

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions drawn from the findings discussed in Chapter Four, along with suggestions for improving the reading comprehension of students.

5.1 Conclusion

The results of this study reveal that students exhibit different levels of difficulty in reading comprehension, which are reflected in their scores for literal, inferential, and critical thinking. Literal scores ranged from 47 to 88, with some students performing well while others faced challenges. Inferential scores ranged from 36 to 84, indicating that many students struggle with making connections and understanding implied meanings. Critical thinking scores showed the most variation, with scores as low as 25 and as high as 100.

These findings highlight that while some students excel in basic comprehension, many others find it difficult to grasp deeper meanings or analyze texts critically. Contributing factors such as limited vocabulary, ineffective teaching strategies, and the overall learning environment appear to influence students' abilities to improve their reading comprehension.

5.2 Suggestions

5.2.1 For Teachers

Teachers should focus on vocabulary-building activities in their lessons to help students improve their word knowledge. This could include exercises that introduce new words and ways to understand them in context. Additionally, teachers should incorporate activities that teach inference skills, helping students make connections and understand deeper meanings in the texts they read. Encouraging critical thinking is also essential; teachers can do this by guiding students in analyzing and discussing texts more deeply.

Another useful approach is to introduce varied reading materials, such as news articles, short stories, or multimedia resources, to keep students engaged and expose them to different writing styles. Finally, teachers should adapt their teaching methods to meet the needs of all students, using strategies that cater to individual learning levels.

5.2.2 For Students

Students can improve their reading comprehension by regularly practicing new vocabulary. This will strengthen their understanding of texts, especially for literal and inferential questions. Additionally, they should focus on practicing inference skills by thinking beyond the surface of the text to understand implied meanings. Critical thinking can also be developed by questioning and analyzing the material they read, reflecting on the author's arguments and ideas. Reading a variety of materials, such as different genres and types of writing, will also help students build their comprehension skills. Lastly, if students face difficulties, it is important for them to ask for help from teachers or classmates. Seeking clarification early on can prevent further struggles and improve their overall performance.