**THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL DENSITY AND READABILITY
ON JOE BIDEN'S UPDATE TOWARD
UKRAINE-RUSSIA CONFLICT**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For degree of Sarjana Pendidikan(S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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MEDAN
2023**

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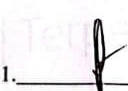( ) Memperbaiki Skripsi
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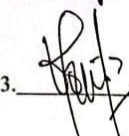**Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.**   **Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S., M.Hum.**

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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Selasa / 13-06-2023	Abstract / Table of Content	
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Senin / 17-07-2023	Chapter I (Formulation of the Problem)	
Rabu / 26-07-2023	Chapter IV (Discussion)	
Jum'at / 25-08-2023	Chapter V (Conclusion & Suggestion)	

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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "**The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden's Update toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict.**" adalah bersifat asli (Original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Univesitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernytaan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

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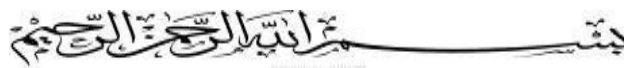
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ABSTRACT

Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih. 1802050045. The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden's Update Toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict. Skripsi. English Education Department. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2023.

This study aims to analyze the use of lexical density and readability of Joe Biden update Ukraine-Russia conflict. This study uses a qualitative research method design. The object of this research is transcript of Joe Biden's speech. Get Joe Biden's speech on the Ukraine-Russia conflict from CNBC's official YouTube channel at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPrq5GjnFcQ&feature=shares. This study uses the theory of Halliday (1985). This research found there were 401 said content. After being calculated using Ure theory (1971), this text has a lexical density of 33.93% and is included in high lexical density category. Then there are 70 sentences, 1.182 words, 2.526 syllables and the readability result is 9,503 which means it is very difficult.

Keywords: Joe Biden Speech, LexicalDensity, Readability, Ukraine-Russia

       Conflict.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah Subhanahuwata'ala, the most excellent lord, the most merciful and beneficent, the researcher can finally finish this research titled " The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden's Update Toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict, "peace be upon the prophet Muhammad Sallallahu'alaihiwassalam. The latter has brought human beings from the darkness into the brightness era, and we hope for his blessing on judgment day. And also, the author's parents, Mahyudin Saragih and her beloved mother, Huzaimah, who have helped the writer in any way, have always supported and been the reason for the writer to finish this research.

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Finally, the researcher hopes this research will be helpful from the academic perspective or others. The researcher also fully realized that this research is far from perfect, and thus any positive criticism is acceptable for the improvement of this research in the future.

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Medan, Agustus 2023

The Researcher,

Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

The Russia's invasion of Ukraine was highlighted nowadays. Frequent issues include the United States' engagement in the NATO security conflict, military and humanitarian support to Ukraine and the application of sanctions on Russia (U.S. Department of State, 2023). Further, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine undoubtedly has disrupted world politics and economics, posing new challenges to international relations. This very probably have along-term influence on the global economy (Bakrie et al., 2022). Russia's invasion of Ukraine was become a life-changing experience for all countries, including the United States. In other words, this controversy appeared the presence of price inflation in the United States industrial sector. Therefore, the United States, with allies, and other partners throughout the world have unified strong support to Ukraine (Hakim & Sayidin, 2022).

On the other hand, people globally prefer to communicate their thoughts through speech, particularly when it comes to individuals who hold influence over every thing else, such as presidents or other political speakers. They can effectively communicate information through speech, allowing society to understand their message through their words and their intended listeners to understand what they are attempting to convey (Safwat, 2015). Therefore, in response to the Russia's executed, unprovoked, and unjustifiable assault on

Ukraine, Joe Biden as President of the United States, where the United States is an alliance of Ukraine, is encouraged to pursue the fenomenal speech regarding this conflict.

As a result, due to speech is the most effective oral communication tool for conveying ideas, knowledge, and concepts.It is worthwhile to investigate how effective the text is interpreted by the listener in terms of lexical density and readability. Furthermore, in Joe Biden's speech, he addressed the recent occurrence of the Ukraine-Russian conflict. The language employed in the speech clearly describes complex processes. The proportion of lexical items in the text will undoubtedly affect the complexity of each text (Manurung, 2020). Therefore, examining the lexical density and readability of the speech is thus required to determine how easily the speech can be accepted by the recipients (Kwapien, Drozdz, & Orczyk, 2010).

Since the complexity of the text ultimately can be determined by lexical density and readability tests, any researchers across the country have performed related studies in recent years. Thus far this decade, just a few studies have been published in this field, including: examining the lexical density and readability of four texts from English textbooks (To, Fan, & Thomas, 2013); investigating the reading sections of English textbooks in Jordan and Sultanate of Oman in terms of their readability and lexical density (Amer & Baarah, 2021); and analyzing lexical density and readability in narrative writings (Nacua & Eslit, 2022). However, lexical density and readability in phenomenal speech have received little attention. Due to the language employed in Joe Biden's speech on the Ukraine-Russian

conflict clearly reveals complicated processes; consequently, assessing the speech's lexical density and readability is essential to establish how readily the speech may be accepted by the recipients. Thus, a greater value is gained if the analysis of lexical density and readability in phenomenal speech is thoroughly investigated in Indonesian studies.

