# UNIVERSITAS PAHLAWAN

### Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling

Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2023 <u>E-ISSN: 2685-936X</u> dan <u>P-ISSN: 2685-9351</u> **Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai** 



## The Correlation Between Students' Mastery In Bound Morphemes And Students' Mastery In Writing Narrative Text

#### Erika sinambela1\*, Caroline2, Arsen Pasaribu3

<sup>1,2,3</sup>pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan, Indonesia Email: erikasinambela@uhn.ac.id¹, carolina.pakpahan@uhn.ac.id², arsen.pasaribu@uhn.ac.id³

#### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada korelasi antara penguasaan siswa dalam morfem dan penguasaan siswa dalam menulis teks naratif. Morfem terbagi menjadi dua jenis, yaitu morfem bebas dan morfem terikat. Dalam hal ini peneliti hanya akan memperhatikan morfem terikat dalam menulis teks naratif. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan rancangan penelitian korelasional. Artinya penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara dua variabel yaitu; penguasaan keterampilan menulis siswa sebagai variabel terikat dan penguasaan Morfem Terikat siswa sebagai variabel bebas. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas satu SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan. Ada delapan kelas paralel dan setiap kelas terdiri dari 40 siswa. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas satu SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan. Ada delapan kelas paralel dan setiap kelas terdiri dari 40 siswa. Berdasarkan data hasil analisis data, diketahui bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara penguasaan siswa dalam Bound Morphemes dan penguasaan siswa dalam teks Writing Narrative. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa hasil tes tata bahasa (Morfem Terikat) siswa di SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan adalah 86,05. Dari tes menulis narasi, penulis menemukan rata-ratanya adalah 83,64. Berdasarkan reliabilitas data hasil tes pilihan ganda diperoleh hasil 0,99 yang berarti siswa dapat menjawab soal dengan benar.

Kata Kunci: Penguasaan Siswa, Morfem Terikat, Teks Narasi

#### Abstract

This study is focused on the corelation between students' mastery in morpheme and students' mastery in writing narrative text. Morphemes are divided into two types, they are free and bound morphemes. In this case the researcher will concern only to bound morphemes in writing narrative text. The research design used in this study was descriptive quantitative by using correlation research design. It means that this study aimed to find out the correlation between two variables, namely; students' mastery in writing skills as dependent variable and students' mastery Bound Morphemes as independent variable. The population of this research was the first grade students of SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan. There are eight parralels classes and each class consists of 40 students. The population of this research was the first grade students of SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan . There are eight parralels classes and each class consists of 40 students. Based on the data, the result of the data analysis, it was found out that there was a significant correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in Writing Narrative text. The writer concluded that the students grammar (Bound Morphemes) test at SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan was 86,05. From the writing narrative test the witer found the mean was 83,64. Based on the reliability data of the multiple choice test, the result was 0,99, it means that students can answer the question correctly.

**Keywords:** Student Mastery, Bound Morphemes, Narrative Text

#### **PENDAHULUAN**

Language is as a tools of communication to connect the people around the world. Through language, everybody around the world can deliver thought, feeling and love. There are many languages in this world. One of them is English. English in Indonesia is a foreign language (Ramadhan et al., 2020). English has many functions like in school and our daily life. English has four basic skills that must be mastered by teachers and learners. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing. Writing is the difficult to understand for all skills (Dheghu et al., 2021).

Writing is one of the basic skills in English will be mastered well. Writing means producing written massages that can be a media of communication to other people (Liu, 2021). So, by writing students can express their knowledge, feelings and comment in written form and convey them to the readers. Writing is also a good way to

understand and develop their English (Yusuf et al., 2018).

