A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE MASTERY OF CHARACTER BASED WRITING OF THE EIGHTH YEAR STUDENTS OF SMP N 1 JOGONALAN KLATEN IN ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019

S1 - THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Awarding the Undergraduate Degree in English Education Study Program



By

Name : Dinar saraswati

Student No. : 1611200034

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY UNIVERSITY OF WIDYA DHARMA KLATEN 2019

i

APPROVAL

TITLE : A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE MASTERY OF CAHARACTER BASED WRITING OF THE EIGHTH YEAR STUDENTS OF SMP N 1 JOGONALAN KLATEN IN ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019

Name : Dinar Saraswati

Student No. : 1611200034

Approved by the consultants to be examined before the Board of Examiners of \Teacher Training and Education Faculty on :

ü

Day : Friday

Date : 16 August 2019

use Examiner Drs. Suhud Eko Yuwono. M.Hum NIK. 691 092 128

Second Examiner. Ana Setyandari, S.Pd. M.Pd NIR, 690 112 325

ii

RATIFICATION

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE MASTERY OF CHARACTER BASED WRITING OF THE EIGHTH YEAR STUDENTS OF SMP N 1 JOGONALAN KLATEN IN ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019

Name : Dinar Saraswati

×

Student No.: 1611200034

Accepted by the board of examines of teacher training and education faculty, university of Widya Dharma Klaten on

Day : Friday

Date : 16 August 2019 The board examiners

Chairman

Drs. H. Ronggo Warsito, M.Pd. NIK, 690 890 113

Drs. Suhud Eko Yuwono, M.Hum

First Examiner,

NIK. 691 092 128

Second Examiner,

Orn. Hj. Sri Haryanti, M.Hum

NIK. 19610619 198703 2 001

Ann Netyandari, S.Pd, M.Pd NIE 1690 112 325

S WID Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education

137 H Kongao Warsito, M.Pd. NHC 690 890 113

PRONOUNCEMENT

1

This is to certify that myself write this thesis cutitled "A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE MASTERY OF CHARACTER BASED WRITING OF THE EIGHTH YEAR STUDENTS OF SMP N 1 JOGONALAN KLATEN IN ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2018/2019".

Its not plagiarism or made by others. Anything related to others work is written in quotation, the source of which is listed on bibliography.

If then this pronouncement proves incorrect, I am ready to accept academic punishment, including the withdrawal or cancellation of my academic degree.



NIM, 1611200034

MOTTOS

- ◆ Fa 'inna ma'al 'usri yusra', inna ma'al 'usri yusra'. Because actually after the difficulty there is ease, actually after that difficulty there is ease. (Qs. Al-Insyirah : 5-6)
- Don't be weak and don't be sad. (Qs. An-Nahl : 127)
- Do not discourage you, verily I have never been silent from things that are hated, that is, from those who have little enthusiasm. (Ummar bin Khaththab r.a)
- Learn to recognize yourself, limiting yourself in this life by not giving you the opportunity to hone character and responsibility is a big fool. (
 Dr. Aidh Al-Qarni)
- Recognize your potential, when you weigh in the balance of doing something, remember that Allah will bring down the blessing to someone who is aware of his abilities. (The Researcher)
- Willing to accept the judgment of others as a criticism and positive input because only with criticism progress can be achieved. (The Researcher)

PRESENTATION

This thesis is presented to :

- My beloved Allah SWT and Nabi Muhammad SAW who always guide me and take care of me to be good person.
- My beloved Father and Mother that always support me, and thanks for fight till the end and never give up for me. Thank you for being patient with a child like me.
- My beloved sons "fathir warsita azzaam (Azzaam) and fathir ramli al mateen (Mateen) Thanks for accompanying my days, the beautiful time, the soft touch of his fingers and the warm embrace that made me feel calm in my soul during the completion of this thesis.
- My beloved Husband for giving me support until I have finished this thesis. Thanks for sharing your happiness as a life partner who completes and perfects my worship.
- My beloved young brother and young sister "Bambang and Navinda. Thank you for being patient and can't repay your love, forgive me, I can't set a good example for you.
- My best friend "Opick". Who has given me some help, love and support.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praise be to Allah SWT, Lord of the world that has blessed the researcher to finish this thesis as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Undergraduate Degree in English Education Study Program.

