

## CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

### A. Research Results

#### 1. Data Description

##### a. Biography of the writers

###### (a) Yuni Prihartanti

Yuni Prihartanti is a graduate majoring in English. She studied at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. In her studies, she has conducted research entitled “*A Subtitling Analysis of Swearing Word Found in Transformer 3: Dark of the Moon*”. Apart from conducting research, she has also published 9 books on learning English for various grade levels. Yuni Prihartanti has worked as a writer and editor at CV Mediatama since 2015.<sup>1</sup>

###### (b) Febriana Ernawati

Febriana Ernawati is an English graduate. She graduated from the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta. The title of her research is entitled “*The Implementation of Online Test Using Schoology to Monitor Students’ Grammar Mastery (A Case Study at The Structure Class of English Education Department in Sebelas Maret University) 2018*”. In addition, she has worked as a writer and editor at CV Mediatama from 2019 until now.<sup>2</sup>

##### b. English Textbook “Esensi Bahasa Inggris” for Tenth Grade of Senior High School

The textbook used as research material is the *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* textbook for Tenth Grade of Senior High School. This textbook was written by Yuni Prihartanti and Febriana Ernawati and published by CV Mediatama. This textbook already refers to the *Kurikulum Merdeka* (independent curriculum) and the first version in 2022.

In this textbook there are 202 pages and 8 units with different themes. The specialty of this textbook is that there

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<sup>1</sup> Yuni Prihartanti and Febriana Ernawati, *Esensi Bahasa Inggris untuk SMA/MA/SMK Kelas X (Fase E)*, (Surakarta: CV Mediatama, 2022), 200.

<sup>2</sup> Yuni Prihartanti and Febriana Ernawati, *Esensi Bahasa Inggris untuk SMA/MA/SMK Kelas X (Fase E)*, (Surakarta: CV Mediatama, 2022), 201.

are 4 mega projects that students can use to develop exploration, innovation, elaboration, and critical abilities in carrying out learning activities. In this textbook, there are various kinds of reading material which are divided into different types of texts in different units. They are, narrative text, descriptive text, procedure text, analytical exposition text, hortatory exposition text, recount text, report text, fiction text, and non-fiction text. This textbook also has a great number of reading material, so it is suitable for improving students' reading comprehension.

## 2. Kind of Genre in the Reading Materials in *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* Textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> Grade of Senior High School Published by Mediatama

After reading the reading materials in the textbook, the next step was determining the genre of each text. The writer has classified various genres which can be seen in the table below:

**Table 4.1**  
**Classification of Genre in the Text**

| NO. | TITLE   | GENRE                 | UNIT | PAGE |
|-----|---|-----------------------|------|------|
| 1.  | The Legend of the Guava                             | Narrative             | 2    | 30   |
| 2.  | Origin of the Snail House                           | Narrative             | 2    | 33   |
| 3.  | Snow White  | Narrative             | 2    | 36   |
| 4.  | Kete Kesu Village                                   | Descriptive           | 3    | 49   |
| 5.  | Bunaken National Park                               | Descriptive           | 3    | 52   |
| 6.  | Barito Bridge                                       | Descriptive           | 3    | 56   |
| 7.  | How to Use a Waffle Maker                           | Procedure             | 4    | 75   |
| 8.  | How to Prevent Corona Virus Spread                  | Procedure             | 4    | 78   |
| 9.  | Why We are not Allowed to Text while Driving        | Analytical Exposition | 5    | 103  |
| 10. | The Importance of Reading                           | Hortatory Exposition  | 5    | 104  |
| 11. | The Unhealthy Fast Food                             | Analytical Exposition | 5    | 107  |
| 12. | The Important of Hand Sanitizer to Prevent Covid-19 | Analytical Exposition | 5    | 111  |
| 13. | Japanese Occupation in                              | Recount               | 6    | 126  |

| NO. | TITLE                               | GENRE       | UNIT | PAGE |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|
|     | Indonesia                           |             |      |      |
| 14. | Bandung as Sea of Fire              | Recount     | 6    | 129  |
| 15. | Titanic                             | Recount     | 6    | 132  |
| 16. | Watch                               | Report      | 7    | 146  |
| 17. | Mobile Phone                        | Report      | 7    | 150  |
| 18. | Robot                               | Report      | 7    | 153  |
| 19. | Hungry Wolf                         | Fiction     | 8    | 176  |
| 20. | The Funny Thing about Cats and Dogs | Non-Fiction | 8    | 177  |

If analyzed from the table above, the reading materials in the *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* Textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> Grade of Senior High School contain 20 texts. The writer found 9 genres in the textbook, including narrative, descriptive, procedure, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition, recount, report, fiction, and non-fiction text. The dominant reading materials are in unit 5 with the genre of analytical exposition and hortatory exposition.