Pertaining to the issue at hand, the researcher is intrigued to conduct astudy entitled *The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden's Update toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict*. This study was significant since it can assist in determining whether Joe Biden's speech meets the standard criteria for reading indices, and how simple or complicated the content is for the targeted audience's capabilities. This research can also be a reference for further studies on similar issues, along with to provide a broader understanding of grammatical intricacy and lexical density.

B. Identification of the Problem

Considering the previous context, the following issues can be identified as follow:

1. The language employed in Joe Biden's speech towards Ukraine-Russian conflict clearly describes complex processes, examining the lexical density and readability of the speech is thus required to determine how easily the speech can be accepted by the recipients.

2. The value of investigating the lexical density and readability of the phenomenal speech has not yet been widely acknowledged in Indonesian

studies.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the problem focuses around the lexical density and readability of the speech and is restricted to how the lexical items and readability occurred in Joe Biden's speech towards the Ukraine-Russian conflict which was taken from CNBC Official Youtube Channel.

D. Formulation of the Problem

To deal with the preceeding problems, the following research question are proposed as follow:

a. How many the lexical density found in the transcript of Joe Biden's speech towards the Ukraine-Russia conflict?

b. How readable does the Joe Biden speech's transcript to the audience?

E. The Objective of the Study

In response to the formulation of the problem, the objective of the study would provided as follow:

a. To analyze the lexical density of the transcript of Joe Biden's speech towards the Ukraine-Russian conflict.

b. To determine how readable the Joe Biden speech's transcript is to the audience.

F. The Significance of the Study

The results of this research would expected to have any importance for particular parties, both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically,this study aims to:

1. Offer information regarding the lexical density and readability of the transcript of Joe Biden's speech towards Ukraine-Russian conflict.

2. As a valuable reference to further studies which are related to the complexity of texts.

Practically,this study intends to:

1. Strengthen EFL learners' understanding of the lexical density and readability of the text.

2. Contribute to readers' comprehension of Joe Biden's speech on the Ukraine-Russia conflict.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Lexical Density

Fundamentally, the proportion of lexical items in the text will undoubtedly affect the complexity of each text (Manurung, 2020). The concept of *lexical density* was originally proposed by Ure in 1971. The lexical density is used in discourse analysis to characterize the percentage of lexical words (content words) to the total number of words in either spoken or written language (Ure, 1971).

Additionally, Johansson (2008) proposed that words with lexical values, include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and some adverbs; are sometimes regarded to as content words. A *noun* is a term that identifies objects and people. The categories are as follows: lady, man, boy, book, desk, chair, and so on. A noun is a member of the part of speech which can serve as the primary word in linguistics. Meanwhile, an a*djective* is a word that describes a noun or pronoun in greater detail. A noun (beautiful, nice, inexpensive) is modified by an adjective, which defines traits (proud, joyful, enthusiastic). The adjective works as a pre-modifier to the head noun in a noun phrase (a brilliant artist) and as the complement of a sentence after an intense verb (the artist is bright). Moreover, *verb* is also known as *the doing word*. Verb as a lexical category that

frequently indicates an act, event, habit, or feeling. In addition, *adverb* is a word that modify a verb, adjective, or other adverbs. All adverbs derived from adjectives. For instance, quickly, brilliantly, gently, cheerfully, and so on (Johansson, 2008).

Moreover, Halliday (1985) defines lexical items as major content words that convey information. Lower density texts are easier to understand, and spoken texts have lower lexical density levels than written ones. This is due to the fact that lexical density reveals the complexity of words inside a text. Furthermore, Halliday (1985) claims that written language has a substantially greater lexical item ratio than spoken language. It indicates that the complexity of spoken language is grammatical, but the complexity of written language or text is lexical.

Lexical density is the measure of the quantity of content information in a sentence or in text. Lexical density also defined as the number of lexical items as a percentage of all words, it may be measured by expressing the number of content carrying words in a text or phrase as a percentage of all words in the text or sentence (Gerot & Wignell, 1995).

Nunan (1993) also pointed out that lexical density is the number of lexical (content words) in a phrase. Content words are considered as any nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives with appropriate and significant lexical meaning. Words with content have a specific meaning. These are the kinds of terms people would look up in a dictionary, such "lamp," "computer," and "drove." The nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and main verbs (those without helping verbs)

are examples of content words. Obviously, the content word differs greatly from function word. Function word was aimed to indicate grammatical relationships rather than a sentence's lexical meaning. Function words include determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, auxiliary verbs, modals, qualifiers, and question words. In the other side, the proportion of content words in a sentence or text is measured by lexical density. Furthermore, lexical density is a phrase that is employed in discourse (or text) analysis. It is used to calculate the content-to-grammatical word ratio in any given text (spoken or written). That is, lexical density quantifies the density of information in every section of text based on how densely the lexical items (content words) are packed within the grammatical structure. This is the amount of information offered in a particular piece of writing. Lexical density is a decent indicator of a text's readability (Nunan, 1993).

Later, Halliday (1985) revised Ure's (1971) formulae as his first estimate to quantify lexical density, which marked the evolution of the concept. Grammar items, or function words, were characterized by Halliday (1985) as a close system of determiners such as articles, pronouns, most prepositions, conjunctions, some classes of adverbs, and finite verbs, and lexical items, or content words, as an open system to which new words might be introduced. In contrast to Ure (1971),Halliday (1985) used the term *items* rather than *words* to refer to *lexical density* because Halliday (1985) believed that it may need more than a word to describe a sense.

