CHAPTER 5

Conclusion of Findings and Suggestion

In this chapter, the writer presented the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion covered the main point of research done by the writer. The other part covered the suggestion for the English teacher and further studies.

5.1. Conclusions

The conclusion of this research is drawn in accordance with the result of the data analysis in the previous chapter. After getting the result of study, the researcher concludes that THIEVES Strategy was effective in teaching reading of recount text. By using THIEVES Strategy, the students could achieve better in reading.

There are some significant differences between experimental and control groups. The average score for the experimental class was 77 for the pre-test and 84,7 for post- test. While the average score for the control class was 73,75 for the pre-test and 79 for the post-test. It means that there was an improvement of the students' achievement in reading. Both groups had different gained score. The score achieved by the experimental class was higher than the control class.

In the result of post-test of experimental class was 84,7 which was higher than the control class, which was 79. It means that teaching reading by using THIEVES Strategy resulted in students achieving higher score in reading. The result of calculation using the t-test showed that t-observation was 1,690. It means that t-observation was higher than t-table (1.690 > -5,067). Thus, the alternative hypothesis (**Ha**) is accepted and null hypothesis (**Ho**) is rejected. It can be concluded that there is a significant difference between students who are taught by using THIEVES Strategy and those who are not taught by THIEVES strategy.

The result of pretest and posttest scores were calculated and it showed that the mean and score gain for experimental group was higher than those who belong to control group. It implies that THIEVES reading strategy can be one of reading strategies that helps students in learning reading.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings of this study, the writer would like to give some suggestions for the English teacher and further studies that hopefully will give advantages in the future.

5.2.1 Suggestions for English Teachers.

There are some suggestions the writer would like to propose to the English teacher. Firstly, according to the writer's experience while executing the treatments using THIEVES reading strategy in teaching reading will give the teacher a way to monitor student's understanding on differentiating part of texts and the students can get the whole idea of the text in a more efficient way since they only need to read some parts of the text that are mentioned on THIEVES strategy.

Secondly, applying THIEVES reading strategy is easy. The teacher can easily make THIEVES sheet that they design by themselves or find the templates on the internet and apply it in teaching reading. B e s i d e t h a t, Teacher can assess students' reading achievement by using THIEVES sheet..

5.2.2 Suggestions for further studies

There are some suggestions that the writer could give for those who are interested in conducting a similar study. First, since learning reading is difficult and mostly boring for students, the treatments should be done in more than 4 times so that it will make the research findings more valid and it will be better if the further researchers can design his or her own THIEVES sheet and reading text according to what students need.

Second, this study is expected to be done in different grades like elementary or high school students with more samples and populations. Besides, the writer recommends that THIEVES reading strategy can be applied to improve another student's language component like grammar and vocabulary.

Lastly, the writer hopes that this study could be useful and give a worthy contribution not only for the writer but also for the English teachers and the students. The writer realizes that this study is still imperfect. Therefore, the writer expects that the other researchers will conduct a better study and will contribute even more on this topic.

Bibliography

- Chary, M.H. & Kheir, M. (2002). Verbal information: The first stone of training building. Humanities social sciences, Eighteenth round, second edition. Shiraz University.
- Eddie, W. (1984). *Reading in the language classroom*, p. 37, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Feez,S. & Joyce,S. (2002) *Text-based syllabus design*, p.4, Sydney: Mcquarie University.
- Gear, A. (2008). Nonfiction reading power, p. 91, Canada: Stendhouse Publisher.
- Gerot,L & Wignell, P (1998) *Making sense of functional grammar*, Sydney : Gerd Stabler.
- Hyland, K. (2002) *Genre and second language writing*, The United State of America: The University of Michigan Press.
- Longman, A.W. (2001) *Teaching by principle: An interactive approach to language pedagogy*, 2nd Ed, p.384, New York : A Person Education Company.
- Manz, S.L. (2002). A strategy for previewing textbooks: Teaching readers to become THIEVES, vol 55 no 5 February, New York : Journal reading teacher.
- McAndrews, S. (2008). *Diagnostic literacy assessments and instructional strategies*, p.181. Chicago: The International Reading Association, Inc.
- Moreilon, J. (2007). *Collaborative strategies for teaching reading comprehension : Maximizing your impact*, America : American Library Association.
- Rizky,A.(2016). The effectiveness of using THIEVES strategy in teaching reading of recount Text. Semarang : Walinsongo State Islamic University Semarang.

- Sudjana,N.(1999). *Penilaian proses hasil belajar mengajar*, p.35, 6th Ed., Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Tampubolon (1987). *Kemampuan membaca: Teknik membaca efektif dan efisien*, p.5,Bandung: Angkasa.
- Wallace, Catherine (1996). *Critical Reading in Language Education*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Wiratno, T. (2003). *Kiat menulis karya ilmiah dalam bahasa inggris*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Zimmerman & Hutchins (2003) 7 Keys to Comprehension: How to Help Your Kids Read it and Get it!, Denver: Harmony