### 3. Analyzing Lexical Density Level and its Distribution across the Reading Materials in the *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* Textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> Grade of Senior High School Published by Mediatama

To get the percentage level of lexical density, the writer used the formula proposed by Ure, by calculating the number of lexical items and grammatical items. Before it is calculated using Ure's formula, the writer must classify between verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs into lexical items. Lexical items that classified by the writer were displayed in the table below:

**Table 4.2**  
**Classification of Lexical Items**

| No. | Title | Types of Lexical Items |      |           |        | Total of Lexical Items |
|-----|-------|------------------------|------|-----------|--------|------------------------|
|     |       | Noun                   | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |                        |
| 1.  | TLOTG | 46                     | 58   | 17        | 14     | 135                    |
| 2.  | OOTSH | 63                     | 50   | 16        | 13     | 142                    |
| 3.  | SW    | 57                     | 36   | 11        | 7      | 111                    |
| 4.  | KKS   | 75                     | 22   | 6         | 6      | 109                    |
| 5.  | BNP   | 57                     | 9    | 6         | -      | 72                     |

|     |              |      |     |     |     |      |
|-----|--------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 6.  | BB           | 59   | 13  | 5   | 1   | 78   |
| 7.  | HTUAWF       | 77   | 41  | 9   | 7   | 134  |
| 8.  | HTPCVS       | 27   | 17  | 10  | 5   | 59   |
| 9.  | WWANATTWD    | 47   | 20  | 7   | 1   | 75   |
| 10. | TIOR         | 46   | 25  | 11  | 13  | 95   |
| 11. | TUFF         | 55   | 19  | 27  | 11  | 112  |
| 12. | TIOHSTPC     | 38   | 20  | 7   | 5   | 70   |
| 13. | JOII         | 59   | 20  | 5   | 2   | 86   |
| 14. | BASOF        | 59   | 12  | 8   | 3   | 82   |
| 15. | T            | 57   | 16  | 9   | 6   | 88   |
| 16. | W            | 44   | 17  | 7   | 2   | 70   |
| 17. | MP           | 43   | 30  | 25  | 11  | 109  |
| 18. | R            | 37   | 18  | 7   | 2   | 64   |
| 19. | HW           | 28   | 11  | 6   | 5   | 50   |
| 20. | TFTACAD      | 94   | 41  | 22  | 5   | 162  |
|     | <b>TOTAL</b> | 1068 | 495 | 221 | 119 | 1903 |

After classifying lexical items based on nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, the next step was to calculate the percentage level of lexical density using the following formula by Ure:

$$\text{Lexical Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100$$

- a. Text 1 : The Legend of the Guava  
 Genre : Narrative  
 Unit : 2  
 Page : 30

Text 1 had 135 lexical items and 152 grammatical items. The total number of words was 287.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{135}{287} \times 100 \\ &= 47.03\% \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 1 had 47.03% lexical density and it was categorized as **lower** lexical density.

- b. Text 2 : Origin of the Snail House  
 Genre : Narrative  
 Unit : 2

Page : 33

Text 2 had 142 lexical items and 174 grammatical items.  
The total number of words was 316.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{142}{316} \times 100 \\ &= 44.9\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 2 had 44.9% lexical density and it was categorized as **lower** lexical density.

- c. Text 3 : Snow White  
Genre : Narrative  
Unit : 2  
Page : 36

Text 3 had 111 lexical items and 102 grammatical items.  
The total number of words was 213.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{111}{213} \times 100 \\ &= 52.11\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 3 had 52.11% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- d. Text 4 : Kete Kesu Village  
Genre : Descriptive  
Unit : 3  
Page : 49

Text 4 had 109 lexical items and 70 grammatical items.  
The total number of words was 179.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{109}{179} \times 100 \\ &= 60.89\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 4 had 60.89% lexical density and it was categorized as **high** lexical density.

