CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research finding, the research concludes that there is a significant effect of using Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) on students’ speaking achievement. This can be seen from the result of the data, it can be seen that the highest score of experimental group was 90 and the lowest score was 65 in post-test. Meanwhile, the highest score of control group was 75 and the lowest score was 44 in post-test.

Having analyzed the data, calculation of t-test at the level significance $\mu = 0.05$, t-observed value (8.108) is higher than t-table (2.000) with the degree of freedom (df) = 62. Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and consequently the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. This means that Contextual Teaching and Learning Method significantly affect students’ achievement in speaking than using Lecturing Method. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis that formulated as “there is a significant effect of using Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) Method on students’ speaking achievement” is accepted.

B. Suggestions

The result of this study shows that the use of Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) Method could increase students’ speaking achievement. The following suggestions are offered:
(1) The English teachers are suggested to apply Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) Method to increase students’ speaking achievement in teaching speaking process by choosing interesting topics and helping students to construct their speaking.

(2) Students are suggested to use this strategy in speaking test. The strategy in CTL is able to improve the speaking achievement, work together, solve their problems, providing ways for discuss with their friends to summarize the lesson and students have more skills to explain the text fluently and meaningful.

(3) Researchers who want to develop all information and knowledge for those who have interest in doing research are advised to conduct further studies related to Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) Method.