

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. RESEARCH FINDINGS**

The writer conducted the study on genre analysis of reading texts in Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris Textbook for the Second Grade Junior High School.

The result of analysis presented based on the genres which are stated in the textbook, those are recount text, descriptive text, and narrative text.

1. Genres of reading texts in Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris Textbook for the Second Junior High School :

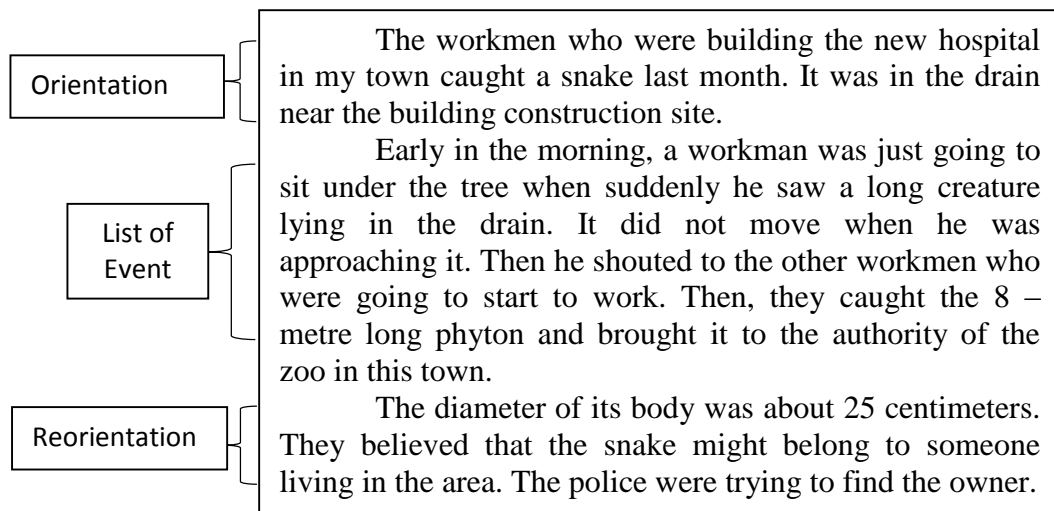
##### A. Recount Text

After analyzing all reading texts in Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris Textbook, the writer found that there are four recount texts in the textbook.

1. Reading Text 1

The first reading text is no entitled. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

### Recount Text 1



Recount text 1 is included into recount text because it retells past events, has the social function is to show the audience with a description inside the text. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, list of events, and reorientation.

The first paragraph is orientation because it tells background information about who in the event is the people: the workmen building. And, it tells what happened in the event: the workmen who were building the new hospital in my town caught a snake last month. Besides, it tells the place where the event happened: new hospital. In addition, it tells the time when the event happened: last month.

The second paragraph is list of events because it retells the events happened. There are five events inside this paragraph. A workman would sit under the tree when he saw a long creature lying in the drain. But, that creature did not move when he approached it. Then, he shouted to the other workmen who were

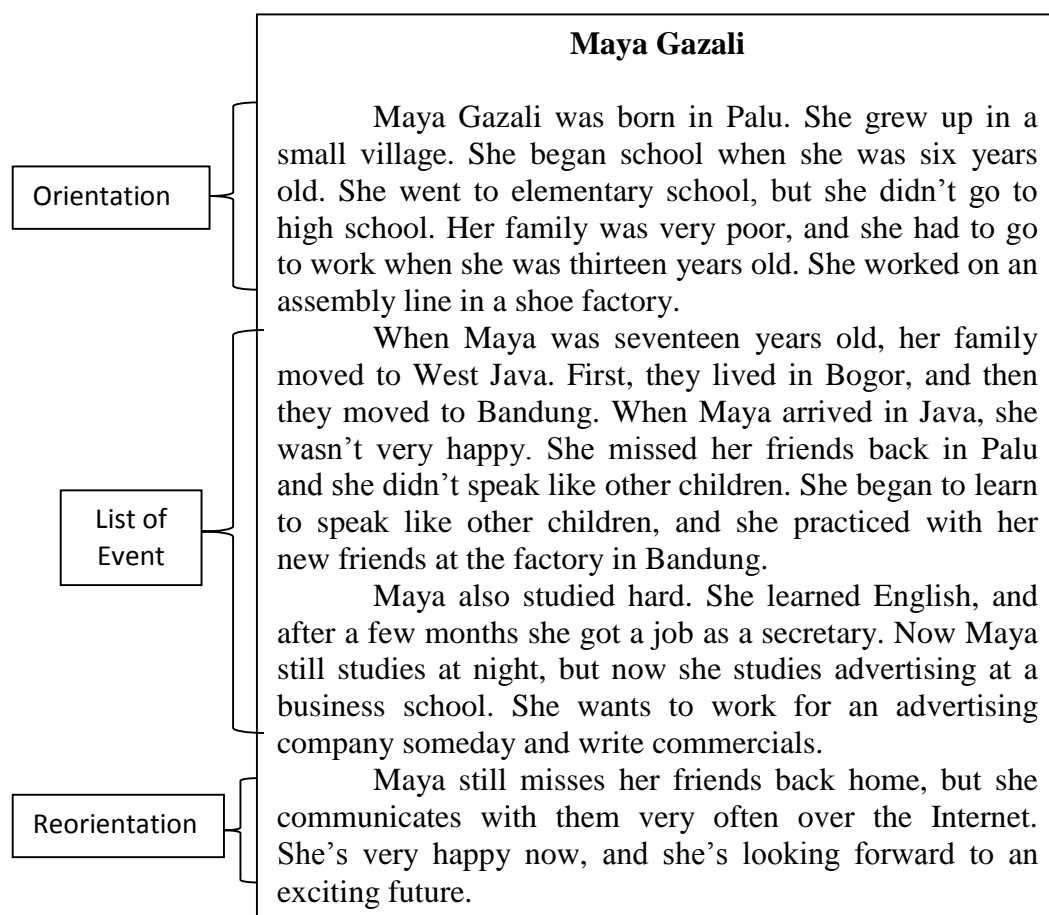
working. After that, they caught the long python and brought it to the zoo in this town.

The last paragraph is reorientation because it informs the closure of events. There are two closure sentences inside this paragraph. The body's diameter of it was around 25 centimeters. The snake might be owned by someone living in the area. Finally, the police tried to find the owner.

## 2. Reading Text 2

The second reading text is entitled "Maya Gazali". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

### Recount Text 2



Recount text 2 is belonging to recount text because it explains the past events and the social function is to point the reader with a description of the story. Based on the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, list of events, and reorientation.

The first paragraph is orientation because it reveals the background information about who in the event is the girl: Maya Gazali. And, it tells what happened in the event: She grew up in a small village, she began school and she worked on an assembly line in a shoe factory. Besides, it tells the place where the event happened: a small village in Palu. In addition, it tells the time when the event happened: she was born until thirteen years old.

The second and third paragraph is list of events because it shows the events happened. There are five events inside the second paragraphs. When Maya was seventeen years old, her family went to West Java. First, they lived in Bogor, and then they left to Bandung. Maya wasn't very happy when she was in Java. When she was in Palu, she missed her friends back there and she can't speak like other children. And, she started for learning speaking like other children, and she practiced with her new friends at the factory in Bandung.

There are four events in the third paragraphs. Maya studied hard. She learned English, and after a few months she found a job and she worked as a secretary. At night, she studied advertising at a business school. After that, she wanted to work as an advertiser in the company.

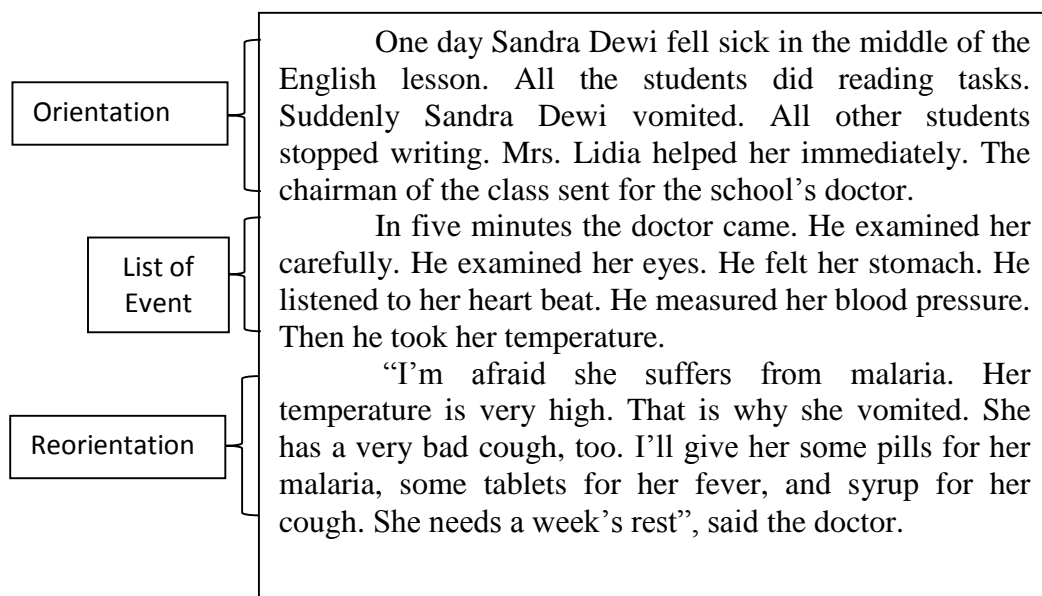
The last paragraph is reorientation because it tells the closure of events. there are two closure sentences in this paragraph. Maya still missed her friends,

but she still often communicated with them by the Internet. Now, she was very happy, and looking forward for exciting future.

### 3. Reading Text 3

The third reading text is no entitled. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

#### Recount Text 3



Recount text 3 is included into recount text because it shows the past events, and the social function is to denote the audience with a description. Related the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, list of events, and reorientation.