The researcher realizes that the thesis would be impossibly finished without other people's help. In this opportunity the writer would like to express her special appreciation to:

- 1. Prof Dr. H. Triyono., M.Pd., the Rector of Widya Dharma University Klaten.
- Dr. H. Ronggo Warsito., M.Pd., the Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Widya Dharma University Klaten.
- 3. Ana Setyandari, S.Pd, M.Pd., the Head of English Education Study Program and the second consultant who sincerely reads the writer's draft and also gives suggestion to the writer for the sake of perfection of this thesis
- 4. Drs. Suhud Eko Yuwono, M. Hum., as the first consultant who has given the guidance, suggestion, correction, advice, information, and motivation during the writing to finishing this thesis.
- Endah Sulistyowati, M.Si, the Headmaster of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten who has given permission to carry out this research in her institution.

- Suparno, S.Pd., M.Pd., the English Teacher of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten.
- Sri Suharni S.Pd., the English Teacher of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten.
- Tri wahyuni, S.Pd, the Curriculum Consultant of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten.
- All of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year 2018/2019, especially VIIIA, VIIIB, VIIIC, VIIID, VIIIE, class.

The researcher realizes that this paper is still far from being perfect, therefore the researcher expects any constructive criticism and suggestion from the reader to make this thesis become perfect.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful especially for the readers in general and also can be real contribution for the improvement of teaching English in Indonesia.

Klaten, June 2019

The researcher

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITL	E	i		
APPR	OVAL	ii		
RATI	RATIFICATION			
PRON	PRONOUNCEMENT			
ΜΟΤ	мотто			
PRES	PRESENTATION			
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS				
TABLE OF CONTENTS i				
ABST	RACT	xii		
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION				
A.	The Background of the Study	1		
B.	The Reason for Choosing the Topic	5		
C.	The Limitation of the Study	6		
D	The Problem of The Study	6		
E.	The Aim of the Study	6		
F.	The Use of the Study	7		
G	The Clarification of the Key Terms	7		
	1. Descriptive Study	7		
	2. Mastery	8		
	3. Character	9		
	4. Writing	11		

H.	The Organization of the Study	12			
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE					
A.	The Theory Of Writing	14			
	1. The meaning of writing	14			
	2. The types of writing	15			
	3. The kinds of writing	15			
	a. Descriptive text	17			
	b. Narrative text	20			
	c. Recount text	23			
	4. The importance of writing	27			
	5. The purpose of writing	29			
	6. The process of writing	30			
	7. Teaching writing	31			
	8. The principle of teaching writing	35			
B.	The theory of caharacter	36			
	1. The meaning of character	36			
	2. The character education	37			
	3. The purpose of character education	38			
CI	HAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD				
A.	Research Method	40			
B.	The Subject of the Study	41			
	1. Population	41			
	2. Sample	41			
	3. Sampling	42			

C.	The Technique of Collecting the Data	44	
	1. Instrument	44	
	2. Validity	44	
D.	The Technique of Analyzing the Data	46	
C	HAPTER IV THE RESULT OF THE DATA		
A.	Presenting the Data	52	
B.	Analyzing the data	54	
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION			
A.	Conclusion	58	
B.	Suggestion	59	
	1. To The Students	59	
	2. To The English Teachers	59	
	3. To The Readers	60	
REFE	REFERENCES		
LIST OF APPENDIX			
LIST OF TABLE			

ABSTRACT

DINAR SARASWATI,2019. Student No. 1611200034. English Education Study Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Widya Dharma University, Klaten, 2019. Undergraduate Thesis: A Descriptive Study on The Mastery of Character Based Writing of The Eighth Year Students of SMP N 1 JOGONALAN in Academic Year of 2018/2019.

