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IMPROVING NARRATIVE TEXT WRITING SKILL THROUGH DICTATION TOWARDS AUDITORY AND VISUAL LEARNERS

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Abstrak

Tesis ini mendiskusikan tentang diktasi, listening, dan penulisan naratif. Peneliti menggunakan factorial design dalam memilih latar belakangnya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian quantitative. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi eksperimental. Sebelum penelitian dilakukan peneliti membagi kelas menjadi kelas eksperimen dan control. Tes diklasifikasikan kedalam auditory dan visual learner. Penelitia mencoba menggunakan ANOVA untuk mendapat data final. Oleh karena beberapa karakter ANOVA yang menyebabkan data distribusi tidak normal, peneliti menggunakan Kurskall-Walls tes dilanjut dengan pos-hoc ANOVA untuk menemukan signifikansi dari strategi diktasi dan listening. Hasil menunjukan bahwa diktasi lebih efektif untuk mengajar naratif dibandingkan listening.

Abstract

This thesis discusses about the dictation, listening and narrative writing. Learning styles are needed in this area, so, the researchers gets the data of learning styles first before she decides to collect the data and analyze it. While choosing the background of the study the researcher uses factorial design. There are seven factors which become the problems of the study for this research. This research is quantitative research. The method used in this research uses experimental study, while there are experimental and control group. Before the researcher decides to do pre test and post test for both groups, the researcher uses learning styles test. The test classifies each group into auditory and visual learners. The researcher tried to use ANOVA to get the final data. Because of some factors that become the characteristics of ANOVA itself, there is not normal distribution data appeared in the research, so the researcher uses Kurskal-Walls test and continually with pos-hoc ANOVA to find the significance of strategies between dictation and listening. Based on the result of Pos-hoc ANOVA that has been done, it proves that dictation is more effective way for teaching narrative writing than listening. It is for both visual and auditory learners.

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INTRODUCTION

Writing is the thinking process which involves the sharpness of memorizing and imagination ability. Writing is the way to pour down the ideas of what one's experienced, saw, and felt into the form of text. "writing is the form of thinking" (Tarigan: 1994).

Listening is an invisible mental process, making it difficult to describe. Listeners must discriminate between sounds, understand vocabulary and grammatical structures, interpret stress and intention, retain and interpret this within the immediate as well as the larger socio-cultural context of the utterance (Wipf, 1984).

Narrative is the very familiar kind of text. It is always appeared in every semester since 7th grade of Junior School to 12th grade of Senior High School. That is the reason why I choose Narrative as the media for the test of experimental research.

Learning styles are various approaches or ways of learning. They involve educating methods, particular to an individual, that are presumed to allow that individual to learn best. Most people prefer an identifiable method of interacting with, taking in, and processing stimuli or information. Based on this concept, the idea of individualized "learning styles" originated in the 1970s, and acquired "enormous popularity".

