

Students' Mastery of Simple Past Tense That Correlate to Their Writing Recount Text

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Abstract

This research aims to find whether there is a correlation between students' mastery of simple past tense and their achievement in writing recount text at the 12th grade students of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda in academic year 2023/2024. This research was used quantitative approach and correlation design. The population of this research are 12th grade students of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda with 35 sample which is taken by random sampling. The data collection was analyzed by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation, since both data came from a normal distribution and has a linear pattern. From the research finding, there is a positive correlation between mastery of simple past tense (variable x) and achievement in writing recount text (variable y). This is proven by result of coefficient correlation $r_{xy} = 0,73$. Compared with table interpretation r value product moment, it is classified as high correlation between simple past tense mastery and writing recount text achievement. Coefficient of determinacy test shows that $r^2 = (0,73)^2 = 0.532$ means 53,2% student's writing recount text achievement is determined by their simple past tense mastery.

Key word: Recount text, Simple past tense, Writing.

1 INTRODUCTION

Writing is one of the language skills that should be mastered by the students during the teaching and learning process. By writing, students can express and share their feeling or imagination into some pieces of paper to the reader. To produce great writing, the component of grammar is one of the kind aspects that important to write. Writing is one the skill in English must learn and need effort to master this skill (Brown, 2008). By learning grammar students can express meanings in the form of phrases, clauses and sentences (Adrian D, 2000). Grammar is the rules of how words are combined, arranged, or changed to show certain kinds of meaning (M Swan, 2005).

From the grammar chosen in written work, it shows how mastery the student is. One way to show writing mastery is through several texts, one of which is recount text. Recount text is a text that retells past events and usually in order that happened (Anderson M & Anderson K, 2003).

The simple past tense is often found in the recount text which contains past tense in the writing process. The simple past tense expresses actions carried out prior to the time of speaking and frequently occurs with expressions that indicate a specific point in time, such as yesterday, a week ago, last Monday, at four o'clock, in the morning, on Tuesday and so on (Betty, 2011). In English, language past tense had different functions and different uses. It often makes students confused and ended up making mistakes. The student's disability in using the tenses to communicate is the problem found by the students because time and tense in English are not the same as in Indonesia. With the problem that exists, if the more students have a good mastery in the grammar which included the tenses, the more opportunity the students will be able to check their errors while writing. The statement above, also in line with previous related researches. The research which was conducts by Oktavia Murdani and Mukhaiyar (2020) from University

of Padang with the title "The Correlation between Students' Mastery in Simple Past Tense with the Ability of Writing Recount Text". From the previous researcher shown the result which found that there was significant correlation between mastery of simple past tense and students' ability in writing recount text. Therefore, the researcher wants to know whether their mastery of simple past tense supports their achievement in writing recount text of Twelfth grade students at SMK Islam Solalatul Huda.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

The method of the research is correlation quantitative method. Quantitative method is a method aiming to test objective theories by examining the effect of one variable to another variable (Creswell, 2009:4).

The researcher used a quantitative data which is related to the numerals and it is analysed by statistic. Untuk penelitian kuantitatif (korelasi) dipakai uji statistic inferensial (Tim Dosen, 2015: 54). Correlation research is a way to find out whether there is a correlation between variables. If there is a correlation between variables, then the change is that one variable will effect the other variable (Arikunto, 2006 :173). This research involved two variables, students' mastery of past tenses and students' achievement in writing recount text indicated the degree correlation between those variables. The design of this research was correlation study between students' mastery of simple past tenses and students' achievement in writing recount text.

In this research use a probability sampling technique, this technique provides equal opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as members of the sample. The sample in this research are 35 students of class XII Administrasi Perkantoran, which is member of the population.

To measure students' achievement in writing recount text, the researcher gave students a test with writing recount text about personal experience and to measure student's mastery of simple past tense, the researcher gave students multiple choice questions test.