The problem of this study is "How the students' mastery of character based writing skill of recount text genre of the eighth year students' of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019". This study will aim to describe and to integrate the students' mastery of character based writing of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019.

In this research, the researcher takes the eighth year students SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in Academic Year 2018/2019 as the population. The number of population is 150 students divided into five classes. In this study, the researcher takes 30 students proportional random sampling. For getting the data, the researcher gives a essay test. The researcher instructs the students to make recount text about holiday activities which is done within 45 minutes. The researcher analyzes the data by using quantitative analyzing.

The overall achievement of students writing skill was **very good.** The students who get very good score are 23 students or 77%, good score are 7 students or 23% and there is no student who gets fail mark. The total score of the students' mastery of character based writing is 2529, the mean 84.3, and it is categorized into very good category. Finally, the researcher draws the conclusion that the mastery of character based writing of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019.

Key words: Characer Based Writing, Decriptive study, Mastery.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background Of The Study

Today we have entered the gate of the 4.0 industrial revolution, precisely in the second decade of the era of globalization which is more challenging and requires the Indonesian people to have higher quality. Competition in various fields of life, including the field of education and especially English language education is getting tougher. We are faced with the demand for the importance of quality and competent human resources produced by quality education that can be the main force to overcome the problems faced. Education plays a very important and strategic role in building knowledgeable people who have skills, namely being aware of technology and media, effective communication, critical thinking, problem solving and collaboration. One way to do this is through improving the quality of education. The Indonesian government continues to improve the quality of curriculum education, especially in the field of English as a science that plays an important role in the development of national character education. The functions of education to develop abilities and shape national character and civilization that are dignified and educate the life of the nation, operational education aims to develop the potential of students to become humans who have faith and fear, character, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become a democratic and responsible citizen. UNESCO created four Education Pillars, namely: (1) Learning to find out (2) Learning to do (3) Learning to become (learning to actualize themselves as individuals who are independent with personality) (4) Learning to live together. However, these four pillars are not enough to achieve national education in Indonesia, so one pillar is added, namely learning to strengthen faith, piety and noble character (Suara merdeka, 2018). The Indonesian government is actively developing a curriculum from "KTSP" which was previously "2013 curriculum" that continues to be developed until the 2013 update curriculum appears in 2016. Guidelines for "2013 Curriculum Development", in English language learning especially writing oriented to the development of thinking skills, learning abilities, feelings want to know, and develop a caring and responsible attitude towards the natural and social environment developed in learning. Integrative science means combining various aspects, namely the domain of attitudes, knowledge and skills. In the English language curriculum there are language skills that must be mastered, namely, listening skills, reading skills, speaking skills and writing skills, but writing skills are considered to be the most difficult language skills for students. Seow (2002: 315-320), states that writing is clearly the most difficult skill for second and foreign language learners. The main reason for this difficulty is the fact that writing is a very complex process that involves creating and organizing ideas and translating them into readable cohesive texts. As explained earlier, there are several competencies in writing skills

that must be achieved by material students about telling texts with events and experiences that have occurred. This material can then be used as a reference in developing teaching materials that can improve students' writing skills in English, because these materials are closely related to experiences that have been experienced and contain stories about personal students, so they are easier to write something when connecting with themselves . According to Togatorop (2015: 247), writing is known as one of the most important but difficult academic skills. Usually it takes so much time for students to master competently and hence tend to be a boring lesson. It is known that writing in English as a second language is a difficult skill that usually takes a lot of time for students to master competently. Writing difficulties are usually associated with complex processes or activities. It can be said that writing is the most difficult of the four language skills (speaking, listening, reading, and writing). This view is supported by several experts including Seow (2002: 319), who said that writing is a very complex activity for complex components such as idea development, syntax, grammar, organization, vocabulary, content, communication skills, use of signs read it. However, in reality, students' writing skills are still very low and there are still many students who are reluctant to practice writing English. The first problem in the learning process in students does not have the motivation to learn English, especially writing. They were reluctant to write what the teacher wrote on the board and they also did not want to bring a dictionary. They don't have much desire to like writing. So, they learn English only focus on the role of the teacher. The