The varieties of English are commonly known as genres. Based on curriculum Senior High School must be able to master and write the genres (Nabila, 2022). Some genres in English writing such as spoof, recount, news item, procedure, explanation, exposition, discussion, etc. One of them is narrative (Putri & Refnaldi, 2020). Narrative is a description of event especially in a novel, legend or fable, or a process of feeling of telling a stoty. Thus narrative tells about the event which happened in the past time. In generally we often find the correlation between narrative text and some parts of linguistic (Azhari & Adnan, 2018).

Correlation is closely related or connected of two things, or shows such relation two things. In other words make close relationship or connection of two things. Then McMillan (in Silalahi et al., 2021) stated that correlation is a measure of the relationship between two variables. From the statement above the writer understand that correlation is defined as the mutual relationship between two things. From the definition above the writer will discuss about the correlation between bound morphemes and narrative text (Buska et al., 2018).

Bound morphemes are divided into two parts, they are derivational and inflectional bound morphemes. Derivational Morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence. The bound morpheme like – ness is called derivational morpheme. Derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from base (Ismayanti & Kholiq, 2020). In English, derivational morpheme can be prefixes and suffixes (Gustanti & Ayu, 2021). Hussein (in Khair et al., 2021) states that an inflectional morpheme has a grammatical function, but never changes or creates new word (Liunokas, 2020). Inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing neither part of speech nor meaning, but only refines and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of a word. Inflectional morpheme doesn't change the part of speech (Haerazi et al., 2020).

Based on the writer's observation in teaching practice program (PPL), the students still got difficulties in writing. There are many problems of students to mastery writing. They often make error when they use it in their sentences. This condition is very poor (Bai & Guo, 2021). The writer realizes that this poor condition might be happened because the differences of their vocabularies and structure between Indonesian and English. Another cause of the difficulties may be the teaching method which is not interesting, and many students are low of vocabulary, especially in devices of bound morphemes (Spencer & Petersen, 2018). Therefore, they got bored in studying writing. That is why the writer wants to conduct a research on this thesis "the Correlation between Students' Mastery in Bound Morphemes and Students' Mastery in Writing Narrative Text.".

#### METODE

The research design used in this study was descriptive quantitative by using correlation research design. Arikunto (in Cho et al., 2019) defined that this correlation study involved the collection of two or more sets of data from a group of subjects with attempt to determine the relationship between those two sets of data. It means that this study aimed to find out the correlation between two variables, namely; students' mastery in writing skills as dependent variable and students' mastery Bound Morphemes as independent variable.

The population of this research was the first grade students of SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan . There are eight parralels classes and each class consists of 40 students. The total numbers of population are 320 students. Therefore, the population of this research are 320 students. The writer selected one class from eight parallels in first grade. It is because the limitation of time and each of classes consists of same students' qualification. There are 40 students chosen as sample (Parmawati, 2018).

The writer used the test to get the emprical data of students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in narrative text. The writer gave two kinds of test, they are grammar test and writing test. Both of the test would be written form. In grammar test the writer used multiple choice test. The writer chose multiple choice because the technique of scoring is easy and in writing test, the writer asked them to write a narratative text. The multiple choice item consists of four alternative answer. The writer gave 50 items for multiple choice. Students constructed at least 3 paragraphs about their knwoledge about narrative text and gave them 90 minutes to do it. The writer used two test to take the result of correlation between students' mastery in bound morphemes and students' mastery in writing narrative text (Leijten et al., 2019).

The researcher investigated whether there is correlation between students' mastery in bound morphemes and students mastery in writing narrative text, the writer used product moment as data analysis after data were

collected, especially data about bound morpheme and writing narrative text, the data were processed by statistic formula: because considering of the data is correlation data.

#### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The data of this research were calculated from the students' mastery in bound morphemes test and students' mastery in writing narrative test. The students' mastery in bound morphemes test is variable x and students' mastery in writing narrative test is variable Y. For the sum of the calculating between the students' mastery in bound morphemes test and students' mastery in writing narrative test is indicated as (XY). The Result shows that the highest score of students' mastery in bound morphemes test (X) is 96 and the lowest score is 68. Then the score was known by mean, Standard Variance, and Standard Deviation.

