



encourage students to produce a better essay, instead of the more general (abstract) one. This was proven by the fact that the students' task results showed more complex syntax, smoother flow, and more modern, creative, and varied uses of lexical items.

Different from previous research that was conducted in universities, this current research targeted the eleventh-grade senior high school students (hereinafter referred to as the eleventh graders) as beginner writers who had just been taught a couple of text genres in class. One of the most common problems encountered by senior high school students is difficulty in expressing and developing ideas using a foreign language.

Based on this problem, we were interested in carrying out a further investigation into the kinds of strategy which can be used by teachers to assist their students in improving their writing performance. This research is our attempt to solve the problem encountered by most senior high school English teachers and is focused on answering these following research questions.

1. What are the effects of topic familiarity involving an already experienced event on eleventh graders' writing performance in an English class?
2. What is the students' perception of their writing skills after they have accomplished writing tasks about a familiar topic related to an already experienced event?
3. What is the relationship between students' positive perception and their writing performance?

## II. METHOD

### A. Research Context

This research applied the repeated measures experimental design. This is because the variable data which served as the basis for comparison in this research were the scores of students' writing post-tasks about an already experienced familiar topic and a not-yet experienced familiar topic for each text genre.

### B. Data Collection Instruments

Our research data consisted of the results of students' writing tasks with a familiar topic, both of which had been and had not been experienced by the students (or which is and is not directly related to their lives) in two different genres, namely cause-effect and recount. Besides students' works, the two sets of topic questionnaire were self-developed, while the students' perception questionnaire was adapted from Shadiev, Hwang, and Liu (2018). Quantitative data consisted of the results of the statistical calculations of students' writing task scores using an analytic rubric and a perception questionnaire. Meanwhile, qualitative data consisted of our interpretation of the observation results, topic questionnaire, and our explanation of the effects of topic familiarity on students' writing performance.

### C. Participants

This research involved 34 eleventh graders and an English teacher at a private school in Bogor as our research subjects. The reason why the eleventh grade was chosen was that it is at this grade where senior high school students, as beginner writers, are given to write cause-effect and recount texts which have been set in the Indonesian national curriculum.

### D. Data Analysis

To answer our research question about the effects of topic familiarity on the eleventh graders' writing performance, we calculated the total score and the score of every aspect in the scoring rubric which we used to rate students' writing performance. These aspects included task accomplishment, grammatical accuracy (such as the proper use of present tense in cause-effect texts and the proper use of past tense in recount texts), proper production of vocabulary, comprehensibility and critical thinking ability towards the text, and text organization (which includes the coherent and logical arrangement of ideas). Meanwhile, we also calculated the results of the perception questionnaire. Then, the responses were classified into positive and negative perceptions to evaluate the students' perception of the writing tasks. To answer the third research question, after we calculated and classified the total score of the results of the four-response-option perception questionnaires, we then correlate it with his or her writing task score by using the Pearson Product-Moment (Pearson Correlation).

## III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### A. The Effects of Topic Familiarity on Writing Performance

The first topic questionnaire was distributed to 34 eleventh graders as the respondents in this research. However, one student did not receive the first topic questionnaire because of illness. Thus, only 33 sets were returned to us.

Topic questionnaire analysis was carried out to gather familiar topics related to events that had or had not been experienced by the students before receiving the lesson and accomplishing their writing tasks. Analysis of the questionnaire responses resulted in topics that were relevant to the objectives of this research. The results show that, of all participating student-respondents, 97% had used Instagram, 91% had experienced the period when the use of cell phones among teenagers increased, 82% had experienced air pollution, and 70% had played an online game. Meanwhile, 91% had never been homeless, approximately 70% had never witnessed an event of rainforest destruction, and 79% had never experienced obesity and become a vegetarian. Table I presents the topics which were used in the cause-effect writing task.

TABLE I. TOPICS FOR CAUSE-EFFECT WRITING TASK

Already experienced cause-effect topics	Not-yet experienced cause-effect topics	Purpose
Playing an online game	Being a vegetarian	practice
Experiencing an increased use of cell phones among teenagers	Being obese	practice
Experiencing air pollution	Witnessing rainforest destruction	practice
Using Instagram	Being homeless	post-task

Meanwhile, Table II presents a final list of recount topics after we have removed some invalid topics based on the validity test on the recount topic questionnaire responses. This list shows that, of all student-respondents, 94% had visited a museum, 91% had once spent their holiday at their grandmother's house, and 88% had experienced or engaged in an embarrassing event. Meanwhile, 70% felt that they had never met the Indonesian President when he visited their

school, 61% had never been accidentally locked in a restroom, 58% had never gone to a circus with their classmates after school, and 94% had never met their favorite actor or actress.

