home, your pet has probably seen a veterinarian. Veterinarians can help you decide what kinds of food your animals should eat, what shots your pet will need, and how you should take care of your animals. It is important to take your pet to see a veterinarian to make sure it stays healthy.

(Adapted from Iswati Widjaja: *Report Text*)

5. Review Text

Review text is one of the type of English text (genre) aimed at reviewing the work in the form of movies, books, and other objects to determine the quality, advantages and disadvantages that the work was intended for the reader or listener public.

Example:

Perahu Kertas

“Perahu Kertas” is a movie adapted from novel best seller “Perahu Kertas” authorized by Dewi Lestari (Dee). This movie is divided into two episode, because the duration of this movie is too long for an episode. This film is directed by Hanung Bramantyo.

Start from a railway station, Kugy (Maudy Ayunda) and Keenan (Adipati Dolken) meet for the first time. Kugy is a cute, dreamer and untidy girl. From her mind, flowing strends of beauty fairy tales. While Keenan is a smart, artistic and full of surprises youth. From his hands, he can create magic painting. As time goes, Kugy and Keenan become closer each other and they don’t realize that love grows in their heart.

Keenan that has conflict with his father choose to catch his dream for becoming a painter with stay in Ubud, Bali. Keenan lives in his mother’s friend house, Mr. Wayan. Keenan meets Luhde, that can replace of Kugy’s position in Keenan’s heart for a while.

Because of Kugy’s fairy tale that written in a book, Keenan inspired by it and he can paint again after losing his confidence.

Remi that do loves Kugy, apparently not been able to replace Keenan in Kugy’s heart. And finally their relationship must end and so do Keenan with Luhde. Keenan comesback to Jakarta. His Neptune radar bring him to Kugy, a girl that really he loves. Finally Kugy and Keenan get married and retire as a Neptune agent.

Adipati Dolken is suitable to portray “Keenan” and so is Maudy Ayunda. This movie not only contain of love story but also struggle in reaching of dream and friendship story. Nevertheless, the movie is not as interesting as the novel.

Although this movie is less interesting than the movie, but it is a unique, complicated and inspiring movie.

(Adaped from <http://nuhica.blogspot.co.id/2013/02/movie-review-perahu-kertas.html>)

6. Narrative text

Narrative text is a kind of text to retell the story that past tense. The purpose of the text is to entertain or to amuse the readers or listeners about the story.

Example:

A long time ago, there were two creatures, Sura and Baya. Sura was the name of a shark and Baya was a crocodile. They lived in an ocean.

When Sura and Baya were searching for some nourishment. Abruptly, Baya saw a goat.

“Yummy, this is my lunch,” said Baya.

“No chance! This is my lunch. You are covetous” said Sura. At that point they battled for the goat. Following a few hours, they were extremely drained.

Feeling tired of battling, they lived in the better places. Sura lived in the water and Baya lived in the area. The outskirts was the shoreline, so they would never battle again.

One day, Sura went to the area and searched for some nourishment in the stream. He was exceptionally ravenous and there was very little nourishment in the ocean. Baya was extremely furious when he realized that Sura broke the guarantee.

They battled once more. They both hit one another. Sura bit Baya’s tail. Baya did likewise to Sura. He bit hard until Sura at last surrendered and went back to the ocean. Baya was cheerful.

(Adapted from <http://www.sekolahbahasainggris.com/contoh-narrative-text-the-legend-of-sura-and-baya-beserta-artinya/>)

D. Narrative Text

1. Definition of Narrative Text

A narrative text is text that tells a story and, in doing so, entertain the audience (Anderson, 1998:2). The purpose of narrative text is to providing entertainment, can be to make the audience think about an issue, teach them

a lesson, or excite their emotions. Narrative text include the story of legend, fabel, fairy tales, etc. with the detail in each part in generic structure.

2. Generic Structure

Each text have different generic structure. Generic structure have function to make easier the reader for understand the content from text. From generic structure the reader can identification the structure of the text.

In short, the generic structure of narrative text, based on Anderson (1998:2) consist of :

- a. Orientation : The narrator tells the audience about who is in the story, when the story is taking place, and where the action is happening.
- b. Complication :The sets of a chain of events that influences what will happen in the story.
- c. A sequence of events : Where the characters react to the complication.
- d. Resolution : Which the characters solve the problem created in the complication.
- e. Coda : Provides a comment o r moral value based on what has been learned from the story (an optional step).

