CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND ANALYSIS

This chapter is going to deal with the finding and analysis of the research. This is possible to be done after the researcher completing the analysis. In this regard, the researcher has High School published by Erlangga.

There are five units reading materials which will analyze in this chapter. All of these reading texts are collected 10 reading texts from “English on Sky Textbook” for 9th grade of Junior taken from the reading passages, excluding some sub reading texts in every unit.

The following are the list of reading text titles which will be the data for analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title of Reading Text</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Eight glasses of water a day keep the doctor away</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Snowy Owls, Large Prey Birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kangaroo (<em>Macropus rufus</em>)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>DURIAN</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Coconuts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Nile River</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Bengawan Solo</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>River and Speed of Flow</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The boy who cried “wolf”</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The Fox and the Crow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Kind of Text in Reading Material in English on Sky Textbook for 9th Grade.

From all above reading texts, the researcher will classify some types of reading text from every unit as can be seen below:

**Table 2: Types of Genre in Each Unit of 9th Grade.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title of Reading Text</th>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Eight glasses of water a day keep the doctor away</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Snowy Owls, Large Prey Birds</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>66-67</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>DURIAN</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Coconuts</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Nile River</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Bengawan Solo</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>136-137</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>River and Speed of Flow</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The boy who cried “wolf”</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The Fox and the Crow</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>165-166</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, it can be seen that the number of each reading types is:

**Table 3: Total Number of Each Genre**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Genre</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Narrative</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the above table, it can be seen that there are three text types found in analyze textbook. The dominant is report text, and then continued by narrative and procedure texts.

In English on Sky Textbook for 9th grade level of Junior High School, there are three types of texts; procedure, report and narrative.

B. Analysis of Lexical Density

To analyze the lexical density, this analysis will measure it with counting the number of content words as a percentage of the total number of words. The researcher used the technique of marking kinds of content words and grammatical function words in the sentences. The content words were marked in bold and grammatical function words were marked in italics.

Text 1

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

**Eight Glasses of Water a Day Keep the Doctor Away**

Water is very important for any kinds of living things. Humans can live more than two weeks without food. However, they can only live for eight to ten days without water. Water goes around the body through blood. It carries oxygen and food for cells. It cleans the body by bringing the waste in sweat or urine. It also keeps the balance of minerals in the body. Most parts of human body use water to work. Someone cannot move well if there is not enough water in his or her body.

Sixty five percent of human body is water. To keep that amount of water in the body, someone must drink an average of eight to ten glasses of water each day. How much water does a person need every day? It depends on the volume of urine and sweat. An athlete who does a lot of physical exercise certainly needs to drink more water than a bank manager who spends most of his time in the office. Besides drinking, many kinds of food are also a good source of water. Fruit and vegetable, for instance, is eighty to ninety five percent of water.
2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 1 had 97 content words and 102 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[ Lexical \ density = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{lexical density} = \frac{97}{97 + 102} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{lexical density} = \frac{97}{199} \times 100 \]

\[ \text{lexical density} = 48.74 \% \]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 1 had 48.74 % lexical density. It showed that text 1 had lower lexical density.

Text 2

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

\[ \text{Snowy Owls, Large Prey Birds} \]

\[ \text{Snowy Owls or Nyctea scandiaca are large prey birds.} \]

\[ \text{They are diurnal, which means they are active during the day instead of night.} \]

\[ \text{Snowy owls breed in remote areas or Artic and Sub-Artic regions, mostly North America.} \]

\[ \text{As their name suggests, snowy owls have dark white feathers with dark brown markings. Their feathers are thick covering even its legs and feet. They weigh around 1.6 kg to 2 kg and they stand about half a meter tall with the wing span of 1.5 meters. They have a round white head, a black curved beak, yellow large eyes, and strong black claws.} \]

\[ \text{Snowy owls eat small mammals, such as rats or rabbits and birds, such as geese and ducks. It always swallows its prey whole and uses the juice in its stomach to digest the flesh.} \]
A snowy owl can swivel its head because its eyes don’t move in its sockets. A snowy owl can also detect its prey in the dark because it has excellent hearing.

In terms of personality, snowy owls are generally silent and shy. Yet, they can be very aggressive if human or other animals approach their nest.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 2 had 114 content words and 80 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{114}{114 + 80} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{114}{194} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = 58.76\%
\]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 2 had 58.76% lexical density. It showed that text 2 had quite lexical density.

Text 3

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

Kangaroo (Macropus rufus)

The Kangaroo is a common Marsupial from the islands of Australia and New Guinea. Marsupials are animals with pouch. They carry their babies in a pouch in the mother’s abdomen.

