

Influence of Using Photographs in Descriptive Writing to the Students of Nursing

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Abstract: The objective of research was to know whether there was any influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing. In fact, many nurse students still find difficulties in writing. They still find difficulties in expressing what they want to write and how to write. In overcoming those problems, in certain condition to interest them, teacher can use many media to help them producing good written. One of the media is the using of photograph in teaching learning writing. Photograph can make students find ideas in writing and it can help them to make descriptive text when they look the picture. The population was taken from the nurse students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Pringsewu. The writer took two classes for experiment and control. The data collecting technique used the writing test. The teacher gave some topics and the students had to make composition by choosing one of the topic. The analyzing the data, the writer used t_{test} . After calculated the data, the writer found that was use photographs was $x^2_{ratio} = 6.01$, and that was without use photographs was $x^2_{ratio} = 3.93$. It can conclude there was any influence of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing. The writer suggested to English teacher should be use photographs as a media in teaching writing.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, photographs, writing*

1. INTRODUCTION

As human beings who live in the word, we need language to communicate with other people and one important thing in our life. By using it, we can know peoples' feeling, idea, opinion etc. not only that, but also we can share to other people by using language.

Language is a system of communication in speaking and writing used by people of particular country .It means that language is also as a tool of communication that only in spoken but

also in written. It is used by people to communicate with other in certain place. Communication means understanding and conveying information and development knowledge, technology and culture used by people in certain country in Indonesia. It is first foreign languages all people study it. Now a day, it is an important language.

English has become a tool for international communication (Brown, 2001: 136). That is one reason why English cannot be separate from our daily lives.

There were four skills namely: listening skill, speaking skill, reading skill and writing skill. As we know that writing is the last language skill. Writing skill proses is the witer can share, telling about feeling, and give imaginesion for reader.

Writing was difficult one and sometimes many students do not like it. They were confused what they want to write and materials were limited. The students feel difficult to make or write some sentences become story. The students only focus on one word by one word. The teacher should have many strategies in teaching English. Varying the instructional media and instructional material were needed. Many techniques, media and strategies can be done by English teaching.

The teacher guides and facilitates the students to get the message transmitted, and creating the conducive classroom such as: the classroom seat, the assessment, the learning activities, has a responsibility to create a good stimulation, guidance, direction and supporting the students well. In other side, the teacher also makes the students do not depend on the teacher itself who manage them continuously.

Preliminary data at nurse students of health faculty University of Muhammadiyah Pringsewu, the writer asked to one the students about this problem face many of the problems listed above. She said that writing has the most difficult from other skills, she found that the students felt difficult to write or make composition. They found difficulties in learning writing a story or it was known by descriptive text.

Liem said that: “the purpose of teaching foreign language is to enable the students to use the language in communication”. (Liem, 1975:3). Teacher in class not only give theory but also give them a lot of time to practice make some story.

Based on the statement above, resercher try to find a new media for nurse. It can make the new condition in class and make them creative and active. The teacher must to know what they want.

Photograph is one of new media can used for writing easily. Photograph as can be used in writing. The students can look the picture and help them to find a new vocabulary.

Arif (2009: 29-49) based on the classification of visual media as the learning media, picture as one of visual medium consists of several types. They are as follow: **Photo/ image** are an image captured by means of photograph. It is the common language which can be understood, and enjoyed everywhere, **Sketch** is a simple picture, or a rough draft describing the main part without detail, **Diagram** is a simple picture using lines and symbols, and it describes the object in broad outline, **Chart** is a tool for presenting ideas or concepts that are difficult if only in writing or orally conveyed verbally, **Graphs** is a simple picture using dots, lines, or complete image sometime verbal symbol or also use there, **Cartoon** is interpretative used of symbols to convey a message quickly and succinctly, or an attitude toward people, situation, or certain events, **Poster** is an image that conveys certain impression, able to influence and

motivate people's behaviors whom see it.

From statement above the researcher can conclude that photograph one of media to student can make descriptive text with a good composition. When they confused, they can see the picture details with colorful they can try to describing one person, or place. Photograph can make students enjoy in writing. They can be fun in that activity. In addition story circle can develop students' writing fluency.

Photograph one of descriptive writing techniques which aims to explain or describe something that is seen, heard, or felt. Ehrenhaft (2006:130) said that descriptive writing usually relies on sense impressions-records of what the eye sees, the ear heard, the nose smell, the tongue tastes, and the skin feel.