3. Grammatical Features

While, the grammatical features of narrative text are:

- a. Nouns that identify the specific characters and places in the story.
- b. Adjectives that provide accurate descriptions of the characters and settings.

- c. Verbs that show the actions that occur in the story.
- d. Time words that connect events, telling when they occurred.

4. Kinds of narrative text

There are many kinds of narrative text as follows:

- a. Legend : The story about formed a place.
Example : Roro Jonggrang, Toba Lake
- b. Fabel : Story about animal activities like human.
Example : Mouse Deer and Crocodile, Hungry Wolf
- c. Fairytale : Story about fairy story.
Example : Snow White, Cinderella
- d. Myth : Story about urband legend.
Example : Nyi Roro Kidul, Dewi Sri

E. Foursquare Writing Method

Foursquare writing method is the writing method to helps the student organize their thought. The foursquare is a simplified graphic organizer for teaching writing to students in school. It can be applied for the narrative, descriptive, expository, and persuasive paragraph and essay of writing (Gould *et all*, 2010: 85).

Foursquare figure:

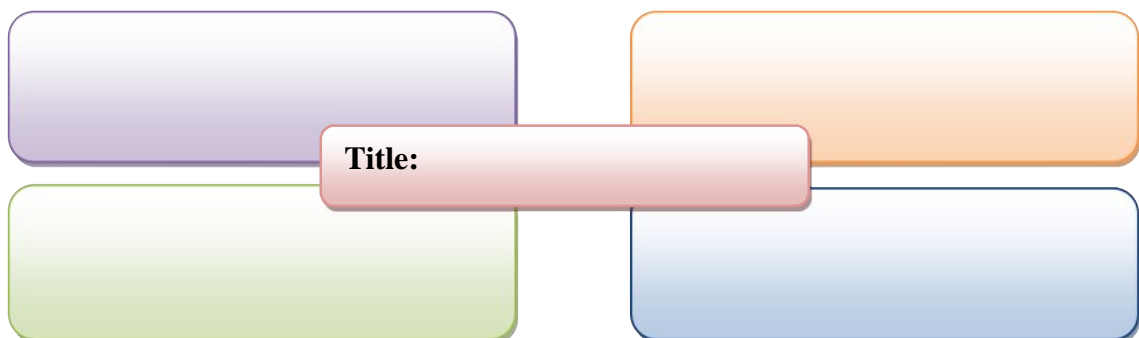


Figure 2.1 Foursquare

The steps to fill foursquare is write three sentences that develop the story. write The upper left square contains the opening sentence, and the next two squares contain other supporting information. And the lower right write a summary sentence. Then, write the draft. After that, review and revising your draft. Finnaly, rewriting your draft.

Teaching writing by using foursquare have some benefit, there were: help the students generating ideas and organization ideas and foursquare helps to eliminate common errors that create a need for rewriting.

F. Teaching Writing by using Foursquare Writing Method

Foursquare writing method is the writing method to help the student organize their thought (Gould *et all*, 2010: 85). The foursquare is a simple graphic organizer for teaching writing. The steps to fill foursquare by Gould, et al (2010) is write three sentences that develop the story. write The upper left square contains the opening sentence, and the next two squares contain other supporting information. And the lower right write a summary sentence. Then, write the draft. After that, review and revising your draft. Finnaly, rewriting your draft.

In this research the researcher made the modification to make the students more easy for using foursquare. The steps are:

1. Write brainstorming from the story.
2. Write the generic structure from the story in foursquare figure. The upper-left square contains the orientation, the upper-right square contains the complication, the lower-left contains sequence of event, nd the lower right write a resolution.
3. Adding the brainstorming that support each generic structure in foursquare figure.
4. Write the draft.

5. Review and revising your draft.
6. Finally, rewriting your draft. and correct the grammar structure, spelling and punctuation error.

Foursquare is a way of structuring information or arranging important aspects of a concept.

Example of implementation foursquare in narrative text:

1. Write the brainstorming.

Who? A man (Toba).

Where? Lived in simple hunt.

The man ask the girl to become his wife

Why? He gardening and fishing.

He fishing and cought golden fish.

He met with his wife.

The daughter bring lunch.