1. Mean Variable X

Mean = 
$$\frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2926}{34}$$

$$= 86,05$$

2. Standard Deviation Variable X

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{34.253756 - (2926)^2}{1122}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{8627704 - 8561476}{1122}}$$

$$=$$

$$=$$
  $\sqrt{59,02673797}$ 

$$SD = 7,68$$

3.b Standard Variance Variable X

Variance = 
$$S^2$$
  
=  $(7,68)^2$   
=  $59,02$ 

The Result that the highest score of students' mastery in writing narrative test (Y) is 92 and the lowest score is 70. Then the score was known by mean, Standard Variance, and Standard Deviation.

1. Mean Variable Y

Mean = 
$$\frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2844}{34}$$

$$= 83,64$$

2. Standard Deviation Variable Y

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{34.238968 - (2844)^2}{1122}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{8124912 - 8088336}{1122}}$$

Ss = 
$$\sqrt{32,59893}$$

$$SD = 5,70$$

3. .Standard Variance Variable Y

Variance = 
$$S^2$$
  
=  $(5,70)^2$   
= 32,59

Based on data table of variable X and variable Y, the writer calculated the Mean and Standard Deviation for each data. The Mean of variable x is 86,05 and Standard Deviation X is 7,68, whereas the Mean of variable Y is 83,64 and Standard Deviation Y is 5,70.

#### **Data Analysis**

After scoring students' answer from the both test, the writer got the data calculation below. These are the sample of analysis.

1. AS

In answering the multiple choice for grammar test (X), his true answers  $46:50 \times 100$ , so the score is 92. In writing narrative text (Y), he got score 86.

2. AN

In answering the multiple choice for grammar test (X), his true answers  $45:50 \times 100$ , so the score is 90. In writing narrative text (Y) he got score 78.

3. AD

In answering the multiple choice for grammar test (X), her true answers  $44:50 \times 100$ , so the score is 88. In writing narrative text (Y), she got score 86.

4. BT

In answering the multiple choice for grammar test (X), his true answers  $34:50 \times 100$  so the score is 68. In writing narrative text (Y), he got score 80.

5. RP

In answering the multiple choice for grammar test (X), her true answers  $: 48 \times 100$ , so the score is 96. In writing narrative text (Y), she got score 90.

#### **Testing Result of Reliability of the Test**

The writer used two tests. They were multiple choice test and writing narrative test. To test the reliability of test, the writer used K-R.21.

#### **Testing Result of Reliability of Multiple Choice Test**

$$S^{2} = \frac{N(\sum X^{2}) - (\sum X)^{2}}{N(N-1)}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{50.(62364) - (1448)^{2}}{50(50-1)}$$

$$\frac{3118200 - 2096704}{2450}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{1021496}{2450}$$

$$S^{2} = 416.93$$

$$r_{11} = (\frac{n}{n-1})(1 - \frac{M(n-M)}{nS^{2}})$$

$$r_{11} = (\frac{50}{50-1})(1 - \frac{42.59(50 - 42.59)}{50.416.93})$$

$$r_{11} = (1,02)(1 - \frac{42,59x7,41}{50.416,93})$$

$$r_{11} = (1,02)(1 - \frac{315,59}{20846,5})$$

$$r_{11} = (1,02)(1 - 0,02)$$

$$r_{11} = (1,02)(0,98)$$

$$r_{11} = 0,99$$

The writer calculated the data from K-R.21. From the data above, the writer concludes that "the reliability of Grammar(Bound Morphemes) test in SMA HKBP Sidorame 0,99 and it means that the reliability of the test is very high. It can be looked in Aruan (2004) 0.71-Above the reliability is very high."

