

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion concerned to this study. First, it discusses the conclusion from the result of pre-test and posttest. Then, it discusses the suggestion in the effect of Collaborative Strategic Reading on the students' reading comprehension achievement. Each of them is going to be discussed separately as follows.

5.1 Summary and Conclusion

The aim of this study as stated in the chapter one is to find out the effect of Collaborative Strategic Reading on the students' reading comprehension achievement, compared to the Hot Potatoes. This study used two groups of the 8th graders of junior high school. Both groups got the same pre-test and posttest. The difference was only on the treatment. The students' pre-test and posttest were important instruments to analyze the difference in their reading achievements.

In the Collaborative Strategic Reading, there were main activities in pre-reading, whilst-reading, and post-reading. In pre-reading, the students had a group consists of 5-6 students, played an assigned role, and got a CSR learning log. In whilst-reading, when the students had difficulties they applied four strategies that provided by Collaborative Strategic Reading. Those strategies were rereading the sentence for key ideas, looking for clues in the

sentence before and after, looking for prefixes or suffixes, and breaking the word apart to find smaller words. The students also identified the most important idea in each paragraph of text. In post-reading, the students constructed their own questions and answers based on the text as well as summarize what had been learnt.

In the Hot Potatoes activities, the researcher chose three applications of Hot Potatoes in the teaching and learning process. They are JMatch, JCloze, and JQuiz. In the JMatch application, the students matched items on the right to the item on the left. This activity could help the students in building their vocabulary. In the JCloze application, the students filled in all the gaps within a text. It could help the students thought creatively and predicted what would happened by relating the hint. In the JQuiz application, the students chose the correct answer based on the text. It could check the students' comprehension about the content of the text.

The data has been analyzed and from the results of the analysis the research question of this study has been answered. The analysis of the mean of the gain scores of both groups shows that the experimental group has higher achievement of reading compared to the control group. The result of the $t_{observation}$ compared to the t_{table} for .01 shows that the $t_{observation}$ is higher than the t_{table} .

5.2 Suggestion

5.2.1 Suggestion for Teachers

The implementation of Collaborative Strategic Reading is very useful for the students because it provides some strategies that can be applied to face difficulties in reading. They can find out the difficult words, phrases, or sentences by some strategies provided so the teacher should apply it in teaching reading. Furthermore, the teacher can try to apply it for other genres so he/she will know this technique is suitable for what kinds of genre.

However, it also has weakness. The interest of students was less. It did not catch the students' interest because it was like a drilling activity. The students did the same activities. There was no competition, adding point or something that could catch their interest.

5.2.2 Suggestion for Researchers

Other researchers are encouraged to develop other researches in teaching reading. It is recommended for them to conduct other researches with different genres so we know what kind of genre can work well or not. They can also conduct a research by comparing Collaborative Strategic Reading with other software, platform or online material. Recently, there are a lot of softwares, platforms, and online materials that are provided. Moreover, we can get and design it easily. It always develops time by time.

Furthermore, the researcher recommended that other researchers compare Collaborative Strategic Reading with other techniques in teaching reading. It may find some other strength and weaknesses of the techniques. By doing so, it is expected to achieve better comprehension outcomes in reading.

Bibliography

- Arena, Lena. (2007). *Hot Potatoes Tutorial*. Sydney: carmelina.arena@det.nsw.edu.au
- Arikunto, S. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: RT. Rineka Cipta
- Ary, Donald. (1985). *Introduction to Research in Education*. Third Edition. New York: CBS College Publishing.
- Azar, B. S. (1989). *UNDERSTANDING AND USING ENGLISH GRAMMAR (Second Edition)*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Regents
- Bernhardt, E. B. (1991). *Reading Development in a Second Language Theoretical, Empirical, and Classroom Perspectives*. Norwood: Ablex Publishing Corporation.
- Bima, B. and Cicik K. (2012). *Detik-Detik Ujian Nasional Bahasa Inggris*. Klaten: Intan Pariwara.
- Brown, H. Douglas. (2003). *LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT: Principles and Classroom Practice*. Fourth Edition. White Plains, NY: Pearson Education.
- Brown, H. Douglas. (2001). *TEACHING by PRINCIPLES: An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*. Second Edition. White Plains, NY: Pearson Education.
- Burns and Roe. (1984). *Teaching Reading in Today's Elementary School*. NY: Houghton Mifflin Company, 151.
- Clapham, C. (1993). *The Development of IELTS: A study of the Effect of Background Knowledge on Reading Comprehension*. NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2004). *Kurikulum 2004 Standar Kompetensi Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Sekolah Menengah Pertama dan Madrasah Tsanawiyah*. Jakarta: Pusat Kurikulum, Balitbang Depdiknas
- Destari, D. (2010). *The Effectiveness of Internet-Based Material to Teach Reading Comprehension Viewed from Learning Motivation*. Unpublished s2 Thesis. State University of Sebelas Maret Surakarta.