Here comes the formula of lexical density proposed by Ure (1971):

$$\text{Lexical density (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of lexical words}}{\text{Total number of words}} \times 100$$

2. Readability

Readability can be referred as the amount of ease or difficulty of the text content may be understood by acertain reader who is reading that text for acertain purpose. Readability entails to the potential that the reader will understand the substance of a text, as opposed to legibility, which is a measure of how readily single letters or characters may be distinguished from one another and how they are presented in the form of a text (Pikulski, 2002).

Readability is also defined by Richardson & Smith (2002) as the ease with which written materials may be read and comprehended. Essentially, readability is concerned with how tough the reader perceives the material to be (Dubay, 2004). It has absolutely nothing to do with readability or literariness. It is frequently mixed up with legibility, which is concerned with typography and layout. It is so prevalent in the research of readability that the level of difficulty is entirely determined by the text (Heydari & Zamanian, 2012).

Readability is concerned with the difficulty of matching a reader to a text. It is an issue of selecting the appropriate reading text for a particular reader. Readers are generally bored when they are offered simple texts that are below their reading ability. Poor readers, on the other hand, will be discouraged if they are forced to read materials that are too tough for them. The readability level of a text has an effect on reading fluency. If the text is above the readers' level, they become frustrated and discouraged from reading it (Marzan, 2022).

The readability formula can provide an estimate of text readability. Attempts to develop readability formulas based on simple correlation give

sufficient information to support the concept. One of the key issues with an excessive empirical approach is that it leads researchers to focus on connections that may or may not exist outside of the texts under consideration. This is not to argue that there may not be more universal underlying processes at work in a certain text. Yet, a review of readability formula reveals a definite tendency to focus on the surface rather than the underlying processes (Bailin & Grafstein, 2016).

Simply put, the readability formula is a process for measuring readability. The readability formula can be asserted as mathematical in nature since it deals with measuring something. This formula may be used to determine the level of difficulty of texts (Ulusoy, 2006).

The Flesch Reading Ease readability formula computes an index score for a text sample depending on the number of words, sentence length, and syllable count. Flesch Reading Ease is a benchmark utilized by several US government entities, including the US Department of Defense, and is best suited for classroom text. The Flesch Reading Ease formula produces a score between 0 and 100, with a higher score suggesting easier reading (Dubay, 2004). Here comes the formula:

$$RE = 206.835 - (84.6 \text{ X AWL}) - (1.015 \text{ X ASL})$$

Where:

RE :Reading Ease Score

AWL :Number of Syllable per 100 words (i.e.,the number of words divided by the number of sentences)

ASL   :Average number of words per sentence (i.e.,the number of syllables divided by the number of words)

Furthermore, the interpretation result for Flesh Reading Ease Score can be observed as the following table:

Description of Style	Flesh Reading Ease Score	Average Sentence Lengthin Words
Very Easy	90-100	8 or less
Easy	80-90	11
Fairly Easy	70-80	14
Standard	60-70	17
Fairly Difficult	50-60	21
Difficult	30-50	25
Very Difficult	0-30	29 or more

Table2.1.The Interpretation Table for Flesh Reading Ease Score

3. Joe Biden's Speech towards Ukraine-Russia Conflict

Essentially, speech is the eloquent vocal expression of someone's ideas, emotions, and feelings. It is typically provided verbally and properly prepared in writing. It is associated with public speaking since it vocalizes human ideas, emotions, and feelings in a formal communication event. The objective of delivering the speech is to accomplish the speaker's goal by addressing it in front of the audience. The aim of presenting the speech should not only be to in form the audience about anything, but also to influence their emotions, behaviors, and attitudes (Castillo, 2015).

In the other hand, the confrontation between Ukraine-Russia has become

progressively serious recently. Ukraine has once again been the focus of global attention due to the occupation by the Russian military in the Special Autonomous Region of Crimea (WOK Crimea) (Sergei, 2022). Russia began an attack on February 24, 2022. As a result, Russia has been subjected to a barrage of international sanctions aimed at forcing Moscow to de-escalate the situation. (Tampubolon, 2022).

The war in Ukraine is the result of the government's desire to merge disparate countries. This attraction is inextricably linked to the history of Crimea, which was originally a Soviet Union territory and was given up to Ukraine in 1954 as a gesture of kindness by Kruschev. When the Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 separate republics. Including Crimea, which is undergoing turmoil and where the yearning for independence has reverted to being a "coal of fire" that is currently a source of conflict between Russia and Ukraine (Sergei, 2022).

Undoubtedly, the entire globe nowadays is desperately hoping for the people of Ukraine as they face an unprovoked and unlawful invasion by Russian military forces. Vladimir Putin, as the President of Russia, has chosen a deliberate conflict that will result in massive deaths and human misery. Russia is solely responsible for the death and devastation caused by this attack, and the United States, its allies, and partners will respond in a united and forceful manner. Russia will be made responsible by the rest of the world.

Each day, various elements of Russia's invasion of Ukraine are highlighted. Frequent issues include the United States' engagement in the NATO security

conflict, military and humanitarian support to Ukraine, and the application of sanctions on Russia. A clear perspective on the war's influence on the United States is less prevalent (Supply Chain Brain, 2022).

