

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The goal of this chapter is to give the relevant conclusion the students' comprehension in reading descriptive text. In addition, the positive suggestions also are presented of this chapter.

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher presented the conclusion of the result of this research. The hypothesis of this research is "the proof is in the character" method can improve the students' comprehension in reading descriptive text. It was proved that the hypothesis of this research is accepted. It was found that the criteria H_1 will be accepted if $t_{\text{list}} < t_{\text{count}}$. The value of $t_{\text{list}} (n-1=29) = 2.04$. thus, it is obtained that $t_{\text{count}} (9.65)$ is bigger than $t_{\text{list}} (2.04)$.

In addition, based on the research question is "Can the proof is in the character improve students' comprehension in reading descriptive text?". It is clear that the students' comprehension in reading descriptive text based on the data analysis between pre-test and post-test, the researcher found that t_{count} was 9.65, it means that students' comprehension in reading descriptive text can be improved by applying the proof is in the character method. Moreover, the students' comprehension can be categorized as a good level. Thus, it can be concluded that the proof is in the character can give a good effect to improve the students' comprehension in reading descriptive text.

Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, the researcher has some suggestions for the English teacher and the students that can be given in relation with the researcher's conclusion, they are as follow:

The Teacher

The suggestions for the teacher as follows:

1. The English teacher should support their students to memorize the vocabularies in order to understand what they are reading in English text. Because based on the finding result that students' post-test is better than pre-test after giving the treatment.
2. The English teacher should be a role model for their students. They have to motivate the students to read the English book in order that they can hone their skill in reading.
3. The English teacher should be creative in finding out the teaching method when teaching their students, because it is such a powerful aspect that can improve the students' comprehension in reading text.
4. The English teacher should observe the students' problem in reading skill. By knowing their problems, the teacher will find out to face their students in teaching process.

The Students

The suggestions for the students as follows:

1. The students should memorize the English vocabularies, because it also can affect their reading skill.
2. The students should practice repeatedly in reading the English text.
3. By knowing their own low comprehension in reading, they should study hard in order to get the target language.

In addition, the researcher realized that this research still has many deficiencies. Hence critique and suggestions are really needed. Therefore, the researcher would like to accept any constructive suggestion to make this research will be better.

REFERENCES

- Alderson, F. J. (2008). *Assesing Reading*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Arikunto, S. (2007). *Manajemen Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
-(2010). *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Asghari,F and Rouhi,A (2011). *The Effect Topic of Familiarity and Pre-Reading Activities on Reading Comprehension and Lexical Inferencing*. Hongkong Journal of Applied Linguistics. Retrieved 20 June,2017 from [http www.eaujournalas.com](http://www.eaujournalas.com)
- BMS. (2009). *Reading Purpose*. Retrieved March 27, 2013, from [http://www.slideshare.net/ebrand2/ reading-purpose](http://www.slideshare.net/ebrand2/reading-purpose)
- Brown, D. (2004). *Language Assesment Principles and Classroom Practice*. USA: Person Education Inc.
- Dorkchandra, D (2011). *Enhancing English Reading Comprehension through a Text Structure Reading Strategy Call Program*. A thesis: English language Studies Suranaree University of Technology.
- Djiwandono, S. M. (2008). *Tes Bahasa Dalam Pengajaran*. Bandung: ITB.
- Drepeau, P. (2009). *Advantages and disaventages of a graphic organizer*.eHow Family. Retrieved December 20,2015,from <http://ehow.com>.
- Fellag, R. L. (2002). *Write A Head*. New York: Person Education.
- Glatt, F. (2008). *Lesson & Classroom Games for Teachers*. Retrieved October 1, 2015, from <http://www.eslteachersboard.com/ogi-bin/lesson/index.pl?read=1331>
- Grabe, W. (2007): *Reading in a Second Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press
Introduction to mass communication, (n.d). Retrieved from download.nos.org/srsec335new/ch2.pdf
- Grabe & Stoller. (2002). *Teaching and Researching Reading*. England: Person Education England.
- Hasanuddin. (2005). *Method of Teaching English as a Foreign language*. Gorontalo: Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

Improving Students' Comprehension in Reading Descriptive Text by Applying "The Proof is in The Character" Method

Kispal, A. (2008). *Effective Teaching for Inferences Skill for Reading Skill*. National Foundation for Educational Research.

Klingner, J., Vaughn, S., & Boardman, A. (2007). *Teaching Reading Comprehension to Students with Learning Difficulties*. New York: A Division of Guildford.

Lems, Miller and Soro (2010). *Teaching Reading to English Language Learners Insights from Linguistic*. New York: Guild Press.

Mansa, I. (2010). *The Correlation of Reading Comprehension Towards Students' Writing ability*. Skripsi: Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

Macceca, S. (2007). *30 Graphic Organizers for Reading*. Retrieved from books.google.com/books?isbn=1425893929

Mahmud, K. (2012). *Course Materials Research on Language*. Gorontalo: State University of Gorontalo.

McNamara & Daniele, S. Ed. (2007). *Reading Comprehension Strategies : Theories, Interventions, and Technologies*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc.

Mitchell, S. (2002). *What are Explicit and Implicit in reading comprehension*. Retrieved September 13, 2014 from <http://www.ehow.com/m/info-8365402-explicit-implicit-reading-comprehension.html>

Muhaimin. (2012). *Metode Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Rotating Trio Exchange*. Retrieved April, 10, 2016 from <http://muhaimin-to-tombolo.pao.blogspot.com/2016/04/model-pembelajaran-kooperatif-tipe.html>

Omar, A. M. (2015). *Improving Reading Comprehension By Using Computer-Based A Concept Maps*. British Journal Of Education. Retrieved June 20, 2017 from <http://www.eaujournals.org>

Parker, C. (2006). *Graphic Organizers*. In Sprenger & E. Jensen (Eds). *30 Graphic Organizer for Writing grades 3-5* (pp.5). Huntington Beach, CA : Shell Education. [Online]. Available [http : books. Google.co.id](http://books.google.co.id).

Saddono, Kunduru, & Slamet, St. Y (2012). *Meningkatkan Keterampilan Berbahasa Indonesia: Teori dan Aplikasi*. Bandung: Karya Putra Darwanti.

Silver, R. G. (2003). *First Graphic Organizer : Reading 30 Reproducible Graphic Organizer That Build Early Reading and Comperhension Skill*. USA: Scholastic.

Improving Students' Comprehension in Reading Descriptive Text by Applying "The Proof is in The Character" Method

Stahl, S. A. (2004). *Children's Reading Comprehension and Assessment*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.

Sudjana. (2002). *Metode Statistika Edisi 6*. Bandung: Tarsito

Suwarno, A. (2010). *Bamboo Dancing Metode Belajar Berbagi Informasi*. Retrieved on April 8th 2013 from <http://goeswarno.blogspot.com/2010/09/bambo-dancing-metode-belajar-berbagi.html>

Th. M. Sudarwati and Eudia. (2004). *Look Ahead: An English Course for Senior High School Students Year X*. Jakarta: Erlangga

Widianti, Y (2011). *The Influence of Graphic Organizer Strategy in Comprehending Reading Recount Text*. Skripsi : Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.