- Dubin , F. & Bycina, D. (1991). *Academic reading and the ESL/EFL teacher*. In M. Celce-Murcia (Ed.) *Teaching English as a second or foreign language*, 195-209. New York: Newbury House.
- Fajariyah, Laily Amin. (2012). *Digital Story in Oral English Teaching*. In TEFLIN, *Proceedings of the 59th TEFLIN International Conference* (pp.89-96). Surabaya: Widya Mandala Catholic University
- Fan, Yen-Chin. (2009). *Implementing Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR) in an EFL Context in Taiwan*. Unpublished doctoral thesis: University of Leicester.
- Finocchiaro, Mary. (1974). *Developing Skills in English as a Second Language: From theory to practice*. New York: Regents Publisher Company.
- Goodman, K. S. (1967). *A psycholinguistic Guessing Game*. *Journal of Reading Specialist* 6(1), 126-135.
- Gronlund, Norman E. (1998). *Assessment of Student Achievement*. Sixth Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Hanggu, Benedict. (2009). *Student's Pocket Grammar*. Yogyakarta: Messemedia.
- Hawkins, B. (1991). *Teaching Children to Read in a Second Language*. In M. Celce-Murcia (Ed.) *Teaching English as a second or foreign language* (169-184). New York: Newbury House.
- Heaton, J.B. (1975). *Writing English Language Tests*. London: Longman.
- Karim, R. B. A. K. and Jamak, Z. B. J. (2012) *Online Quizzes to Facilitate ESL Students' Language Proficiency*. In TEFLIN, *Proceedings of the 59th TEFLIN International Conference* (pp.129-134). Surabaya: Widya Mandala Catholic University.
- Klingner, J. K., & Vaughn, S. (1996). *Reciprocal Teaching of Reading Comprehension Strategies for Students with Learning Disabilities who Use English as a Second Language*. *The Elementary School Journal*, 96(3), 275-293.
- Klingner, J. K., and Vaughn, S. (1998). *Using Collaborative Strategic Reading*. *Teaching Exceptional Children*, 32-37
- Klingner, J. K., and Vaughn, s. (2000). *The Helping Behaviours of Fifth Graders While Using Collaborative Strategic Reading during ESL Content Classes*. *TESOL Quarterly*, 34 (1), 69-68.

- Lisson, M.Y. & Wixson, K.K. (1991). *Assessment and Instruction of Reading Disability: An Interactive Approach*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.
- Masrudin. (2012) *The Effectiveness of Reading Online English Short Story in Teaching Vocabulary*. In TEFLIN, *Proceedings of the 59th TEFLIN International Conference* (pp.97-103). Surabaya: Widya Mandala Catholic University.
- McMillan, James H. and Sally Schumacher. 1993. *Research in Education: A Conceptual Introduction 2nd Edition*. New York: Harper Collins College Publisher.
- National Education Department. 2004. *Pedoman Umum Pengembangan Silabus Siswa Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP)*. Jakarta: PT.Binatama Raya
- Ngadiman, Agustinus. (1990). *The Effectiveness of Purpose-based Model for Teaching Reading Comprehension at the English Department*. Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Malang, (Pascasarjana).
- Nuttal, C. (2005). *Teaching Reading Skills in a Foreign Language*. London: Heinemann Educational Books.
- Olshtain, E. (1991). *Functional Task for Mastering the Mechanics of Writing and Going Just Beyond*. In M.
- Pinter, Annamaria. (2006). *Teaching Young Language Learners*. Oxford University Press.
- Roblyer, M.D. (2003). *Integrating Educational Technology into Teaching*. Third Edition. New Jersey: Merrill Prentice Hall.
- Rumelhart, D.E. (1977). *Toward an Interactive Model of Reading*. In: S. Dornic (ed.), *Attention and Performance VI*, (pp. 573-603). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Sargeant, Howard. (2007). *BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR*. USA: Saddleback Educational Publishing.
- Smith, F. (1978). *Understanding Reading: A psycholinguistic: Analysis of Reading and Learning to Read*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Stanovich, K.E. (1980). *Toward an Interactive-compensatory Model of Individual Differences in the Development of Reading Fluency*. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 16, 32-71

- Tamah, S. M., Widjaja, E. Y., Anggraiani, L., & Susanto, O. E. (2007). *The Implementation of Jigsaw Technique in Reading Class of Young Learners*. Surabaya: Widya Mandala Chatolic University.
- Towndrow, P. A and Vallance, M. 2004. *Using IT in Language Classroom: A guide for Teachers and Students in Asia*. Jurong: Pearson Education South Asia Pte Ltd.
- Vaughn, S., Klingner, J. K., & Bryant., D. P. (2001). *Collaborative Strategic Reading as a Means to Enhance Peer-mediated Instruction for Reading Comprehension and Content-area Learning*. Remedial and Special Education, 22(2), 66-74.
- Wang, T. H. (2008). *The Effects of Modified Collaborative Strategic Reading on EFL Learners' Reading Comprehension*. Unpublished MA dissertation, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua, Taiwan.
- Wardiman, A., Masduki B. J., and M. Sukirman D. (2008). *English in Focus*. Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.