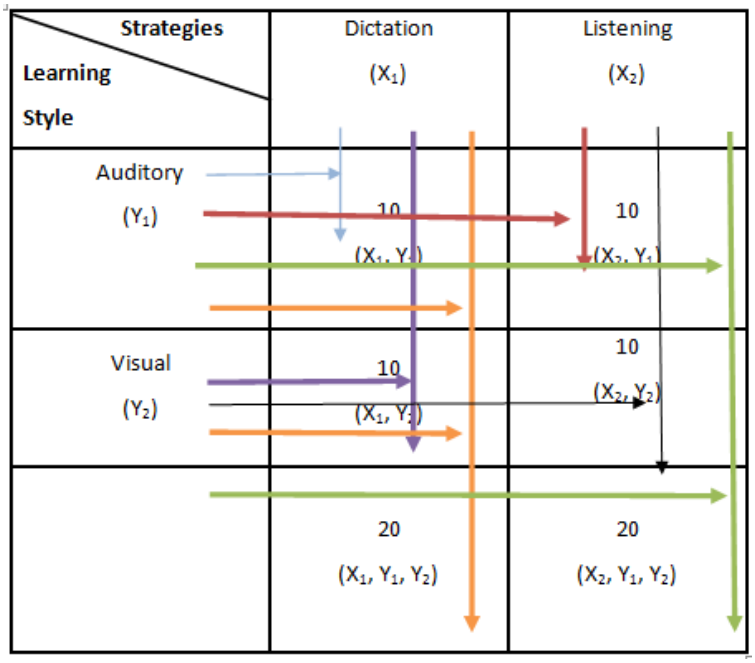
METHODS

A factorial design is the most common way to study the effect of two or more independent variables, although we will focus on designs that have only two independent variables for simplicity. In a factorial design, all levels of each independent variable are combined with all levels of the other independent variables to produce all possible conditions.

Factorial designs refers to a statistical method known as ANOVA, or analysis of variance. ANOVA is a method for comparing different groups of subjects on some quantitative measure. More specifically, it is a way to test whether the different groups have equal mean scores. For example, we might want to test whether Democrats, Republicans and Independents are the same age. (What Are Factorial Designs? | eHow.com)

The table has shown us that the problems of the study that have been appeared in chapter 1 are based on the factorial design above. It has shown us that the treatments which are held by the researcher are related to design above. First, the application between dictation to auditory learner. Secondly, it has shown us that dictation is applied to auditory learners. The third, the table has shon that listening is applied to auditory learners. Fourth, also the table shows the listening which is applied to visual learners. Fifthly, the table has shown that it is the application of

Below is the lists of factorial design that is used by the researcher to identify the problems based on factorial design.



dictation to auditory and visual learners. And the last it is application of listening to auditory and visual learners.

The data source of this research is from SMAN 1 Ciwaringin students especially for XI Grade. Eleven grade of SMAN 1 Ciwaringin consists of 260 students, and the researcher takes two classes that are XI social 1 and 3. The Social 1 is treated to be Experimental group, and Social 2 is treated to be control group. Each of them consist of 45 students. But the researcher only takes 20 students in every class. From 20 students, they are treated as Auditory and Visual learners. So the sample that will be a data and will be analyzed is 40 students. 20 students are from Experimental group and 20 students are from Control group.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher has done the observation in SMAN 1 Ciwaringin and has found some findings that has been calculated as follows:

After the reseracher classified them by using learning style test, the next step is doing pre test and gives the treatments for each group, after that the researcher held post test. Below the result of pre test and post test that have been held by the resercher.

Hypothesis form of data normalization

Ho : Normalization of data distribution

Ha : Data which is not normal distribution

A.1. Pre-Test

Obj. No	NTWS Pree Test			
	dictation Auditory	dictation visual	listening auditory	listening visual
1	76	85	82	85
2	89	83	78	75
3	77	86	90	82
4	90	89	89	78
5	75	86	85	77
6	94	86	75	75
7	80	93	86	83
8	92	86	82	60
9	95	86	77	75
10	86	80	90	90

Look at the values of normaity examination that use kolmogrov smimov normality examination. The statistical value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov, this value is as same as the value of statistical examination of liliefors. The criteria of this normality examination, if the statistical value is bigger than the value of statistical **kolmogorov-smirnov/statistical value of liliefors, so, Ho is rejected, it means that the data does not have normal distribution**. By using the free degree that has the same degree as df = 10 and α = 0.05, so, the statistical value which is got from the table of liliefors is 0,258, therefore the researcher gets the conclusion as follows :

Table 4.5. Shows the data that have been tested on pre test for experimental group. It is for auditory and control group. It has been given dictation treatment.