Descriptive writing produces create a visual image of people, voice, mood, place, even of units of time days, or reason, describe more than the outward appearance of people and tell about their trait of character or personality. Photograph was collaborate with descriptive writing.

From the background of problem The writer assumed that the using of photograph media in make a story gave the influence to the students' writing abilities.

2. METHOD

The writer investigated the data which were obtained after giving the treatment to the subject and analyzed the descriptive writing which is influenced by the use of photograph.

Control class and experimental class got a pre test before treatment was conducted and got a post test after the treatment was administered.

The population in this research was taken from the nurse students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Pringsewu. The sample of research used two classes. The first class was experiment consist of 40 students and the second class was control consist of 38 students. In collecting data the writer gave the test. After the writer got the result from the research the writer analyzed the data. In this research used t-test to know hypothesis and the influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing.

1.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum Xi}{n}$$

2. Variance (S^2) calculated by formula

$$= \frac{n(\sum f \cdot X^2) - (\sum f \cdot X)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

To know the hypothesis, writer does this step, whether any different between the averages of the students' writing ability that are touch by using photograph.

The formula of t-test as follow:

$$t_{test} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{S \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

Testing criterion is H_0 accepted if $t_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha < t < t_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha$

$df = (n_1 + n_2 - 2)$ another H_0 value rejected

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In collecting data the writer gave the test. The test was given to the samples which consist of two classes.

3.1. Descriptive Statistics of Data

3.1.1 The Normality Test of Experiment Class

The table of the score of the students', it was obtained the highest score=85 and the lowest score=45 from n=40

The highest score = 85

The lowest score = 45

n = 40

Span (K)= the highest - the lowest score

$$= 85 - 45$$

$$= 40$$

Total number of interval class (K)

$$= 1 + 3.3 \log n$$

$$= 1 + 3.3 \log 40$$

$$= 1 + 3.3 (1.6021)$$

$$= 1 + 5.286$$

$$= 6.286$$

$$= 6$$

Length of Interval Class = $\frac{R}{K}$

$$= \frac{40}{6}$$

$$= 6.67$$

$$= 7$$

Table 1. Distribution list of frequency of test result of experimental class

SCOR E	F _i	X _i	X _i ²	F _i ·X _i	F _i ·X _i ²
45-51	3	48	2304	144	6912
52-58	3	55	3025	165	9075
59-65	7	62	3844	434	26908
66-72	8	69	4761	552	38088
73-79	1	76	5776	760	57760
80-86	0	83	6889	747	62001
	9				
Total (Σ)	4	39	2659	280	20074
	0	3	9	2	4

So it can be searched the average and standard deviation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_1 &= \frac{\sum f_i \cdot X_i}{\sum f_i} \\ &= \frac{2802}{40} \\ &= 70.05 \end{aligned}$$

Standard deviation:

$$= \frac{40(20074) - (2802)^2}{40(40 - 1)}$$

$$= \frac{8029760 - 7851204}{1560}$$

$$= \frac{178556}{1560}$$

$$= 114.46$$

$$S_1 = \sqrt{114.46}$$

$$= 10.70$$

The next step is determining the Expected Frequency (E_i) and the perception Frequency (O_i) as follows:

- 1) Determining the boundary of the class (x) by subtracting the lowest score in the class by 0.5.
- 2) Calculating Z for the boundary of class with the formula

$$Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$$

3) Calculating the interval class, it is see Z value list.

4) $E_i = L_i \cdot n$

Table 2. distribution of expected and absorbed Frequency of experimental class

X	Z	Z _i	L _i	E _i	O _i
44.5	-2.39	0.4916	0.0334	1.336	
51.5	-1.73	0.4582	0.0983	3.932	3
58.5	-1.08	0.3599	0.1935	7.74	3
65.5	-0.43	0.1664	0.2574	10.296	7
72.5	0.23	0.0910	0.2196	8.784	8
79.5	0.88	0.3106	0.1276	5.104	10
86.5	1.54	0.4382			9