- e. Text 5 : Bunaken National Park  
Genre : Descriptive  
Unit : 3

Page : 52

Text 5 had 72 lexical items and 57 grammatical items. The total number of words was 129.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{72}{129} \times 100 \\ &= 55.81 \%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 5 had 55.81% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- f. Text 6 : Barito Bridge  
Genre : Descriptive  
Unit : 3  
Page : 56

Text 6 had 78 lexical items and 57 grammatical items. The total number of words was 135.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{78}{135} \times 100 \\ &= 57.77 \%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 6 had 57.77% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- g. Text 7 : How to Use a Waffle Maker  
Genre : Procedure  
Unit : 4  
Page : 75

Text 7 had 134 lexical items and 110 grammatical items. The total number of words was 244.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{134}{244} \times 100 \\ &= 54.91 \%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 7 had 54.91 lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- h. Text 8 : How to Prevent Corona Virus Spread  
Genre : Procedure  
Unit : 4



Page : 78

Text 8 had 59 lexical items and 66 grammatical items. The total number of words was 129.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{59}{129} \times 100 \\ &= 45.73\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 8 had 45.73% lexical density and it was categorized as **lower** lexical density.

- i. Text 9 : Why We are not Allowed to Text while Driving  
Genre : Analytical Exposition  
Unit : 5  
Page : 103

Text 9 had 75 lexical items and 66 grammatical items. The total number of words was 141.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{75}{141} \times 100 \\ &= 53.19\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 9 had 53.19% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- j. Text 10 : The Importance of Reading  
Genre : Hortatory Exposition  
Unit : 5  
Page : 104

Text 10 had 95 lexical items and 84 grammatical items. The total number of words was 179.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{95}{179} \times 100 \\ &= 53.07\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 10 had 53.7% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- k. Text 11 : The Unhealthy Fast Food  
Genre : Analytical Exposition  
Unit : 5

Page : 107

Text 11 had 112 lexical items and 74 grammatical items. The total number of words was 186.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{112}{186} \times 100 \\ &= 60.21\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 11 had 60.21% lexical density and it was categorized as **high** lexical density.

- l. Text 12 : The Important of Hand Sanitizer to Prevent Covid-19

Genre : Analytical Exposition

Unit : 5

Page : 111

Text 12 had 70 lexical items and 66 grammatical items. The total number of words was 136.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{70}{136} \times 100 \\ &= 51.47\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 12 had 51.47% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- m. Text 13 : Japanese Occupation in Indonesia

Genre : Recount

Unit : 6

Page : 126

Text 13 had 86 lexical items and 71 grammatical items. The total number of words was 157.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{86}{157} \times 100 \\ &= 54.77\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 13 had 54.77% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- n. Text 14 : Bandung as Sea of Fire

Genre : Recount



Unit : 6  
Page : 129

Text 14 had 82 lexical items and 63 grammatical items. The total number of words was 145.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{82}{145} \times 100 \\ &= 56.55\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 14 had 56.55% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- o. Text 15 : Titanic  
Genre : Recount  
Unit : 6  
Page : 132

Text 15 had 88 lexical items and 94 grammatical items. The total number of words was 182.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{88}{182} \times 100 \\ &= 48.35\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 15 had 48.35% lexical density and it was categorized as **lower** lexical density.

- p. Text 16 : Watch  
Genre : Report  
Unit : 7  
Page : 146

Text 16 had 70 lexical items and 56 grammatical items. The total number of words was 126.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{70}{126} \times 100 \\ &= 56.91\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 16 had 56.91% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

- q. Text 17 : Mobile Phone  
Genre : Report

Unit : 7  
Page : 150

Text 17 had 109 lexical items and 85 grammatical items.  
The total number of words was 194.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{109}{194} \times 100 \\ &= 56.18\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 17 had 56.18% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

r. Text 18 : Robot  
Genre : Report  
Unit : 7  
Page : 153

Text 18 had 64 lexical items and 49 grammatical items.  
The total number of words was 113.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{64}{113} \times 100 \\ &= 56.63\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 18 had 56.63% lexical density and it was categorized as **quite** lexical density.