Tests of Normality

	FAKTORPRETEST	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
NTWSSCOREPREET-EST	DICTATION AUDI-TORY	.179	10	.200*	.892	10	.180
	DICTATION VISUAL	.300	10	.011	.895	10	.192
	LISTENING AUDI-TORY	.146	10	.200*	.922	10	.378
	LISTENING VISUAL	.255	10	.064	.912	10	.294

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Factor of Pre Test	Statistic	Statistic Kol-mogorov-Smirnov/ Statistik Liliefors	Explanation
Dictation Auditory	0.179	0.258	Normal distributional data
Dictation Visual	0.300		Not normal distributional data
Listening Auditory	0.146		Not normal distributional data
Listening Visual	0.255		Normal distributional data

Factor Pre Test	Statistic	Statistic Kolmogorov-Smirnov/ Statistik Liliefors	Keterangan
Dictation Auditory	0.351	0.258	Normal distributional data
Dictation Visual	0.246		Not normal distributional data
Listening Auditory	0.215		Not normal distributional data
Listening Visual	0.279		Normal distributional data

Table 4.8. above shows the result of post test for both groups, they are experimental and control. They have been given dictation and listening treatment.

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	FACTOR OF POSTTEST	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
NTWSSCOREPOSTTEST	DICTATION AUDITORY	.351	10	.001	.721	10	.002
	DICTATION VISUAL	.246	10	.089	.881	10	.135
	LISTENING AUDITORY	.215	10	.200*	.879	10	.127
	LISTENING VISUAL	.279	10	.026	.905	10	.248

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Ranks

	FAKTOR POST TEST	N	Mean Rank
NTWSSCOREPOSTTEST	DICTATION AUDITORY	10	30.35
	DICTATION VISUAL	10	23.15
	LISTENING AUDITORY	10	18.10
	LISTENING VISUAL	10	10.40
	Total	40	

A.2. Data Post-Test

Objek No.	NTWS Post Test			
	dictation Auditory	dictation visual	listening auditory	listening visual
1	79	88	85	90
2	90	89	85	80
3	95	86	94	85
4	95	94	94	80
5	94	90	90	80
6	97	94	78	78
7	94	94	90	85
8	94	87	85	75
9	97	95	85	80
10	98	89	94	94

By using the same rules and by using the free degree which is as same as = 10 and α = 0.05, so, the statistical value which is got from the table of liliefors is 0,258, therefore the reearcher has the conclusion.

The table above shows that not all the data has normal distribution, therefore the data analysis is done by using parametric of ANOVA (analysis of variance comparing more than 2 variables) is not able to be done, because parametric data analysis (ANOVA) has the characteristics that the data must have normal distribution (Sudjana : 2005;299). Therefore, the data will be analyzed by using non parametric statistical analysis (Siegel : Statistika Non Parametrik).

The examination of average differential
The form of hypothesis is as follows:

$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$, means that there is no average of different treatment among four of samples.
Ha : at least, there is a sign of (≠) , it means that there is treatment average difference among four samples..

Kruskal-Wallis Test

Table above shows the result of Kruskal-Wallis Test that has been done on both groups. They are experimental and control groups. Both groups use dictation and listening treatments.

Test Statistics[a,b]

	NTWSSCOREPOSTTEST
Chi-Square	15.851
Df	3
Asymp. Sig.	001

Kruskal Wallis Test
Grouping Variable: FACTOR POSTTEST

Look at the result of statistical examination that has different average of Kruskal-Walis, it is got statistical value of Chi-Square examination, that is 15.851 with the degree of freedoms (df) 3 and the value of significance or opportunity value, that is 0.001. there are two ways to know the result of examination, they are:

Comparing the value of counting Chi-Square hitung and Chi-Square table by using the rules , $\chi^2_{\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right);(k-1)}$, k is the amount of sample group. If we take α = 0.05 and the amount of sample k = 4, the value of Chi-Square table is $\chi^2_{\left(1-\frac{0,05}{2}\right);(4-1)} = \chi^2_{0,975;3} = 9,35$

By using the examination criteria, if the value of chi-square counting is bigger than chi-square table, so, Ho is rejected.