students do not want to be active and develop their knowledge. The second problem relates to the condition of students who have a limited vocabulary that will make them unable to write English during the writing class, they feel "stuck" in the writing process. The third problem, the teacher only provides material, such as reading dialogs, text from the handbook and completing, then waits for the writing time to finish. It makes students bored. The fourth issue, there is no high motivation to learn since the students have limited opportunity to express their idea because the writing lesson is only learnt in English and Indonesian language. writing is a national culture. writing is a creative process that can stimulate and develop character as expected by the nation, by writing students will be trained honesty on what he thinks, students will be wiser about what he writes. Through writing learning students will form their mindset, if their mindset has been formed, they will form a pattern of behavior.

In fact, our generation is wasting more time on things that are not important, even though it is very clear in law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the function of national education is to develop capabilities and shape the character of a civilized nation that is dignified in order to educate the nation's life aimed at developing the potential of students to become believers and devoted to the One God, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative , independent, democratic and responsible.

Based on the fact and the statement before, this research will be conducted and analyze at the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan

4

Klaten in Academic year of 2018/2019. Therefore, this research is entitled "A Descriptive Study On The Mastery Of Character Based Writing Of The Eighth Year Students Of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten In Academic Year of 2018/2019".

B. The Reason for Choosing the Topic

In this research, the reasons that encourage the writer to choose this title are as follows :

- 1. Writing is a compulsory lesson in junior high school and plays an important role in the nation's civilization.
- 2. Writing skills are the last sequence that is the most difficult to master in the learning process after listening, speaking and reading skills because students must be accustomed to applying linguistic knowledge such as grammar, vocabulary, language style, spelling and so on.
- 3. There are obstacles for students in writing such as a delay in expressing their thoughts / ideas through good and correct language.
- 4. Implementation of the curriculum, enthusiastic teachers and students play an important role in the success of learning writing.
- 5. Writing as a medium for character formation that is expected by the nation. Religious characters in curriculum-based writing are obedient attitudes and behaviors carrying out religious teachings, grateful for the existence of English as a foreign language as a means to understand and present information in writing.

6. As a student majoring in English, the author has a great interest in writing problems. Writing products describe students' feelings and ideas.

C. The Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher would like to limit the mastery of character based writing in recount texts genre achievement in the writing subject of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019.

D. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem of the study can be stated as follows: "How is the students' mastery of character based writing skill of recount texts genre of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019?".

E. The Aim of the Study

The researcher aim of the study to describe and to integrate the students' mastery of character based writing of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019.

F. The Use of the Study

The study is expected to be a feedback for teaching and learning process, especially in teaching writing

6

- 1. The English teacher will pay more attention on the teaching and learning writing.
- 2. To help the student solve the problem especially in writing, in order that they can improve their writing skill in learning English.
- 3. To give guidance for the student, in order that they can practice their writing skill well and effectively. So they can improve their writing achievement.

G. The Clarification of the Key Terms

In The research, the researcher takes a title "A Descriptive Study on The Mastery of Character Based Writing of the Eighth Year Students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in Academic Year 2018/2019.

This research would like to clarify the title to make this paper easy to understand. The key terms used in the title of this research can be explained as follows:

1. Descriptive Study

A descriptive study according to Hidayat (2010:75) descriptive study is a research method used to find the widest knowledge of the object of research at a certain time. Whereas according to Punaji (2010:408) descriptive study is research whose purpose is to explain or describe an event, condition, object, person, or everything related to variables that can be explained using both numbers and words. Sukmadinata (2006:72) states that descriptive study is a form of research that aims to describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena. This phenomenon can take the form, activity, change, characteristics, relationships, similarities, and differences between one phenomenon and another. This can be used to justify current practice and make judgments and also to develop theories because this research departs from theory to data and ends with the acceptance or rejection of the theory used.

