

ABSTRACT

Arditya, Andreas D. 2007. *A Study on the Lexical Richness in the Written Work of Third Year Students of English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Sanata Dharma University.

Vocabulary is the bridge between what message is meant to be delivered and what message is actually delivered. There seems to be an agreement among researchers that lexical ability is given more emphasis in writing skill than it is in the other skills. Writing possesses greater lexical density: it is densely packed with information, less redundant and more fully formulated to fulfill the needs of a distant reader and to avoid ambiguity; suggesting that written work draws on a large supply of words.

This study investigated the lexical richness in the written work of third year students of English as Foreign Language in Indonesian university. The study was meant to find out three measurements of lexical richness: (1) the degree of the lexical variation, (2) the degree of the lexical sophistication, and (3) the degree of the lexical density in students' written work.

The method used was document analysis on students' written works. Descriptive statistics was used to determine how accurately inductive reasoning can be employed to infer that what was observed on the sample in this study would be observed on the third year students' population. Cluster sampling was used to represent the third year students of English Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University. The students' written works were uploaded into a computer and Simple Concordance Program 4.07 was used to analyze the lexical statistics of the data.

Analysis results indicated that the third year students' level of lexical variation, lexical sophistication, and lexical density were 40.26%, 15%, and 48.89% respectively. The analysis results led to the conclusion that the third year students (1) had a proper productive lexical repertoire, (2) had proper use of specific and advance words in a given context, and (3) used more function words rather than content words in written production.

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Kosakata adalah jembatan antara pesan yang dikirimkan dan pesan yang diterima dalam komunikasi bahasa. Dikatakan bahwa kemampuan kosakata mendapat penekanan lebih dalam keahlian menulis, dibanding dalam keahlian-keahlian bahasa lain. Karya tulis memiliki kepadatan leksikal lebih besar: informasi lebih padat, penggunaan bahasa lebih efektif, dan dibuat untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pembaca dan dengan tingkat ambiguitas rendah; menunjukkan bahwa karya tulis bersandar pada kemampuan kosakata.

Studi ini meneliti kekayaan leksikal pada karya tulis mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris tahun ketiga di Indonesia. Penelitian kekayaan leksikal dilakukan untuk mencari: (1) tingkat keragaman kosakata, (2) tingkat penggunaan kata-kata sulit, dan (3) tingkat kepadatan leksikal dalam karya tulis mahasiswa.

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah analisis dokumen pada karya tulis mahasiswa. Statistika deskriptif digunakan untuk menentukan apakah hasil observasi pada sampel dapat digunakan untuk mewakili seluruh populasi mahasiswa tahun ketiga. 49 sampel digunakan untuk mewakili mahasiswa tahun ketiga Program Studi Bahasa Inggris Universitas Sanata Dharma. Karyatulis mahasiswa dipindai ke dalam komputer dan program komputer *Simple Concordance Program 4.07* digunakan untuk membantu analisa data statistik kosakata.

Analisa temuan menunjukkan bahwa tingkat keragaman kosakata, tingkat penggunaan kata-kata sulit, dan tingkat kepadatan leksikal dalam karya tulis mahasiswa tahun ketiga adalah 40.26%, 15%, dan 48.89%. Temuan ini mengarah pada kesimpulan bahwa mahasiswa tahun ketiga (1) sudah memiliki repertoir kosakata aktif yang cukup besar, (2) mampu menggunakan kata-kata spesifik dan sulit yang sesuai konteks, dan (3) lebih banyak menggunakan *function words* (kata-kata fungsi gramatika) dalam menulis.