The first paragraph is orientation because it explains the background information about who in the event is the girl: Sandra Dewi. And, it tells what happened in the event: Sandra Dewi fell sick in the middle of the English lesson.

Besides, it tells the place where the event happened: the class. In addition, it tells the time when the event happened: one day in the middle of the English lesson.

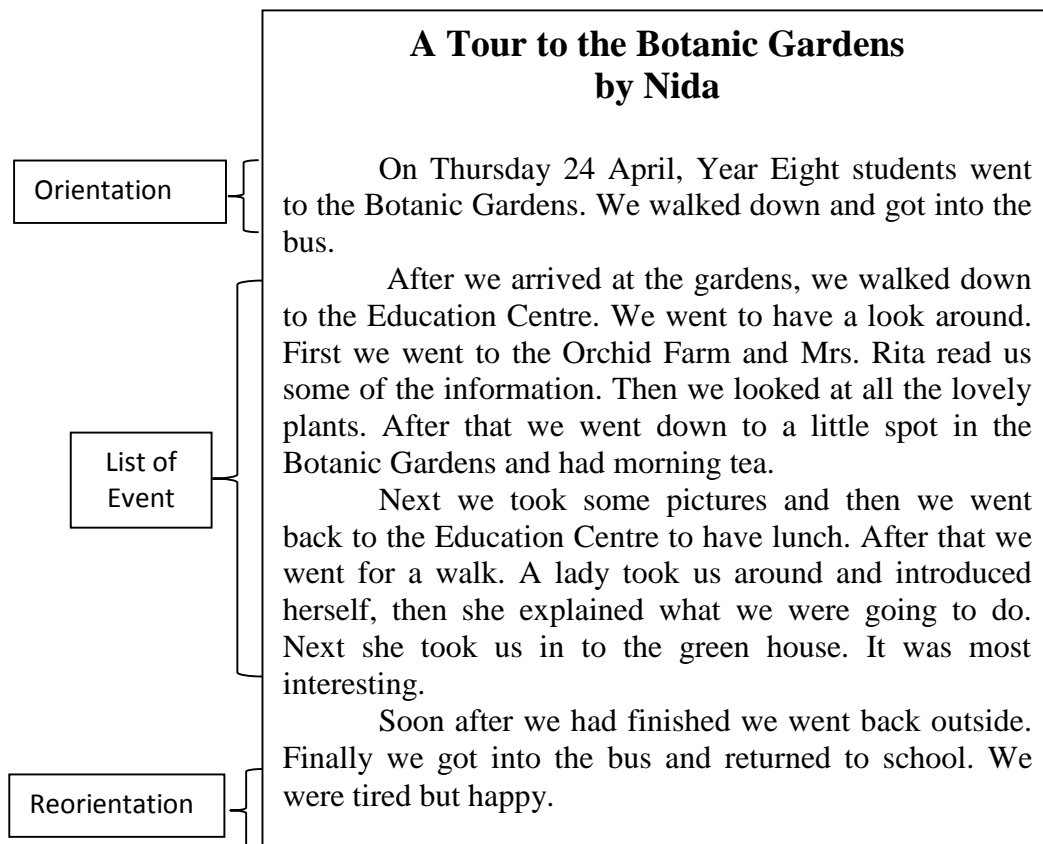
The second paragraph is list of events because it tells the events happened. There are seven events inside the second paragraphs. The doctor came in five minutes and he examined her eyes, her stomach, and her heart beat. Then, he measured her blood pressure. After that, he checked her temperature.

The last paragraph is reorientation because it reveals the closure of events. There are six closure sentences inside this paragraph. The doctor was afraid she gots malaria and her temperature was very high. The reason why she vomited. She had a very bad cough, too. Then, he would give her some pills for her malaria, some tablets for her fever, and syrup for her cough. She needed a rest time

#### 4. Reading Text 4

The fourth reading text is entitled “A Tour to the Botanic Gardens by Nida”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

## Recount Text 4



Recount text 4 is belonging into recount text because it retells past events, occurred and the social function is to tell the audience with a description. Based on the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, list of events, and reorientation.

The first paragraph is orientation because it denotes background information about who in the event is the girl: Year Eight students. And, it tells what happened in the event: Year Eight students went to the Botanic Gardens. Besides, it tells the place where the event happened: Botanic Gardens. In addition, it tells the time when the event happened: on Thursday 24 April.

The second and third paragraph is list of events because it explains the events happened. There are ten events inside this paragraphs. Inside the second

paragraphs, there are five events. We walked down to the Education Centre after arriving at the gardens. Then, we wanted to know around. First, the Orchid Farm is visited and Mrs. Rita told us about the information. Next, we saw all the plants. After that, a little spot in the Botanic Gardens was our destination and we enjoyed morning tea.

There are five events inside the third paragraphs. Some pictures are taken and then we had lunch at the Education Centre. After that, we walked around. There was a lady introduced herself beside us and she explained what we were going to do. At that time, she invited us in to the green house and It was very interesting.

The last paragraph is reorientation because it reveals the closure of events. There are six closure sentences inside this paragraph. After that, we went back the bus and returned to school. We were tired but happy.

## B. Descriptive Text

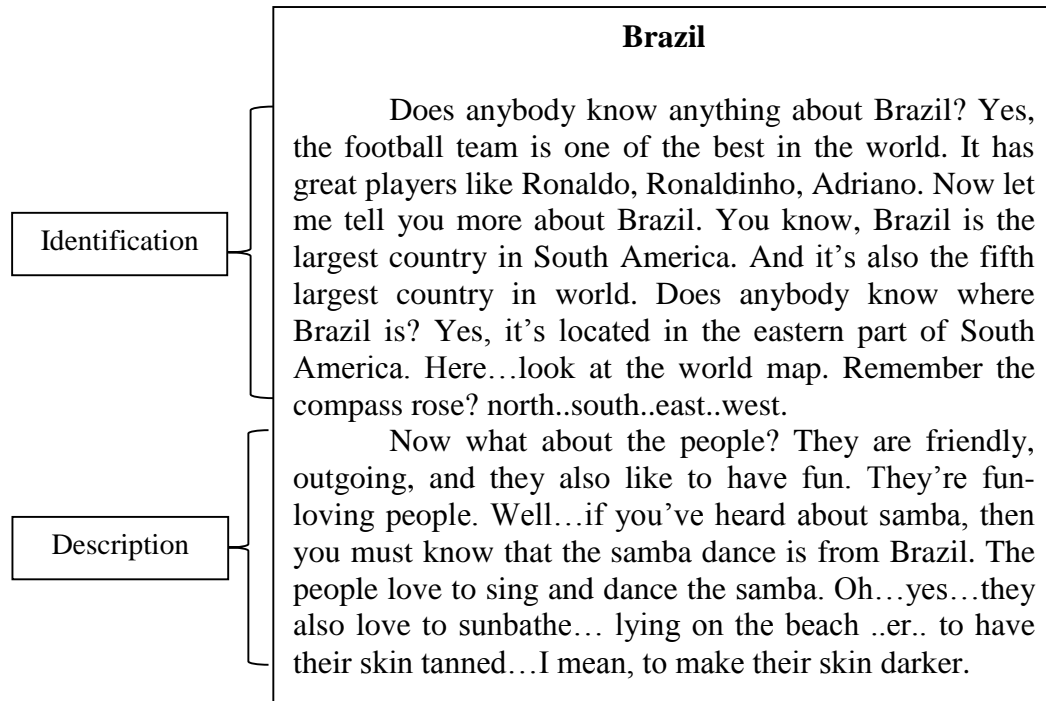
After analyzing all reading texts in Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris Textbook, the writer found that there are seven descriptive texts in the textbook.

### 1. Reading Text 1

The first reading text is entitled "Brazil". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.



## Descriptive Text 1



The text 1 is included into descriptive because it describes the subject features and it tells the readers a picture of someone or something in words. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it identifies phenomenon to be described. There are six phenomenons inside this paragraph. Brazil is one of the best football team in the world. It has great players like Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, Adriano and the largest country in South America also the fifth largest country in world. The place is in the eastern part of South America.

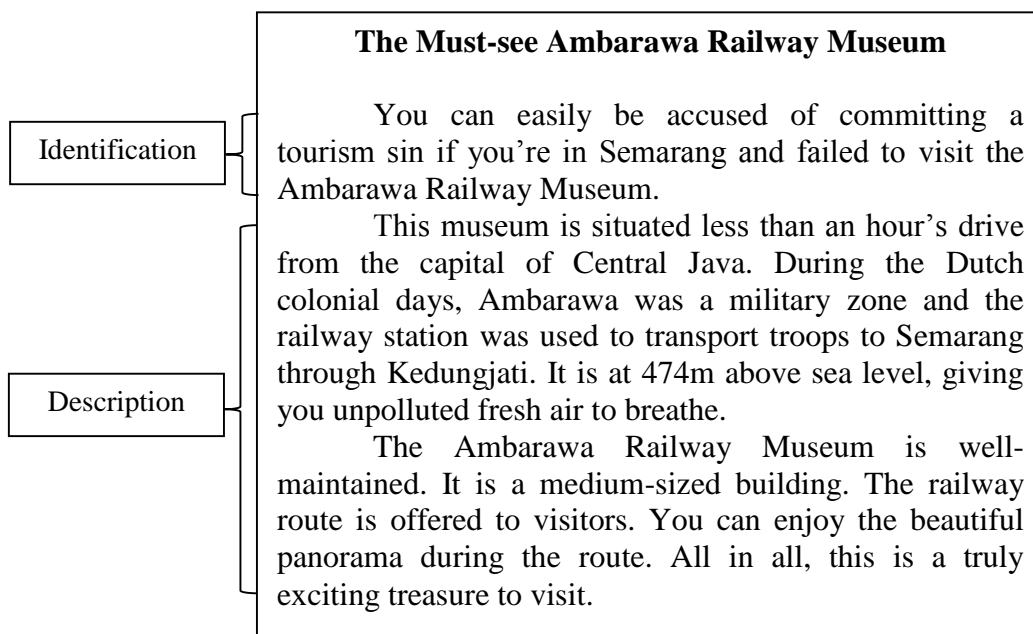
The second paragraph is description because it describes, parts, qualities, characteristics. There are four descriptions inside this paragraph. The people are friendly, outgoing, and they also like to have fun also fun-loving people. Samba

dance is from Brazil. The people love to sing and dance the samba. 5) They also love to sunbathe, lying on the beach, to have their skin tanned. It means to make their skin darker.