In responsse to the Russia's executed, unprovoked, and unjustifiable assault on Ukraine, Joe Biden as President of the United States, where the United States is an alliance of Ukraine, is encouraged to pursue the phenomenal speech regarding this conflict. The United States, with allies, and other partners throughout the world have unified in support of Ukraine. People have not forgotten Russia's previous assault and annexation of eastern Ukraine following its illegal invasion of Crimea in 2014. The United States reiterates its strong support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized boundaries, including its territorial seas. Ukraine is a critical regional strategic partner that has made great steps to modernize its military and strengthen its NATO interoperability. It is still a top priority for security aid to supply Ukraine with the tools it requires to defend itself against Russia's attack on Ukraine (U.S.Department of State, 2023).

B. Relevant Studies

Over the last few decades, numerous earlier investigation shave been related to this research. Firstly, To, Fan, and Thomas (2013) have conducted the research entitled *Lexical Density and Readability: A Case Study of English Textbooks*. The objective of this research was to investigate at the lexical density and readability of four English textbook texts at the elementary, pre-intermediate, intermediate,

and upper-intermediate levels. Aside from the upper-intermediate level texts, the research found that three of the four reading texts had a high lexical density.

The second relevant study was conducted by Syarif & Putri (2018) entitled *How Lexical Density Reveals Students' Ability in Writing Academic Text*. The research revealed that the analysis of lexical density can show pupils' progress in language learning, particularly in writing. The purpose of this article was to determine the lexical density of students' writing and to explain how lexical density demonstrates their capacity to write an academic work.

Another related study was also investigated by Amelia, Sinar, & Zein, (2020) entitled *Lexical Density and Grammatical Intricacy in Debaters' Speeches*. In this study, the researchers revealed that both the level of lexical density and grammatical complexity in debaters' speeches are substantially larger, indicating that debaters' speeches reflect a lot of information due to the large proportion of running words and that clause complex is more dominating than simple sentence.

The fourth related study was come from Amer & Baarah (2021), entitled *Readability and Lexical Density of Reading Sections of Tenth Grade English Textbooks in Jordan and Sultanate of Oman: A comparative Study*. This research aimed to explore at the readability and lexical richness of the reading portions of English textbooks for the tenth grade in Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman. To examine their readability indexes and lexical density. The findings revealed that Jordanian and Omani English textbooks for 10th grade had the same lexical density and had reading parts with low lexical density, indicating that the reading sections were adequate for 10th grade.

The last relevant study entitled *Analysis on Lexical Density and Readability in Narrative Writings: Basis for English Writing Program* was conducted by Nacua & Eslit (2022). The findings revealed that lexical density and readability had an influence on sentence legibility and preservation when employed in a specific scenario. Teachers may examine students' writing communication more lexically than they do their verbal speech. Regarding this point of view, the research assessed the students' writing skill, lexical density, and readability.

C. Conceptual Framework
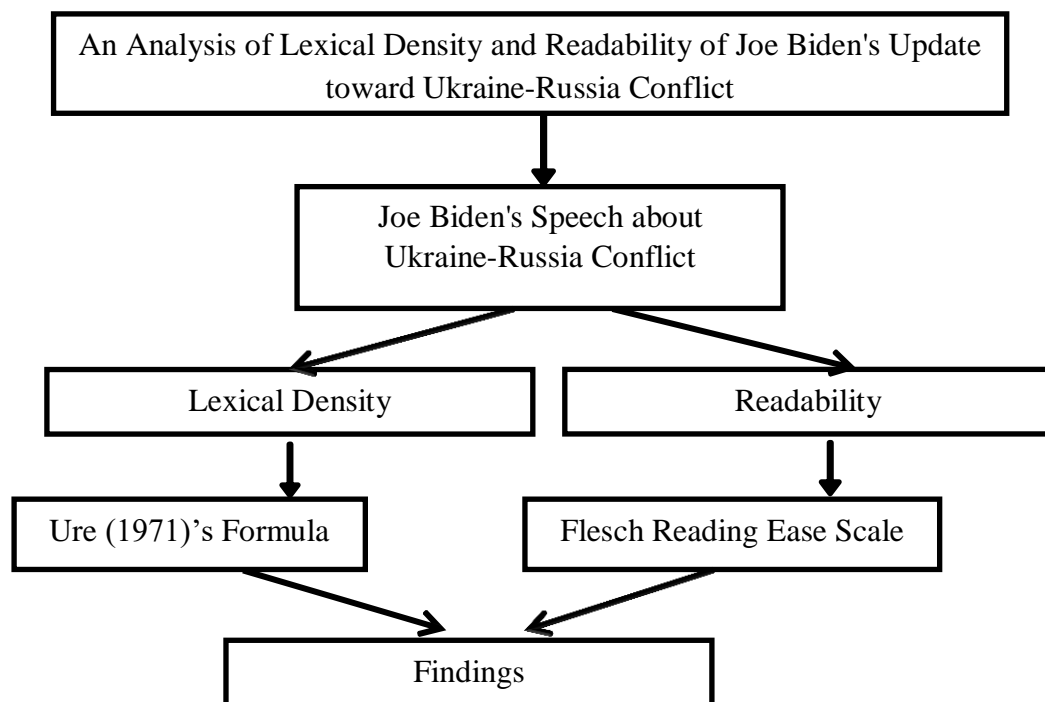
Figure2.1.Conceptual Framework

The above conceptual framework provides a graphice presentation used in research to assists how how both causes and consequences tend to be associated.

