



**FACTORS AFFECTING WRITING COMPETENCY
AMONG THE PUPILS OF SK. SIMPANG KUDA, BAU**

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Abstract

This academic research project investigates how listening and speaking affect writing in English as a second language. The investigation uses interviews to determine the pupils' listening and speaking competency. Four writing tests are given to find out listening and speaking elements brought into them.

The result shows that the pupils' writing competency in English as a second language is influenced by their listening and speaking ability. The problem is also caused by the pupils' first language and cultural schemata.

Abstrak

Projek akademik ini adalah untuk mengkaji bagaimana kemahiran mendengar dan bertutur mempengaruhi kemahiran menulis dalam Bahasa Inggeris sebagai bahasa kedua.

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah temubual untuk mengenal pasti tahap kebolehan mendengar dan bertutur di kalangan pelajar. Empat ujian bertulis diberikan untuk mengenal pasti elemen-elemen mendengar dan bertutur yang mempengaruhi kebolehan menulis.

Hasil kajian menunjukkan kebolehan menulis di kalangan pelajar dalam Bahasa Inggeris sebagai bahasa kedua banyak dipengaruhi oleh kebolehan mendengar dan bertutur dalam bahasa itu. Masalah menulis juga disebabkan oleh gangguan yang dibawa dari bahasa ibunda dan budaya.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Language skills include speaking, listening, writing and reading. Speaking and listening are two skills that are acquired before reading and writing. For most people the primary difficulty in knowing a language can be categorized in terms of acquisition and learning. The activities associated with learning have traditionally been used in language teaching in schools. Acquisition on the other hand is experienced by a young child and those picking up another language from a long period spent in a social interaction in another society that speaks a totally different language. Those who experience a second language through a learning process tend not to develop the proficiency of those who have had an acquiring experience.

Speech is the part of language that is naturally acquired by children. To be able to speak, these children must be able to listen and understand the verbal sound produced through speech. This acquired skill, as in all cases their first language differs to that of their learned language. This means that the process of cultural transmission by which their language is acquired makes a lot of sense that linguistic variation is tied very much to the existence of their culture. This would affect the children's perceptions and ability when trying to learn a second language.