His mother jump into lake

The daughter running to home when his father angry

2. Organize the brainstorming into the foursquare sheet.

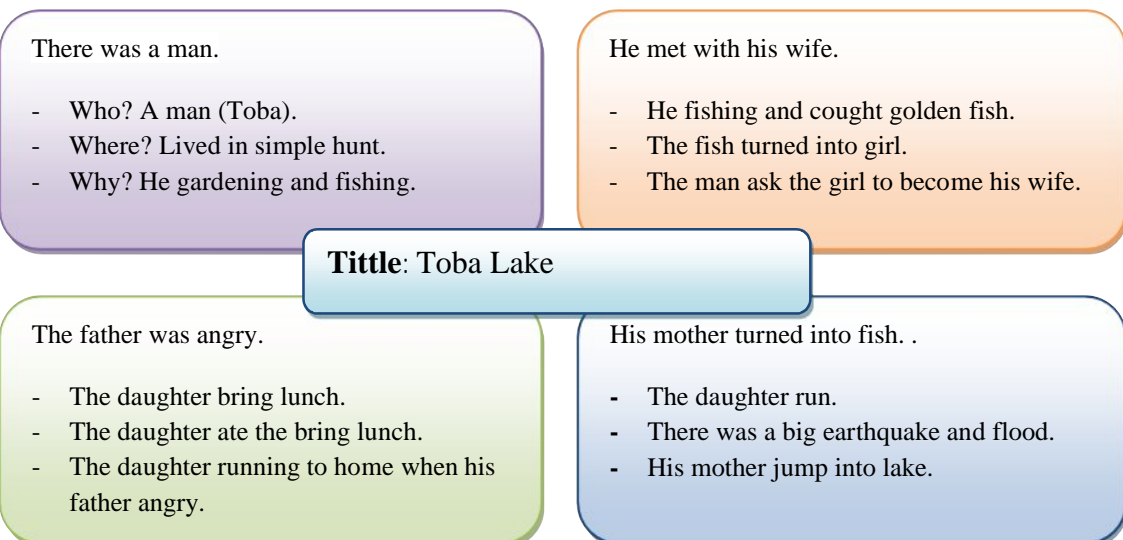


Figure 2.2 Example of Foursquare

3. Write the draft from foursquare sheet:

In square 1

Once upon a time, there was a man who was living in north Sumatra. He lived in a simple hut in a farming field. He did some gardening and fishing for his daily life.

In square 2

One day, while the man was doing fishing, he caught a big golden fish in his trap. It was the biggest catch which he ever had in his life. Surprisingly, this fish turned into a beautiful princess. He fell in love with her and proposed her to be his wife. She said; "Yes, but you have to promise not to tell anyone about the secret that I was once a fish, otherwise there will be a huge disaster". The man made the deal and they got married, lived happily and had a daughter.

In square 3

Few years later, this daughter would help bringing lunch to her father out in the fields. One day, his daughter was so hungry and she ate his father's lunch. Unfortunately, he found out and got furious, and shouted; "You damned daughter of a fish". The daughter ran home and asked her mother. The mother started crying, felt sad that her husband had broken his promise.

In square 4

Then she told her daughter to run up the hills because a huge disaster was about to come. When her daughter left, she prayed. Soon there was a big earthquake followed by non-stop pouring rain. The whole area got flooded and became Toba Lake. She turned into a fish again and the man became the island of Samosir.

4. **Review and revising.** Review your draft and revision of content and style

5. **Rewriting.** Editing for surface features, punctuation, spelling, capitalization.

G. Previous Study

The previous study related to the research is "Using the Four-Square Writing Method to Improve Eleventh Graders' ability of Writing Hortatory Exposition Text at MAN Keboan Jombang" by Arum Puspita Dewi (2013). In her study, she developed a strategy to solve the students' problems in writing hortatory exposition texts. She used Classroom Action Research design involving four stages, namely planning, implementing, observing and reflecting. The result of the

research is Four-Square Writing Method could help the students overcome their writing difficulties and improve their ability in writing hortatory exposition text.

This research has difference with previous study on subject, text genre and the research design. In previous study the subject is eleventh graders at MAN Keboan Jombang, the text genre is Hortatory Exposition and the research design is Classroom Action Research design. While, in this research the subject is eight grade at SMPN 1 Ngantru, the text genre is narrative text and the research design is pre-experimental design with quantitative approach. And the similarity between previous study and this research is the used foursquare writing method.