In this case, after compiling data from Joe Biden's speech about Ukraine-Russia Conflict, the researcher was simplify and condense the data. The researcher then starts to delve further into the results by calculating the speech transcript's lexical density and readability using Ure's (1971) and Flesch Reading Ease formulae. For the outcomes, the measurement of both lexical density and readability of Joe Biden's speech transcript about Ukraine-Russia conflict would described in order to make findings more understandable and accessible.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

Employing an appropriate data analysis approach for an investigation is crucial to conduct a successful qualitative research study (Shava, Hleza, Tlou, & Shonhiwa, 2021). Therefore, in order to investigate the data, content analysis method was applied in this research. Content analysis is the part of qualitative research that examines the content of books, letters, movies, cassettes, diaries, reports, and other materials (Elo, Kääriäinen, Kanste, Pölkk, Utriainen, & Kyngäs,2014). In order to attain the study objectives and answer the research questions, this method can give precise and complete data.

Through content analysis approach, this study examine the lexical density and readability of Joe Biden's speech on the Ukraine-Russia conflict. First, the researcher was acquire the data from the results of Ure's (1971) and Flesch Reading Ease formulas. Then, the findings should be declared and interpreted into words in order to offer the deeper understanding.

B. Source of Data

The data was obtained from CNBC Television regarding Joe Biden'supdate on Ukraine-Russia conflict. The data consists of clauses and sentences addressed in the speech transcript entitled *President Biden delivers an update on Ukraine and Russia*, and can be downloaded from CNBC youtube channel as

follows:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPrq5GjnFcQ&feature=shares.   In this study, only a single video has been thoroughly examined and it was broadcast live on February 23rd, 2022.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collecting in a qualitative study requires extensive time. Any potentially valuable information must be completely, correctly, and methodically recorded by the researcher utilizing field notes, illustrations, and other appropriate tools (Kabir, 2016). In this study, the data was gathered through the range of techniques, including the following:

1. Obtain Joe Biden's speech about Ukraine-Russia conflict from the CNBC's official youtube channel at:

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPrq5GjnFcQ&feature=shares

2. Download Joe Biden's speech video and read the transcript.

3. Then, highlight each clause and sentence in the speech transcript.

4. Measure or count the lexical density and readability of the speech transcript by applying Ure's (1971) and Flesch Reading Ease formulas.

5. Describe and interpret the findings for the broader understanding.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The vital component to analyze the qualitative study is the interpretations and subjective evaluation of the researcher (Lacey & Luff, 2009). Thus, concerning to the research questions, the researcher was deployed the following analytical procedures as follows: Endeavor to condense the data by gathering, concentrating,

choosing, and simplifying the clauses and sentences in Joe Biden's speech on the conflict between Ukraine and Russia.

1. Deepen the findings by counting the lexical density and readability of the speech transcript by applying Ure's (1971) and Flesch Reading Ease formulas.

2. To further explore the results, the measurement of both lexical density and readability of Joe Biden's speech transcript aboutUkraine-Russia conflict was described in order to make findings more understandable and accessible.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

This part presents the important data collected during the research process. It is based on the methodology used by the researcher to gather information and obtain the research results.

1. The Lexical Density on Joe Biden's Speech toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict

There were several procedures taken to examine the lexical density on Joe Biden's Speech toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict. The researcher identified the lexical items that comprised the content words, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs realized on Joe Biden's speechtoward Ukraine-Russia conflict, after gathering the data by downloading the speech script from a website. It is consistent with the procedure for calculating lexical density using Ure's formula:

$$\text{Lexical Density} = \frac{\text{Number of lexical words}}{\text{Total number of words}} x \; 100\%$$

The data sample of the words that were grouped into the content words is shown below.

Data 1

Sentence 4

To **put** it **simply**, **Russia just announced** that it is **carving out** a **big chunk** of **Ukraine last night**.

From data 1, the words *Russia, carving, chunk,* and *Ukraine* were recognized as nouns. The words *put* and *announced* were recognized as verbs. The words *simply, just,* and *out* were recognized as adverbs. While the words *big, last,* and *night* were recognized as adjectives. Therefore, it may be inferred from sentence 4 that there are twelve content words in it.

Data 2

Sentence 6

So today i'm **announcing** the **first tranche** of **sanctions** to **impose cost** on **Russia** in **response** to their **actions yesterday**.

From data 2, the words *tranche, sanctions, cost, Russia, response,* and *actions* were recognized as nouns. The words *announcing* and *impose* were recognized as verbs. The words *so, today,* and *yesterday* were recognized as adverbs. While the words *first* was recognized as adjective. It may be inferred from sentence 6 that the data 2 that there are twelve content words in it.

Data 3

Sentence 2

They **share** in the **corrupt gains** of the **Kremlin policies** and should **share** in the **pain** as **well** because of Russia's **actions**.

From data 3, the words *gains, Kremlin, policies, pain,* and *actions* were recognized as nouns. The words *share* was recognized as verb. The words *well* was recognized as adverb. While the words *corrupt* was recognized as adjective. Therefore, it may be inferred from sentence 2 that there are eight content words in it.

