

## CHAPTER II

### RIVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, researcher will explain the theory that researcher will use to analyze the data in this study. This theory is necessary to clarify some of the concepts and terms related to the research. This section also includes references to other research that is relevant to the topic of this study and which researcher will use as the framework for this research. In other words, it is essential to explain these concepts clearly, so that the reader can understand the main point of the study.

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Writing

Yusri, dkk (2019) states that writing is an activity carried out by a writer whose aim is to create a work that is intended to be read by other people. Usually, the writing can be in the form of books, articles, etc. It demands that writers organize their thoughts into a well-structured composition. Moreover, writing enables writers to present their ideas and understanding of an issue to the public, requiring the integration of ideas in a systematic manner.

Writing is a process that involves both lower-order transcription skills such as handwriting, punctuation, and spelling, as well as higher-order self-regulated thinking processes such as planning, sequencing, and expressing the content. The writer's goal is to create a well-written composition that can be easily understood by the readers. To achieve this goal, the writer needs to consider various aspects of writing.

Based to the explanation, we can conclude that writing is an activity to finding idea how to express feeling to one paragraph through handwriting which aims to create a well-written composition that can be easily understood by the readers.

### 2.1.2 The Process of Writing

There are three basic steps that will help you to structure your writing any kind of text. They are prewriting, drafting, and revising.

#### 1. Prewriting

Before you start writing, you need to decide what topic you want to write about. So, prewriting is the process of collecting ideas or topics that you want to write about. Prewriting has four strategies that will help writers, including choosing the topic to be discussed, using experience and observation, reading, and free writing. The purpose of these four strategies is to help writers imagine what topic they want to write about.

#### 2. Drafting

After the prewriting technique, the next technique that must be done is drafting. Drafting is the process of writing an initial draft of a piece of writing. After all the framework has been arranged and collected, then these things are poured into written form which becomes a complete writing. In the draft, there must be a paragraph that functions as an introduction, the body of the article, and one that functions as a closing sentence.

#### 3. Revising

After the preparation process, the next process is revision. Revision aims to produce good quality writing. In this step, the author re-reads the topic of the scientific work and matches it with the content of the sentences written by the author. Apart from that, the author tries to edit his work if there are errors such as grammar and typos.

### 2.1.3 Writing Ability

The ability to write is a productive skill that represents the writer's feelings, thoughts and ideas in arranging words so that they become one coherent sentence which involves the brain, eyes and hands to do so. In other words, through writing the writer can express thoughts, emotions, and everything that the writer wants to write with a purpose. Apart from that, the purpose of writing is to entertain and

provide information to readers. In writing ability, there are two aspects that can influence students' ability to write. The first, is aspects that come from the internal side, such as lack of writing practice and lack of mastery of vocabulary. Second, external aspects, such as the lack of strategies or interesting learning methods used by teachers in the teaching and learning process, so that students are not interested and feel bored in practicing writing in English.

#### **2.1.4 The Types of Writing Taught in Junior High School**

Writing is one of the things that must be learned while at school. There are several types of texts in English that are taught in Junior High School, including narrative text, procedure text, recount text, and descriptive text. For more details, the four types of text will be explained below.

##### **1. Narrative Text**

Narrative text is text that aims to tell an incident or event that occurred in the past with the aim of entertaining the reader. For the examples are fairy tales, legends, myths, etc. Narrative text consists of character introduction, setting, story line, conflict, climax, and story resolution. Narrative text has the language features like using past action verb likes, walked, climbed, jumped, etc, using specific noun as pronoun of person, animal in the story likes the prince, the princess, the king, the queen, etc, using time connectives and conjunction to arrange the events. For example as soon as, then, before, after, etc, and using past tense.

##### **2. Procedure Text**

Procedure text is text that functions to inform readers about the steps to do something. Procedure texts usually begin with the words "*How to make...*" The purpose of procedure texts is to explain how something is made, used, and carried out in sequential steps. Narrative text also has the language features like using simple present tense, using imperative sentence (Add 2 spoons of sugar, stir it well, etc), using connectives word (First, second, then, after that, etc), , and using adverb of manner (Slowly, fastly, powerfully, etc).