#### **Testing Result of Reliability of Writing Narrative Test**

$$S^{2} = \frac{N(\sum Y^{2}) - (\sum Y)^{2}}{N(N-1)}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{100.(59742) - (1422)^{2}}{100(100-1)}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{5974200 - 2022084}{9900}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{3952116}{9900}$$

$$S^{2} = 399,20$$

$$r_{11} = (\frac{n}{n-1})(1 - \frac{M(n-M)}{nS^{2}})$$

$$r_{11} = (\frac{5}{5-1})(1 - \frac{41,83(5-41,83)}{5.399,20})$$

$$r_{11} = (1,25)(1 - \frac{41,83x - 36,83}{5.399,20})$$

$$r_{11} = (1,25)(1 - \frac{-1540,5989}{1996,018})$$

$$r_{11} = (1,25)(1 - 0,77183)$$

$$r_{11} = (1,25)(1,771832)$$

$$r_{11} = 2,21$$

The writer also calculated the data from K-R.21. From the data above, the writer concludes that "the reliability of Writing Narrative test at SMA HKBP Sidorame is 2,21 and it means that the reliability of the test is very high. It can be looked in Aruan (2018) 0.71-Above the reliability is very high."

### Testing Result of Correlation Between Students's mastery in Bound Morphemes and Students' mastery in Writing Narrative text

The writer calculated the data from Person Product Moment. From the data above, the writer concludes that "correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and Students' mastery in Writing Narrative text is 0,994 and it means there is very high correlation, because r coefficient 0,810-1,000 is very high.

Table 1. The calculating of correlation students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and Students' mastery in Writing Narrative text

NO	Students' Name	The score of Students' Mastery in Bound Morphemes test	The score of Students' Mastery in Narrative test	XY	X²	Υ²
1.	AS	92	86	7912	8464	7396
2.	AN	90	78	7020	8100	6084
3.	AS	78	80	6240	6084	6400

4.	AD	88	86	7568	7744	7396
5.	AN	96	84	8064	9216	7056
6.	BT	68	80	5440	4624	6400
7.	CK	90	90	8100	8100	8100
8.	DS	84	92	7728	7056	8464
9.	DR	82	92	7544	6724	8464
10.	EE	82	80	6560	6724	6400
11.	FM	78	70	5460	6084	4900
12.	FE	92	80	7360	8464	6400
13.	GB	64	80	5120	4096	6400
14.	GB	88	90	7920	7744	8100
15.	IN	90	88	7920	8100	7744
16.	IS	82	86	7052	6724	7396
17.	JH	94	84	7896	8836	7056
18.	JM	88	80	7040	7744	6400
19.	KP	88	80	7040	7744	6400
20.	MS	88	82	7216	7744	6724
21.	MF	76	80	6080	5776	6400
22.	MH	82	92	7544	6724	8464
23.	NN	84	78	6552	7056	6084
24.	NB	92	90	8280	8464	8100
25.	PI	92	92	8464	8464	8464
26.	RS	94	78	7332	8836	6084
27.	RH	92	78	7176	8464	6084
28.	RP	96	90	8640	9216	8100
29.	MR	90	78	7020	8100	6084
30.	SS	88	78	6864	7744	6084
31.	SS	90	90	8100	8100	8100
32.	SS	94	78	7332	8836	6084
33	SL	76	84	6384	5776	7056
34	ZM	78	90	7020	6084	8100
	ΣX	2926	2844	244988	253756	238968
- 2	2026					

 $\sum X = 2926$  $\sum Y = 2844$  $\sum X2 = 253756$ 

ΣY2 = 238968

 $\Sigma XY = 244988$ 

N = 31

Where

rxy: correlation between finding the students' mastery in bound morphemes (x) and students' mastery in writing narrative text (y).

 $\sum x$ : sum of finding bound morphemes

 $\Sigma y\text{:}\ \text{sum of finding writing narrative text}$ 

 $\sum xy$ : total sums of x and y

From the calculated data, we know that the reliability of the test is 0,994. Based on the level of reliability of the test, the reliability the test is high. The writer found the result by using Person Product Moment formula. It can be categorized as the very high score from reliability test of Arikunto. Therefore the writer found the significant correlation between two variables.

