CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION
5.1 Summary

As stated in the objective, this study investigate whether there is a significant relationship between the existing media and the student's reading comprehension achievement.

The writer took the population from class I.2 of 1995-1996 academic year. The research design was a correlation study with two instruments used, namely a questionnaire and a reading comprehension test. In carrying out the research, the writer made a questionnaire which consisted of 22 items. To ascertain the questionnaire, the writer analyzed its validity and reliability. Then she used the instruments for real data as they have good validity and reliability. She tested the instruments to the first year students of SMUK St. Agnes on 2 May 1996. To analyze the data she used statistical analysis Product Moment Coefficient Correlation by Pearson.

Based on the finding, the writer can conclude that from the result of this study, the existing media and the student's reading comprehension achievement were correlated. The correlation between the existing media
and the student's reading comprehension achievement was statistically analyzed. The coefficient correlation of this study is 0.69, this finding then proves that there is a perfect positive correlation between existing media and the student's reading comprehension achievement.

5.2 Suggestions

Realizing that there is a significant correlation between existing media and the student's reading comprehension achievement, here the writer would like to give some suggestions that might be useful for the students and the teachers.

5.2.1 Recommendation for SMU English Teachers

The study shows that there is significant correlation between reading habits and students' reading achievement; so for the co-curricular or extra curricular activities, the teachers should give interesting materials. They can be taken from newspapers, magazines, English songs, etc.

5.2.2 Recommendation for Future Research

1. This study has not seized all of the existing media. Therefore the writer hopes other researcher make a
research to detect whether reading habits play a different role in reading comprehension achievement.

2. The instrument employed in this study was questionnaire which consists of 22 items. An open and a close type of questionnaire having more items may be covered for future research, so that comprehensive information about the significant of media in reading comprehension can be better obtained.

3. The present study only covered the first year students of catholic SMU in Surabaya. Further research can be conducted by extending the subjects to other Senior High School so that the findings can be more generalized.
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