TABLE II. TOPICS FOR RECOUNT WRITING TASK

Already experienced recount topics	Not-yet experienced recount topics	Purpose
Spending a holiday at my grandmother's house	Being locked in a restroom	practice
Experiencing a bad mood	Meeting the Indonesian President when he visited my school	practice
Experiencing an embarrassing event	Going to a circus with my classmates after school	practice
Going to a museum	Meeting my favorite actor or actress	post-task

We utilized the t-test because we wanted to test a hypothesis that says that a familiar topic related to an already experienced event will help students to increase their writing performance than a familiar topic related to a not-yet experienced event. The data in this research were analyzed using the paired sample t-test because we wanted to compare the difference between the values of two different variables in one group. However, because our research data were not normally distributed, we used the Wilcoxon test to calculate the effects. The results of our Wilcoxon test on cause-effect writing task scores are presented in Table III.

TABLE III. RESULTS OF THE WILCOXON TEST ON CAUSE-EFFECT WRITING TASK SCORES

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	TACE1	2.9706	34	.93696	.16069
	TACE2	3.0294	34	.96876	.16614
Pair 2	VocabularyCE1	2.5294	34	.99195	.17012
	VocabularyCE2	2.1765	34	.96830	.16606
Pair 3	GrammarCE1	2.4706	34	1.02204	.17528
	GrammarCE2	2.5588	34	.95952	.16456
Pair 4	ComprehensibilityCE1	2.4706	34	.99195	.17012
	ComprehensibilityCE2	2.5882	34	1.07640	.18460
Pair 5	OrganizationCE1	2.5000	34	.92932	.15938
	OrganizationCE2	2.7353	34	.99419	.17050
Test Statistics					
	TACE2 - TACE1	VocabularyCE2 - VocabularyCE1	GrammarCE2 - GrammarCE1	ComprehensibilityCE2 - ComprehensibilityCE1	OrganizationCE2 - OrganizationCE1
Z	-.535 <sup>b</sup>	-3.464 <sup>c</sup>	-.905 <sup>b</sup>	-.849 <sup>b</sup>	-2.309 <sup>b</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.593	.001	.366	.396	.021
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test					
b. Based on negative ranks					
c. Based on positive ranks					

Similar to the paired sample t-test, when we wanted to know the average difference for each aspect in the scoring rubric using the Wilcoxon test, we first had to define our research hypothesis, namely

$H_0$  = there is no average score difference between CE1 and CE2.

$H_a$  = there is the average score difference between CE1 and CE2.

Our Wilcoxon test results, as presented in Table III, show that only the vocabulary and organization aspects have the Asym. Sig. (2-tailed) value of below 0.05, namely 0.001 for vocabulary and 0.021 for the organization. This demonstrates that there was a significant difference between the vocabulary and organization aspects of the task results in CE1 and CE2. The results of descriptive statistics on the organization aspect show that the CE2 value (2.73) is higher than that of CE1 (2.50), while the results of descriptive statistics on the vocabulary aspect show that the CE1 value (2.52) is higher than that of CE2 (2.17). Because of this, we concluded that in general, a cause-effect writing task with a familiar topic related to an already experienced event did not have any effect on students' writing performance. However, there was a significant improvement in the aspect of vocabulary.

Meanwhile, the results of our Wilcoxon test on recount texts are presented in Table IV.

TABLE IV. RESULTS OF THE WILCOXON TEST ON RECOUNT WRITING TASK SCORES

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	TARC1	3.0882	34	.86577	.14848
	TARC2	3.0000	34	.95346	.16352
Pair 2	VocabularyRC1	2.7353	34	.99419	.17050
	VocabularyRC2	2.4706	34	.92884	.15929
Pair 3	GrammarRC1	2.2353	34	1.01679	.17438
	GrammarRC2	2.1176	34	.97746	.16763
Pair 4	ComprehensibilityRC1	2.4412	34	1.07847	.18496
	ComprehensibilityRC2	2.6765	34	1.09325	.18749
Pair 5	OrganizationRC1	2.5882	34	.92499	.15864
	OrganizationRC2	2.7059	34	1.05971	.18174
Test Statistics					
	TARC2 - TARC1	VocabularyRC2 - VocabularyRC1	GrammarRC2 - GrammarRC1	ComprehensibilityRC2 - ComprehensibilityRC1	OrganizationRC2 - OrganizationRC1
Z	-.905 <sup>b</sup>	-3.000 <sup>b</sup>	-1.155 <sup>b</sup>	-1.685 <sup>c</sup>	-1.000 <sup>c</sup>
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.366	.003	.248	.092	.317
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test					
b. Based on positive ranks					
c. Based on negative ranks					