The data of the research that has been collected or obtained from the test were analyzed by using quantitative method. In this case, there were some steps in analyzing like normality test, Linearity test, hypothesis test and significant test. All those steps above were conducted to be able to prove the hypothesis of the research.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the data description the calculation of the score that the researcher has been calculate has proved that the hypothesis has positive correlation between both variable that are simple past tense mastery and writing recount text.

The researcher obtained the result of product moment correlation rcount is 0,73 then it is compared with the interpretation table "r" value product-moment rtable is 0,334 which means rcount is greater than rtable and can be interpreted that H0 is rejected and HA is accepted. Additionally, the determinacy coefficient test result show that 53,2% of student simple past tense mastery contributed to the student's writing recount text and another percentage of student writing skill was influenced by other factors.

From the research findings, it can be considered that student with low score at the simple past tense mastery simple past tense is one of the language features of recount paragraph. It means that simple past tense is part of the recount paragraph. It has possibility that the mastery of simple past tense gives the contribution toward ability to write recount paragraph

In short, Hypothesis (HA) is accepted by seeing the result of the data calculation where student with higher score at the simple past tense mastery test will have the higher score at the writing skill. To sum, there is positive correlation between students'

simple past tense mastery and their writing recount text achievement of twelfth grade of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda Bogor 2022/2023.

3.1 Data Description

The conducting this researcher took 35 students as a sample. The researcher collected the data by giving test both, to simple past tense mastery the researcher used objective test in form of multiple choice type. And to analyzed the data from student's on writing recount text used objective test writing test about personality experience. The student's make a recount text write atleast 3 paragraphs.

3.1.1 Data variable Y (Recount text)

According the result of the score between score rater 1 and score rater 2 of student's writing skill which is got from write recount text from 35 sample of twelfth grade students of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda Bogor. researcher can describe that the highest score is 87,5 while the lowest score is 50. Then the researcher calculates the avarege (mean) which relust is 74, median = 75, mode = 77,5, standard deviation = 9,27.

Furthermore, the researcher counts the range of the score = 38 and class interval for 35 sample is 6,142 rounded to 6, so that it can be count for length of the class is 6,106 rounded to 6.

3.1.2 Data variable x (Simple past tense)

The test result of students' simple past tense mastery that is collected from multiple choice test from 35 sample of twelfth grade students of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda Boogor the researcher revealed the highest score is 95 and the lowest score is 50. Next, the mean = 75,2, median = 77,3, mode = 86,4, standard deviation = 14.

Then, the range of the score is calculated = 45,5 and class interval for 35 sample is 6,141 rounded to 6, so that it can be count for length of the class is 7.

3.2 Data Analysis Requirement

The test validity reflected the component assessment in writing skill such as content, organization, vocabulary, grammatical and spelling function. The amount of the instrument items of the test for students' simple past tense mastery is 35 question that contain several aspects such as positive, negative, interrogative verbal sentences and nominal sentences. The test is given to 25 students out of sample which have same grades with the piloting test. Last, the researcher calculated the score using point biserial formulation to know the validity. After validity test was done, there are 22 items valid that can be given to the piloting sample of the test and 8 items drop that not used.

The researcher used inter-rater to know whether the test is reliable or not. The researcher as the first rater, and the second rater is an English teacher at ten grade of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda Bogor. The result of reliability test on students' simple past tense mastery with KR-20 formula is obtained with the value equal to 0,843. Then it will be compared with the "r" table interpretation of product moment = 0.396. So, rcount is higher than rtable ($0.843 > 0.396$). it can be concluded that the instrument of simple past tense mastery is reliable.

3.3 Table Normality and Linearty Test

The result of calculation data of normality test obtained that Lcount = 0,066, compared with Liliefors table at the significant level $\alpha = 0,05$, $N = 35$, so Ltable = 0,149. It means that Lcount = 0,066 < Ltable = 0,149, so the data distributed normally.