## 2. Reading Text 2

The second reading text is entitled “The Must-see Ambarawa Railway Museum”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

### Descriptive Text 2



The text 2 is belonging into descriptive text because it defines the subject features and it informs the audience a picture of someone or something in explanation. Based on the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it identifies genesis to be described. There are one genesis inside this paragraph. It is easily for accused of

committing a tourism sin when you are in Semarang and failed for visiting the Ambarawa Railway Museum.

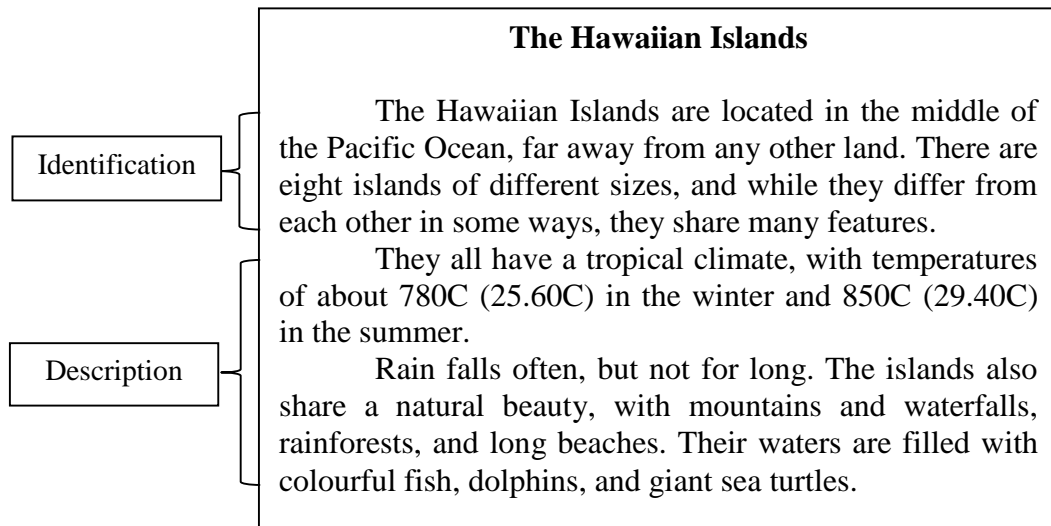
The second and third paragraph is description because it explains the parts, qualities, characteristics. There are eight descriptions inside this paragraph. Inside the second paragraph, there are three descriptions. Less than an hour's drive from the capital of Central Java to reach the museum. Ambarawa was a military zone during the Dutch colonial days and the railway station was used to transport troops to Semarang through Kedungjati. It is at 474 m above sea level, giving you unpolluted fresh air to breathe.

There are five descriptions inside the third paragraph. The Ambarawa Railway Museum is well-maintained and it has medium-sized building. Offering the visitors for railway route. There is beautiful panorama during the route. It is really exciting treasure to visit.

### 3. Reading Text 3

The third reading text is entitled "The Hawaiian Islands". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

## Descriptive Text 3



The text 3 is included into descriptive text because it introduces the subject features and it tells the readers a picture of someone or something. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it identifies insident to be described. There are two insidents inside this paragraph. The location of Hawaiian Islands are in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, far away from any other land and there are eight different sizes islands also they differ from each other.

The second and third paragraph is description because it illustrates the parts, qualities, characteristics. There are four descriptions inside this paragraph. Inside the second paragraph, there are one descriptions. All Islands have a tropical climate.

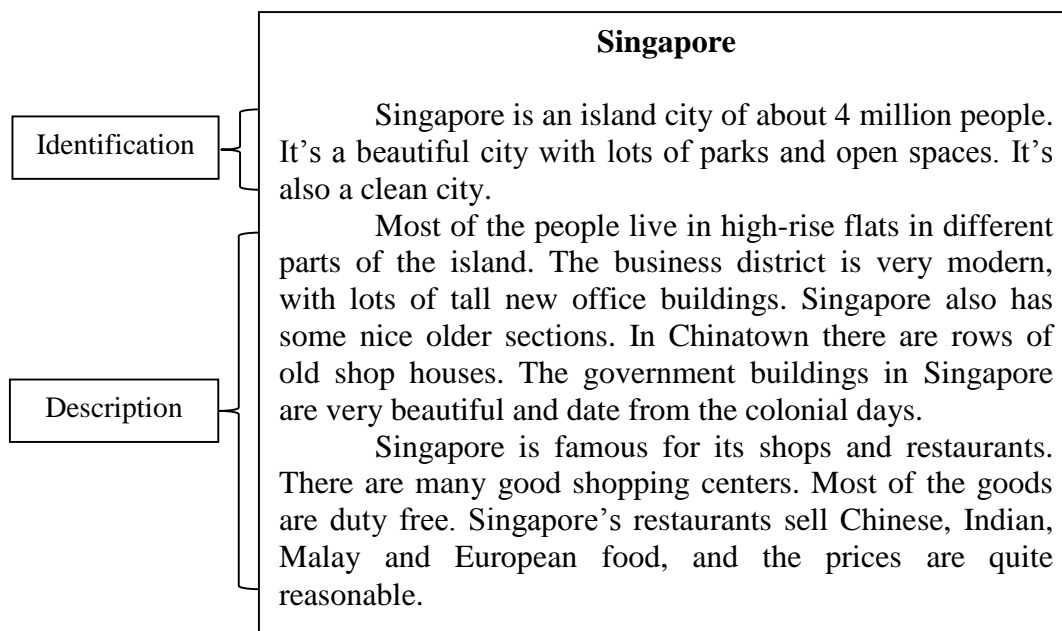
Inside the third paragraph, there are three descriptions. Falling rain is often, but in short time. A natural beauty is provided in the islands with mountains

and waterfalls, rainforests, and long beaches and their waters are filled with colourful fish, dolphins, and giant sea turtles.

#### 4. Reading Text 4

The fourth reading text is entitled “Singapore”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

#### Descriptive Text 4



The text 4 is belonging into descriptive text because it describes the subject features and it tells the audience a picture of someone or something in words. Based on the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it identifies events to be described. There are three phenomenons inside this paragraph. Singapore is an

island city with around 4 million people and it is a beautiful city with lots of parks and open spaces also it is a clean city.

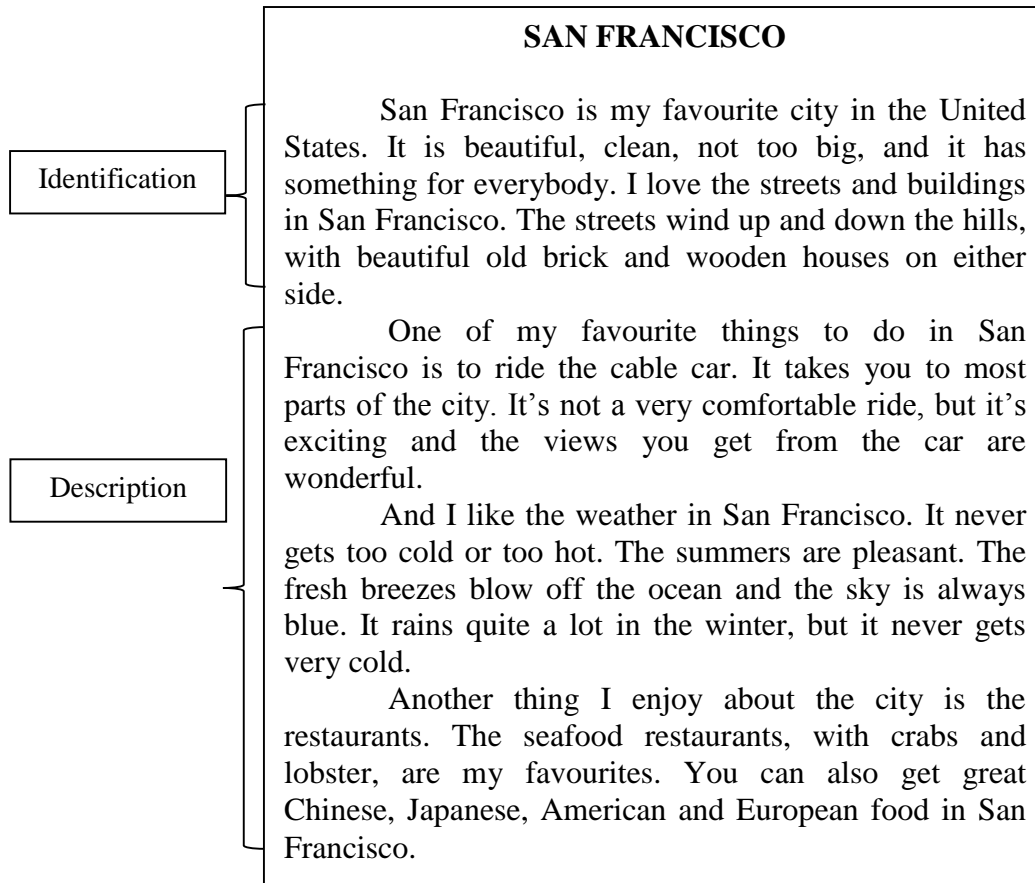
The second and third paragraph is description because it describes, parts, qualities, characteristics. There are nine descriptions inside this paragraph. Inside the second paragraph, there are five descriptions: 1) Most of the people live in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. 2) The business district is very modern, with lots of tall new office buildings. 3) Singapore also has some nice older sections. 4) In Chinatown there are rows of old shop houses. 5) The government buildings in Singapore are very beautiful and date from the colonial days.

