

THE EFFECT OF 635 BRAINWRITING TECHNIQUES ON STUDENTS' WRITING COMPETENCE IN TENTH GRADE OF SMAN 3 SINGARAJA IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi dampak dari teknik 635 Brainwriting pada kemampuan menulis siswa kelas sepuluh. Peneliti menggunakan rancangan penelitian Quasi Eksperimen dengan Post-test Only Control Group Design. Populasi diambil dari seluruh siswa kelas sepuluh di SMA Negeri 3 Singaraja pada tahun ajaran 2024/2025. Teknik pengambilan sampel acak berdasarkan klaster diterapkan untuk memilih sampel. Sampel penelitian ini terdiri dari 72 orang siswa kelas sepuluh, yang dibagi kedalam kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol. Pada kelompok eksperimen, siswa diberikan perlakuan dengan menerapkan teknik 635 Brainwriting, sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol siswa diberikan perlakuan menggunakan teknik konvensional (PPP). Data hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis statistik deskriptif dan analisis statistik inferensial. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan nilai rata-rata dari kelompok eksperimen sebesar 83.67, sedangkan nilai rata-rata kelompok kontrol sebesar 80.89. Untuk pengujian hipotesis, paired sample t-test digunakan. Hasil uji-t menunjukkan nilai sig. (2-tailed) sebesar 0.004, yang mana lebih rendah dari tingkat standar alpha sebesar 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). Ini membuktikan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan dari teknik 635 Brainwriting pada kelompok eksperimen. Oleh karena itu, teknik 635 Brainwriting terbukti efektif dalam menghasilkan ide-ide siswa dalam menulis teks recount.

Kata Kunci: Kemampuan menulis; Teknik 635 Brainwriting; Teks recount

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the effect of the 635 Brainwriting technique on tenth-grade students' writing competence. The researchers used a quasi-experimental design by employing a Post-Test Only Control Group. The population was taken from all tenth-grade students of SMA Negeri 3 Singaraja in the academic year 2024/2025. A cluster random sampling technique was applied to select the sample. The sample was 72 tenth-grade students, who were divided into an experimental and a control group. In the experimental group, the students were taught by using 635 Brainwriting technique while in the control group, students were treated using the conventional technique (PPP). The data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics analysis. Results of the data analysis showed the mean score of the experimental group was 83.67, while the control group was 80.89. For hypothesis testing, a paired sample t-test was conducted. The result showed sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.004, which was lower than the standard Alpha level 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). This proved that the 635 Brainwriting technique produced a significant influence on the experimental group. Therefore, the 635 Brainwriting technique was proven to be effective in generating students' ideas in writing recount text.

Keywords: Writing competence; 635 Brainwriting technique; Recount text