### 3. Recount Text

Recount text is the text that functions to retell events or incidents that occurred in the past. The purpose of recount text is to provide information to the reader about an event in the past. Examples are travel reports and personal experiences. Recount text has 3 generic structures, namely orientation (to tell about figures or characters, location, and time of incident), series or events (contains a series of events or events experienced by the character), and re-orientation (happy or sad ending).

#### 2.1.5 General Concept of Descriptive Text

According to Ade (2019) Descriptive text is a text that is always in around us when we want to describe something or someone. Descriptive text is one of the texts that must be studied while attending school. Descriptive text is usually studied at the junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) levels. Descriptive text is a type of text that aims to provide a detailed description or explanation of the characteristics of an object, place, or individual. This text is designed in such a way that the reader or listener can clearly imagine how something looks, feels, smells, or sounds.

Khadija (2018), in summary, a text is aims to give reader a clearer understanding of an objective, this can be achieved by giving the exact definition of the object, presenting examples, explaining its function, as well as indicating different aspect of the referred object or descriptive text is a text which say what a person or thing is like. Its purpose is do describe and reveal a particular person, place, and things. In this context, descriptive text becomes a powerful communication tool to describe and present an experience or in-depth understanding of the subject being discussed. Descriptive text has several important elements, goals and structure. Below the researcher will explain descriptive text in detail and simply so that readers can understand the contents of this work.

## 1. Definition of Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is a kind of written text that was taught by the teacher in Junior High School. Descriptive text is a text that describe a particular object in details. According to (Rizki Putri Damayanti, 2022) descriptive text is a text that aims to convey the meaning of the test to the reader through writing that provides an overview to the reader.

In another sense, descriptive text is a type of text in English that contains detailed descriptions or images about an object. Usually the objects described are objects, people, places and other living creatures.

## 2. The Purpose of Descriptive Text

Descriptive text aims to describe a particular object clearly, so that readers can understand what is described in the text. The things that are usually described are size, color, shape, or characteristics of the object. The object itself can be an animal, place, person, food, etc.

The following are some of the purposes of descriptive text, they are:

- To entertain  
An amusing description of girl's bedroom.
- To express feeling  
A description of your favorite outdoor retreat so your readers can understand why you enjoy it so much.
- To inform  
A description of an orange to help the readers rediscover the joys of this fruit.

## 3. The Structure of Descriptive Text.

According to Eko Noprianto (2017) descriptive text also has its structure or stages. The elements or schematic structures of descriptive text are called identification or general statement and description. Identification aims to introduce and identify specifically participants such as people, objects, places, animals, and/or events. On the other side, description is structured to describe the participant from it characteristics, appearance, personality, and habits or qualities. In order to be able to write descriptive text well and correctly in each paragraph,

the writer must first know about the structure are contained in descriptive text. There are two structure in descriptive text, which are:

- **Identification**

Identification contains the introduction of the object to be described. For example, what object will be describe? People? Place? Things? Etc.

- **Description**

Description contains a more specific explanation of the object being described, such as the characteristics or personality of the object.

#### 4. Language Features or Characteristics of Descriptive Text

There are three language features or characteristics in descriptive text, which are:

- Using adjective (kata sifat) :

Adjectives are known as adjectives, such as good-bad, and big-small. Adjectives are used because descriptive text will explain the characteristics of an object, human or animal. For the example big, small, beautiful, smart, short, etc.

- Using simple present tense

Descriptive text uses simple present tense to explain a fact or truth contained in a thing or person.

- Using adverb of frequency : Often, always, etc.

- Descriptive text only has one focus, namely to explain one object.

#### 5. The Example of Descriptive Text

Below the researcher will present an example of a short and simple descriptive text about a person's characteristics along with the structure of the descriptive text.

##### **My Best Friend**

##### ***(Identification)***

Let me introduce you to my best friend. His name is Daniella. He is my classmate in Senior High School 5 years ago. He is 24 years old now.

He has a sweet face. He has an oval face, rounded eyes, flat nose, and brown skin. Also, he had a rather thin body. She is  $\pm 170$  cm tall. He really likes badminton and football. He is smart and friendly. He is good at mathematics and physics. He often helps me to do my homework and always respects the elders.

*(Description)*

That's all that I can describe about my best friend, Daniella. I hope that he will be always be my best friend and more than a best friend. *(Conclusion)*