Data 4

Sentence 5

There are **still well over** 150.000 **Russian troops surrounding Ukraine**.

From data 4, the words *troops* and *Ukraine* were recognized as nouns. The words *there, still,* and *well* were recognized as adverbs. While the words *over, Russian,* and *surrounding* were recognized as adjectives. It may be inferred from sentence 5 that the data 4 that there are eight content words in it.

Data 5

Sentence 2

And **now political provocation** of **recognizing sovereign Ukranian territory** as **so-called independent republics**.

From data 5, the words *provocation, territory,* and *republics* were recognized as nouns. The words *recognizing* was recognized as verb. The words *now* was recognized as adverb. While the words *political, sovereign, Ukranian, so-called,* and *independent* were recognized as adjectives. Therefore, it may be inferred from sentence 2 that there are ten content words in it.

Data 6

Sentence 1

I'm **going** to **take robust action** to **make sure** the **pain** of our **sanctions** is **targeted** at a **Russian economy**, **not** ours.

From data 6, the words *going, action, pain, sanctions,* and *economy* were recognized as nouns. The words *take, make,* and *targeted* were recognized as verbs. The words *not* was recognized as adverb. While the words *robust, sure,* and *Russian* were recognized as adjectives. It may be inferred from sentence 1 that the data 6 that there are twelve content words in it.

Data 7

Sentence 3

Nonetheless, **there** is **still time** to **avert** the **worst case scenario** that will **bring untold suffering** to **millions** of **people**.

From data 7, the words *time, case, scenario, suffering, millions,* and *people* were recognized as nouns. The words *avert* and *bring* were recognized as verbs. The words *nonetheless, there,* and *still* were recognized as adverbs. While the words *worst* and *untold* were recognized as adjectives. Therefore, it may be inferred from sentence 3 that there are thirteen content words in it.

The researcher's next task was to tally the total number of seventh content words after first recognizing the content words. The researcher's total number of findings is shown here.

Table 4.1. The Classification of Content Words of Joe Biden's Speech toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict

Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Verb
176	68	41	116

Total Sentences:	**70**	**Total Words:**	**1.182**

The table mentioned above reveals that out of the total of 70 sentences, 176 words were identified to be nouns, 68 words were identified to be adjectives, 41 words were identified to be adverbs, and 116 words were identified to be verbs.

Once those first two procedures had been completed successfully, the next step was measured the lexical density using Ure's method (1971). Ure's formula is as follows to determine lexical density :

$$\text{Lexical Density} = \frac{\text{Number of lexical words}}{\text{Total number of words}} x \ 100\%$$

$$\text{Lexical Density} = \frac{401}{1.182} x \ 100\% = 33,92\%$$

It can be drawn a conclusion from the measurement of the lexical density of the text that the result of the lexical density was 33,92%. Regarding this measurement, if the number surpasses forty percent, it accounts for higher lexical density, otherwise of reading difficulty. Ure's study showed that the lexical density for the

spoken texts was under 40% and for the written texts 40% and over. This text had 33,92% lexical density. Based on Ure's study (1971), this spoken text was below forty percent, so it can be drawn a conclusion that Joe Biden's speech toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict is high lexical dense.

2. The Readability on Joe Biden's Speech toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict

The researcher analyzed the data using the content analysis qualitative method. The data analyzed Joe Biden's speech transcript about Ukraine-Russia conflict from CNBC's official YouTube channel. The researcher had completed the following steps. To analyze the second research question, the researcher counted the number of sentences first. From Joe Biden's speech transcript, there were 70 sentences were successfully identified. After that, the researcher counted the number of words. From the 70 sentences that had been identified, there were 1.182 words were successfully identified. The researcher used a manual way to count the words. Then, the researcher counted the number of syllables of the words. Here are the data samples of the syllables.

Data 1

Sentence 7

He's setting up a rationale to take more territory by force.

(*he's – sett–ing – up – a – ratio–nale – to – take – more – ter-ri-to-ry – by – force)*

From the data 1 sentence seven above, there are 16 syllables were

identified.

Data 2

Sentence 4

We have our next move prepared as well.

(we – have – our – next – move – pre-pared – as – well)

From the data 2 sentence four above, there are 9 syllables were identified.

After calculating the number of syllables, the researcher used the Flesch Reading Ease readability formula to examine the data and establish the grade level. The researcher then discussed the findings and provided an explanation with regard to readability. Calculating the reading text's grades based on the Flesch Reading Ease Readability Formula. The formula was as follows:

$$RE= 206,835 - (84,6X\ AWL) - (1,015\ X\ ASL)$$

Where:

RE   :Reading Ease Score

AWL   :Number of Syllable per 100 words (i.e.,the number of words divided by the number of sentences)

ASL   :Average number of words per sentence (i.e.,the number of syllables divided by the number of words)

In text, the researcher found that there were 70 sentences, 1.182 words, and 2.526 syllables. Those were counted with readability formula of Flesch reading ease,

RE   = 206,835 – (84,6 x AWL) – (1,015 x ASL)

AWL = Number of syllables : Number of words

    = 2.526 : 1.182

    = 2,13

ASL   = Number of words: Number of sentences

    = 1.182 : 70

    = 16,88

RE   = 206,835 – (84,6 x AWL) – (1,015 x ASL)