#### The Testing of Hypothesis

After the data have been analyzed by using the Pearson Product Moment Formula, where the Person Product Moment is used to find out the correlation of the test. It was found that the calculated value of r was 0,994. The value of r table with df=34-2 at the level p 0,05 which is 0,339 and r value is higher than r table (0,994).

> 0,339). This finding shows the Hypothesis of this study (Alternative hypothesis) is accepted. Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in writing narrative text.

#### **Research Findings**

Based on the data, the result of the data analysis, it was found out that there was a significant correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in Writing Narrative text (Jesson et al., 2018a).

#### Discussion

As had been explained in chapter III, the subject of the research is senior high school students in one school in Medan consisting of first grade students. There were 34 students took out as the subject. Based on the data, it is found that there is a significant correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in Writing Narrative text (Miller et al., 2018a).

But, actually there are some weaknesses of teaching Bound Morphemes and Narrative text. Teacher should be selective in choosing material and selecting to give motivated and interest of the students' will out of the teachers purpose (Graham, 2020). This writer come to the conclusion that there is a significant correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in Writing Narrative text of the first year students of SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan

#### **CONCLUSION**

From the discussions mentioned in the previous chapter, the writer states some conclusions as the result of the correlation between students' mastery in bound morphemes and students' mastery in writing narrative text at SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan. The writer concluded that the students grammar (Bound Morphemes) test at SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan was 86,05. From the writing narrative test the witer found the mean was 83,64. Based on the reliability data of the multiple choice test, the result was 0,99, it means that students can answer the question correctly. For the reliability of the writing narrative test showed that the reliability was 2,21. It means the students can write narrative text well. Based on the data, the writer had completed calculating of the corelation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in Writing Narrative text at SMA HKBP Sidorame Medan was 0,994. It was very high. From the result the writer found that there is a asignificant correlation between students' mastery in Bound Morphemes and students' mastery in Writing Narrative text.

#### **DAFTAR PUSTAKA**

- Azhari, O., & Adnan, A. (2018). The use of lyricstraining website to improve student's listening comprehension in Senior High School. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 7(3), 578–586. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/jelt.v7i3.101093
- Bai, B., & Guo, W. (2021). Motivation and self-regulated strategy use: Relationships to primary school students' English writing in Hong Kong. *Language Teaching Research*, *25*(3), 378–399. https://doi.org/10.1177/1362168819859921
- Buska, W., Prihartini, Y., & Hasnah, N. (2018). Analysis of Students' Arabic Proficiency for Vocabulary Mastery in State Islamic Junior High School in Muaro Jambi. *INNOVATIO: Journal for Religious Innovation Studies*, 18(1), 51–62. https://doi.org/10.30631/innovatio.v18i1.40
- Cho, E., Toste, J. R., Lee, M., & Ju, U. (2019). Motivational predictors of struggling readers' reading comprehension: the effects of mindset, achievement goals, and engagement. *Reading and Writing*, *32*(5), 1219–1242. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11145-018-9908-8
- Dheghu, Y. P., Mata, R., & Rita, P. (2021). Improving Students' Listening Skill Using Audio Visual Aids. *International Conference on Applied Science and Technology on Social Science (ICAST-SS 2020)*, 411–413. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210424.079
- Graham, S. (2020). The Sciences of Reading and Writing Must Become More Fully Integrated. *Reading Research Quarterly*, *55*(S1), S35–S44. https://doi.org/10.1002/rrq.332
- Gustanti, Y., & Ayu, M. (2021). THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES AND STUDENTS' ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST SCORE. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(2), 95–100. https://doi.org/10.33365/jeltl.v2i2.1452
- Haerazi, H., Irawan, L. A., Suadiyatno, T., & Hidayatullah, H. (2020). Triggering Preservice Teachers' Writing Skills through Genre-Based Instructional Model Viewed from Creativity. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*, *9*(1), 234–244. https://doi.org/http://ijere.iaescore.com/