Based on the experts' statements above, the descriptive study of this research means to describe writing mastery at the eighth students in SMP N 1 Jogonalan klaten and present in research report.

2. Mastery

Mastery means complete control or knowledge (Hornby, 2003:265). Comprehensive knowledge or skill in a particular subject or activity. According to (Guskey and Anderman, 2013:01) mastery is a term that all educators use and believe they understand well. But when pressed to describe precisely what it means to "master" a concept, skill, or subject, everyone has a different definition. While in this study, the student should be able to mastery writing knowledge correctly of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan klaten in academic year of 2018/2019.

3. Character

Character is one of the greatest motive powers in the world. The former is more the product of brain-power, the latter of heart-power; and in the long run it is the heart that rules in life (Smile, 1871:1).

According to Lewis (2004:6) that the character is positive qualities such as: caring, fair, honest, respectful towards others and responsible.

Character building is a must and even becomes an educational goal. Instruction of the President no. 12 of 2016 in order to improve and build the character of the nation is to carry out a mental revolution that refers to the five main character values derived from "Pancasila", which is a priority for the development of a strengthened character education movement, which are the priorities for the development of the strengthening character education movement;

a. Religious

The implementation of the values of religious character is shown in the attitude of peace, tolerance, respect for differences in religion and belief, firm stance, confidence, cooperation between believers and religions, anti-abuse and violence, friendship, sincerity, not imposing the will, loving the environment, protecting small and marginalized.

b. Nationalism

The way of thinking, acting, and acting that shows loyalty, caring, and high appreciation for the language, physical, social, cultural, economic and political environment of the nation, placing the interests of the nation and state above the interests of themselves and their groups. Nationalist attitude is shown through an attitude of appreciation of the nation's own culture, preserving the richness of the nation's culture, being willing to sacrifice, excel, and excel, love the country, protect the environment, obey the law, discipline, respect the diversity of cultures, ethnicities and religions.

c. Integrity

The value that underlies behavior that is based on efforts to make himself a person who can always be trusted in words, actions, and jobs, has a commitment and loyalty to human and moral values. The character of integrity includes an attitude of responsibility as a citizen, actively involved in social life, through the consistency of actions and words based on truth. Someone who has integrity also respects the dignity of individuals (especially people with disabilities), and is able to demonstrate exemplary.

d. Independence

An attitude and behavior that does not depend on others and uses all energy, mind, time to realize hopes, dreams and ideals. Independent students have a work ethic that is good, resilient, fighting, professional, creative, courageous, and a lifelong learner.

e. Mutual cooperation.

Reflecting the act of appreciating the spirit of cooperation and working together to solve common problems, establish communication and friendship, provide assistance / assistance to people in need. Each value does not stand up and develop individually, but interact with each other, develop dynamically and form personal wholeness.

As teacher before doing the teaching and learning activities should do the planning in the learning process that includes the syllabus and Learning Implementation Plan (RPP). Syllabus as reference for development RPP made by the teacher before the learning process. As is in the existing curriculum, the syllabus is developed with reference to the standard content based on Ministerial Regulation No. 22 of 2006.

4. Writing

Gebhrat and Rodrigues (1989: 1) writing is a very important thing, but a process that we write is often strongly influenced by genre barriers, Harmer (2004: b.86). Therefore, these elements have to be present in learning activities. Gould, Diyanni and Smith 1989:18) writing is a creative act, the act of writing is creative because its requires ti interpret or make sense of something : a experience, a text, an event. Writing is a powerful tool to organize extraordinary events and make them manageable, because writing is a skill in arranging thoughts and feelings by using words in the form of sentences that are appropriate to the grammar and then arrange them in paragraph.

