THE EFFECT OF GROUP INVESTIGATION STRATEGY ON STUDENTS' WRITING ABILITY OF NARRATIVE TEXT AT GRADE X OF SMK NEGERI 2 KISARAN IN ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2016/2017

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Abstract

This study aims of this research is to investigating The Effect of Group Investigation Strategy on Students' Writing Ability of Narrative Text. Method of the study which is used in the research is a quantitative method, i.e experimental research. The population of this study was the students at grade X TKJ 1 of SMK Negeri 2 Kisaran. The total number of the population was 105 students in four classes. There were 40 students chosen as the sample by using random sampling technique. The sample was divided into two group, namely control group and experimental group. The experimental group was thaught by using Group Investigation Strategy and control group was taught without using Group Investigation Strategy. The instrument for collecting the data was writing test. Reasult of this study is that the pretest mean score (x) are 61,9 and 66,5. On the other hand, the students post-test sscore (y) are 70,75 and 80,9. Implementation of group investigation strategy is effective way for improving students writing, because the both control group and experimental group score pre-test better then post-test. The data was analyzed by using t-test formula. The result of analysis shows that t-observed value is higher than t-table (2.46>2.042) at level of significance 0.05 with the degree of freedom 38. It means that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and H null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Based on the findingd of this study, it was found that there is a significant effect of Group Investigation Strategy on Students' Writing Ability of Narrative Text.

Key words: effect, Group Investigation Strategy, Narrative Text

Introduction

Human beings start to learn language since they were born. Indonesian people acquire first language based on their mother tongue such as Javanese, Bataknese and so on. These first languages are used in their daily communication. A couple of years later they begin to learn Indonesian as their second language then when they go to school they will get English language. In Indonesia, English is not only taught in Junior High School and Senior High School

but also taught in the elementary school.

Theoretical Framework

The research was planned to investigate The Effect of Group Investigation Strategy on Students' Writing Ability of Narrative Text at Grade X of SMK Negeri 2 Kisaran in Academic Year of 2016/2017.

Description of Effect

These nouns denote and occurrence, situation, or condition that is caused by an antecedent. An effect is produce by the action of an agent or a cause and follows it in time, every cause produces more tan effect is the result of an action, as in those "cause and effect" papers you might write in English class.

Definition of Ability

According to Chaplin's (1997: 34) Ability (prowess, dexterity, talent) is exertion to perform an action. The ability can be talent inborn, or is the result of exercise or practice of and used for doing something was manifest of her action.

Definition of Writing

Writing is a complex process that allows writers to explore thoughts and ideas, and make them visible and concrete. Flower & Hayes in Gao (2008:288) stated that writing is a complicated recursive process instead of a linear one whereby writers are supposed to go back and forth when they compose.

The Purpose of Writing

There are three purposes in writing. Informative writing, expressive/narrative writing, and persuasive writing. Informative writing is used to share knowledge and give information, directions, or ideas. This research can use this type of writing to write a biography about well-known person or someone from the writers' life.

Types of Writing Paragraphs

According to the 2006 curriculum for SMK, the program of teaching and learning English as a foreign language is focused on objectives to develop students' skills in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The students are expected to achieve competencies to communicate orally and in written form.

Narrative

Narrative is telling a story either spoken or written. It sets out to entertain and amuse listeners or readers. We often make sense or what has happened relating a narrative. Events are events in a story when they are seen as having a relationship one to another.

The Purpose of Narrative Text

The purpose of narrative text according to Sudarwati and Grace (2007:152) is to amuse the readers/listeners with actual or imaginary experience in difficult way.

Generic structures of Narrative Text

The generic structures of narrative text can be explained as follows:

a. Orientation
b. Complication

c. Resolution
d. Re-orientation/Coda

Language Features in Narrative Text

The language feature of narrative text according to Sudarwati and Grace (2007:152) are:

a) The use of noun phrase
b) The use of connectives
c) The use of adverbial phrases of time and place
d) The use of simple past tense
e) The use of action verbs
f) The use of saying verb
g) The use of thinking verbs, feeling verbs, verbs of senses

Cooperative Learning

Cooperative learning is one of strategies that can be applied in teaching and learning process. According to Slavin (1995), cooperative learning refers to a variety of teaching methods in which student work in small groups to help one another learn academic contents.

