

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Writing

1. Definition of Writing

Writing is a process of expressing ideas or thoughts in words in a piece of paper. Writing actually is transferring information, message or idea in grammatical sentences. The information, message or idea is necessary to be expressed in a text.

Writing is a combination of process and product (Sokolik, 2003 cited in Linse 2005). The process refers to the act of gathering ideas and working with them until they are presented in manner that is polished and comprehensible to readers. The concept that writing is a process is very useful to young writers (Olson, 2003 cited in Linse 2005). Writing is a way of thinking and learning it gives a unique opportunity to explore ideas and acquire information. By writing, someone can express his/her thought more communicable to other.

Writing is personal and private cognitive activity in which original and individual thoughts and ideas are converted into original and individual work. In addition, such activity requires us to control certain variable at once. For instance, the students have to regulate accurate diction, spelling, grammar and content our writing.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that writing means of communication where the written form is used to express the

writers' purpose, feeling, and thought. Through writing the people can express their ideas.

2. The Problems in Writing

The writing ability to communicate ideas or thoughts using written symbols. As the written communication tool, it is hoped that other person understands what the writer intends to, so that there is an interaction between the writer and the reader.

There are some problems which are faced by students in learning writing. In Nurgiantoro (2001:298-299) he said that there are some problem in writing. Those are:

- a. Organizing Idea
- b. Lack of Vocabulary
- c. Grammar Accuracy

From the problem above, the writer can conclude that the students can learn writing easier if they can organize their idea, mastery of vocabulary to produce unified paragraphs, and mastery of grammar. Most of students are not mastery vocabulary so that they often write sentences that are not communicative. They usually choose incorrect words when they write. To solve the problems, the writer used *Consult, Act, and Share (CASH) technique* to create their ideas in writing.

3. The Process in Writing

To make a good paragraph here are some process in writing that can use when the reader or students' need when they write. In Hammer (2004 : 4-5) declares that process of writing has four main elements : those are planning, drafting, editing, and final versions.

1) Planning

Experienced writers plan what they are going to write. Before starting to write or type, they try to decide what is they are going to write.

When planning, writers have to think about three main issues.

First, the writers have to consider about :

- a. The purpose of their writing since this will influence (among other things) not only the type of the text they wish to produce, but also the language they use, and the information they choose to include.
- b. The audience they are writing for, since this will influence not only the shape of writing 9how it is laid out, how the paragraphs are structured, etc. In addition, the choice of language, for example it is formal or informal.

2) Drafting

We can refer to the first version of piece of writing as a draft. In the writing process, drafting is necessary for helping the writer to write ideas and decide what should come first, second, thord ans so on, until the last.

3) Editing

Once writers have produced a draft, and then they usually read they have written to see where it works and do not, while other readers (or editor) who comment and make suggestions often helps reflecting and revising. Another readers' reaction to a piece of writing will help the author to make appropriate revision.

4) Final Versions

Once writers have edited their draft, making the changes they consider necessary, they produce their final versions. This may look considerably different from the both original plan and first darft, because things have changed in editing process. However, the writer now ready to send the written text to its intended audience.

4. The Criteria of Good Writing

It is important to get the purpose of writing. If we cannot get the purpose, it means that we do something useless. In order to get the purpose of writing activity, we have to bulid up our writng well. Adelstein and Pival Tarigan (1996: 6) explain some characteristics of good writing:

- a. Shows the abilities of the writer in using the tones.
- b. The abilities of the writer in arranging the materials to be good structure.
- c. Write clearly (unambiguous), to use the sentence structure well, language, and examples, therefore, it makes the

readers easy in understanding the explicit and implicit meaning.

- d. Write surely: it can take the readers' interest to the main idea of the writing; it can describe the main idea clearly and logically. In this case, the writer has to avoid the use and the repetition of useless phrases. The word used must support the main idea harmonically which want to be reached.
- e. Criticize his/her draft of writing and then revise it to get the better one. The key of succesfulness in writing is the willingness and the abilities of the writer in revising his/or her first draft.
- f. The writer who his/her writing; the willingness to use a good punctuation, to reread the words meaning in correlation to the grammar used before sending it to the readers. A good writer knows well that those things are important since they may give a bad effect to the results.