Determining χ^2_{ratio} by using the following formula:

$$\chi^2_{ratio} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

The formula uses Chi-square ratio χ^2_{ratio}

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ \chi^2_{ratio} &= \frac{(3 - 1.336)^2}{1.336} + \frac{(3 - 3.932)^2}{3.932} + \frac{(7 - 7.74)^2}{7.74} \\ &+ \frac{(8 - 10.296)^2}{10.296} + \frac{(10 - 8.784)^2}{8.784} + \frac{(9 - 5.104)^2}{5.104} \\ &= \\ &2.07 + 0.22 + 0.07 + 0.51 + 0.17 + 2.97 \\ &= 6.01 \end{aligned}$$

The Testing criterion:

Reject H_0 if $\chi^2_{cal} > \chi^2_{tab}$

For the significance level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$) obtained: 7.81

For the significance level of 1% ($\alpha=0.01$) obtained:

For $\alpha=0.01=11.3$

It seen that $\chi^2_{cal} < \chi^2_{tab}$, so H_0 is accepted which means that the data have normal distribution.

3.1.2 The Normality Test of Control Class

Table 3. The Distribution List Of Frequency Of Test Result Of Control Class

SCORE	F _i	X _i	X _i ²	F _i ·X _i	F _i ·X _i ²
35-41	3	38	1444	114	4332
42-48	4	45	2025	180	8100
49-55	6	52	2704	312	16224
56-62	1	59	3481	590	34810
63-69	0	66	4356	528	34848
70-76	8	73	5329	511	37303
		7			
TOTAL(Σ)	3	33	1933	223	13561
)	8	3	9	5	7

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2235}{38} \\ &= 58.82 \end{aligned}$$

Standard deviation:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{38(135617) - (2235)^2}{38(38 - 1)} \\ &= \frac{5153446 - 4995225}{38.37} \\ &= \frac{158221}{1406} \\ &= 112.53 \\ S_2 &= \sqrt{112.53} \\ &= 10.61 \end{aligned}$$

Table 4. Distribution of frequency control class

X	Z	Z _i	L _i	E _i	O _i
34.5	-2.29	0.4890			
			0.0406	1.5428	3
41.5	-1.63	0.4484			
			0.1144	4.3472	4
48.5	-0.97	0.3340			
			0.2123	8.0674	6
55.5	-0.31	0.1217			
			0.2585	9.823	10
62.5	0.35	0.1368			
			0.207	7.866	8

69.5	1.01	0.3438			
76.5	1.67	0.4525	0.1087	4.1306	7

Determining χ^2_{ratio} by using the following formula:

$$\chi^2_{ratio} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$$

The formula uses Chi-square ratio (χ^2_{ratio}):

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2_{ratio} &= \frac{(3-1.5428)^2}{1.5428} + \frac{(4-4.3472)^2}{4.3472} + \frac{(6-8.0674)^2}{8.0674} \\ &+ \frac{(10-9.823)^2}{9.823} + \frac{(8-7.866)^2}{7.866} + \frac{(7-4.1306)^2}{4.1306} \\ &= 1.38+0.03+0.53+0.00+0.00+1.99 \\ &= 3.93 \end{aligned}$$

The Testing criterion:

Reject H_0 if $\chi^2_{cal} \geq \chi^2_{tab}$

For the significance level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$) obtained:

$(1-\alpha)(k-3)$ for $\alpha=0.05$

$$\chi^2_{ratio} = 7.81$$

For the significance level of 1% ($\alpha=0.01$) obtained:

For $\alpha = 0.01$

$$\chi^2_{ratio} = 1.3$$

$\chi^2_{cal} < \chi^2_{tab}$, so H_0 is accepted. It has normal distribution.

3.1.3 The Homogeneity Test

$$F_{hit} = \frac{\text{The highest variance}}{\text{The lowest variance}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{114.46}{112.53} \\ &= 1.02 \end{aligned}$$

With the test criterion:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } \alpha = 0.05 \text{ obtained } F_{table} &= F_{1/2, 0.05(39.37)} \\ &= 1.69 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } \alpha = 0.01 \text{ obtained } F_{table} &= F_{1/2, 0.01(39.37)} = 1.71 \end{aligned}$$