s. Text 19 : Hungry Wolf  
Genre : Fiction  
Unit : 8  
Page : 176

Text 19 had 50 lexical items and 60 grammatical items.  
The total number of words was 110.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{50}{110} \times 100 \\ &= 45.45\%\end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 19 had 45.45% lexical density and it was categorized as **lower** lexical density.

t. Text 20 : The Funny Thing about Cats and Dog  
Genre : Non-fiction

Unit : 8

Page : 177

Text 20 had 162 lexical items and 172 grammatical items. The total number of words was 334.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lexical Density} &= \frac{\text{Number of Lexical}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{162}{334} \times 100 \\ &= 48.50\% \end{aligned}$$

Based on the result above, text 20 had 48.50% lexical density and it was categorized as **lower** lexical density.

In short, the percentage level of lexical density in the Reading Materials in *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* Textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> Grade of Senior High School can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4.3**  
**The Percentage of Lexical Density**

| No. | Text   | Lexical Items | Grammatical Items | Total Word | Percentage of Lexical Density | Criteria of Lexical Density |   |   |
|-----|--------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | Text 1 | 135           | 152               | 287        | 47.03%                        | ✓                           |   |   |
| 2.  | Text 2 | 142           | 174               | 316        | 44.9%                         | ✓                           |   |   |
| 3.  | Text 3 | 111           | 102               | 213        | 52.11%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 4.  | Text 4 | 109           | 70                | 179        | 60.89%                        |                             |   | ✓ |
| 5.  | Text 5 | 72            | 57                | 129        | 55.81%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 6.  | Text 6 | 78            | 57                | 135        | 57.77%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 7.  | Text 7 | 134           | 110               | 244        | 54.91%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 8.  | Text 8 | 59            | 66                | 129        | 45.73%                        | ✓                           |   |   |
| 9.  | Text 9 | 75            | 66                | 141        | 53.19%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 10. | Text   | 95            | 84                | 179        | 53.07%                        |                             | ✓ |   |

| No.            | Text    | Lexical Items | Grammatical Items | Total Word | Percentage of Lexical Density | Criteria of Lexical Density |   |   |
|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
|                |         |               |                   |            |                               |                             |   |   |
|                | 10      |               |                   |            |                               |                             |   |   |
| 11.            | Text 11 | 112           | 74                | 186        | 60.21%                        |                             |   | ✓ |
| 12.            | Text 12 | 70            | 66                | 136        | 51.47%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 13.            | Text 13 | 86            | 71                | 157        | 54.77%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 14.            | Text 14 | 82            | 63                | 145        | 56.55%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 15.            | Text 15 | 88            | 94                | 182        | 48.35%                        | ✓                           |   |   |
| 16.            | Text 16 | 70            | 56                | 126        | 56.91%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 17.            | Text 17 | 109           | 85                | 194        | 56.18%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 18.            | Text 18 | 64            | 49                | 113        | 56.63%                        |                             | ✓ |   |
| 19.            | Text 19 | 50            | 60                | 110        | 45.45%                        | ✓                           |   |   |
| 20.            | Text 20 | 162           | 172               | 334        | 48.50%                        | ✓                           |   |   |
| <b>AVERAGE</b> |         |               |                   |            | <b>53.02%</b>                 | <b>QUITE</b>                |   |   |

As can be seen in the table above, it can be concluded that there are 6 texts under the criteria of lower lexical density, there are text 1 (The Legend of the Guava), text 2 (Origin of the Snail House), Text 8 (How to Prevent Corona Virus Spread), text 15 (Titanic), text 19 (Hungry Wolf), and text 20 (The Funny Thing about Cats and Dogs).

Meanwhile, the criteria of quite lexical density dominate with 12 texts, including text 3 (Snow White), text 5 (Bunaken National Park), text 6 (Barito Bridge), text 7 (How to Use a Waffle Maker), text 9 (Why We are not Allowed to Text while Driving), text 10 (The Importance of Reading), text 12 (The Important of Hand Sanitizer to Prevent Covid-19), text 13 (Japanese Occupation in Indonesia), text 14 (Bandung as Sea of Fire), text 16 (Watch), text 17 (Mobile Phone), and text 18 (Robot).