Inside the third paragraph, there are four descriptions: 1) Singapore is famous for its shops and restaurants. 2) There are many good shopping centers. 3) Most of the goods are duty free. 4) Singapore's restaurants sell Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the prices are quite reasonable.

##### 5. Reading Text 5

The fourth reading text is entitled "San Francisco". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

## Descriptive Text 5



The text 5 is included into descriptive text because it describes the subject features and it tells someone about a picture of someone or something. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it defines the statement to be described. There are three the statements inside this paragraph. San Francisco is favourite city in the United States and it is beautiful, clean, not too big, also it has something for everybody. The streets and buildings in San Francisco is loved. The streets wind up and down the hills, with beautiful old brick and wooden houses on either side.

The second, third, and fourth paragraph is description because it reveals the parts, qualities, characteristics. There are ten descriptions inside this paragraph.

There are four descriptions inside the second paragraph. Riding the cable car is one of my favourite things to do in San Francisco. Not a very comfortable riding, but it's exciting and the wonderful views you get from the car.

There are four descriptions inside the third paragraph. The weather in San Francisco never gets too cold or too hot. And the summer is pleasant. The fresh breezes blow off the ocean and the blue sky is always looked also quite a lot in the winter never gets very cold.

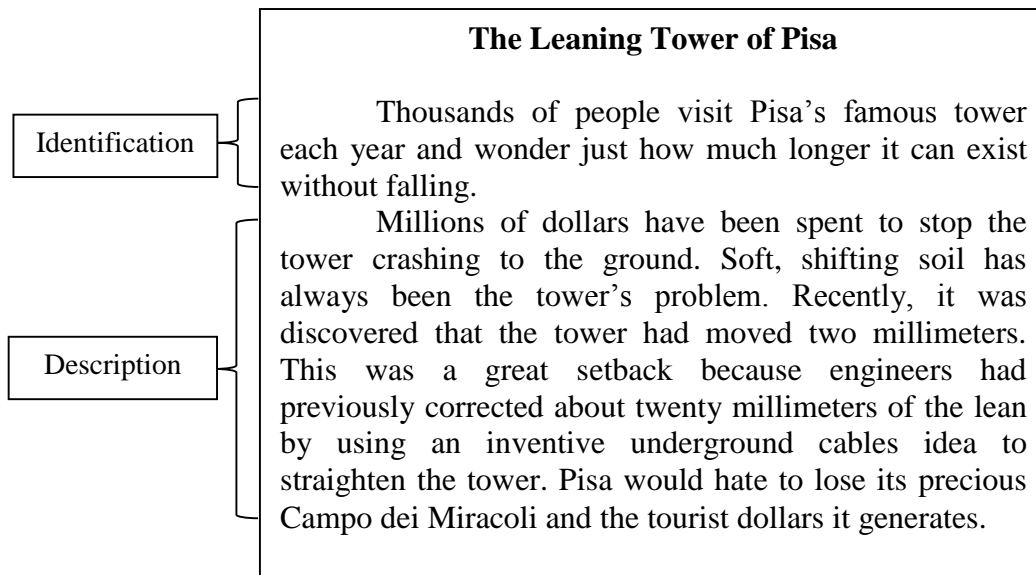
There are three descriptions inside the fourth paragraph. The restaurants, with the seafood restaurants, with crabs and lobster, are the favourites there. Furthermore, great Chinese, Japanese, American and European food in San Francisco should be tried.

## 6. Reading Text 6

The fourth reading text is entitled "San Francisco". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.



## Descriptive Text 6



The text 6 is belonging into descriptive text because it delineates the subject features and it tells everyone a picture of someone or something in the story. Based on the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it identifies phenomenon to be described. There are one phenomenon inside this paragraph. Pisa's famous tower is visited by thousands of people each year and wonder how much longer it can exist without falling.

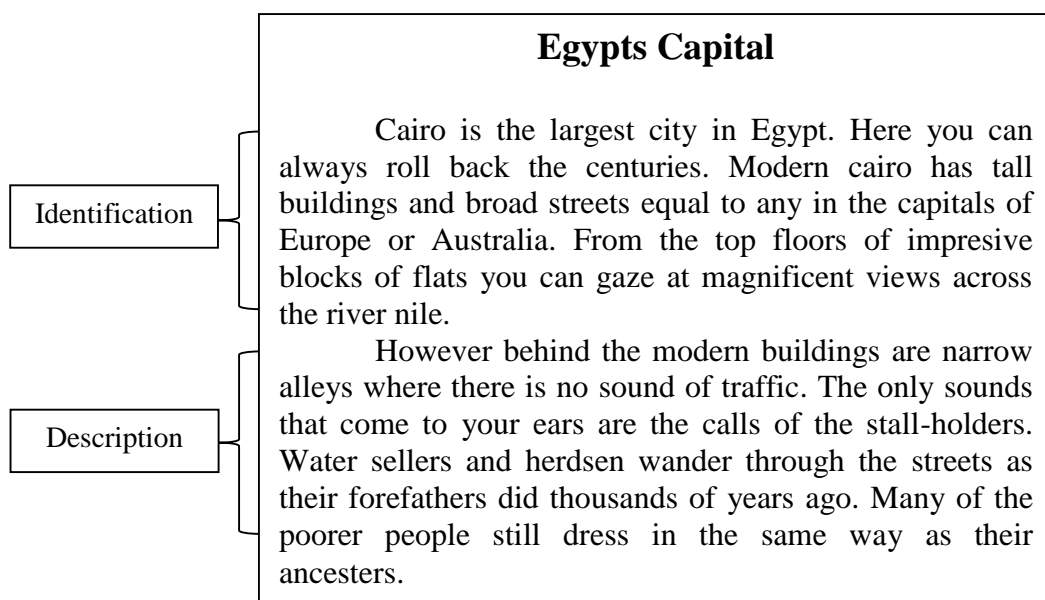
The second paragraph is description because it tells the parts, qualities, characteristics. There are five descriptions inside this paragraph. Stopping the tower crashing to the ground spent millions of dollars. The problem is soft, shifting soil the tower. New discovering is the tower moved two millimeters. A greating setback is caused by the engineers had previously corrected about twenty

millimeters of the lean by using an inventive underground cables idea to straighten the tower. Losing precious Campo dei Miracoli is hated by Pisa and the tourist dollars it generates.

## 7. Reading Text 7

The fourth reading text is entitled “Egypt’s Capital”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

### Descriptive Text 7



The text 7 is included into descriptive text because it describes the subject features and it tells the audiences about a picture of someone or something. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is identification and description.

The first paragraph is identification because it defines the explanation to be described. There are four explanations inside this paragraph. Cairo is the

largest city in Egypt and it always rolls back the centuries. Tall buildings and broad streets equal to any in the capitals of Europe or Australia is had by Modern Cairo. Also the top floors of impressive blocks of flats you can gaze at magnificent views across the river Nile.

The second paragraph is description because it describes the parts, qualities, characteristics. There are four descriptions inside this paragraph. But, there are narrow alleys behind the modern buildings where there is no sound of traffic. The only sounds that come to your ears are the calls of the stall-holders and water sellers and herdsmen wander through the streets as their forefathers did thousands of years ago. Dressing in the same way as their ancestors is still used by many of the poorer people.

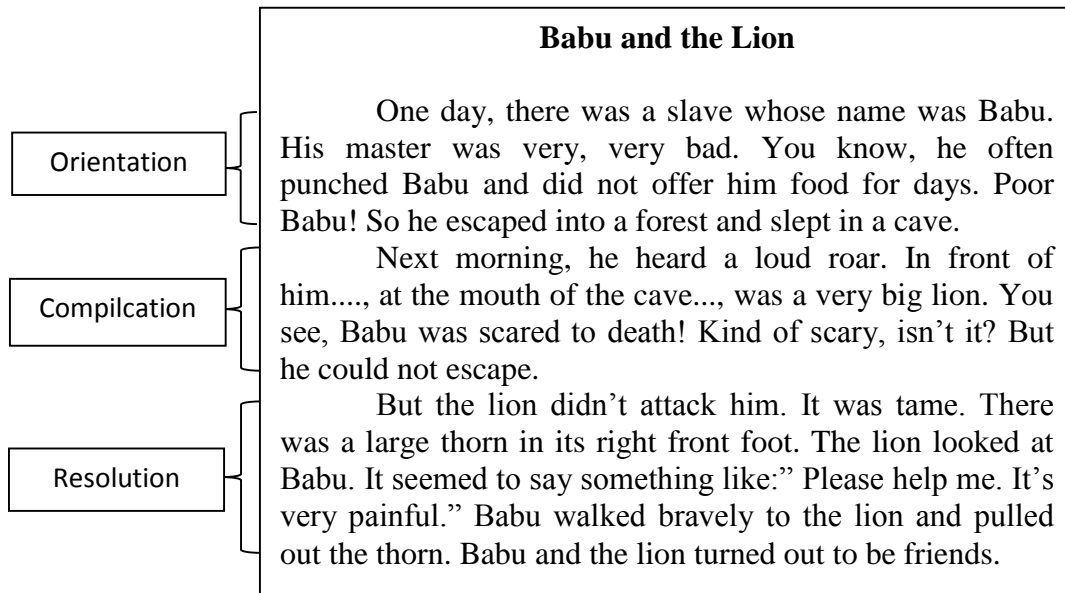
### C. Narrative Text

After analyzing all reading texts in Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris Textbook, the writer found that there are three narrative texts in the textbook.

#### 1. Reading Text 1

The first reading text is entitled the title "Babu and the Lion". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

## Narrative Text 1



The text 1 is included into narrative text because it tells the story or experience to the reader and the social function is to give an entertainer or to amuse the reader. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, complication, and resolution.

The first paragraph is orientation because it introduces the reader or listener to the people, time, and place. The people in the event: Babu. The time in the event: one day. The place in the event: a forest and a cave.

