# CHAPTER V
# CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

## A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it was found that the scores of the student in control group of pre-test was 1505, the mean score 50.16 and the post-test was 1825, the mean score 60.83. Moreover, the total score in experimental group of pre-test was 1650, the mean score 55 and the post-test was 2205, the mean score 73.5. It was concluded that the using of KWL (Know Want Learned) technique significantly affects the students on reading comprehension in descriptive text and it showed that the student scores in experimental group are higher than in control group. Since the t-observed (4.51) is higher than t-table (2.00) for the degree of freedom 58 at level of significant $\mu = 0.05$. It means the null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected and alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted because there was significant effect of applying of KWL (Know Want Learned) technique on Students reading comprehension in descriptive text. Besides that, the students' attitude and skill was also significantly improved while being taught by using KWL (Know Want Learned) technique.

## B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion drawn, the results of the findings contribute some valuable suggestions, they are:

1. The English teachers are suggested to improve their technique in teaching reading comprehension by using KWL (Know Want Learned) technique,

because it enables the students to active their prior knowledge and extend students to make a critical thinking.

2. Students are advised to have more practices in reading text to improve their reading comprehension ability, attitude and skill because it can make students more easily to understand the text and students think about what they know and what they want to know, so that they can explore what they have learned by using KWL (Know Want Learned) technique.

3. For other researcher can develop similar research to help teacher to improve the learning technique specially in reading comprehension.