While the high lexical density criteria only got 2 texts, there are text 4 (Kete Kesu Village), and text 11 (The Unhealthy Fast Food).

The text that got the lower lexical density criteria was text 2 with a percentage of lexical density level of 44.9%. While the text with the highest lexical density criteria is text 4 with a percentage of 60.89% lexical density level.

If observed from the lexical items and grammatical items in each text, it found that a text that has more lexical items than grammatical items, it is possible that the percentage level of lexical density is more than 50%. On the other hand, if there are more grammatical items than lexical items, it is certain that the percentage level of lexical density will be less than 50%.

After it calculated, the average number of lexical density in the reading materials is 53.02% and it is determined by the criteria of **quite lexical density**. Thus, the information presented in the reading material in *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* Textbook is quite informative for 10<sup>th</sup> grade of senior high school.

There are 20 texts in the *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* Textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> Grade of Senior High School. There are 8 units in the textbook, but only 7 units have reading materials, that is units 2-8. Within each unit there are several texts with different percentage levels of lexical density. To determine the exact lexical density distribution, it is done by calculating the average for each unit. The results can be seen in the table below:

**Table 4.4**  
**Lexical Density Distribution**

| No. | UNIT   | TITLE                     | Percentage of Lexical Density | Average | Criteria of Lexical Density |
|-----|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1.  | Unit 2 | The Legend of the Guava   | 47.03%                        | 48.01%  | Lower                       |
|     |        | Origin of the Snail House | 44.9%                         |         |                             |
|     |        | Snow White                | 52.11%                        |         |                             |
| 2.  | Unit 3 | Kete Kesu Village         | 60.89%                        | 58.15%  | Quite                       |

| No. | UNIT   | TITLE   | Percentage of Lexical Density | Average | Criteria of Lexical Density |
|-----|--------|---|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
|     |        | Bunaken National Park                               | 55.81%                        |         |                             |
|     |        | Barito Bridge                                       | 57.77%                        |         |                             |
| 3.  | Unit 4 | How to Use a Waffle Maker                           | 54.91%                        | 50.32%  | Quite                       |
|     |        | How to Prevent Corona Virus Spread                  | 45.73%                        |         |                             |
| 4.  | Unit 5 | Why We are not Allowed to Text while Driving        | 53.19%                        | 54.48%  | Quite                       |
|     |        | The Importance of Reading                           | 53.07%                        |         |                             |
|     |        | The Unhealthy Fast Food                             | 60.21%                        |         |                             |
|     |        | The Important of Hand Sanitizer to Prevent Covid-19 | 51.47%                        |         |                             |
| 5.  | Unit 6 | Japanese Occupation in Indonesia                    | 54.77%                        | 53.22%  | Quite                       |
|     |        | Bandung as Sea of Fire                              | 56.55%                        |         |                             |
|     |        | Titanic   | 48.35%                        |         |                             |
| 6.  | Unit 7 | Watch   | 56.91%                        | 56.57%  | Quite                       |
|     |        | Mobile Phone  | 56.18%                        |         |                             |
|     |        | Robot   | 56.63%                        |         |                             |
| 7.  | Unit 8 | Hungry Wolf   | 45.45%                        | 46.97%  | Lower                       |
|     |        | The Funny Thing about Cats and Dogs                 | 48.50%                        |         |                             |

The table above shows the distribution of lexical density in each unit. There are 5 units under the criteria of quite lexical density between the range of 50-60%, including unit 3, unit 4, unit 5, unit 6, and unit 7. Meanwhile, 2 units fall under the criteria of lower lexical density with a range below 50%, there are unit 2 and unit 8. The highest distribution of lexical density is



in unit 3 with 58.15% lexical density. Meanwhile, the lowest distribution of lexical density is in unit 8 with 46.97% lexical density. By determining the lexical density criteria in each unit, criteria of quite lexical density appear the most. Thus, it is confirmed that the lexical density in the textbooks has **quite lexical density**.

## B. Discussion

According to Mahsun, Genre is a type of text that provides a reference so that the text can be more effective.<sup>3</sup> In this research, the writer has found 9 types of genres, there are narrative text, descriptive text, procedure text, analytical exposition text, hortatory exposition text, recount text, report text, fiction text, and non-fiction text. The most dominant genre found in this textbook is exposition text, which is divided into analytical exposition and hortatory exposition, with a total of 5 texts. While the other genres are divided almost equally.

