

Appendices

Appendix 1. Questionnaire and Theory

The correlation between Speech Text Writing Habit and Students' writing skill at Daar El-Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2

Research Questions:

1. How is the speech text writing habit of the students of Daar El Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2?
2. How is the writing skill of the students of Daar El Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2?
3. What is the correlation between speech text writing habit and the student's writing skill of students of Daar El Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2?

The purpose of this research:

1. To find out the speech text writing habit of the students of Daar El Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2.
2. To find out the writing skill of the students of Daar El Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2.
3. To find out the correlation between speech text writing habit and the writing skill of students of Daar El Qolam Islamic Boarding School 2.

No	Category	References	Response
1	The		Direction: The respondent should

	frequency of writing speech text		<p>choose the frequency of writing speech text.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1. The frequency of writing speech text</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once in a month 2. More than once in a month 3. Once in a week 4. More than once in a week 5. Everyday
2	Types of speech	<p>Speeches can be divided into the following categories: the informative speech, the persuasive speech, and speeches for special occasions. (Telg, 2011)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ----- ----- ----- ----- </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Never always</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>2. I write an informative speech.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>3. I write a persuasive speech.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>4. I write a speech for special occasion.</p>
	The steps in writing speech text.	<p>While there are many functions involving the speaker and speechwriter, 10 steps are essential:</p>	<p>Direction:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ----- ----- ----- ----- </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Never Always</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select and limit the topic. 2. Establish objectives for the presentation. 3. Analyze the audience and the occasion. 4. Do research. 5. Outline the material 6. Write the speech. 7. Consider visual aid 8. Get the speech approved. 9. Obtain formal clearance. 10. Prepare the final text. 11. Get the feedback and critique both speaker and speech. <p>(Twain, 2006)</p>	<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. When I write a speech text, I select and limit the topic. 6. When I write a speech text, I establish the objective of the speech. 7. Before writing speech text, I analyze the audience and the occasion. 8. Before writing speech text, I do a research or observation. 9. When I write a speech text, I make the outline of my material. 10. After making a speech text, I get the speech approved. 11. After making a speech, I ask the feedback.
4.	Writing speech text's strategies or tips	<p>Follow these writing tips to make your speech as conversational as possible:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use short sentences of 20 words or less. You usually do not use long sentences in a conversation. Short sentences— even sentence fragments—are fine for a speech. 2. Avoid complicated sentence 	<p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ----- ----- ----- ----- </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Never Always</p> <p>Question:</p> <p>The strategies or tips of writing speech text that you use:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. I use short sentences of 20 words or less. <p style="text-align: center;">1 2 3 4 5</p>

		<p>structures. Simple sentences that have a subject, verb, and object are perfect for public speaking.</p> <p>3. Use contractions. “Do not” and “cannot” are usually too formal for most speeches. “Don’t” and “can’t” are fine. Be careful of contractions ending in “-ve” (e.g., “would’ve,” “could’ve”) because they sound like “would of” and “could of.”</p> <p>4. Avoid jargon or technical language. Use words that your audience knows.</p> <p>5. Round large numbers. Detailed numbers should be left out.</p> <p>6. Use repetition. The same word or phrase used repeatedly emphasizes a major point.</p> <p>7. Write with visual imagery. Make your listeners “see” what you are saying. Help them visualize the situation you are describing. (Telg, 2011)</p>	<p>13. I avoid complicated sentence structures. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>14. I avoid jargon or technical language. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>15. I use repetition sentence. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>16. I use visual imagery. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>17. I write some meaningful message. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>18. I write the fact. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>19. I use the technology to support my speech. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>20. I write a short and simple speech. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>21. When writing an essay, I stick to the rules. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>22. I compare and contrast ideas to make my writing clear. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>23. When writing a paper, I often get ideas for other papers. 1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>24. I tend to give a lot of description</p>
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		<p>Following these rules will go far toward giving your boss the great material that makes a great speech:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be a meaningful central message. 2. There must be absolutely no errors in fact. 3. Use technology to the fullest. 4. The "KISS" rule applies. Keep it short and simple. <p>(Twain, 2006)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When writing an essay, I stick to the rules. 2. I compare and contrast ideas to make my writing clear. 3. When writing a paper, I often get ideas for other papers. 4. I tend to give a lot of description and detail. 5. I set aside specific time to do writing (Lavelle, 2006) 	<p>and detail.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>25. I set aside specific time to do writing</p>
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Appendix 2. Distributed Questionnaire

Kuesioner Kebiasaan Menulis Pidato Bahasa Inggris

Nama : _____

Kelas : _____

Kuesioner ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana kebiasaan menulis pidato bahasa Inggris siswa kelas 1 SMA di Pondok Pesantren Daar El Qolam. Berikan tanda pada pernyataan dibawah.

No	Pernyataan	1 kali dalam sebulan	Lebih dari 1 kali dalam sebulan	1 kali dalam seminggu	Lebih dari satu kali dalam seminggu	Setiap hari
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Saya menulis pidato bahasa Inggris					
		Tidak Pernah	Jarang	Kadang - kadang	Sering	Selalu
		1	2	3	4	5
2.	Saya menulis pidato jenis informatif (pidato yang berisi informasi).					
3.	Saya menulis pidato jenis persuasif (pidato yang berisi ajakan).					
4.	Saya menulis pidato untuk acara tertentu (contoh: pidato perpisahan).					
5.	Sebelum menulis pidato, saya mencari tahu tentang pendengar pidato saya dan acara yang akan saya hadiri.					
6.	Sebelum menulis pidato, saya melakukan observasi terlebih dahulu.					

7.	Ketika saya menulis pidato, saya membatasi topik yang akan dibahas.					
8.	Ketika saya menulis pidato, saya menuliskan tujuan pidato saya.					
9.	Ketika saya menulis pidato, saya membuat outline tentang apa yang akan saya sampaikan.					
10.	Setelah menulis pidato, saya meminta feedback kepada orang lain (Bagian Bahasa).					
11.	Setelah menulis pidato, saya meminta persetujuan dari orang lain (Bagian Bahasa).					
12.	Saya menggunakan kalimat – kalimat sederhana yang kurang dari 20 kata pada pidato saya.					
13.	Saya tidak menulis pidato saya dengan menggunakan kalimat yang rumit.					
14.	Saya tidak menggunakan jargon pada pidato saya.					
15.	Saya mengulang - ulang kalimat pada pidato saya untuk menegaskan maksud point yang saya sampaikan.					
16.	Saya menggunakan bantuan media visual pada pidato saya.					
17.	Saya menulis pesan-pesan yang berharga pada pidato saya.					
18.	Saya menuliskan fakta pada pidato saya untuk mendukung argument saya.					
19.	Saya menggunakan bantuan teknologi untuk mendukung pidato saya (contoh: internet).					
20.	Saya menulis pidato yang sederhana dan pendek.					
21.	Saya menulis pidato sesuai dengan aturan yang berlaku (aturan yang dibuat sekolah).					
22.	Saya menulis banyak definisi dan					

	contoh agar mudah dimengerti.					
23.	Saya menyamakan dan membandingkan ide yang berbeda agar lebih mudah dimengerti.					
24.	Saya membaca buku atau pidato lain untuk mendapatkan ide.					
25.	Saya menentukan waktu yang tepat untuk menulis pidato.					