The data was homogeneous

3.1.4 The Hypothesis Test

$$n_1 = 40$$

$$n_2 = 38$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = 70.05$$

$$\bar{X}_2 = 58.82$$

$$S_1^2 = 10.70$$

$$S_2^2 = 10.61$$

$$= \frac{(40-1)114.46 + (38-1)112.53}{40 + 38 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{(39)114.46 + (37)112.53}{76}$$

$$= \frac{4463.94 + 4163.61}{76}$$

$$= \frac{8627.55}{76}$$

$$= 113.52$$

$$S = \sqrt{113.52}$$

$$= 10.65$$

The value is included into the t_{test} formula as:

$$t = \frac{75.05 - 58.82}{10.65 \sqrt{\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{38}}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.23}{10.65 \sqrt{0.04 + 0.02}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.23}{10.65 \sqrt{0.06}}$$

$$t = \frac{11.23}{10.65(0.24)}$$

$$= \frac{11.23}{2.56}$$

$$= 4.39$$

H_0 is accepted if $t_{\text{test}} > t_{\text{tab}} (1 - 1/2 \alpha)$
with $dk(n_1+n_2 - 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} dk &= n_1+n_2 - 2 \\ &= 40+38 - 2 \\ &= 76 \end{aligned}$$

For 5% ($\alpha=$ or 0.05) it is obtained:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{tab}} &= (1-1/2 \alpha)(dk) \\ &= (1-1/2 \cdot 0.05)(76) \\ &= (0.975)(76) \\ &= 1.99 \end{aligned}$$

For 1% ($\alpha=0.01$) it is obtained:

$$t_{\text{tab}} = 2.64$$

It means that $t_{\text{test}} > t_{\text{tab}}$ so $4.39 > 1.99$ and 2.64 . Hypothesis was accept because $t_{1-1/2\alpha} < t < t_{1-1/2\alpha}$.

After we got the result of $t_{\text{test}} = 4.39$, $t_{\text{tab}} = 1.99$ and 2.64 , the hypotheses are:

$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$ (There was no influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing)

$H_\alpha : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ (There was influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing)

From the result above, the writer stated that there is influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing

3.1.4 Difference Hypotheses Two Averages

H_0 is accepted if $t_{\text{cal}} \geq t_{\text{tab}}$, with $t_{\text{tab}} = t(1-\alpha) (dk)$

By looking G table, we can find t_{tab} for $\alpha=5\%$ or 0.05

$$t_{\text{tab}} = 1.67$$

$t_{\text{cal}}=4.39$ and $t_{\text{tab}}=1.67$ it is attained that $t_{\text{cal}} > t_{\text{tab}}$. It means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. There was any positive and significant of who are taught writing using photograph.

4. CONCLUSION

The writer gives the conclusions:

1. Photograph make or write a composition easily and there is influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing.
2. There is positive and significant influences of using photographs in descriptive writing to the students of nursing. It was $t_{\text{ratio}} = 4.39$ and $t_{\text{tab}} = 1.67$ it was attained that $t_{\text{cal}} > t_{\text{tab}}$.
3. The students score by using photograph was higher than without photograph. The score of experimental class was $\bar{X} = 70.05$ and the score of control class was $\bar{X} = 58.82$.
4. The students were enjoyed the teaching activity by using Photograph and teaching writing by using giving photograph is able to increase in writing skill.

5. SUGGESTION

1. Teacher

In teaching writing, teachers should used multiple media and tactics, such as: the photographs. By using this media, the students enjoy in writing a composition or story and understand the lesson easier. The students can share their ideas and interact more frequently.

The teacher should pay attention to their students' understanding about parts of text. The teacher should ladder tasks so that the students can improve their grammar, by beginning with simple task

to complex concepts. The teacher checks the students' task or exercise directly in order to make the students' know their mistakes immediately. The photographs can be used to teach writing in the classroom.

2. Students

- a. They must have high motivation to learn and practice especially in writing by loving the subject first.
- b. The students must listen when the teacher give explanation in the materials. Don't frighten to ask and try to make sentence

3. School

- a. School gives more supporting equipment, such as language laboratory, adding the English literature books in the library or by doing more activities,
- b. It is good mentality and motivation and by making agenda of English Competition among the classes and to follow the English Competition in order department (out of school).
- c. The headmaster should not be afraid to adopt new method or technique that is used to teaching in the classroom. The school should provide more facilities, such as: a language laboratory, add more English literature books in the library, and by doing English competitions in order to encourage students to learning English. Student's motivation for learning English should be encouraged by adopting new media.

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