Character based writing in this research means to develop the potential of learners to have communicative competence in interpersonal, transactional, short functional texts and long functional in written English texts. Through the use of these texts, learners are guided to use factual, conceptual, and procedural knowledge, and to instill the noble values of the nation's character, in the context of life in the home, school, and community.

H. The Organization of the Study

The writer arranges the research paper in order that the reader can catch the research paper easily. It is also meant to give description to the readers.

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the limitation of the study, the problem of the study, the aim of the study, the use of the study, the clarification of the key terms and organization of the study.

Chapter II the review of related literature. It gives a full and good explanation related to the theories used in this research. It discusses the theory of writing and character. The theory of writing consists of the meaning of writing, the types of writing, the kinds of writing, the importance of writing , the purpose of writing, the process of writing, teaching writing, the principle of teaching writing. The theory of character consists of the meaning of character, the character education, the purpose of character.

Chapter III covers the method of the study. It consists of the meaning of research method, the subject of the study, the technique of collecting the data and the technique of analyzing the data.

Chapter IV covers the result of the research. It consists of presenting the data and analyzing the data.

Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After presenting and analyzing the data which were obtained from the research, the researcher would like to conclude the result of the study.

The main problem in this study is "How is the mastery of character based writing of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019?"

The students' distribution of mark is 23 students get very good category, 7 students get good category. The computation of the students' mastery in percentage is as follows:

a. The students who get very good score are 23 students.

$$\frac{23}{30} \times 100 = 77\%$$

b. The students who get fair score are 7 students.

$$7 = 23\%$$

30 = 23%

c. No student gets fail score.

$$\frac{0}{30} \ge 100\% = 0\%$$

The number of total score is 2529 and the number of students is 30. So the whole mastery of the students can be identified through the following formula:

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}$$
$$X = \frac{2529}{30} = 84.3$$

The average score is 84.3

Based on the result above, the average score is 84.3. It means that the students' mastery of character based writing of the eighth year students of SMP N 1 Jogonalan Klaten in academic year of 2018/2019 is **very good.**

Suggestion

After doing data analysis and drawing the conclusion, the researcher would like to give some suggestions which can be presented as follows:

1. To the Students

Based on the result of the study, it is suggested that the students should give more attention to English material. For students to increase motivation during the learning process. The students must be active in learning English and not to be ashamed to ask the teacher about the material of learning English especially writing.

2. To the English Teachers

Teachers are expected to always pay attention to student achievement so they can find out how important learning motivation must be given to their students. The teacher should to introduce, demonstrate, support, respond, and evaluate writing in more detail to their students because of its importance for the students to master English well. The teacher should use the character education to prepare in other environment which make students honest, creative, and friendly in writing. The teachers need to guide students in writing process, for example when the students fill in the boxes the teacher gives them direction. education to prepare in other environment which make students honest, creative, and friendly in writing.

3. To the Readers

It is expected that this study can be done in a class, not only on the writing achievement but also on the other component of English. The researcher realizes that this study is not complete. There are still many weaknesses dealing with the theory, method, or the idea, because of the researcher's limited skill.

For the readers, the researcher hopes that the result of the research can be used as contribution and comparative matter in doing research although it is far from being perfect.

REFERENCES

Abidin, Yunus (2014). *Desain Sistem Pembelajaran Dalam Konteks Kurikulum*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

Arikunto, Suharsimi. (1996). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

.(2000). Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan. Jakarta: Bina Aksara.

.(2002). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Bina Aksara.

.(2007). Dasar-Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.

(2010). Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik (Edisi Revisi). Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Ary, et al. 2010. (2006). *Introduction to Research in Education*. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

Badan Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Pendidikan. (2015). *Pedoman teknis peniliaian hasil belajar berdasarkan kurikulum 2013 tingkat Sekolah menengah pertama*.Jakarta.

Barbara A. Lewis.(2004). *A guide Building character*. Batam:Kharisma Publishing Group.

Battistich, Victor. (2017). *Character Education, Prevention, and Positive Youth Development*. St. Louis: University of Missouri.