The second paragraph is complication because it describes how the a crisis arises. There are five events inside this paragraph. Loud roar is heard in the next morning. There was a very big lion in front of him at the mouth of the cave and Babu was scared to death but he could not escape.

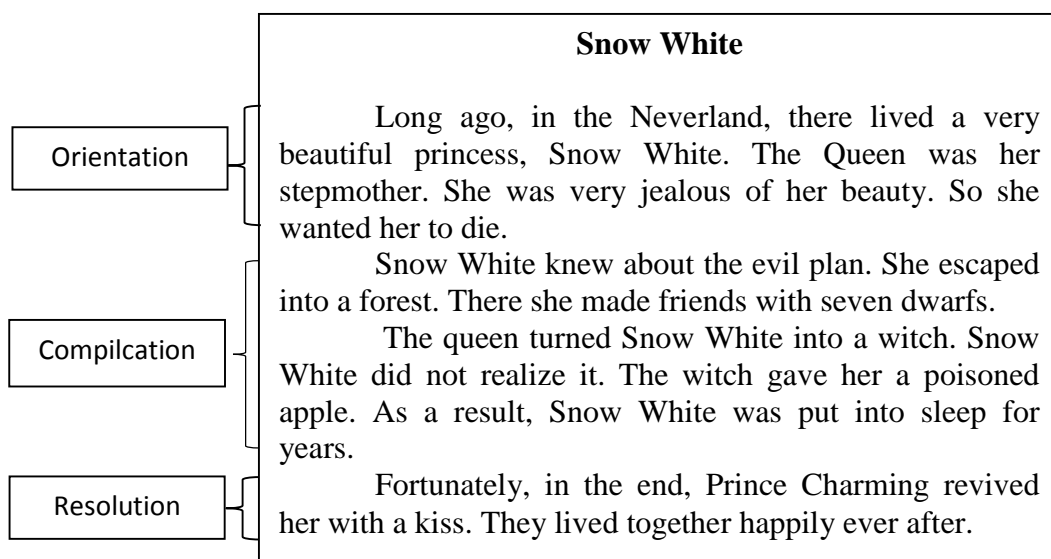
The last paragraph is resolution because it tells about the characters in the story solve the problem. There are six events inside this paragraph. The lion didn't

attack him because it was tame. There was a large thorn in its right front foot. Then, The lion looked at Babu and it seemed to say something for helping the lion. Babu walked bravely to the lion and pulled out the thorn. After that, Babu and the lion became friend.

## 2. Reading Text 2

The second reading text is entitled the title "Snow White". This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

### Narrative Text 2



The text 2 is included into narrative text because it explains the experience or story to someone and the social function is to entertain or to amuse the reader. Based on to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, complication, and resolution.

The first paragraph is orientation because it introduces the reader or listener to the people, time, and place. The people in the event: Snow White and the Queen. The time in the event: long ago. The place in the event: Neverland.

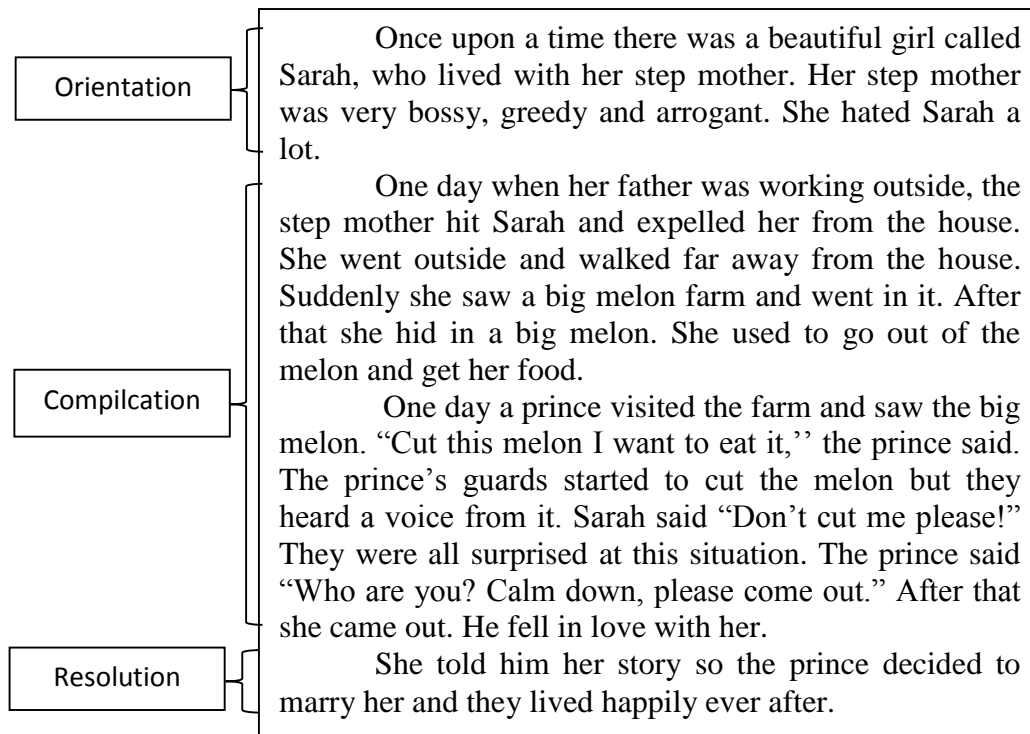
The second and third paragraph is complication because it defines the conflict happens. there are six events Inside this paragraph. The evil plan was known by Snow White and she escaped into a forest. There, she met seven dwarfs and became a friends. The queen turned Snow White into a witch but she did not realize it. The witch gave her a poisoned apple caused White slept for years.

The last paragraph is resolution because it tells about the conflict is resolved. There are one events inside this paragraph. In the end, Prince Charming revived her with a kiss and they lived together happily.

### 3. Reading Text 3

The third reading text is no entitled. This reading text was analyzed in the term of generic structure. The following text is the result of the analysis.

## Narrative Text 3



The text 3 is included into narrative text because it tells the story or experience to the reader and the social function is to amuse the reader. Related to the text above, the generic structure of recount text is orientation, complication, and resolution.

The first paragraph is orientation because it describe the reader or listener to the people, time, and place. The people in the event: a beautiful girl called Sarah and the Sarah's step mother. The time in the event: once upon a time. The place in the event: house.

The second and third paragraph is complication because it explains problem increases. There are thirteen events inside this paragraph. The step mother hit Sarah and expelled her from the house when her father was working outside. She went outside and walked far away from the house. She suddenly saw

a big melon farm and she hid in a big melon but she wanted to go out of the melon and get her food. There was a prince visited the farm and saw the big melon and he wanted to cut and ate the melon. The prince said to his guards to cut the melon but they heard a voice from it. Sarah said not to cut her and they were all surprised at this situation. The prince said who she is and calm down, come out. After that she came out and he fell in love with her.

Last paragraph is resolution because it tells about the the problem is resolved. There are one event inside this paragraph. So, the prince decided to marry her after she told him her story and then they lived happily.

## 2. Linguistic feature of the texts in Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris Textbook for the Second Junior High School :

### A. Recount Text

#### 1. Reading Text 1

The first reading text is untitled. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Recount Text 1

The workmen who were building the new hospital in my town caught a snake last month. It was in the drain near the building construction site.

Early in the morning, a workman was just going to sit under the tree when suddenly he saw a long creature lying in the drain. It did not move when he was approaching it. Then he shouted to the other workmen who were going to start to work. Then, they caught the 8 – metre long phyton and brought it to the authority of the zoo in this town.

The diameter of its body was about 25 centimeters. They believed that the snake might belong to someone living in the area. The police were trying to find the owner.



This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

### 1. Part of speech

Almost every sentence in this text that dominates of part of speech is noun than other part of speech (conjunction, adjective, adverb, verb, pronoun, preposition) because in one sentence, there are more than one noun.

- a. Noun : The workmen, hospital, town, snake, the drain, the building, construction, site, the tree, creature, metre, phyton, the authority, the zoo, diameter, body, centimeters, someone, the area, the police, the owner.
- b. Conjunction : who, when, and, that.
- c. Adjective : new, long, the 8, 25.
- d. Adverb : in, last month, just, suddenly, then, early, morning.
- e. Verb : were building, caught, sit, saw, lying, did not move, was approaching, shouted, start, work, brought, believed, might belong, living, were trying, find.
- f. Pronoun : my, it, he, this, its, they.
- g. Preposition : near, under, to, of, about.

Example:

- The workmen who were building the new hospital in  
                   N          Conj.   V                  Adj. phrase N   Adv. of place
- my town caught a snake last month.  
   Pro N.  N      V      Adj.   N      Adv. of time
- Early in the morning, a workman was just going to sit under the  
                   Adv. of time                  N      to be Adv.   V                  Prep

tree when suddenly he saw a long creature lying in the drain.  
 N Conj. Adv Pro N. V Adj. N V Adv. N

➤ It did not move when he was approaching it.  
 Pro N. V Conj. Pro N. V Pro N.

## 2. Grammar :

In this text, past tense is most dominant tense than other tenses because there are six sentences using past tense.

a. Past tense : caught, caught, did not move, shouted, brought, believed.

Example:

- He **saw** a long creature lying in the drain.
- It **did not move** when he was approaching it.
- He **shouted** to the other workmen.

## 2. Reading Text 2

The second reading text is entitled “Maya Gazali”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

## Recount Text 2

**Maya Gazali**

Maya Gazali was born in Palu. She grew up in a small village. She began school when she was six years old. She went to elementary school, but she didn't go to high school. Her family was very poor, and she had to go to work when she was thirteen years old. She worked on an assembly line in a shoe factory.

When Maya was seventeen years old, her family moved to West Java. First, they lived in Bogor, and then they moved to Bandung. When Maya arrived in Java, she wasn't very happy. She missed her friends back in Palu and she didn't speak like other children. She began to learn to speak like other children, and she practiced with her new friends at the factory in Bandung.

Maya also studied hard. She learned English, and after a few months she got a job as a secretary. Now Maya still studies at night, but now she studies advertising at a business school. She wants to work for an advertising company someday and write commercials.