Tabel 1. Normality – writing recount text

Variable	n	α	L_{count}	L_{table}	Result
Y	35	0,05	0,066	0,149	Normal Distribution

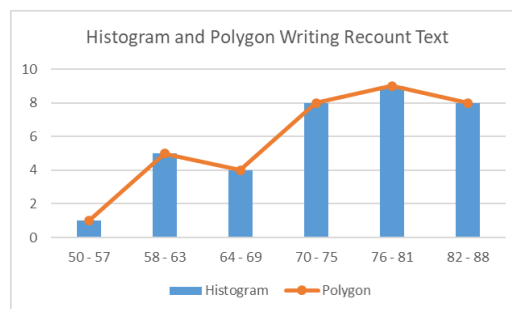
The result of calculation data of normality test obtained that $L_{count} = 0,078$, compared with Liliefors table at the significant level $\alpha = 0,05$, $N=35$, so $L_{table} = 0,149$. It means that $L_{count} 0,078 < L_{table} = 0,149$, so the data distributed normally.

Tabel 2. Normality – simple past tense

Variable	n	α	L_{count}	L_{table}	Result
Y	35	0,05	0,078	0,149	Normal Distribution

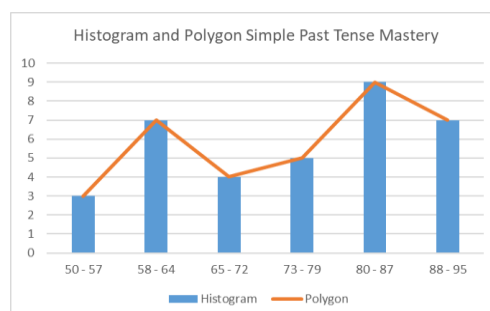
The researcher conducted a linearity test with F-test to find out the correlation of two variables was linear or not. Based on the calculation of the F-test that can be seen on appendixes, the researcher revealed $F_{count} = 0,74$, with df numerator 8 and df denominator 25 at significance level $\alpha = 0,05$. Meanwhile compared with $F_{table} = 2,34$. In short $F_{count} = 0,74 < F_{table} = 2,34$, so both variables have linear relation.

3.4 Graphic



Graphic 1. Histogram and polygon of writing recount text

The graphic is generated from the frequency distribution table writing skill which is calculated using a descriptive statistic formula.



Graphic 2. Histogram and polygon of simple past tense

The graphic is generated from the frequency distribution table writing skill which is calculated using a descriptive statistic formula.

3.4 Product moment formula

To look for the correlation between students' mastery of simple past tense and their achievement in writing recount text was used product moment formula explained below:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{6970966 - (2668)(2570)}{\sqrt{\{7353616 - (2668)^2\} \{6707313 - (2570)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{113739}{\sqrt{\{7353616 - 7119194\} \{6707313 - 6604900\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{113739}{\sqrt{\{234421 - 102413\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{113739}{\sqrt{24007690599}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{113739}{154944}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0,73$$

From the calculation above $r_{count} = 0,73$ is greater than r_{table} with number of samples is 35 and significant level $0,05 = 0,334$. It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected (there is no positive correlation between variable X and variable Y) and H_A is accepted (there is positive correlation between variable X and variable Y). It is explained that there is positive correlation between each variable and each variable influence each other.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the result from the data and the calculation that had been calculated in the previous chapter. Started from the result of normality test using Liliefors formula at each variable that bigger than L_{table} that can have interpreted as the data is distributed normally. Then the result of linearity that determine linear data distribution because F_{count} is smaller than F_{table} ($0,74 < 2,34$). Following by result of final test namely hypothesis test which $r_{count} 0,73$ is greater than $r_{table} 0,334$ therefore H_0 is rejected and H_A is accepted. Therefore, the students' simple past tense mastery likely contributed 53,2% to their achievement in writing recount text while 46,8% of their achievement in writing recount text is contributed by other factors. The researcher concludes, there is a positive correlation between student's simple past tense mastery and student's achievement in writing recount text at the twelfth-grade student of SMK Islam Solalatul Huda, Academic year 2023/2024. Students' writing skill is affected by their vocabulary mastery, it is surely known by the result of the test. Student with higher score at the vocabulary mastery test will have the higher score at the writing skill (sugiyono,2011). Vice versa, student with low score at the vocabulary test will get a lower score in writing mastery.

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