B. Narrative Text

1. The Definition of NarrativeText

A narrative text is a text representation of a series of events in temporal and casual way. Films, plays, comic strips, novels all narratives in the widest sense. Narrative can be constructed using wide variety of semiotic media: written or spoken language, images, gesture, and acting.

2. Generic Structure of Narrative Text

The generic structures of narrative text are:

- a. Orientation : sets the scene and introduces the participants of the story, in which the characters, setting and time of the story are established.
- b. Complication : a crisis or problem of the story arises, the complication usually involves the main character (s).
- c. Resolution : the crisis is resolved, for better or worse/happily or unhappily. Sometimes there are number of complications that have to be resolved. These add and sustain interest and suspense for reader.

3. Grammatical Feature of NarrativeText

The grammatical features of narrative text include :

- a. Use the adjective to build noun groups to describe the people, animal, or thing in the story.
- b. Use adverb of time connectives and conjunction to sequence events through time.
- c. Use adverb and adverbial phrases to locate the particular events.
- d. Use past and past continuous tense.
- e. Use behaviour (action verb) to indicate tense.
- f. Use verbal processes (saying and thinking verb) to indicate what character's feeling, thinking, or saying.

4. Social Function of NarrativeText

The social function of narrative text is to amuse, entertain, and to deal with actual or vicarious experiences in different ways; Narratives deal with problematic events which lead to a crisis or turning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution (Mukarto (2007: 123-124) in English On The Sky 2) .

C. Consult, Act, Share (CASH) Technique

1. The definition of (CASH) Technique

In teaching learning process especially in writing the teacher can use many technique to help them when they teach in classroom in order to make the students interested to write. Here the definition of CASH technique.

a. Consult

Consult means to go to a person, book, etc. to get information, opinion, advice, or meeting for consulting (Hornby in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1974: 183).

b. Act

Act means performance to do something or process of doing action (Hornby in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1974: 9).

c. Share

Hornby Explain that Share is a part of division which has in receives from or give to, a stock held by several or many persons or which he contributes to fund, expenses (Hornby in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1974: 786).

2. How to Do Consult, Act, Share (CASH) Technique

CASH technique groups of 4 or 5 students set up with one of them as a leader. Each group is assign some certain material to learn and consult or discuss in groups involve three steps cooperative structure. On the first steps members of each group consult or discuss about the material posed by the writer. After the consult time, the leader of each group took turn in acting up the result of discussion to the other group in front of the class during the second step. For the final step, members share their responses with other groups or the entire groups.

D. Consult, Act, Share (CASH) Technique for Teaching Writing

Consult, Act, Share (CASH) Technique to teach narrative text is very simple to use. It just follows three steps . Those are :

- a. Divide students into 8 *CASH Technique* Groups, and each group has 4 students whether the class consisted of 32 students. The groups should be diverse in term of gender, ethnicity race and ability.
- b. Appoint one of the students in each group as the leader, intially, the leader should be the most mature students in the group.
- c. Divide the narrative text (topic/tema) into 4 segments.
- d. Give the students or ecah group time to consult or discuss each their topic segment with their teammates together.

- e. Ask the leader of each group to take turn to write the narrative text with their own word (act) because this is writing so in the step of act asked the students to write with their own word.
- f. Assign each student share their own responses to review what has been discussed, ask clarifying questions or answer question.
- g. The writer gives some comments.
- h. At the end of the session, the writer gives some exercises on the narrative material as reviews so that the students quickly come to realize that these sessions are not just fun but really count.

E. Basic Assumption

Writing is the important skill in English. Through writing the students can improve their vocabulary and grammar, in addition it can make the students enrich their ideas by taking new information. Therefore, CASH technique is able to arise the students' motivation and orchestrate the teaching learning activity livelier, more interesting, and more pleasant. And then cash technique makes the teaching learning process more effective and innovative. The writer considers that Consult, Act, and Share (CASH) technique can help students in composing paragraph. So, the teacher can apply Consult, Act, and Share (CASH) technique to encourage students' motivate in writing. In this case, it is assumed that teaching writing using *Consult, Act, and Share (CASH) technique* is effective and then, this technique will be implemented as a technique to teach writing Narrative text.

E. Hypothesis

Based on basic assumption above, the writer takes the hypothesis in this research that Consult, Act, Share (CASH) technique is effective for teaching writing at tenth grade students of SMK N 1 Kalibagor In academic year 2014/2015.