Maya still misses her friends back home, but she communicates with them very often over the Internet. She's very happy now, and she's looking forward to an exciting future.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

## 1. Part of speech

The most dominant of part of speech in this text is noun because in one sentences, there are more than one noun than other part of speech.

- a. Noun : Maya Gazali, Palu, village, years, school, elementary, family, assembly, line, shoe, factory, Java, Bogor, Bandung, Java, friends, children, English, job, secretary, advertising, business, company, commercials, home, the Internet, future.
- b. Conjunction : when, but, then, and, that.

- c. Adjective : small, six, other, thirteen, an, high, old, poor, very happy, like, new, hard, a few, exciting.
- d. Adverb : in, West, first, then, back, also, still, now, someday, very often, forward.
- e. Verb: was born, grew, began, was, had, go, work, worked, moved, arrived, missed, didn't speak, learn, speak, practiced, studied, learned, got, studies, wants, write, misses, communicates, looking.
- f. Pronoun : she, her, they, them.
- g. Preposition : up, to, with, at, after, as, for, over.

Example:

1. Maya Gazali was born in Palu.  
N V Adv. of place N
2. She began school when she was six years old.  
Pro N. V N Conj. Pro N. V Adj. N Adj.
3. She grew up in a small village.  
Pro N. V Prep. Adv. of place Adj. N.
4. She worked on an assembly line in a shoe factory.  
Pro N. V Prep. Adj. N Adv. Adj. N

## 2. Grammar :

Past tense is the most dominant tense because there are twenty three sentences using past tense in this text.

- a. Past tense : grew, began, went, didn't go, had, worked, moved, lived, got, arrived, missed, didn't speak, practiced, studied, learned.

Example:

- She **grew** up in a small village.
- She **began** school when she was six years old.
- She **went** to elementary school, but **she didn't** go to high school.
- She **worked** on an assembly line in a shoe factory.
- They **lived** in Bogor, and then they **moved** to Bandung.

### 3. Reading Text 3

The third reading text is no entitled. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Recount Text 3

One day Sandra Dewi fell sick in the middle of the English lesson. All the students did reading tasks. Suddenly Sandra Dewi vomited. All other students stopped writing. Mrs. Lidia helped her immediately. The chairman of the class sent for the school's doctor.

In five minutes the doctor came. He examined her carefully. He examined her eyes. He felt her stomach. He listened to her heart beat. He measured her blood pressure. Then he took her temperature.

"I'm afraid she suffers from malaria. Her temperature is very high. That is why she vomited. She has a very bad cough, too. I'll give her some pills for her malaria, some tablets for her fever, and syrup for her cough. She needs a week's rest", said the doctor.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

Noun is the most dominant of part of speech in this text because in a sentence, there are some nouns than other part of speech.

- a. Noun : Sandra Dewi, the middle, the English, lesson, the students, reading, tasks, Mrs. Lidia, other, the chairman, the class, the school's doctor, the doctor, eyes, stomach, heart, beat, blood, pressure, temperature, malaria, cough, pills, tablets, fever, syrup, week's rest.
- b. Conjunction : why, and.
- c. Adjective : all, sick, afraid, very high, very bad, some.
- d. Adverb : in, one day, suddenly, immediately, five minutes, carefully, then.
- e. Verb : fell, did, vomited, stopped, writing, helped, sent, came, examine, felt, listened, measured, took, suffers, has, give, needs, said.
- f. Pronoun : her, he, she.
- g. Prepositions : of, from, for, to, that, too.

Example:

➤ All the students did reading tasks.  
 Adj.    N        V        N

➤ He listened to her heart beat.  
 Pro N. V        Prep. Pro N.    N

➤ He measured her blood pressure.  
 Pro N.    V        Pro N    N

## 2. Grammar :

The most dominant of tense is past tense because in this text, there are fourteen sentences using past tense.

a. Past tense : fell, did, vomited, stopped, helped, sent, came, examined, felt, listened, measured, took, said.

Example:

- Sandra Dewi **fell** sick in the middle of the English lesson.
- All the students **did** reading tasks.
- Suddenly Sandra Dewi **vomited**.
- All other students **stopped** writing.
- Mrs. Lidia **helped** her immediately.

#### 4. Reading Text 4

The fourth reading text is entitled “A Tour to the Botanic Gardens by Nida”.

This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Recount Text 4

### **A Tour to the Botanic Gardens by Nida**

On Thursday 24 April, Year Eight students went to the Botanic Gardens. We walked down and got into the bus.

After we arrived at the gardens, we walked down to the Education Centre. We went to have a look around. First we went to the Orchid Farm and Mrs. Rita read us some of the information. Then we looked at all the lovely plants. After that we went down to a little spot in the Botanic Gardens and had morning tea.

Next we took some pictures and then we went back to the Education Centre to have lunch. After that we went for a walk. A lady took us around and introduced herself, then she explained what we were going to do. Next she took us in to the green house. It was most interesting.

Soon after we had finished we went back outside. Finally we got into the bus and returned to school. We were tired but happy.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

1. Part of speech

Almost every sentence in this text, that dominates of part of speech is noun than other part of because in one sentence, there are more than one noun.

- a. Noun : eight, students, the Botanic, Gardens, bus, gardens, the Education, centre, the Orchid, farm, Mrs. Rita, the information, plants, spot, tea, lunch, pictures, walk, green, house, school.
- b. Conjunction : and, then, what, but.
- c. Adjective : all lovely, in, little, most interesting, tired, happy.
- d. Adverb : Thursday, 24 April, year, down, around, back, first, then, after that, outside.
- e. Verb : went, walked, got, have, look, read, looked, had, took, have, introduced, explained, were going, do, finished, returned.
- f. Pronoun : we, us, herself, she, it.
- g. Preposition : to, into, at, of.

Example:

- We walked down and got into the bus.  
Pro N. V Adv. of place Conj. V Adv. of place N
- Then, we looked at all the lovely plants.  
Adv. Pro N V Prep. Adj. N.
- Year Eight students went to the Botanic Gardens.  
Adj. N V Prep. N



## 2. Grammar :

The most dominant of tense is past tense because in this text, there are nineteen sentences using past tense.

a. Past tense : went, walked, got, arrived, read, looked, had, took, introduced, explained, returned.

Example:

- We **walked** down and got into the bus.
- We **went** to have a look around.
- Next, she **took** us in to the green house.
- Finally, we **got** into the bus and **returned** to school.

## B. Descriptive Text

### 1. Reading Text 1

The first reading text is entitled “Brazil”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Descriptive Text 1

##### **Brazil**

Does anybody know anything about Brazil? Yes, the football team is one of the best in the world. It has great players like Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, Adriano. Now let me tell you more about Brazil. You know, Brazil is the largest country in South America. And it's also the fifth largest country in world. Does anybody know where Brazil is? Yes, it's located in the eastern part of South America. Here...look at the world map. Remember the compass rose? north..south..east..west.

Now what about the people? They are friendly, outgoing, and they also like to have fun. They're fun-loving people. Well...if you've heard about samba, then you must know that the samba dance is from Brazil. The people love to sing and dance the samba. Oh...yes...they also love to sunbathe... lying on the beach ..er.. to have their skin tanned...I mean, to make their skin darker.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

### 1. Part of speech

Noun is the most dominant of part of speech than other part of speech because in one sentence, there are more than one noun.

- a. Noun : Brazil, anybody, anything, the football, team, one, player, Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, Adriano, country, America, fifth, world, part, map, compass, rose, people, samba, dance, beach, skin.
- b. Conjunction : where, and, then.
- c. Adjective : the best, great, the largest, eastern, friendly, outgoing, fun, fun-loving.
- d. Adverb : yes, also, then, in, now, here, north, south, east, west.
- e. Verb : know, has, let, tell, located, look, remember, like, have, heard, must know, love, sing, sunbathe, lying, tanned, mean, make.
- f. Pronoun : it, me, you, they, their, I.
- g. Preposition : of, at, about, to, from, on.

Example:

➤ Does anybody know where Brazil is?  
to be N V Conj. N to be

➤ They are friendly, outgoing, and they also like to have fun.  
Pro N. V Adj. Conj. Pro N. Adv. V Prep. V Adj.

➤ The people love to sing and dance the samba.  
N V Prep. V Conj. V N

### 2. Grammar :

The most dominant of tense is present tense because in this text, there are eight sentences using present tense.

a. Present tense : know, has, like, love, mean

Example:

- Does anybody **know** anything about Brazil?
- It **has** great players like Ronaldo, Ronaldinho, Adriano.
- They also **like** to have fun.
- The people **love** to sing and dance the samba.
- They also **love** to sunbathe.

## 2. Reading Text 2

The second reading text is entitled “The Must-see Ambarawa Railway Museum”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

### Descriptive Text 2

#### **The Must-see Ambarawa Railway Museum**

You can easily be accused of committing a tourism sin if you’re in Semarang and failed to visit the Ambarawa Railway Museum.

This museum is situated less than an hour’s drive from the capital of Central Java. During the Dutch colonial days, Ambarawa was a military zone and the railway station was used to transport troops to Semarang through Kedungjati. It is at 474m above sea level, giving you unpolluted fresh air to breathe.

The Ambarawa Railway Museum is well-maintained. It is a medium-sized building. The railway route is offered to visitors. You can enjoy the beautiful panorama during the route. All in all, this is a truly exciting treasure to visit.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

The most dominant of part of speech in this text is noun because in one sentences, there are more than one noun than other part of speech.

- a. Noun : Ambarawa, railway, museum, torism, sin, Semarang, hour's drive, capital, Java, the Dutch, colonial, days, military, zone, station, troops, Kedungjati, m, level, unpoluted, sized, building, route, visitors, panorama, treasure.
- b. Conjunction : if, and.
- c. Adjective : fresh, well-maintained, medium, beautiful, exciting,.
- d. Adverb : easily, central, 474, less, an, a, above, all, truly.
- e. Verb : can, accused, committing, failed, situated, was used, transport, enjoy, visit, breathe, is, offered.
- f. Pronoun : you, it, this.
- g. Preposition : be, of, to, from, during, through.