Based on the Wilcoxon test results above, there is a significant difference in the vocabulary aspect, with RC1

(2.73) being higher than RC2 (2.47). This proves that the use of a familiar topic related to an already experienced event had a significant effect on students' writing performance in terms of vocabulary production in recount texts.

We also improved the writing task reliability by testing the inter-rater reliability to make sure that the scoring process of this writing task was consistent and did not contain any bias. This had to be done because the writing tasks in this research involved open answers. Because of this, the scores which were obtained from inter-rater reliability could be used as supporting information that each of these English writing tasks had a similar range of score, even when the results were scored by different raters.

This inter-rater reliability was calculated by comparing the scores given by an eleventh grade English teacher and those given by researchers. Both raters used an analytic rubric as scoring reference. According to the results of data analysis on the above writing task scores which was processed through inter-rater Cohen Kappa, we concluded that our cause-effect and recount writing tasks with a familiar topic had high reliability because the consistency of the scores is within the range of high agreement between rater 1 (English teacher) and rater 2 (researchers).

Therefore, based on the evaluation results of both text types above, the use of a familiar topic related to an already experienced event had a significant effect on the eleventh graders' vocabulary production. This is in line with Hyland's opinion on the use of a familiar topic that is related to an already experienced event. Hyland (2003) thinks that students who have personal knowledge about a given topic may be able to express their ideas and to produce vocabulary in a better way. This finding also supports McDonough's (2018) which suggests that the use of a familiar topic related to an already experienced event can help improve students' vocabulary production.

Meanwhile, in terms of the organization aspect, the task of writing about a not-yet experienced familiar topic helped students to organize ideas using a better paragraph structure and logical relationships between ideas. This is proven by the fact that the CE2 organization has a higher score than CE1. CE2 organization score had a fairly significant effect on students' writing skills, especially their ability to organize ideas logically. In accordance with our observation notes and students' writing post-task results, students tended to include so many details about their personal experience that they forgot the structural aspect of their CE1 cause-effect writing. Meanwhile, in CE2 they seemed to pay more attention to organization and cause-effect relationship about the topic.

This is in line with Weigle's (2002) explanation in *Assessing Writing* about the effects of using a familiar topic related to an already experienced event. Weigle also points out that, besides benefits (such as an improvement in students' vocabulary production), a writing task about a familiar topic related to an already experienced event also has some drawbacks. One such drawback is that the students tend to be so emotionally preoccupied with the event they are writing about that they forget about the writing process itself.

*Another disadvantage is the test takers may become overly emotionally involved in responding to personal topics, which can result in the writing became more of a release strong*

*emotion and a reliving of experience, with the writing process itself becoming secondary importance. (p.29)[8]*

However, based on the results of our observation, we concluded that the teaching and learning process in the class has been performed according to an available approach to teaching writing as proposed by Raimes (1983) which consists of planning, writing a draft, improving or reviewing, giving feedback, and writing the final product. Because of this, the teacher's teaching method did not produce any bias in this research.

**B. Students' Perception of the Writing Task**

This perception questionnaire was given to 34 eleventh graders as the respondents in this research. After this perception questionnaire was distributed, 34 sets (100%) were returned. This activity was carried out to answer the second and third questions about the students' perception of writing tasks with a familiar topic and about the relationship between students' positive perception of writing tasks with a familiar topic and their writing performance. To answer these questions, we first classified the questionnaires based on the students' responses.

During the analysis of the perception questionnaire responses, students' statements were classified into either positive perception or negative perception. Positive perception is deemed to be present when a student feels that writing about a familiar topic related to an already experienced event helps him or her to express and develop ideas and to improve his or her writing performance. Meanwhile, negative perception is deemed to be present when a student feels that even writing about a familiar topic related to an already experienced event cannot help him or her to express and develop ideas and to improve his or her writing performance. In other words, even though they are writing about an event that they have already experienced personally, they still find it difficult to express and develop ideas and to improve their writing performance.