Group Investigation Strategy

According to Arends (2008), Group Investigation strategy has grown out of the cooperative learning and wait-time research. It means that group Investigation strategy is one of models of cooperative learning and the procedures have been constructed to give students more time to think individually and prepare their own respond to the problem to be discussed before come to the next step, in other that they can help each other.
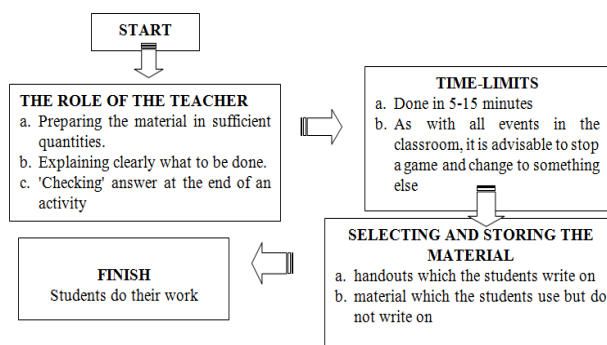
The Procedure of Group Investigation strategy

There is a great deal of versions of doing Group Investigation strategy. However, all of the versions have the same core that is giving students time to think, discuss with their pairs, and share the idea to the class.

Advantages or Group Investigation Strategy

Group investigation strategy is a commonly used in coperative learning strategy that exemplifies clearly how Cooperative Learning differs from the occasional use of group work in classrooms.

The Picture of Group Investigation Strategy

give meaning to a number of words and to recognize the sound of words that appear in written material that has lexical (by dictionary) meaning and contextual (by the person who translate by own word) meaning.

The Research Design

This study was conducted in experimental design, namely to find out the students' achievement in writing by using group investigation strategy. There are two groups of students, namely control group and experimental group.

Research Design

Group	Pretest	Treatment	Post-Test

| A | X_1 | Taught with Group Investigation Strategy | X_2 |
| B | Y_1 | Taught with no Group Investigation Strategy | Y_2 |

Location and Time of the Study

A research the area where the data was taken must be restricted. It aims to make the research easy to be done, and it does not need much time, and finance. So the location of this research is SMK Negeri 2 Kisaran in grade X students in academic year 2016/ 2017

Population

The population of this research was taken from the grade X students of SMK Negeri 2 Kisaran, There are five parallel classes, totaling 105 students.

Population		
No	Class	Total
1	X TKJ1	20
2	X TKJ2	20
3	X AP	10
4	X NKPI[1]	30
5	X NKPI[2]	25
	Overall	**105**

Sample

Sample is a part of the population that was conducted in the research as a subject of the study. In this research sample that was taken is the grade X TKJ1 as an experimental group and grade X TKJ2 as a control group.

The Instrument for Collecting Data

This study was used pre – test and post – test. The test which are used in writing test as the main instrument to collect the students' score this study.

Test

The test is a method or means to conduct investigations that use problem, question, or tasks where problems or questions that have been carefully and have standardization (Ben Walgito, 1987:87).

Scoring The Test

Scoring the students' work was step to obtain quantitative information from each student. One of the ways to score or evaluate the students' achievement in writing was rating scale.

The Validity of the Test

Validity is to show the valid of the instrument a valid instrument has a high validity; otherwise, a less valid of the instrument has not a high validity.

The formula is:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}\}}}$$

Where :

r_{xy} : The correlation between two variables
N : Total of the data
X : The mark in the pre - test
Y : The mark in the post - test
XY : Sum of multiplication X and Y
X^2 : Square of X
Y^2 : Square of Y

The Reliability of the Test

The reliability of the test concerns its precision as a measuring instrument or it was be said reliability refers to consistency of the measurements.

