

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussions about this research questions that are finding kinds of the lexical bundle found in the official English book for Indonesian twelfth-grade students by count frequent of words recorded in frequency list based on corpus computational tool, and categorizing of lexical bundle based on functional classification in a book. The discussion is necessarily essential to connect the result and the related literature. The results need to be analyzed in order to answer the research questions. Three part are acquainted in this chapter. The first part presents the analysis based on the number of lexical bundle in the twelfth-grade textbook by extracting use computational tool.

The second part of this chapter analysis based on the number of lexical bundles specifically into three bundles, four bundles, and five bundles. The first and second part are correlated. The third part gives the numbers and explanation of lexical bundles classification in Indonesian twelfth-grade textbook.

4.1. Lexical Bundles in Textbook

The first form of analysis focused on the number of lexical bundle and types of lexical bundles identified in each corpus from textbook by used kfNgram English corpus tools. It was get the result of total words found by extracting the book are 39.294 words :

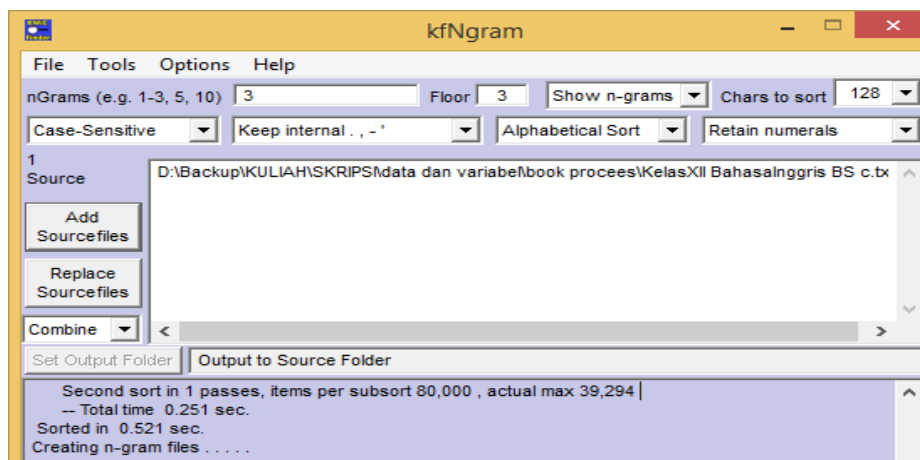


Figure 4 .1 Results of data textbooks

Based on the data result, the next step is categorizing of lexical bundles into three bundles, four bundles and five bundles. That are the results from kfNgram for three to five lexical bundles.

Table 4. 1 Rough data of lexical bundles

Kinds of Lexical bundles	Numbers of Bundles
3 – bundles	1.400
4 – bundles	985
5 – bundles	769
Total	3.154

The data shown in table 4.1 is rough data because obtained data still contains letter, punctuation, number, and Indonesian words from the book which captured by the corpus tool, that is need to selecting again by researcher with remove a partial words from data result (appendix 1), below are the results after removing partial data from the rough lexical bundle data.

Table 4. 2 Detailed data Lexical Bundles

Kind of Lexical bundles	Number of bundles	Percentage
3 – bundles	542	6%
4 – bundles	517	6%
5 – bundles	330	4%
Uncategorized	1.765	84%
Total	3.154	100%

first

shows the kind of lexical bundle because this study focused on three- to five-word lexical bundles and uncategorized bundles, It means uncategorized still contains

The column

alphabetical, punctuation, number, and Indonesian words from the book which captured by the corpus tool.

Second column the frequency of bundles there were the results shows three words bundle it was 542 data, it was more than four 517, and five words bundle 330. The last 1.765 found as uncategorized bundles. The third column shows the percentage of the three and four bundle which have similar percentage (6%), while five bundles only reached (4%) and 84% for uncategorized bundles. the data show that the three to five lexical bundles only reached 16%, that is the smallest percentage among other. The data 84 % identified uncategorized words data, it means the data does not in category because including a few character such as number, punctuation, and alphabetical. The data result obtained from the book is limited because the settings of the tool capture all figures on the book, but actually more data of lexical bundles can be found. The author can not to delete figures, this can affect the authenticity of the data.

4.2 The Classification of Lexical Bundles

After discussing the distribution of the number and types of lexical bundles, that lexical bundles could be classified into several aspects that are primarily functional classification of the lexical bundle. The functional classifications are based on Conrad and Biber (2005, 65) who mentioned a functional classification with four general groups: Stance expression; express degrees of certainty or probability and attitudes, discourse organizers; reflect relationship between prior and coming discourse, referential expressions; direct reference to physical or abstract entities to the textual context, and special conversational functions that occurred only in the conversation sub corpus.

The data in table 4.3 presents total of words the lexical bundle into their functional classifications along with their frequency information.

