

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion to answer the problem of the study. In addition, suggestions for the English teacher and the students are also provided.

A. Conclusion

The objective of this study is to find out whether the KWL strategy is effective or not in teaching reading comprehension skills. Based on the ANCOVA analysis, the results showed a significant difference between students taught using the KWL strategy and those taught the QAR strategy conducted on seventh-grade students of SMPN 1 Plosoklaten.

The result of the statistical computation of ANCOVA shows that the significance is 0.000. It is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). Since the significance value is smaller than 0.05, there was enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis, and then the alternative hypothesis was received. It means that the students who were taught by the KWL strategy get a better score than the students who were taught by using the QAR strategy. So, it can be concluded that the KWL strategy effectively teaches reading comprehension skills, especially in teaching descriptive text for the seventh-grade students of SMPN 1 Plosoklaten.

B. Suggestions

The researcher recommended some suggestions to be considered by the teachers, students and further researcher.

1. For English Teachers

As English teachers, we must be innovative and creative in developing and implementing techniques to help students learn English, particularly in the area of reading instruction. The KWL strategy is one of the most effective ways for teachers to teach reading and encourage students to acquire English.

2. For the Students

The researcher advises students to employ the KWL strategy when reading and comprehending a text because it has been demonstrated that doing so makes it easier for pupils to understand the content.

3. For Further Researcher

Further researcher can research KWL strategies in improving reading comprehension and can use this research as an additional reference for further research with different variables and conditions.