CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two parts. They are conclusions of what had been discussed in previous chapter and suggestion.

V.1. Conclusion

Based on the observations the writer has conducted, cooperative learning tends to affect children's language learning especially on the enthusiasm, mastery of vocabulary, and the comprehension of oral communication. This is because cooperative learning supports children to socialize, encourages their self-esteem, provides chances for them to improve their vocabulary as well as sentence building, and develops their oral communication.

Although cooperative learning leans to bring benefits on children language learning, there are some drawbacks appearing during the observations. The following are the drawbacks of cooperative learning found in the observations;

1. it causes children to be dependent,

2. the technique applied in an activity should consider the children's learning style otherwise it will not work well,

3. some members dominate and others are ignored.

V.2. Suggestions

V.2. 1. Suggestion for Teachers

Cooperative learning is a good method for language learning. It reflects the humanistic approach to teaching which is commonly used by the language teacher

these days as it could support the learning process very well. So the writer encourages the readers who are kindergarten teachers to develop activities based on cooperative learning.

V.2.2. Suggestion for Readers

The writer also suggests the readers who have the intention to conduct a research on cooperative learning to consider the external factors, such as the roles of the learners' family and the characteristic of the environment where the observation takes place. Moreover, the use of more subjects is also beneficial since they can also affect the result of the research.

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