Kangaroo have two strong legs with two long feet. They have a muscular long tail, large ears and a small head. They have short arms with clawed hands. The soft, woolly fur can be
blue, grey, red, black, yellow or brown, depending on the species. Females have a pouch in which the young live and drink milk.

These herbivores (plant-eaters) eat grass, leaves, and roots. They swallow their food without chewing it. Kangaroos need little water; they can go for months without drinking, and they dig their own water wells.

These shy animals live about 6 years in the wild and up to 20 in captivity. Most kangaroos are nocturnal (active at night). Kangaroos can hop up to 74 kilometers per hour and go over 9 meters in one hop.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 3 had 90 content words and 70 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

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

$$\text{lexical density} = \frac{90}{90 + 70} \times 100$$

$$\text{lexical density} = \frac{90}{160} \times 100$$

Lexical density = 56.25 %

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 3 had 56.25 % lexical density. It showed that text 3 had quite lexical density.

Text 4

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.
D U R I A N

Durian is classified as Durio zibethinus. It is native to Southeast Asia. Durian is known as ‘King of Fruits’. It is not only the most expensive fruit but also the most controversial fruit. It is the only fruit which is banned from airline cabins, hotels and some public transports.

The durian tree is large and very tall. It can grow up to 25 - 50 meters and it has green elliptic leaves. A durian tree usually can bear fruit after four or five years. The durian fruit, which can hang from any branches, matures in about three months after pollination. The fruit can grow up to 30 centimeters long and 15 centimeters in diameter. The husk is covered with sharp thorns. The color of the husk ranges from green to brown. The flesh is pale yellow. It is very soft but not juicy. When it is ripe, it tastes sweet and smells very strong.

Durian contains a lot of sugar, vitamin C, and potassium. Durian is also a good source of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats. Durian is usually eaten fresh. Sometimes it is also cooked to make ‘dodol’ or jam.

Durian used to be grown from seeds, but now it is propagated by grafting.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 4 had 60 content words and 96 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{60}{60 + 96} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{60}{156} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{Lexical density} = 39.10 \%
\]
4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 4 had 39.10 % lexical density. It showed that text 4 had lower lexical density.

Text 5

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

**Coconuts**

**Coconut** is a common name for the fruit of a tree of the palm family. It is classified as *cocos nucifera*. People usually call the tree coconut palm. Coconut palm trees grow well in tropical countries. They grow especially on sandy soils.

*The trees can grow up to 30 m high. They have a single cylindrical trunk. At the top of the trunk, there is a crown of leaves. The leaves are long, about 3 to 4.5 m long.*

*The fruit grows in clusters. In one cluster there are about 5-20 coconuts. The fruit is oval and about 30 cm long. It has a thick husk and a hard shell. Inside the shell there is white oily fresh. Inside the shell there is also a sweet fluid.*

Coconut is high in sugar. It also contains a lot of fat, protein, and vitamin. The young coconut water can be very refreshing drink which contains a lot of minerals.

Coconut palms are very useful plants. People can use every single inch of the tree. They dry the coconut meat into copra. After that, they can get oil from it and use it for daily cooking or make it into soaps or candles. People also use the trunks to build houses. For the roof, they dry the leaves. People can also make rope and doormats from the coconut’s husk.

Coconuts are usually propagated by seeds, but experts have been trying to clone coconuts or propagate them by tissue culture.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 5 had 126 content words and 116 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]
4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 5 had 52.07% lexical density. It showed that text 5 had quite lexical density.

Text 6

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

   The Nile River

   The Nile River is the longest river in the world. Its length is around 4,180 miles. It flows through Uganda, Sudan and Egypt. It has two main tributaries. They are the Blue Nile and the White Nile. The White Nile starts in the Great Lakes region of central Africa. The Blue Nile begins at Lake T’ana in Ethiopia. These two rivers meet near Khartoum the capital city of Sudan.

   There is another shorter tributary. It’s the Atbarah River, or also known as the Black Nile. However, this river flows only while there is rain Ethiopia and dries very fast. The Nile River ends in Mediterranean Sea.

   The Nile River is important for agriculture, food, transportation and tourism. Farmers grow wheat, sorghum, citrus fruit, sugarcane and cotton along the Nile River, and they use the river to water their crops and plantation. People also fish this river. The river is used to transport goods to different places along its long path. The ships can travel up using the sail, and down using the flow of the river.

