

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter describes two major parts: the conclusions of the study and several suggestions related to the results of the study. The explanation of those parts is presented below.

A. Conclusions

Based on the research that was carried out in MTs Aswaja Tunggangri in academic year of 2015/ 2016, the researcher might draw conclusions. As follows:

1. The score of students reading comprehension that were taught before using Numbered Head Together (NHT) was low, the data showed that there was found 5 students who got score 30 - 45 it means that their ability of reading comprehension were categorized as very poor, 7 students who got score 50 - 55 it means that their ability were categorized as poor, 8 students who got score 60 - 75 were categorized as average, 2 students who got score 80 - 85 they were categorized as good. The mean of pre-test of calculating SPSS 58.86 was average.
2. After using Numbered Head Together (NHT) in students reading comprehension the students score can be improved than before using Numbered Head Together (NHT) in students reading comprehension. The data showed that 12 students who got score 60 – 75 it means that their ability of reading comprehension were categorized as average, 8 students who got score 80 – 85 were categorized as good and 1 students who got

score 90 and 1 student who got score 100 were categorized as excellent. The mean of post test of calculating SPSS 77.04 was good category.

3. Based on statistical calculation using SPSS 16 for windows, the researcher knew that t_{count} bigger than t_{table} . It was found that the statistical test by using t-test shows that t-test empiric value (t_{count}) is (7.286) and then t-critic value (t_{table}) at 0.05 % level significance is (1.721). It means that t-empiric value (t_{count}) was bigger than t-critic value (t_{table}) with degree of freedom (df) 21 and the level of significance 5%. Finally, based on the explanation above, it can be seen that the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted. So, there is different student' reading score of the seventh grade of MTs Aswaja Tunggangri before and after being taught using Numbered Head Together (NHT).

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research above, the researcher would like to suggest as follow:

1. For the teacher
 - a. Numbered Head Together (NHT) can be applied in English teaching and learning process as one of the innovations to increase and develop students reading ability.
 - b. The teacher should be creative in teaching reading. They should use different technique in teaching to avoid students feel bored in class. One of technique that

the researcher suggest is numbered heads together. Because it can make students active, enthusiastic and help each other in class.

c. The teacher should make the students ready before the reading class begin such as giving question and answer or discussion about the news that related the material, such as descriptive, recount, and narrative text.

2. For the student:

a. Numbered Head Together can help students to be confident. This technique can be very easy to be implemented for student.

b. The students can use Numbered Head Together (NHT) not only to submit assignment in descriptive text, but also they can easily use technique in other kind of reading.

3. For the other researcher

This researcher is not perfect yet, it is suggested for the future reasearcher to conduct further research on the similar area by improving the methodology or use it as reference to conduct a further research related to Numbered Head Together (NHT) in defferent area of teaching. This study is very important because it will give some knowledge to the researcher and to know the benefits of using Numbered Head Together (NHT) in teching English.