The formula is :

$$r_{11} = \frac{2xr_1/2\,1/2}{1 + r_1/2\,1/2}$$

Where :

r_{11} : The reliability

$r_1/2 1/2$: The coeficient between the two   test

The Technique for Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed by applying t-test, finally, the significant of the sum, the t-test and t-table will compare with the degree of freedom (df) of the test, the t-test as follow:

$$t = \frac{Mx - My}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{X_2 + Y_2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2}\right]}}$$

Where:

Mx   =   The   mean   of experimental group

My   =   The mean of control group

X_2 =   The   variance   of experimental   group

Y_2 =   The variance of control group

N_1 =   The   total   sample   of experimental   group

N_2 =   The   total   sample   of control   group.

Description of the Data

This   research   was conducted on 4th September until 17th September 2016. The data were collected by giving test which were consisted of pre-test and post-test. In this research, the sample was divided into two groups namely experimental and control group. Each group was given the same test.

The Validity of the Test

In the skripsi, the research was validation foe experimental group and control group to find out the validity of the test, the researcher   compared   them between the first scores and the second   scores   by   using   the coefficient   product   moment formula.

The Validity of Experimental Group

To know the validity of this test, the researcher used coefficient   correlation   product moment formula (Arikunto 2010; 2013)

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}\}}}$$

Where:

N   = 20

$\sum x$ = 1330

$\sum y$ = 1618

$\sum xy$ = 107760

$\sum x^2$ = 89000

$\sum y^2$ = 131164

The Validity of Control Group

To know the validity of the test of control group, the researcher   used   coefficient correlation   product   moment formula (Arikunto 2010 ; 2013).

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}\}}}$$

Where:

N   = 20

$\sum x$ = 1238

$\sum y$ = 1415

$\sum xy$ = 88050

$\sum x^2$ = 78274

$\sum y^2$ = 100925

The Reliability of the Test

In this skripsi, to find out the reliability of the test, the researcher compared between the first scores and the second scores

by using the formula Spearman Brown (Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto 2010;223).

The Reliability of Experimental Group

To find out the reliability of the test, the researcher compared between the first scores and the second scores by using the formula Spearman Brown (Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto 2010; 223).

$$r_{11} = \frac{2xr_1/2\,1/2}{1 + r_1/2\,1/2}$$

Where

$r_1/2^1/_2$ (Experimental Group) =

0,46

$r_1/2^1/_2$ (Control Group)   =

0,4

$$r_{11} = \frac{2\,(0,46)}{(1 + 0,46)}$$
$$r_{11} = \frac{0,92}{(1,46)}$$
$$r_{11} = 0,63$$

The Reliability of Control Group

To find out the reliability of the test, the research compared between the firsh secores the second scores by using the formula Spearman Brown (Prof. Dr. Suharsimi Arikunto 2010;223).

$$r_{11} = \frac{2xr_1/2\,1/2}{1 + r_1/2\,1/2}$$

Where

$r_1/2^1/_2$ (Experimental Group) =

0,46

$r_1/2^1/_2$ (Control Group)   =

0,4

$$r_{11} = \frac{2\,(0,4)}{(1 + 0,4)}$$
$$r_{11} = \frac{0,8}{(1,4)}$$
$$r_{11} = 0,57$$

Analyzing the Data by Using T-Test Formula

From the data result of the test as presented the test calculation is applied to figure out whether the use of group investigation strategy has significant effect in writing narrative text at grade X of SMK Negeri 2 Kisaran. The fomula of t-test perfomed as follows:

$$t = \frac{Mx - My}{\sqrt{\left[\frac{X_2 + Y_2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2}\right] + \left[\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2}\right]}}$$

The Hypothesis Testing

After analyzing the data into $t-test$, it was score that t - score was 2,46, if this consulted to critical score product moment degree of freedom (df) N1 + N2 − 2 or 20 + 20 − 2 = 38. So, the critical score of $t-table$ with the significant 0,05 was 2,042. So, the writer concludes that $t-score > t-table$.

Discussion

After the researcher calculated the data, the score of experimental group was higher than control group, 90% of the students have ability to write narrative text, with knowing language features of narrative text and generic structure of narrative text are good. It means that the group investigation strategy is

effective to students' writing narrative text.

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