

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

In chapter V, the writer discusses two things: conclusion and some suggestions. Conclusion deals with the writer's summary of what she has done in this study, while the suggestions deal with inputs or recommendations for further researchers.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

This study was made to determine whether the use of STAD Technique as the teaching technique to teach reading to the first grade students of Senior High School was more effective than the use of Translation Technique.

Reading is very important as in higher education; reading is used as the basic tool of learning. From reading, the students can get new ideas and information about many things. As a result, it will also increase their knowledge. But to master the reading skill is not easy. There are some problems that students usually have, such as lack of vocabulary knowledge, difficulty in using language due to meaning, and lack of conceptual knowledge. Even though teachers know these facts, they still sometimes don't want to change their ways of teaching. Translation technique is used by many teachers because it is practical and its preparation doesn't take so much time and effort.

Based on statistical analysis of the post-test, the data showed that  $\sigma$  obtained was greater than  $\sigma$  table. It meant that there was a significance difference between

the two classes (Experimental and Control class). Based on the statement of the problem above which was asked whether the students who were taught using STAD technique have a higher reading achievement than those taught using translation technique, it was answered that the students who were taught using STAD technique have a higher reading achievement than those taught using translation technique. It also answered the objective of this study that was to find out the most appropriate teaching techniques that can help students in improving their reading achievement so that this research may become the teachers' consideration in teaching reading to the students.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Based on the result of this study, the writer would like to give some suggestions for:

- a. the success of Teaching English especially for teaching English in Indonesia. Thus, the suggestions are especially dedicated for the teachers and students.
- b. further research of teaching English as the first foreign language in Indonesia.

### **5.2.1 Suggestions for the Success of Teaching English**

#### **5.2.1.1 Suggestions for English Teachers**

She would suggest that:

- a. The English teacher of Senior High School should be creative and innovative in varying their teaching since students sometimes easily get bored with the lessons (see page 14). STAD technique, one of the techniques of Cooperative Learning, is not a matter of grouping the students to work together but students work together happily to learn and to be responsible for their teammates' learning as well as their own (Slavin: 1990, see page 17). They work cooperatively to achieve common goal so they need each other helps in achieving the goal. By giving this technique, the students can learn reading not only by sitting and listening to the teacher's instruction, but they can study reading by discussing it with their friends so that they can be more independent and interested with the lesson.

#### **5.2.1.1 Suggestions for Students**

- a. Good understanding of grammar and vocabulary is an important factor of the success in the students' reading achievement (Berk, 2001). That is why vocabulary in the reading passage should be more suitable with the level and age of the students. The vocabulary should also be explained in the form of media, for example the use of vocabulary strip (chart), a media in teaching reading that is usually stuck on the whiteboard.
- b. The writer made a test which consisted of 50 items in her form of objective and subjective test in her study. The discrimination

power pointed out that there are some items that are poor which were provided for the poor students.

### **5.2.2 Suggestion for Further Study**

In this study, the treatments are only given three times to both of the groups because of the regulation of the school. The school had already had its own schedule so that the researcher couldn't take too many days to do the experiments. For better result, the future researchers should require more treatments and more time.

Having these limitations, the writer realizes that this study is far from being perfect. The writer hopes that her study would give some contributions in teaching English, especially in teaching reading to the senior high school students.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arianto, Soeharsimi. 1990. *Dasar-dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara.
- An overview of Cooperative Learning*. Retrieved on October 15, 2001, from <http://www.clcrc.com/pages/overviewpaper.htm>
- Brown, H. Douglas. 1987. *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall: Inc, Englewood Cliffs.
- Carrell, P.L., & J.C. Eisterhold. 1983. *Schema theory and ESL reading pedagogy*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Larsen, Diane. *Cooperative Learning Method*. Retrieved on April 19, 2007, from <http://www.co-operation.org/pages/cl-methods.html>
- Larsen, Diane. *Cooperative Learning*. Retrieved on October 15, 2001, from <http://www.clcrc.com/pages/cl.html#interdependence>
- Cooper, Robert. 1996. *Improving Intergroup Relations: Lessons Learned From Cooperative Learning Programs*. Retrieved on May 29, 2007, from [http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m0341/is\\_4\\_55/ai\\_62521561](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0341/is_4_55/ai_62521561)
- Definition of Teaching*. Retrieved on November 15, 2007, from <http://www.bu.edu/wep/Papers?EducJenn.htm>.
- Foertsch. 1998. *Definition of Reading*. Retrieved on May 29, 2007, from <http://www.ncrel.org/sdrs/areas/issues/content/areas/reading/li7lk1.htm>
- Krashen, S.D. 1982. *Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Larsen-Freeman, Diane. 1983. Informed choices: Review of Teaching and Learning Languages by Earl Stevick. *The London Times Higher Education Supplement*, March 11, 21.

- Michigan. (nd). Michigan Definition of Reading. Retrieved on May 29, 2007, from <http://www.michiganreading.org/MI%20DEFINITION%20OF%20READING0505.pdf>
- Shepherd, David L. 1973. *Comprehensive High School Reading Methods*. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, A Bell & Howell Company.
- Tendean, Erlynn. 2007. *The Effect of Teaching English Vocabulary through Pictures on the Vocabulary Achievement on Elementary School Pupils*. Unpublished Thesis. Widya Mandala Catholic University.
- Kosasih, Ira. 1991. *The Effect of SQ3R Technique on the Reading Comprehension Achievement of Second Year SMA Student*. Unpublished Thesis. Widya Mandala Catholic University.
- Potts, John. 1976. *Beyond Initial Reading*. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.
- Quandt, Ivan J. 1977. *Teaching Reading: a Human Process*. Rand McNally College Publishing Co.
- Reading*, from wikipedia. Retrieved on May 29, 2007, from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading\\_\(activity\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading_(activity))
- Schemata Theory*. Retrieved on February 5, 2007, from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schemata\\_theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schemata_theory)
- Surjosuseno, Tjahjaning Tingastuti. 1991. *The Effects of Different Types of Questions on Reading Ability of Students at Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya*. Unpublished Thesis. Widya Mandala Catholic University.
- The Definition of Reading*. Retrieved on January 3, 2007, from [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reading)