Example:

- The Ambarawa Railway Museum is well-maintained.  
N V Adj.
- It is a medium-sized building.  
Pro N.V Adj. N
- The railway route is offered to visitors.  
N V Prep. N
- You can enjoy the beautiful panorama during the route.  
Pro N. V Adj. N Prep. N

## 2. Grammar :

Present tense is the most dominant of tense because in this text, there are six sentences using present tense.

- a. Present tense : is

Example:

- This museum **is** situated less than an hour's drive from the capital of Central Java.
- It **is** at 474m above sea level, giving you unpolluted fresh air to breathe.
- The Ambarawa Railway Museum **is** well-maintained.

### 3. Reading Text 3

The third reading text is entitled "The Hawaiian Islands". This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Descriptive Text 3

##### **The Hawaiian Islands**

The Hawaiian Islands are located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, far away from any other land. There are eight islands of different sizes, and while they differ from each other in some ways, they share many features.

They all have a tropical climate, with temperatures of about 780C (25.60C) in the winter and 850C (29.40C) in the summer.

Rain falls often, but not for long. The islands also share a natural beauty, with mountains and waterfalls, rainforests, and long beaches. Their waters are filled with colourful fish, dolphins, and giant sea turtles.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

The most dominant of part of speech in this text is noun, because there are some nouns in one sentence.

- a. Noun : The Hawaiian, islands, Pacific, ocean, other, sizes, ways, features, beauty, climate, temperatures, rain, mountains, waterfalls, rainforests, beaches, waters, fish, dolphins, sea, turtles.
- b. Conjunction : and, but.
- c. Adjective : far, away, eight, different, long, natural, colourful, giant.
- d. Adverb : in, the middle, the winter the summer, each, also, any, each, some, many, a tropical, often, there, away.
- e. Verb : located, are, differ, share, falls, filled, have.
- f. Pronoun : they.
- g. Preposition : of, from, about, with.

Example:

- The Hawaiian Islands are located in the middle of  
                                 N                                V                        Adv. of place  Prep.  
the Pacific Ocean, far away from any other land.  
                                 N                                Adj.  Prep. Adv.  N
- Rain falls often, but not for long.  
                 N                V Adv. Conj. Prep. Adj.
- Their waters are filled with colourful fish, dolphins, and giant  
                         N                V                        Adj.                        N                Conj. Adj.  
sea turtles.  
                         N

## 2. Grammar :

There are five sentences using present tense in this text so present tense is the most dominant tense.

- a. Present tense : differ, have, falls, share,

Example:

- They **differ** from each other in some ways, they share many features.
- They all **have** a tropical climate, with temperatures of about 780C (25.60C) in the winter and 850C (29.40C) in the summer.
- Rain **falls** often, but not for long.

#### 4. Reading Text 4

The fourth reading text is entitled “Singapore”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Descriptive Text 4

##### **Singapore**

Singapore is an island city of about 4 million people. It's a beautiful city with lots of parks and open spaces. It's also a clean city.

Most of the people live in high-rise flats in different parts of the island. The business district is very modern, with lots of tall new office buildings. Singapore also has some nice older sections. In Chinatown there are rows of old shop houses. The government buildings in Singapore are very beautiful and date from the colonial days.

Singapore is famous for its shops and restaurants. There are many good shopping centers. Most of the goods are duty free. Singapore's restaurants sell Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food, and the prices are quite reasonable.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

##### 1. Part of speech

In this text, noun is the most dominant of part of speech because there are more than one noun in one saentence than other pa.

- a. Noun : Singapore, island, city, million, people, parks, spaces, flats, parts, business, district, office, buildings, sections, Chinatown, rows, shop, houses, the government, date, colonial, days, restaurants, shopping, the goods, duty, Chinese, Indian, Malay, European, food, the prices.
- b. Conjunction : and.
- c. Adjective : beautiful, clean, different, high-rise, very modern, tall, new, old, some, nice, older, famous, good, free, reasonable.
- d. Adverb : also, lots, in, quite.
- e. Verb : is, live, has, are, sell.
- f. Pronoun : it, its.
- g. Preposition : of, about, with, from, for.

Example:

- Singapore is an island city of about 4 million people.  
           N      V Adj.      N      Prep. Adj      N
- Singapore also has some nice older sections.  
           N      Adv. V      Adj.      N
- There are many good shopping centers.  
       Adv. V      Adj      N

## 2. Grammar :

Present tense is the most dominant tense in this text because there are eleven sentences using present tense.

### a. Present tense :

Example:



- Most of the people **live** in high-rise flats in different parts of the island.
- Singapore also **has** some nice older sections. In Chinatown there are rows of old shop houses.
- Singapore's restaurants **sell** Chinese, Indian, Malay and European food.

## 5. Reading Text 5

The fourth reading text is entitled "San Francisco". This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

### Descriptive Text 5

#### **SAN FRANCISCO**

San Francisco is my favourite city in the United States. It is beautiful, clean, not too big, and it has something for everybody. I love the streets and buildings in San Francisco. The streets wind up and down the hills, with beautiful old brick and wooden houses on either side.

One of my favourite things to do in San Francisco is to ride the cable car. It takes you to most parts of the city. It's not a very comfortable ride, but it's exciting and the views you get from the car are wonderful.

And I like the weather in San Francisco. It never gets too cold or too hot. The summers are pleasant. The fresh breezes blow off the ocean and the sky is always blue. It rains quite a lot in the winter, but it never gets very cold.

Another thing I enjoy about the city is the restaurants. The seafood restaurants, with crabs and lobster, are my favourites. You can also get great Chinese, Japanese, American and European food in San Francisco.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

### 1. Part of speech

Noun is the most dominant of part of speech in this text because in one sentence, there are some nouns.

- a. Noun : San Francisco, city, the United States, something, everybody, the streets, buildings, the hills, brick, houses, side, things, the cable, car, parts, ride, the views, the weather, breezes, the ocean, the sky, thing, another, restaurants, crabs, lobster, Chinese, Japanese, American, European, food, blue.
- b. Conjunction : and, but, or.
- c. Adjective : favourite, beautiful, clean, big, old, wooden, most, very comfortable, exciting, wonderful, too cold, too hot, pleasant, fresh, great.
- d. Adverb : up, down, not, never, either, always, also.
- e. Verb : is, love, wind, ride, takes, get, like, blow, rains, gets, enjoy.
- f. Pronoun : my, it, I, you.
- g. Preposition : for, with, on, of, off, to, to, from.

Example:

- I love the streets and buildings in San Francisco.  
Pro N. V      N      Conj. N      Adv. of place      N
- I like the weather in San Francisco.  
Pro N. V      N      Adv. of place      N
- It never gets too cold or too hot.  
Pro N. Prep. V      Adj.      Conj. Adj.

## 2. Grammar :

In this text, present tense is the most dominant tense because there are nineteen sentences using present tense.

a. Present tense : is, love, wind, ride, takes, get, like, blow, rains get, enjoy.

Example:

- It **has** something for everybody.
- I **love** the streets and buildings in San Francisco.
- The streets **wind** up and down the hills, with beautiful old brick and wooden houses on either side.

## 6. Reading Text 6

The fourth reading text is entitled “San Francisco”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

### Descriptive Text 6

#### **The Leaning Tower of Pisa**

Thousands of people visit Pisa’s famous tower each year and wonder just how much longer it can exist without falling.

Millions of dollars have been spent to stop the tower crashing to the ground. Soft, shifting soil has always been the tower’s problem. Recently, it was discovered that the tower had moved two millimeters. This was a great setback because engineers had previously corrected about twenty millimeters of the lean by using an inventive underground cables idea to straighten the tower. Pisa would hate to lose its precious Campo dei Miracoli and the tourist dollars it generates.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

### 1. Part of speech

Because in one sentence in the text, there are more than one noun, the most dominant of part of speech is noun.

- a. Noun : the leaning, tower, Pisa, people, dollars, year, the ground, shifting, soil, millimeters, setback, engineers, underground, cables, idea, Campo de Miracoli, the tourist, problem, using.
- b. Conjunction : how, that, because, and.
- c. Adjective : thousands, famous, longer, much, soft, two, twenty, an, great, inventive, precious.
- d. Adverb : each, always, recently, previously.
- e. Verb : visit, can exist, crashing, had been spent, has been, had moved, falling, discovered, was, had corrected, straighten, would hate, lose, generates.
- f. Pronoun : it, this, its.
- g. Preposition : of, without, to, about, by.

Example:

➤ Millions of dollars have been spent to stop the tower crashing  
           N      Prep.  N          V                          Prep.      N          V  
to the ground.  
                           N

➤ It was discovered that the tower had moved two millimeters.  
   Pro N.          V                          N          V      Adj.      N

➤ Pisa would hate to lose its precious Campo dei Miracoli and  
       N          V          Prep.  V  Pro N.  Adj.      N  
the tourist dollars it generates.  
                           N          Pro N.  V

## 2. Grammar :

The most dominant tense in this text is past tense because there are five sentences using past tense.

- a. Past tense : was, had moved, had corrected, would hate.

Example:

- Thousands of people **visit** Pisa's famous tower each year and wonder just how much longer it can exist without falling.
- The tourist dollars it **generates**.

## 7. Reading Text 7

The fourth reading text is entitled "San Francisco". This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

### Descriptive Text 7

#### **Egypt's Capital**

Cairo is the largest city in Egypt. Here you can always roll back the centuries. Modern Cairo has tall buildings and broad streets equal to any in the capitals of Europe or Australia. From the top floors of impressive blocks of flats you can gaze at magnificent views across the river Nile.