Table 4. 3 The Fuctional of Lexical Bundles

Function	3 - bundles	4 - bundles	5 - bundles	Total	%
Stance Expressions	130	118	84	332	24%
Discourse Organizers	131	106	83	320	23%
Referential Expressions	281	281	150	712	51%
Special Conversational Functions	-	12	13	25	2%
Total	542	517	330	1389	100%

It was found the most frequent of the functions identified were referential expression in the three to five lexical bundle. The data of referential expressions shown with 281 types in 3 – bundles (e.g., in order to, at the following), 281 types in 4 – bundles (e.g. in the form of, in front of the) and 150 types in 5 – bundles (e.g. all the paragraphs that follow, In this case the text) that is distribute 51 % from total of numbers lexical bundles. The second higher frequency is occurring function in textbook is stance expression bundles (24%). The data result shows 130 types in 3 – bundles (e.g. look at the, rewrite the text), 118 types in 4 – bundles (e.g. Create a dialog to, Fill in the blanks) and 5 – bundles for 84 types (e.g. you want to pass the, you know how to respond), the third frequency identified in discourse organizers with total 320 bundles (23%) that comes from the 131 in 3 – bundles (e.g. In addition to, is important to and the parts of), 106 in 4 – bundles (e.g. After reading the text, The first paragraph of) and 83 in 5 – bundles (e.g. What is the part of). The least frequently identified category of functions, special conversational functions there is no bundles found in 3 – bundles, 12 in 4 – bundles (e.g. *What is the text*) and 5 – bundles for 13 (e.g. Why do you think so) with the total 25 (2%).

Data give description were the highest function is referential expressions. it is related to the function of referential to make direct reference to physical or abstract entities, to the theory and to the textual context, so that the function is necessary to be applied in the textbook to develop academic writing of students in twelfth-grade who prepared for the next language proficiency. the second higher frequency the stance expressions, followed by discourse organizers and the last was special conversational function. It shows that the textbook as the main academic language source for learning English used more referential expression lexical bundles in the content. to increase writing academic skill of students.

4.2.Discussion

The studies about language every years always develop, since corpus analysis as tool to find the data of how language can increasing through the times, more studies have been conducted in the area of corpus linguistics and lexical bundle (Conrad & Biber 2005; Kwary et al 2017; Appel 2016). Most of the studies have shown of the lexical bundle in academic journal and essay when it have important role for the academic language proficiency. According to these studies, it can be fill in the gap of important role of lexical bundle in textbook.

The result of this study taken from Indonesian twelfth-grade textbook, it was officially course book from the ministry of educational and culture 2015 were the textbook is accepted for senior high school students government to implementation 2013 curriculum, the data were found 39.294 words identified in the book, it is high frequent number to identify lexical bundle in the content. Lexical bundles or multi word combination have would be advantageous to help students to increasing language ability it is related with Vidacovic and Barker (2010) were the ability of learners who have lower proficiency in English relied more on individual word than lexical bundle. The first result this study discuss about number of lexical bundles and kind of lexical bundles. the data found 3.154 bundles identified in the textbook with 3 types of lexical bundle 3 – words lexical , 4 – words lexical and 5 – words

lexical. On the other hand, the data was found in the book are 3 types of bundle, it expected to have an impact on the students' for academic language,

Refer to the table 4.1 found that the rough data of lexical bundles in the textbook is 3.145 bundles, because the characteristic of corpus tool (kfngram) sensitively categorizing all of figure that showed in the textbook. Therefore, all figures such as punctuation, alphabetical bundle, number, symbol and Indonesian word referred as a bundles. Table 4.2 shows the real data of lexical bundle from removing partial uncategorized lexical bundles data in the book. It was 16% lexical bundle in the book show the frequency is very small for a book as media for students to learn English language. However the characteristic of corpus tool in several words identified the uncategorized of the lexical bundles e. g (2 Do you- know, 6 Do you pay attention).

Based on the finding data table 4.3, the data found the highest percentage is referential expression with (51%) and the total of word 712 bundle while the lowest is special conversational function were only 2% distribute in the book. The finding that referential bundles are the most frequently occurring in the textbook. In the fact that referential expression have the function to make direct reference to physical or abstract entities, or the textual context. It can be related to the fact, in curriculum 2013 specifically KD 4.3 in the sub topic 4.3.3 were in the language structure have the goals, the students can make nominal phrases for objects, people, animals, location, etc. and the other KD 4.4 showed in the learning activity the students collect information from various sources to create texts about natural phenomena are short and simple. It show that a lot of material and content of textbook for twelfth-grade students, about explanation and descriptive text, were in their academic writing it was need to of it as note the time, place and topic in the academic writing their need refer to concept, theories, time, place and communicate previous discourse. Some examples of the lexical bundles for this purpose are as follow: "to create a factual", "In this case", and "of the Jakarta Education Agency". It show that the book have tendency to prefer concrete in academic writing.

The low frequency of the special conversation function can be related to the function of bundles i.e. that function occurred only in the conversational categories such as politeness routines (thank you very much) or simple inquiring (what are you doing), from the results the book prepared students on the academic writing, it means the function of special conversation that occurred only in the conversation.