CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents: (1) conclusions, and (2) suggestions

In this chapter, all of the result from finding had been concluded. I also presented the suggestions that were expected to be useful for lecturer, students, and other researcher.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the result of data analysis by using thematic analysis, I found that the first research question was about the types of teacher's written feedback on the student's task and also the category of written feedback given by the teacher to the students' writing. The last is the student's responses on the teacher's written feedback on their writing task.

Regarding to the first research question, it was found that the teachers often used direct feedback in giving written feedback on student's written task. The teacher gave some sign to indicate the student's mistakes, such as underlining, circling, substituting and crossing out. Then, they put the correction around it. There was feedback in the form of indirect feedback which the teacher gave some signs to show the student's mistake without providing the right answer. Furthermore, it was found that the teacher focused more on the surface level feedback which concerned to grammar, punctuation, spelling, and word choice or diction. The biggest concern of the teachers is grammatical mistake made by the students in their writing because I found teacher focused on the grammar when they gave direct or indirect feedback,

For the second research question, it was found that there were three student's responses the first that the teacher written feedback made the students understand what was their mistake was. It indicates that the students need written feedback from the teachers. It can help them to know whether they were doing right, what their mistake were and how they

could make it better. After that, the teacher's written feedback improved student's writing. It indicates that the teacher's written feedback motivated the students to improve their writing. The teachers motivated students not only to revise their writing but also to improve their English in general. The last responses, students difficulties to understand their mistake. It indicates that the teacher must avoid giving indirect feedback for student's written task because students did not get more explanation from indirect feedback. Therefore, the students found difficulties in finding out their mistakes in writing.

5.2 Suggestions

I provide some suggestions that will hopefully give a new idea to provide better teaching learning process in senior high schools. The teacher must be aware what the students needs in using feedback. The first suggestion is intended for the teachers who are competent to create good atmosphere to facilitate learning process and the teacher must be aware of what students need in giving feedback. The second is for students who are interested improving their writing skill. The last is for further researchers which can be done related to this study, particularly in the area of feedback in writing.

REFERENCES

- Astrid, A., Rukmini. D., & Fitriati. S. W. (2017). The analysis of Student's Engagement to Writing Feedback Activities Viewed From Student's Writing Anxiety. *The International Journal of English and Education*. 6.(1). 86-106. Retrieved from jurnal radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/tadib/article/view/
- Bitchener, J., Young, S. & Cameron, D. (2005). The Effect of Different Types of Corrective Feedback on ESL Student Writing. *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 14, 191-205
- Budimlic, D. (2012). Written Feedback in English. Teachers' Practices and Cognition. Trondheim
- Brookhat, S. M. (2008). *How to Give Effective Feedback to Your Students*. Alexandria: Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Braun, V. & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3 (2)
- Clare, M. L., Patthey. C. G., Valdes, R. & Garnier, H. (2002). Teacher writing assignment quality and third grade student revision in lower and higher achieving urban schools. *The Elementary School Journal* 103(1) 3-25. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/1002306.
- Creswell, & John. W. (2012). *Educational Research Planning, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. (4th ed.). Boston:Pearson Education
- Creswell & John. W. (2009). *Research design*: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage Publications.
- Ferris, D. R. (2000). Feedback in second language writing contexts and issues. Cambridge University Press., 83-90.
- Sirluck. (2008). Teacher written feedback for L2 learners' writing development. Silpakorn University Journal of Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts, 12(1), 7-18

- Harmer, J. (2004). The practice of English Language Teaching (3rd ed.) Pearson Education
- Hai, A. K. (2017). The Islamic Education Methods in Al-Qur'an. *Ta'dib*, 22(1), 48-57. Retrieved from http://jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/tadib
- Herlina, & Holandyah, M. (2014). Teaching Speaking Skill by Using Guided Conversatition Technique Through Pair Taping to The Seventh Grade Students of SMP PTI Palembang. *Edukasi*, 107-119. Retrieved from eprints.radenfatah.ac.id
 - Hyland, K., & Hyland, F. (2006). Feedback on Second Language Student's Writing .*Language Teaching*, 39(2), 83-101. Retrieved fromhttp://hdl.handle.net/10722/57356
- Javed. M, Juan. X.W., & Nazli. (2013). A Study of Student's Assessment Writing Skills of the English Language. *The International Journal of Instruction*, 6(2).130-144. Retrieved from http://www.e-ji.net/dosyalar/iji_2013_2_9.pdf
- Jupri, R. (2014). Exploring Teacher Written Feedback and Students Revisions on ESL Student's Writing. *The Journal of Humanities of Social Science*, 9(5), 63-70. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/271261603
- Kaweera Chittima, Usaha Siriluck. (2008). The Impact of Different Types of Teacher Written Feedback on EFL University Student's Writing. KKURes J (GS) 8 (2).
- Ken, Hyland. 2003. Second Language Writing. Cambridge. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Lauder. A. (2008). The Status Function of English in Indonesia: A Review of key Factors 12 (1).
- Lincoln, Y. (2000). The discipline and practice of qualitative research. *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Sage, Thousand Oaks, 1-32
- Lewis. M. (2002). Giving feedback in language classes. The University of Auckland . SEAMO Regional Centre.
- Man, K. J., & Ken. (2004). An Investigation into Student's Preferences for and Responses to Teacher Feedback and its Implication for Writing Teachers. *Hongkong Teacher's*

- *Centre Journal*, 5(3), 98-115. Retrieved from http://edb.org.hk/hktc/download/journal/j3/10.pdf
- Mckay, Penny. 2008. Assessing Young Language Learners. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Nicol, & David. (2009). *Teaching Tips: Strategies, Research and Theory for College and University Teacher's*. (13rd ed.) Houghton Mifflin: Mckeachie's
- Othman, B. S., & Mohamad. S. (2009). Students Responses to Teacher Feedback on Multiple –Draft Composition in ESL Classroom. *The International Conference of Teaching and Leraning*. *1*(2). 1-14. Retrieved from http://repo.uum.edu.my/3269/1/Sh1.pdf
- Putri,R.D. (2017). Developing English Materials for Students with Visual Impairment at Language Development Center (P2B) State Islamic University (UIN)Sunan Kalijaga. *Ta'dib*, 6(1), 11-18. Retrieved from https://ejournal.unisba.ac.id/index.php/tadib/article/view/2522
- Pratiwi, D., W. (2013). Student Perception Towards Teacher's Written Feedback Among 11th Grade Students At SMA N 1 Wedi Klaten. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Department of English Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts of Yogyakarta State University
 - Saputra. H. & Marzulina. L. (2015). Teaching Writing by Using Process Genre Aproach to the Eighth Grade Student's of SMPNegere2Palembang. *Edukasi*. 1 12. Retrieved from jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/tadib/article/view/
 - Subroto, A. N. (2013). The Effect Of Teaching Writing Through Powerpoint As Media on The Seventh Grade Students of SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Melati in The Academic Year of 2012/2013 (Bachelor of arts, Uneversity Yogyakarta,