Post-Hoc Anova examination which is used is tets Duncan which has Purpose knowing different variables with the help of software SPSS v 16 is got the result as follows:

C.1. Test of Homogenity of Varians

***T*Test of Homogeneity of Variances**
NTWSSCOREPOSTTEST

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.739	3	36	.536

Test Homogenity of varians is done for knowing wether four samples have the same population which have same varians or not. It has the purpose to know the accurate post hoc analysis based on the homogenity assumption. The form of the hypothesis is as follows:

$H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2 = \sigma_3^2 = \sigma_4^2$, var *ians* hom *ogen*

H_a : at least there is a sign of ≠ among them, so, the variant is not homonenous.

Test criteria : Reject Ho if $F < F_{\alpha,df1,df2}$ or $P - value(sig.) < \alpha$

Based on the counting result, it is got statistical levene result 0.739, the value will be comparewd with F table with the significance degree α = 0.05 and the degree of freedom 1 = 3 and the degree of freedom 2 = 36, it is got value

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons
NTWSSCOREPOSTTEST
Tukey HSD

(I) FAKTORPOSTTEST	(J) FAKTORPOSTTEST	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
DICTATION AUDITORY	DICTATION VISUAL	2.70000	2.26887	.637
	LISTENING AUDITORY	5.30000	2.26887	.109
	LISTENING VISUAL	10.60000*	2.26887	.000
DICTATION VISUAL	DICTATION AUDITORY	-2.70000	2.26887	.637
	LISTENING AUDITORY	2.60000	2.26887	.664
	LISTENING VISUAL	7.90000*	2.26887	.007
LISTENING AUDITORY	DICTATION AUDITORY	-5.30000	2.26887	.109
	DICTATION VISUAL	-2.60000	2.26887	.664
	LISTENING VISUAL	5.30000	2.26887	.109
LISTENING VISUAL	DICTATION AUDITORY	-10.60000*	2.26887	.000
	DICTATION VISUAL	-7.90000*	2.26887	.007
	LISTENING AUDITORY	-5.30000	2.26887	.109

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Homogeneous Subsets

NTWSS CORE POST TEST
Tukey HSD

FAKTORPOSTTEST	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
LISTENING VISUAL	10	82.7000	
LISTENING AUDITORY	10	88.0000	88.0000
DICTATION VISUAL	10		90.6000
DICTATION AUDITORY	10		93.3000
Sig.		.109	.109

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

$F_{(0.05),(3),(36)} = 2,80$, based on the criteria of lavene statistical test value 0.739, this value is less than $F_{(0.05),(3),(36)} = 2,80$, so, Ho is accepted. It means that the four samples have homogenous difference.

If we use sig value(significancy) levene statistic or called as P-value which is 0.536, compared to α = 0.05, P-value = 0.536 > from α = 0.05, based on the test criteria, so Ho is accepted, it means that the four samples have homogenous varians.

Homogenous assumption said that varians homogenous is filled, so the researcher will do tukey test to do Post Hoc anova towards the four factors to know factors that are different each other. By using the help of SPSS v 6, it is got the result as follows:

This is multiple comparison which shows the different factors each other partially.
Using hypothresis :

$H_0 : \mu_a = \mu_b$

$H_a : \mu_a \neq \mu_b$

Test criteria, Reject Ho if P-value < α.

The first homogenous group is Listening visual and auditory, dengan P-value 0.109

The second homogenous group is listening auditory, dictation auditory dan dictation visual with P-value 0.109.

Based on the factor of grouping result on the homogeneous subsets, so, it will be done the examination of 2 averages between: Dictation Auditory vs Listening Visual; Dictation Visual vs Listening Visual; Listening Auditory vs Listening visual

The examination of 2 averages will be done by using Non-parametric statistical analysis analisis by using the test of Mann-Whitney, it will be done, because on the normality test, not all the data from four groups have normal distribution (look at the test of data normality)

CONCLUSION

There is not normal distribution data appeared in the research, so the researcher uses Kurskal-Walls test and continually with pos-hoc ANOVA to find the significance of strategies between dictation and listening. Based on the result of Pos-hoc ANOVA that has been done, it proves that dictation is more effective way for teaching narrative writing than listening. It is for both visual and auditory learners.

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