

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the discussion of research in analyzing lexical density and linguistic diversity in the conclusion section of the undergraduate thesis. In addition, this chapter discusses some results to answer the research problems of this research based on the data analysis and related theories.

A. Discussion of Lexical Density

This research has two research objectives. First, this research aimed to find out the lexical density in conclusion section of undergraduate thesis. Second, this research aimed to find out the lexical diversity mostly found in conclusion section of undergraduate thesis. Since this research was a corpus-based research, AntConc 3.4.4w (Windows) 2014 is employed to assist the analysis of the research object. The result showed that AntConc software is capable of detecting type and tokens in a text and could even analyze many texts instantaneously. Anthony Laurence designed this software to help researchers in analyzing data in corpus-based research, one of the features used by the researcher in this research is the ‘word lists’ feature of this program to assist researchers in analyzing data in corpus-based research, especially in the finding types and tokens in the text.

In 2019, Aulia conducted a research in finding lexical density with the results showed that the distribution of lexical density in reading text had different level which is the reading texts had five text that content carrying

lexical items dominant and three non content carrying lexical items. So the readers quite difficult understand the vocabulary.⁴⁵ It is related to this study which analyzed conclusion section, the result showed that each text has different number of lexical items and the token. So, the result in measurement of lexical density is different in each text. There are seventy-one texts categorized as easy since consist of informative text that had high level in lexical density (more than 50%).

The researcher focused on understanding the concepts of TTR in measuring lexical density, as well as learn from previous study that applied TTR conducted by Fadhillah in 2018. Fadhillah found the most of the reading passages in this textbook are at a high level. The result showed that from 15 reading texts analyzed, and there are nine texts with high lexical densities (complicated texts).⁴⁶ In recent research, TTR was also used to measure lexical density on the data in a traditional way. Type-Token ratio is used since it is easy to apply in measuring lexical density. Result of the recent study is different from the previous research since the research object also different. The result of the previous research showed that most reading passages are at high level of lexical density, it is similar to the result of recent research. Here, conclusion section of undergraduated thesis used as research object to analyzed, and the result revealed that most all of the text had high level of lexical density. It means that the text is easier to understand since consist of informative in summarizing a research.

⁴⁵ Aulia., *Lexical Density Analysis*.

⁴⁶ Fadhillah, *Analyzing Lexical Density of English Reading*.

B. Discussion of Lexical Diversity

This research relates to the previous study conducted by Arum and Winarti in 2019. Their study aimed to determine how AntConc can provide linguistic features at the syntactic level concerning vocabularies (word classes) and grammar (syntactical) that appear and are used in the textbook. This research showed that AntConc has successfully generated a list of vocabularies sorted by their occurrences.⁴⁷ In addition, Rozanov and Tsybulsky in 2019 researched reveal that AntConc software is a valuable tool of linguistic analysis, which can contribute to the understanding of various issues in educational research and also can process large text corpora.⁴⁸ The researcher decided to use AntConc to identify the types and tokens from all of the data based on her understanding of the previous studies. It helps to count the high frequency of the types of words, including content words (lexical item) and function words (grammatical article). In the AntConc software, the text is analyzed by sorting words into alphabetical or frequency.

Since this software's output file is too general, it is needed to use Oxford dictionary to categorize all of the types revealed in the conclusion section. Researcher processes the output from the software into Microsoft excel table, then classified each word one by one manually using online Oxford dictionary as valid source.

⁴⁷ Arum and Winarti, "The Use of Antconc in Providing" 106-112..

⁴⁸Rozanov, and Tsybulsky. "Linguistic Analysis of Science Teachers' ", 211-230.