#### **Chapter V**

## **Conclusions and Suggetions**

In this chapter, the writer divides the content into two points. They are conclusions, and suggestions. The explanations of each point are presented below.

# **A.** Conclusions

This study was mix method research which is required explanatory sequential research design. It is aimed to analysis the implementation of writing aloud strategy in teaching writing at SMA N 1 Telaga. By using explanatory sequential design research. The data was separating by two kinds of collecting data and analysis data. They were namely quantitative collecting and analysis data, and qualitative collecting and analysis data. This study involved the students of X MIA 5which consisted of 18 students with varied levels of proficiency. The research was carried out in the first semester of the academic year of 2016/2017. It is began in September 21th 2016 and ended in September 28th, 2016.

This research was conducted Pre-test, treatments, and Post-test. From the pre-test, treatments, post-test processes, it is found some facts about writing aloud strategy that students' ability waslow. It can be seen on students'score in Pre-test (*available on appendix page 75*). By seing the score, it can be conclede that students' ability still remains low before the treatments done.

The implementation of writing aloud strategy in SMA N 1Telaga in students of X MIA 5can be concluded that Writing Aloud Strategy can improve students' writing ability. It can be proved from the improvement could be seen from the increase of students' mean writing score from 4.45 to 7.44.

The implementation of writing aloud strategy in SMA N 1Telaga in students of X MIA 5 can be concluded that writing aloud strategy can improve students' writing ability. It can be proved from the following fact. First, the improvement of students' mean writing score pre-test and post-test. The data shows that it is quite significant because there were 2 students who pass the Minimum Mastery Criterion(*Kriteria Ketuntasan Minimal*) in pre-test. This is an important evidance how writing aloud strategy may create the positive atmosphere in the classroom, and also make students creative in finding the ideas. Yet another result, pre-test shows that most of the participants (15 out of 18) student who got more than 75. To some up , it is conculded that students while in implementation process, their ability of writing was increased.

Moreover, the result of questionnaire showed that students gave positiveresponses to the implementation of writing aloud strategy in the teaching learningprocess of writing. Therefore, writing aloud strategy would be alternative strategy in teaching writing.

## **C.** Suggestions

Based on the conclusions and implications of the study above, some suggestions will be directed toward the students, the English teacher, and the researcher. Firstly, the students need to explore their experience in writing activities and discover their own best way of learning writing. They should practice regularly to improve their writing skills. Since writing is a complex activity, the students could try to use some techniques that make them feel at ease and enable them to write more effectively. It is suggested that the students use writing aloud strategy in writing, especially descriptive texts. Secondly, the teacher needs to consider using writing aloud strategy in teaching writing that might facilitate the students' learning process appropriately. The writing aloud strategy had been implemented by the researcher and it is proofed that writing aloud could improve students ability in writing. In addition, this study was relevant with the other research from Gail Berkner *Write on: Improving Story Writing Skills in A Grade Three classroom (2004).* The result of his research was writing aloud approach to teaching story writing has created more confident and independent writers. Therefore, writing aloud strategy as an alternative strategy in teaching writing. Thirdly, the other researchers can use this study as a basis for conducting another study on the same field in order to investigate a further effect of writing aloud strategy to improve students' writing ability.

### References

Acharya, B. (2010). *Questionnaire Design*. Nepal: Nepal Engineering College. Arikunto, S. (2010). *Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Branch, J. L. (2000). Investigating the information-seeking processes of adolescents: The values of using think-aloud and think after. *Library and Information ScienceResearch*, 22(4), 371–392

Brookes, A. a. (1990). Writing for Study Purpose: A Teacher's Guide to Developing Individual Writing Skills. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Carroll, R. (1990). Writing skill. Students Success Guide, 1-11.

Chisnell, D. (2007). *How to plan, design, and conduct effective tests*.retrived December 24, 2015, from Usability Testing: www.usabilityworks.net.

Cohen, A. (2002). "Focus on the Language Learner: Motivation.

Constantinos N. Phellas, A. B. (2011). STRUCTURED METHODS: Interview Questionnaire and Observation.

Creswell, J. W. (2012). Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. SAGE. Thousand Oaks. USA.

Rahayu, A.U (2015). How to Make an Academic Essay Writing. Bandung: ALFABETA, cv.

Duncker, K. (1945). On problem-solving. In Dashiell, J. F. (Ed.) Psychological

Monographs (pp.1–114). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Ericsson, K. A., & Simon, H. A. (1993). Protocol analysis: Verbal reports as data (Revised edition). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

- Gere, A. R. (1985). *Writing to Learn across the Disciplines*. Urbana Illinois: National Council of The Teachers of English.
- Ghulam H, P. S. (2013). Cognitive Discourse Analysis of L2 Writer's 'Think-Aloud Protocol:.*language India*, 3.

Hancock, B. (2009). An Introduction to Qualitative Research. New York, NY: logam.

III, R. T. (2001). Improving the Writing Skills of College Students. Writing Skills, 3-24.

Jhonstone, C.-M. (2006). Using Think Aloud Protocol Method(Cognitive Labs)to Evaluate Test Design for Student With Disabilities and English Language Learners.Minnapolis,MN: National Center on Educational Outcomes.

Kindergraten. (2005). A Guide to Effective Instruction in Writing. Ontario: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2005.

Musselwhite, D. C. (2012). Modeled Writing. Ontario: Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2012

Patton, M. a. (2002). Guide to Using Qualitative Research Methodology. *Qualitative Method*20-23.

Robert.T Carroll. (1990). Students Success Guide. Sacramento: Pearson Custom Publishing.

Someren, M. W., Barnard, Y. F., & Sandberg, J. A. C. (1994). The think-aloud

*method: A practical guide to modeling cognitive processes*. San Diego, CA: Academic.Press Ltd.

Shapiro, A. a. (2005).Opening Windows on Arab and Jewish.*Opening Windows on Arab and Jewish*, 50-26.

Stiari, N. W. (2014). The Application of Modeled Talk Technique to Improve Writing Skill of The Eight Grade Students of SMP N 2 Sukawati.Denpasar.

Sulistyanigrum, S. (2011). Strategi Memahami Teks Pidato Bahasa Inggris dengan Metode Think Aloud Protocol (TAPs). Jakarta.