When analyzing this perception questionnaire responses, we classified students' perceptions into two, namely positive perception and negative perception, based on the details of their statements. Positive perception is reflected in the percentages of students who chose "strongly agree" (SA) and "agree" (A) options, while negative perception is reflected in the percentages of students who chose "disagree" (D) and "strongly disagree" (SD) options. Then, we calculated the percentages of students' perceptions using the following formula.

$$\text{Positive perception (\%)} = \frac{\text{total (SA)} + \text{total (A)}}{\text{total}} = \frac{19\% + 59\%}{88} = 78\%$$

$$\text{Negative perception (\%)} = \frac{\text{total (D)} + \text{total (SD)}}{\text{total}} = \frac{21\% + 1\%}{88} = 22\%$$

TABLE V. CLASSIFICATION OF PERCEPTION BASED ON QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Details of the Statement	Classification of Perception	
	Positive	Negative
Students' attitude towards a writing test	78%	22%

The result of students' perception of their ability to generate and organize ideas, choose the proper vocabulary, and use the proper grammar, as shown in Table V, was in line with McDonough's (2018) findings.

C. Relationship between Students' Positive Perception and Their Writing Performance

At this stage, we identified students' perceptions and correlate it with their writing task results which we had gathered before. The identification was carried out based on this hypothesis: the higher the total perception score is, the more negative the student's perception of this writing strategy is; the lower the total perception score is, the more positive the student's perception of this writing strategy is. This is because we have assigned score 1 to "strongly agree" (SA), all the way up to score 4 to "strongly disagree" (SD).

To correlate the perception scores with students' writing performance scores, we used the Pearson Product-Moment (Bivariate Correlation).

TABLE VI. CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PERCEPTION QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AND EACH SCORED ASPECT

Correlations							
Topic			T A	Voca bular y	Gra mma r	Compreh ensibility	Organi zation
C E	Perce ption	Pearson Correlation	.389*	.397*	.412*	.344*	.339*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.023	0.02	0.015	0.047	0.05
		N	34	34	34	34	34
R C	Perce ption	Pearson Correlation	.516**	.348*	.534**	.454**	.488**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0.044	0.001	0.007	0.003
		N	34	34	34	34	34
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).							
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).							

Our correlation test results, as shown in Table VI, demonstrate that there is a positive correlation between students' perception and CE and RC values. In other words, the higher a student's perception questionnaire score is, the higher the student's CE and RC writing task score is. It can also be said that, even though many students got high scores, they had a negative perception of writing tasks with a familiar topic related to an already experienced event. On the other hand, students who had a positive perception of such tasks did not get a reasonably high writing task score. Therefore, it can be concluded that students' perception, in this case, the positive one, was not related to their writing performance.

Besides that, we also calculated the correlation between the students' perception of their writing task results and each of the scored aspects. Table VI demonstrates that, even though there is a positive correlation between students' perception of their writing task results and all scored aspects, three aspects have a weak correlation and two aspects have a moderate correlation. Moderate correlation can be observed in the task

accomplishment and grammar aspects. This proves that students still found it difficult to carry out their writing tasks, especially when it came to the aspect of grammar.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on our research results, we concluded that writing tasks with a familiar topic related to an already experienced event can help to significantly improve students' writing performance in terms of vocabulary production, both in cause-effect and recount texts. Besides that, this research also generated a new finding of the effects of topic selection on students' performance: a familiar topic related to a not-yet experienced event can significantly improve students' writing performance in terms of organization of ideas. According to the results of our perception questionnaire analysis, students had a positive perception of writing tasks with a familiar topic related to an already experienced event. The students said that such writing tasks made it easier for them to express and develop their ideas and to choose the right words. Nevertheless, we also found a positive correlation between students' positive perception and their writing task scores. This means that the students' positive perception was not related to the quality of their writing.

In accordance with our research findings, we suggest that teachers be more selective in choosing the topics for their students' writing tasks. Teachers should find topics that are relevant to or strongly related to the students' lives and personal experiences so that the topic becomes more interesting and can motivate students to write. Besides that, topics that are relevant to students' lives can make it easier for them to express and develop their ideas because such ideas come directly from their background knowledge. Our new finding of the organization aspect in cause-effect texts can serve as a basis for future research which investigates the reason why higher scores were generated when the students were required to write about a familiar topic related to a not-yet experienced event.

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