   Tourism is another main advantage of the Nile River. Some special places to visit are Aswan, Luxor, Giza, Cairo and Khartoum. People who like adventure will find traveling this river exciting.
2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 6 had 121 content words and 88 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{121}{121 + 88} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{121}{209} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = 57.89\%
\]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 6 had 57.89% lexical density. It showed that text 6 had quite lexical density.

Text 7

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

The Bengawan Solo

The Solo River or the Bengawan Solo River is the longest river in Java Island. Its length is about 540 km. This river has its source at Mount Lawu, a quite active volcano in Central Java. It flows passing through the Sewu Mountains, the Kendang Mountains and into the Solo valley.

There are two main tributaries that from this river. They are the Madiun and the Brantas Rivers. It ends in Java Sea near the city of Surabaya. The Solo River is not only important for farmers, but also for paleontologists. Scientists have made a lot of discoveries on the early human fossil in several places along this river. This fossil is known as Java Man Skull.

In some places people still use the river for transportation. Small boats are used to carry goods from one place to another.
2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 7 had 74 content words and 64 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{74}{64} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{74}{138} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = 53.62\%
\]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 7 had 53.62% lexical density. It showed that text 7 had quite lexical density.

Text 8

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

   River and Speed of Flow

   The greater the speed of flow, the greater the amount of energy is produced. Like the volume of flow, the speed of flow is usually affected by a combination of factors.

   These factors include the gradient of the river, texture of the river bed and banks, depth of the channel and the wetted perimeter. The wetted perimeter is the part of the river channel that is in contact with the river water.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 8 had 37 content words and 40 grammatical function words.
3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{37}{37 + 40} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{37}{77} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = 48.05\%
\]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 8 had 48.05 % lexical density. It showed that text 8 had lower lexical density.

Text 9

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

The boy who cried “wolf”

A shepherd boy was looking after his sheep on a hill. He felt bored being alone on a hill. Then, he thought of a way to make some fun.

While the villagers were busy working, they heard a boy shouting, “Help! Help! Help! A wolf is attacking my sheep!”.

“That sounds from the shepherd boy. He is in trouble. Let’s go and help him,” said the villagers and rushed toward the hill. They were very surprised when they did not see any wolves on the hill. “Where’s the wolf?” they asked.

The boy fell back and started laughing. The villagers realized that the boy had played a trick. They were angry and went back to work.

The next day, the villagers heard the shepherd boy shouting for help again. They rushed towards the hill, and again the boy laughed at them.

On the third day, a wolf really came and attacked the sheep.
“Help! Help! A wolf is attacking my sheep!” shouted the boy at the top of his voice. But nobody bothered him this time. The villagers thought that the boy was trying to fool them again. The boy watched sadly as the wolf killed all his sheep.

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.
   Text 9 had 105 content words and 98 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:
   \[
   \text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
   \]
   \[
   \text{lexical density} = \frac{105}{105 + 98} \times 100
   \]
   \[
   \text{lexical density} = \frac{105}{203} \times 100
   \]
   \[
   \text{lexical density} = 51.72 \%
   \]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.
   Based on the result above, text 9 had 51.72 % lexical density. It showed that text 9 had quite lexical density.

**Text 10**

1. Identifying which one includes the content words and which one includes the grammatical function words in a sentence.

   *The Fox and the Crow*

   *One bright, sunny morning, an ugly black crow perched on the branch of a tree. She had just stolen a tasty piece of cheese and was about to enjoy it.*

   *Just then a dark brown fox passed by. He was very hungry. Then he saw the food in the crow’s beak. His mouth watered, so he thought of a clever plan to get the cheese.*

   *The fox looked up at the crow, he said, “I have always admired your beauty, with your soft, shiny feathers and nice beak. If your voice is as fine as your looks, you could be Queen of the Birds!”*
The crow wanted to be the queen. So, to prove that she could sing, she opened her beak and made a loud “Caw!” Of course, when she opened her beak, the piece of cheese fell to the ground.

The fox happily snatched up the cheese and laughed. He said,” My dear crow, your voice is fine but your opinion is not. You shouldn’t believe everything you hear! Thanks for the cheese!”

2. Counting the number of content words and the number of grammatical function words.

Text 10 had 90 content words and 87 grammatical function words.

3. Counting the portion of lexical density by employing the following formula:

\[
\text{Lexical density} = \frac{\text{Number of Content Words}}{\text{Total Number of Words}} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{90}{90 + 87} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = \frac{90}{177} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{lexical density} = 50.85\%
\]

4. Analyzing the data to know the lexical density of the reading text based on the 9th grade level of Junior High School.

Based on the result above, text 10 had 50.85 % lexical density. It showed that text 10 had quite lexical density.