However behind the modern buildings are narrow alleys where there is no sound of traffic. The only sounds that come to your ears are the calls of the stall-holders. Water sellers and herdsmen wander through the streets as their forefathers did thousands of years ago. Many of the poorer people still dress in the same way as their ancestors.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

In this text, the most dominant of part of speech is noun because there are some nouns than other part of speech (conjunction, adjective, adverb, verb, pronoun, preposition).

- a. Noun : Egypt, capital, Cairo, the centuries, building, streets, Europe, Australia, floors, blocks, flats, views, the river, alleys, sound, traffic, ears, the calls, the stall-holders, water sellers, herdsman, forefather, people, way, ancestors, thousands, Nile.
- b. Conjunction : and, where, that.
- c. Adjective : the largest, tall, broad, impressive, narrow, poorer, same, modern.
- d. Adverb : in, here, however, behind, always, back, any, top, across, only, no, there, years ago, many, still.
- e. Verb : is, can roll, has, equal, can gaze, are, come, wander, did, dress.
- f. Pronoun : their, your, you.
- g. Preposition : to, of, at, through, as.

Example:

- Cairo is the largest city in Egypt.  
N V Adj. N Adv. of place N
- Here you can always roll back the centuries.  
Adv. V Prep. V Adv. of place N
- However behind the modern buildings are narrow alleys where  
Adv. Adj. N V Adj. N Conj.  
there is no sound of traffic.  
Adv. V Prep. N Prep. N

## 2. Grammar :

- a. Present tense : has, equal, come, dress, are, is, wander.

Example:

- Modern Cairo **has** tall buildings
- Broad streets **equal** to any in the capitals of Europe or Australia.
- Many of the poorer people still **dress** in the same way as their ancestors.

### C. Narrative Text

#### 1. Reading Text 1

The first reading text is entitled “Babu and the Lion”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Narrative Text 1

##### **Babu and the Lion**

One day, there was a slave whose name was Babu. His master was very, very bad. You know, he often punched Babu and did not offer him food for days. Poor Babu! So he escaped into a forest and slept in a cave.

Next morning, he heard a loud roar. In front of him..., at the mouth of the cave..., was a very big lion. You see, Babu was scared to death! Kind of scary, isn't it? But he could not escape.

But the lion didn't attack him. It was tame. There was a large thorn in its right front foot. The lion looked at Babu. It seemed to say something like:” Please help me. It's very painful.” Babu walked bravely to the lion and pulled out the thorn. Babu and the lion turned out to be friends.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

Verb is the dominant of part of speech in this text because verb is more than other part of speech.

- a. Noun : Babu, lion, slave, name, master, food, forest, cave, roar, the mouth, thorn, right, foot, days, something,.
- b. Conjunction : whose, and.
- c. Adjective : very, very bad, poor, loud, big, scared, tame, large, bravely, like, very painful.
- d. Adverb : day, there, a, often, so, into, in, morning, front, kind, please, out, but.
- e. Verb ; was, know, punched, did not offer, escaped, heard, see, death, could not escape, didn't attack, looked, seemed, say, help, walked, pulled.
- f. Pronoun : his, him, its.
- g. for, of, at, to, be.

Example:

- He often punched Babu and did not offer him food for days.  
 Pro N. Adv. V N Conj. V Pro N. N Prep. Adv.
- He escaped into a forest and slept in a cave.  
 Pro N. V Adv Adj. N Conj. V Adv. Adj. N
- Babu walked bravely to the lion and pulled out the thorn.  
 N V Adv. N Conj. V Adv. N

## 2. Grammar :

The most dominant of part of speech in this text is past tense because there are thirteen sentences using past tense.

- a. Past tense : punched, escaped, heard, didn't attack, looked at, seemed, walked, turned out.



Example:

- He often **punched** Babu and **did not offer** him food for days.
- He **escaped** into a forest and slept in a cave.
- He **heard** a loud roar.
- The lion **didn't attack** him.
- The lion **looked** at Babu.

## 2. Reading Text 2

The second reading text is entitled “Snow White”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

### Narrative Text 2

#### **Snow White**

Long ago, in the Neverland, there lived a very beautiful princess, Snow White. The Queen was her stepmother. She was very jealous of her beauty. So she wanted her to die.

Snow White knew about the evil plan. She escaped into a forest. There she made friends with seven dwarfs.

The queen turned Snow White into a witch. Snow White did not realize it. The witch gave her a poisoned apple. As a result, Snow White was put into sleep for years.

Fortunately, in the end, Prince Charming revived her with a kiss. They lived together happily ever after.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

In this text, the most dominant of part of speech is noun because in one sentence, there are some nouns.

- a. Noun : Snow White, princess, the queen, stepmother, beauty, forest, plan, dwarfs, friends, witch, poisoned, apple, result, sleep, Prince Charming, kiss.
- b. Conjunction : there is no conjunction in this text.
- c. Adjective : beautiful, seven, very jealous, evil, poisoned.
- d. Adverb : in, ago, there, so, happily, into, a, as, into, years, fortunately, the end, ever, after.
- e. Verb : lived, was, die, wanted, knew, escaped, made, turned, did not realized, gave, was put, revived.
- f. Pronoun : her, she, it.
- g. Preposition : of, to, with, for.

Example :

- The Queen was her stepmother.  
N      V    Pro N.    N
- She was very jealous of her beauty.  
Pro N. V      Adj.      Prep. Pro N.    N
- So she wanted her to die.  
Adv. Pro N.    V      Pro N. Prep. V

## 2. Grammar :

Past tense is the most dominant tense in this text because there are twelve sentences using past tense.

- a. Past tense :

Example:

- There **lived** a very beautiful princess, Snow White.
- She **wanted** her to die.

- Snow White knew about the evil plan.
- She escaped into a forest.
- She made friends with seven dwarfs.

### 3. Reading Text 3

The third reading text is entitled “Snow White”. This reading text was analyzed in the term of linguistic feature.

#### Narrative Text 3

Once upon a time there was a beautiful girl called Sarah, who lived with her step mother. Her step mother was very bossy, greedy and arrogant. She hated Sarah a lot.

One day when her father was working outside, the step mother hit Sarah and expelled her from the house. She went outside and walked far away from the house. Suddenly she saw a big melon farm and went in it. After that she hid in a big melon. She used to go out of the melon and get her food.

One day a prince visited the farm and saw the big melon. “Cut this melon I want to eat it,” the prince said. The prince’s guards started to cut the melon but they heard a voice from it. Sarah said “Don’t cut me please!” They were all surprised at this situation. The prince said “Who are you? Calm down, please come out.” After that she came out. He fell in love with her.

She told him her story so the prince decided to marry her and they lived happily ever after.

This is the analysis of linguistic feature:

#### 1. Part of speech

The most dominant of part of speech in this text is verb because there are more verbs in one sentence in this text.

- a. Noun : once, Sarah, girl, stepmother, father, the house, melon, food, prince, the farm, guard, voice, the situation, love, story.

- b. Conjunction : when, who, but, and, so.
- c. Adjective : very bossy, greedy, arrogant, beautiful, one, a, far, away, calm.
- d. Adverb : time, there, once, upon, lot, day, outside, suddenly, happily, ever, after.
- e. Verb : was, called, lived, hated, was working, hit, expelled, used, go, get, visited, want, eat, cut, started, heard, were surprised, are, come, fell, told, marry, decided.
- f. Pronoun : her, she, I, this, they, it, you, him.
- g. Preposition : with, from, to, of, at.

Example:

- Her step mother was very bossy, greedy and arrogant.  
 Pro N. N V Adj. Conj. Adj.
- The step mother hit Sarah and expelled her from the house.  
 N V N Conj. V Pro N. Prep. N
- She went outside and walked far away from the house.  
 Pro N. V Adv. Conj. V Adj. Adv. N
- She saw a big melon farm and went in it.  
 Pro N. V Adj. N Conj. V Adv. Pro N.
- She used to go out of the melon and get her food.  
 Pro N. V Prep V Adv Prep. N Conj. Pro N N

## 2. Grammar :

In this text, past tense is the most dominant tense because there are twenty one sentences using pas tense.

a. Past tense : was, called, lived, hated, was working, hit, expelled, walked, saw, used, visited, said, started, heard, were surprised, fell, told decided.

Example:

- She **hated** Sarah a lot.
- She **went** outside and walked far away from the house.
- She **used** to go out of the melon and get her food.
- A prince **visited** the farm and saw the big melon.

## B. DISCUSSION

According to the analysis of *English in Focus* above, the findings of the research are genre text and the linguistic feature of the text. There are three kinds of genre of reading text mentioned in *Contextual Teaching and Learning Bahasa Inggris* textbook; those are recount, descriptive, and narrative. There are fourteen text; four recount, seven descriptive texts and three narrative texts. The linguistic feature analyze in the text are part of speech and grammar. In the part of speech, the writer analyzed noun, conjunction, adjective, adverb, verb, pronoun, and preposition. And, in the grammar, the writer analyzed the tenses.

Through the analysis of genre text, the writer found social function and generic structure of each text. For recount text, all items of generic structure which consist of orientation, list of events and reorientation. The linguistic features of recount text that analyze are part of speech; those are part of speech and grammar. The most dominant of part of speech is noun. And, the most dominant tense in the text is past tense.

The second genre is descriptive text. There are two items in generic structure of this genre; those are identification and description. The linguistic features of recount text that analyze are part of speech; those are part of speech and grammar. The most dominant of part of speech is noun. And, the most dominant tense in the text is present tense.

The last genre mentioned in the textbook is narrative. The generic structure of narrative text consists of orientation, complication, and resolution. From three narrative text, two narrative texts has the dominant of the part of speech is in the verb and the one is the most of the part of speech is in the noun. And, past tense is the most dominant tense in the this text.

In summary, the differentiation of this study with previous study is in the classification and the analysis. First, the writer divided the study into two classification; those are genre text and the linguistic feature of the text. Second, the writer have attention more detail in analysis of the study. For example, in linguistic feature, the writer analyze almost all of the part of speech such are noun, conjunction, adjective, adverb, verb, pronoun, and preposition. Also, the writer is more used the description to analyze.