Baumrind, D. (1999). The Influence of Parenting Style on Adolescent Competence and Substance Use. *Journal of Early Adolescent*.11(1):56-95. Accessed on February 14th 2019.

Black, Susan. (1996). The Character Conundrum. American School Board Journal, 1: 170-184.

Bialik. (2015). *Character Education for the 21st Century: What Should Students Learn*. Boston: Center for Curriculum Redesign.

Brown, H. Douglass. (2001). *Teaching by Principles: An Interactive Aproach to Language Pedadogy*. San Fransisco: State University.

Calderonello, A. H. & B. L. Edwards, Jr. (1986). Roughdrafts: *the Process of Writing*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Chowdhury, M. (2016). *Emphasizing Morals, Values, Ethics, and Character Education in Science Education and Science Teaching. The Malaysian Online Journal of Educational Science,* 4(2), 1-16.

Dalman. (2014). ketrampilan menulis. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

Defazio, Joseph. (2010). Academic literacy: The importance and impact of writing across the curriculum – a case study. *Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, *10*. Accessed on Feb 14th 2019.

Djibran, Fahd. (2008). Writing is amazing. Jakarta: Kencana.

Eggenschwiler, J., & Biggs, E. D. (2001). *Writing: Grammar, Usage, and Style.* New York: Hungry Minds, Inc

Frerichs, R.R. (2008). Simple Random Sampling. Rapid Surveys.

Gebhardt, R., & Rodrigues, D. (1989). Writing: Process and intentions. Mass D.C. Health, U.S.A

Gould, Eric, Robbert Diyanni, William Smith. (1989). *The Act of Writing*. Singapura: Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data.

Graham, Steve and Dolores Perin. (2007). Writing next effective strategies to improve writing of adolescents in middle and high school. New York: Allience for Excellent Education.

Hadi, Sutrisno. (2000). Methodology Research. Yogyakarta: Andi offset.

.(2015). *Methodologi Research*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Penerbitan Fakultas Psikologi UGM.

Harmer, Jeremy. (2004). *How to Teach Writing*. Edinburg gate: Pearson Education.

<u>.(</u> 2001). *The Practice of English Language Teaching*, New York: Cambridge University Press.

Harris, P David. (1969). *Testing English as A Second Language*. New York : McGraw-Hill.

Hidayat, Syah. (2010). Pengantar umum Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Verifikatif. Pekanbaru: Suska Press.

Hirai, D. L. C., Borrego, I., Garza, E., & Kloock, C. T. 2010. *Academic Languge/Literacy Strategies for Adolescents*. New York: Reutledge.

Homewood. (1966). Foundation of the Theory of Prediction. The Dorsey Press.

Hornby, A.S. (1995). *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English*. London: Oxford University Press.

Intruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia No.12 Tahun 2016 Tentang Gerakan Revolusi Mental.

Kamarudin, Syamsu A.(2012). *Education And Students Social Behavior* (electronic version). Journal of education and learning. 6(4).223-230.

Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional (2010:i-ii). Kebudayaan Nasional Dan Pendidikan Karakter.Jakarta;Depdiknas.

Lickona, Thomas. (1991). *Educating for Character: How Our Schools can Teach Respect and Responsibility*. New York: Bantam Books.

John Langan (2005). Sentence Skill, from B. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Nunan, David. (2003). *Practical English Language Teaching*. New York: The McGraw Hill.

<u>.</u> (1989). Designing Tasks for the Communicative Classroom. Sydney: Cambridge University Press.

Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. (2001). Penilaian Dalam Pengajaran Bahasa Dan Sastra. Yogyakarta:BPFE.

<u>The Effectiveness Of Fresh Technique To Teach Description</u> Paragraph. Journal and learning. Volume7. Number 4. 239-248.

Onchera, P. O., & Manyasi, B. N. (2013). Function Writing Skills for Effective Communication: The English Language Classroom in Kenya. *Journal of Emerging Trend in educational Research and Policies Studies (JETERAPS), 4* (6), 842-842.