Lexical density is defined as a way to determine how informative a text is. To determine lexical density, by classifying text into lexical items and grammatical items. After analyzing 20 reading materials, the writer found 6 texts with lower lexical density criteria, 12 texts with quite lexical density criteria, and 2 texts with high lexical density criteria.

Miskiyah said that when the lexical density increases, the text will become informative, but more difficult to understand. On the other hand, when the lexical density decreases, the text will be easy to understand but less informative due to the lack of information conveyed.<sup>4</sup> This statement from Miskiyah is in accordance with what the writer's findings. Based on this research, a text that contains many lexical items will be difficult to understand compared to one that has few lexical items. The number of lexical items itself will affect the level of difficulty of students' understanding and not affect the length of the text. It can be seen from table 4.3, text 2 (Origin of the Snail House) has 316 total number of words, but the text is included in the lower lexical density criteria. Meanwhile, text 5 (Bunaken National Park) has 129 total number of words, but the text

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<sup>3</sup> Mahsun, 'Teks Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Kurikulum 2013', (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014). 6

<sup>4</sup> Nafkhatul Miskiyah, "Analyzing Lexical Density and Readability of Reading Texts in English Textbook Stop Bullying Now by Makhrukh Bashir" (Thesis, IAIN Kudus, 2022). 8.



is included in the criteria of quite lexical density. It can be concluded that the length of a sentence has no effect on lexical density.

Solihatun in her research concluded that the criteria for quite lexical density are in the range of 50-60%, while the criteria for lower lexical density are in the range of 40-50%.<sup>5</sup> This is in accordance with the analysis found by the writer which states that, if the lexical items higher than grammatical items, probably the text has a lexical density above 50%. On the other hand, if the grammatical items are higher than the lexical items, the text has a lexical density below 50% or it can be said as lower lexical density. As seen from table 4.3, it can be observed from the number of lexical items and grammatical items presented. Text that has higher lexical items than grammatical items, the text is categorized in the criteria of quite or high lexical density. And if the text has higher grammatical items than lexical items, then it is certain that the text includes the criteria of lower lexical density.

In conclusion, the average number of lexical density in the reading materials is 53.02% and it is determined by the criteria of **quite lexical density**. This is in accordance with Ure's statement, he stated that most written texts have a lexical density of at least 40%.<sup>6</sup> It means, reading material in the *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> grade of senior high school can be understood by student.

To prove the above conclusion that the writer got from calculating the percentage of lexical density in *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> grade of senior high school, the writer also conducted an interview with one of the 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, his name is Muhammad Thoriquil Hadi, a student at SMK NU Ma'arif 2 Kudus. I gave him 20 texts of reading materials consisting of various genres. I asked him to read and understand each text. I also asked him to mark each text that were easy, quite, or difficult to understand.

As a result, after he read the entire text, he concluded that there were 3 texts that were difficult to understand. There are text 4 (Kete Kesu Village), text 11 (The Unhealthy Fast Food), and text 17 (Mobile Phone). He thought that his vocabulary skills were lacking, so the 3 texts were very confusing. From the answers of the informant, the writer concluded that the answers of the informants

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<sup>5</sup> Siti Sholichatun, "Content Analysis of Reading Materials in English on Sky Textbook for Junior High School" (Thesis, IAIN Walisongo, 2011). 25.

<sup>6</sup> Victoria Johansson, 'Lexical Diversity and Lexical Density In Speech and Writing: A Developmental Perspective', *Working Papers in Linguistics*, 53 (2008): 65.

were almost in accordance with the results that the writer examined. The results of this study indicate that text 4 (Kete Kesu Village) and text 11 (The Unhealthy Fast Food) are included in the high lexical density criteria. That means, these 2 texts have high lexical items so they will be more difficult to understand.

Next, the writer asked for the opinion of the informant regarding whether the reading materials in the *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> grade of senior high school were easy to understand or not. The informant answered that all of the reading materials in the book fall into the category of quite easy to understand, not too easy and not too difficult. Thus, the answers from these sources are enough to prove that reading materials in *Esensi Bahasa Inggris* textbook for 10<sup>th</sup> grade of senior high school are quite lexical density and quite informative.