- Ismayanti, E., & Kholiq, A. (2020). AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN WRITING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT. *E-LINK JOURNAL*, 7(1), 10. https://doi.org/10.30736/ej.v7i1.260
- Jesson, R., McNaughton, S., Rosedale, N., Zhu, T., & Cockle, V. (2018a). A mixed-methods study to identify effective practices in the teaching of writing in a digital learning environment in low income schools. *Computers & Education*, 119, 14–30. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2017.12.005
- Jesson, R., McNaughton, S., Rosedale, N., Zhu, T., & Cockle, V. (2018b). A mixed-methods study to identify effective practices in the teaching of writing in a digital learning environment in low income schools. *Computers & Education*, 119(2), 14–30. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2017.12.005
- Khair, U., Rihan K, E., & Misnawati, M. (2021). Indonesian language teaching in elementary school. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 6(S2), 172–184. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v6nS2.1974
- Leijten, M., Van Waes, L., Schrijver, I., Bernolet, S., & Vangehuchten, L. (2019). MAPPING MASTER'S STUDENTS' USE OF EXTERNAL SOURCES IN SOURCE-BASED WRITING IN L1 AND L2. Studies in Second Language Acquisition, 41(3), 555–582. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272263119000251
- Liu, Y. (2021). Integrating Various Resources in Supporting the Learning of English Learners. *KOTESOL Proceedings* 2021, 231.
- Liunokas, Y. (2020). Assessing Students' Ability in Writing Argumentative Essay at SMAN 1 Soe Kab. Timur Tengah Selatan NTT. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 8(1), 184–196. https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v8i1.1344
- Miller, D. M., Scott, C. E., & McTigue, E. M. (2018a). Writing in the secondary-level disciplines: A systematic review of context, cognition, and content. *Educational Psychology Review*, *30*, 83–120.
- Miller, D. M., Scott, C. E., & McTigue, E. M. (2018b). Writing in the Secondary-Level Disciplines: a Systematic Review of Context, Cognition, and Content. *Educational Psychology Review*, *30*(1), 83–120. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-016-9393-z
- Nabila, N. (2022). The use of lyricstraining website to enhance students' listening ability: A pre-experimental study at 7th grade of islamic junior high school in Indonesia. UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. http://digilib.uinsgd.ac.id/id/eprint/58536
- Parmawati, A. (2018). THE STUDY CORRELATION BETWEEN READING HABIT AND PRONUNCIATION ABILITY AT THE SECOND GRADE STUDENTS OF IKIP SILIWANGI. *ELTIN JOURNAL, Journal of English Language Teaching in Indonesia*, 6(1), 46. https://doi.org/10.22460/eltin.v6i1.p46-52
- Putri, A., & Refnaldi, R. (2020). The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Speaking ability at grade 8 of junior high school. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, *9*(1), 43–55. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/jelt.v9i1.107809
- Ramadhan, S., Indriyani, V., Asri, Y., & Sukma, E. (2020). Design of Learning Modules Writing Narrative Text Based on Project Based Learning (PjBL) by Using Mobile Devices. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1471(1), 012029. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1471/1/012029
- Spencer, T. D., & Petersen, D. B. (2018). Bridging Oral and Written Language: An Oral Narrative Language Intervention Study With Writing Outcomes. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools*, 49(3), 569–581. https://doi.org/10.1044/2018\_LSHSS-17-0030
- Yusuf, Q., Yusuf, Y. Q., Erdiana, N., & Pratama, A. R. (2018). Engaging with Edmodo to teach English writing of narrative texts to EFL students. *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, *76*(3), 333.