Oshima, Alice and Ann Hogue. (2006). Writing Academic English, Longman: Pearson, 4thEd.

Pala, Aynur. (2011). *The Need for Character Education*. Turkey: Celal Bayar University.

Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional No. 21 Tahun 2016 Tentang Standar Isi Untuk Satuan Pendidikan Dasar Dan Menengah. Jakarta: Depdiknas.

Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional No. 3 Tahun 2014 Tentang Standar Isi Untuk Satuan Pendidikan Dasar Dan Menengah. Jakarta: Depdiknas.

Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia No.104 Tahun 2014 Tentang Penilaian Hasil Belajar Oleh Peserta Didik Pada Pendidik Dasar Dan Pendidik Menengah. Jakarta:Depdiknas.

Peraturan menteri pendidikan dan kebudayaan republik Indonesia nomor 23 tahun 2016 tentang standar penilian pendidikan.Jakarta:Depdiknas.

Peraturan menteri pendidikan dan kebudayaan republik Indonesia nomor 87 tahun 2017 tentang pendidikan karakter bangsa .Jakarta:Depdiknas.

Pitard, Peter. (2011). *Writing in the Social Studies Classroom*. Virginia: Department of Education Outreach.

Punaji, Setyosari. (2010). "Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Dan Pengembangan". Jakarta: Kencana.

Rawat, Geetika. (2012). Non Random Sampling Techniques.

Rivers, Wilga M., (1981). *Teaching Foreign-Language Skill (Second Edition)*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.

Richards, J. C., & Renandya, W. A. (2002). *Methodology in Language Teaching: An Anthology of Current Practice*. New York: Cambridge University.

Seow, Anthony. (2002). The Writing Process and Process Writing Methodology In language Teaching: An Anthology Of Current practice.Ed. Cambridge University Press.

Smile, Samuel. (1871). *Character*. Britanica Online Encyclopedia And Project Butenberg Consortia Center Bringing The World's eBook Collections Together.

Smith, Carl B. (2002). *Developing Character Through Literature*. Indiana: Indiana University

Sokolik, M. (2003). "Writing". In Nunan, David (ed.), Practical English Language Teaching. (pp. 87-108). New York: Mc Graw Hill.

Sufanti, Main.(2018). "*Kecakapan Abad 21*".In Suara Merdeka, [https://www.suaramerdeka.com/smcetak/baca/134253/kecakapan-abad-21].

Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitiatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sukardi. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Kompetensi Dan Praktiknya*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Sukmadinata. (2006). Metodologi penelitian pendidikan. Bandung: Rosdakarya.

Suryabrata, Sumadi. (2011). Psikologi Pendidikan. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Tarigan, Henry Guntur. (2008). *Menulis Sebagai Suatu Keterampilan Berbahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.

Tanzeh, Ahmad. (2009). Pengantar Metode Penelitian. Yogyakarta: Teras.

Thomas R. Guskey And Eric M. Anderman. (2013). *In Search Definition Of Mastery*. Journal Education LeaderShip, Issues, 71, 4, 18-23. Accessed On April 21st, 2019.

Togatorop, E. (2015). *Teaching Writing with a Web Based Collaborative Learning*. International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 8, 247-256. Accessed On March 14th,2019.

Tuckman BW.,(1978). *Conducting educational research*,2nd edition New York:Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Undang-undang RI No. 20 Tahun 2003. Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. Jakarta. Depdiknas.

Vernon S. Gerlach dan Donald P. Ely. (1980). *Teaching and Media A Systematic Approach*. Amerika: Prentice-Hall.

Williams, Mary M. 2000. Models of Character Education: Perspective and Developmental Issues. *Journal of Humanistic Counseling, Education and Development*. 39 (34) Accessed on Feb 14th 2018.

Wachidah, Siti. 2013. *Buku Guru Bahasa Inggris: When English Rings the Bell.* Jakarta: Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.