    = 206,835 – (84,6 x 2,13) – (1,015 x 16,88)

    = 206,835 – (180,198) – (17,1332)

    = 9,503

Following the calculation of the reading ease score using the formula provided by Flesh, the analysis moves on to a scale of 1 to 100, with 0 to 30 denoting "very difficult, " 30 to 50 denoting "difficult, " 50 to 60 denoting "fairly difficult, " 60 to 70 denoting "standard, " 70 to 80 denoting "fairly easy, " 80 to 90 denoting "easy," and 90 to 100 denoting "very easy." The description in table 4.3 might be clearer to understand:

Table 4.2.The Interpretation Table for Flesh Reading Ease Score

Description of Style	Flesh Reading Ease Score	Average Sentence Lengthin Words
Very Easy	90-100	8 or less
Easy	80-90	11
Fairly Easy	70-80	14
Standard	60-70	17
Fairly Difficult	50-60	21
Difficult	30-50	25
Very Difficult	0-30	29 or more

The text's finding result was 9,503, which indicates that the description of style was Very Difficult because it was in the Flesch Reading Ease Score 0-30, after the researcher had already calculated the ASW and ASL of the text.

B. Discussion

The result of this research shows that this text had 33,92% lexical density. Regarding this measurement, if the number surpasses forty percent, it accounts for higher lexical density, otherwise of reading difficulty. Ure's study showed that the lexical density for the spoken texts was under 40% and for the written texts 40% and over. Based on Ure's study (1971), this spoken text was below forty percent, so it can be drawn a conclusion that Joe Biden's speech toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict is high lexical dense. Lexical density is used in speech analysis to categorize lexical

words from the total number of words (Ure, 1971). Words that have lexical value consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and some adverbs (Johansson, 2008). The discussion above leads to the conclusion that Joe Biden's speech transcript is a high lexical density text since it contains more lexical than grammatical components.

Readability is concerned with the difficulty of matching a reader to a text. It is an issue of selecting the appropriate reading text for a particular reader. The readability level of a text has an effect on reading fluency. If the text is above the readers' level, they become frustrated and discouraged from reading it (Marzan, 2022). The results of the level of readability in the text of Joe Bidden's speech show results the description of style was very difficult because it was in the Flesch Reading Ease Score 0-30, after the researcher had already calculated the ASW and ASL of the text. The readability level of a text must be in accordance with the reading ability of the reader in order to understand the contents of the text.

Based on the data analysis that I have carried out and previous research from Fan and Thomas, it can be concluded that lexical density shows results of a high lexical density. The readability results that I have obtained with the results of previous research from Fan and Thomas show that the description of style was very difficult because it was in the Flesch Reading Ease Score 0-30.

Based on the results of the data analysis that I have carried out, the lexical density shows a high lexical density and the readability results show the description of style was very difficult because it was in the Flesch Reading Ease Score 0-30. Compared with the research results from Amer & Baarah, it shows that the results obtained are low lexical density and the readability results show that the description of style was standard because it was in the Flesch Reading Ease Score 60-70.

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Lexical density and readability in phenomenal speech have received little attention. Due to the language employed in Joe Biden's speech on the Ukraine-Russian conflict clearly reveals complicated processes; consequently, assessing the speech's lexical density and readability is essential to establish how readily the speech may be accepted by the recipients. Therefore the researcher conducted an analysis related to Joe Biden's update speech toward the Ukraine-Russia Conflict with the following research results:

The results of the data collection revealed that out of a total of 70 sentences, 1182 words consisted of 176 nouns, 68 adjectives, 41 adverbs, and 116 verbs. Then the results of this study indicate that this text has a lexical density of 33.92%. According to the Ure study, the lexical density for spoken text is below 40%, and for written text, it is 40% or more. In Joe Biden's speech transcription, the researcher found that there are 70 sentences, 1182 words, and 2526 syllables. Those are counted with the readability formula of Flesch reading ease. It can be concluded that the finding result of the text was 9,503, which means the description of style is very difficult because it is in Flesch Reading Ease Score 0-30.

B. Suggestion

It is advised that more researchers carry out a thorough investigation of lexical density and readability in many phenomena to see how the interpersonal meaning construct functions in each phenomenon and what impact it has. Then, it is recommended that English Department students possess comprehension in order to be able to understand any text's message from the standpoint of functional grammar.

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APPENDICES

THE CLASSIFICATION OF LEXICAL ITEMS
OF JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH

Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
Mind	Try	Well	Recognized
Afternoon	Make	Good	Longer
Areas	Asserted	Yesterday	Last
Ukraine	Put	Bizarrely	Independent
States	Announced	Just	Sovereign
Part	Announcing	Simply	Night
Russia	Authorized	Today	Deeper
It (Pronomina)	Forces	Actually	Large
Chunk	Deploy	Currently	Under
Regions	Asserted	More	Many
Jurisdiction	Extend	Ago	Prepared
Government	Claiming	Together	Much
Rational	Setting	Now	Further
View	Take	These	Able
Speech	Listened	Closely	Far
Beginning	Did	So	Right
Permission	Know	Tomorrow	New
Invasion	Go	Ahead	So-called
Duma	Asked	Forward	Neighbors
Sanctions	Be	Even	Flagrant
Response	Begin	Meantime	International
Steps	Recognizing	Already	Over
Allies	Indicated	Still	Full
Lord's	Implemented	Undeniably	Military
Name	Stand	There	Comprehensive
Countries	Think	Out	Corrupt
Violation	Gives	Dramatically	Next
Law	Declare	Conveniently	Steeper
Territory	Belong	Outside	Additional
Demands	Coordinated	Alone	Defensive
Firm	Settled	Here	Some
Community	Told	This (Pronomina)	Baltic

Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
Mind	Try	Well	Recognized
Afternoon	Make	Good	Longer
Areas	Asserted	Yesterday	Last
Months	Act	Back	Secure
Nato	Moved	Eloquently	Totally
Europe	Impose	Directly	Unmistakable
World	Been	Indirectly	Massive
Moment	Continue	Territorial	Every
Tranche	Esclated	Formerly	Wrong
Cost	Blocking	Explicitly	Major
Financial	Cut	Nonetheless	Surrounding
Institutions	Rise	Probably	Black
Debt	Starting	Not	Amphibiours
Bank	Share		False
Means	Worked		Grand
Money	Insure		Severe
Western	Nordstream		Defending
Actions	Promised		Honest
Financing	Contemplates		Collective
Trade	Pay		Robust
Markets	Provide		Sure
Days	Reinforce		Blunt
Partners	Reassure		Critical
Elites	Withdraw		Real
Members	Strengthen		Threatened
Gains	Stationed		Thriving
Family	Led		Worst
Kremlin	Clear		Untold
Policies	Fighting		Serious
Pain	Want		All
Germany	Abide		Don't
Price	Send		Available
Aggression	Made		Constant
Admission	Believe		Clearly
Assistance	Attack		Twisted
Belarus	Poised		Big
Movements	Rest		Russian
Equitment	Said		Ukranian

Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
Mind	Try	Well	Recognized
Afternoon	Make	Good	Longer
Areas	Asserted	Yesterday	Last
Lithuania	Remain		Political
Intention	Maneuvering		
Inch	Supplies		
Message	Meeting		
Commitments	Staged		
Launching	Laid		
Hope	Seen		
Threat	Come		
Cities	Pass		
Troops	Need		
Capital	Use		
North	Justify		
War	Respond		
Key	Using		
Planes	Protect		
Offensive	Rising		
Missile	Take		
Sistems	Targeted		
Border	Monitoring		
Naval	Exsecuting		
Yessels	Producing		
Sea	Limit		
South	Met		
Assault	Have		
Ships	Blinken		
Cruisers	Increase		
Submarines	Shown		
Blood	Working		
Medical	Support		
Position	Resolve		
Unless	Defend		
Plan	Rewrite		
Extent	Noting		
Length	Waxed		
Understanding	Held		

Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
Mind	Try	Well	Recognized
Afternoon	Make	Good	Longer
Areas	Asserted	Yesterday	Last
History	Clear-eyed		
Interest	Pursuing		
Dialogue	Heard		
Nations	Exist		
Democracies	Extreme		
Question	Challenges		
Aggressor	Avert		
Case	Bring		
Scenario	Suggested		
Suffering	Facing		
Millions	Say		
Time	Hoping		
Diplomacy	Open		
Security	Fooled		
Council			
Playbook			
Provocations			
Flag			
Events			
Line			
Contact			
Donbas			
On-camera			
Resident			
Authorization			
Parliament			
Set			
Stage			
Pretext			
Justification			
Proceeds			
Bears			
Responsibility			
Administration			
Tool			

Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
Mind	Try	Well	Recognized
Afternoon	Make	Good	Longer
Areas	Asserted	Yesterday	Last
Disposal			
American			
Businesses			
Consumers			
Pump			
Freedom			
Home			
Economy			
Energy			
Disruption			
Coordinate			
Oil			
Producers			
Investment			
Stability			
Gas			
People			
Feeling			
Leaders			
Vice			
Person			
Weekend			
Conference			
Step			
Counting			
Opposition			
Urgency			
Seriousness			
Peace			
Century			
Remarks			
Judge			
Words			
Unity			
Clarity			

Noun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
Mind	Try	Well	Recognized
Afternoon	Make	Good	Longer
Areas	Asserted	Yesterday	Last
Conviction			
Carving			
Republics			
Going			
Total : 176	**Total : 116**	**Total : 41**	**Total : 68**

**JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH UPDATE TOWARD
UKRAINE-RUSSIA CONFLICT**

Try and make up your mind. Well, good afternoon. Yesterday Vladimir Putin recognized two regions of Ukraine as independent states, and he bizarrely asserted that these regions are no longer part of Ukraine and their sovereign territory. To put it simply, Russia just announced that it is carving out a big chunk of Ukraine last night. Putin authorized russian forces to deploy into the region these regions. Today he asserted that these regions are actually extend deeper than the two areas he recognized claiming large areas currently under the jurisdiction of the Ukraine government. He's setting up a rationale to take more territory by force. In my view and if we listened to a speech last night, and many of you did, I know he's setting up a rationale to go much further. This is the beginning of a russian invasion of Ukraine, as he indicated and asked permission to be able to do from his duma. So let's begin to uh! So I I'm going to begin to impose sanctions in response far beyond the steps we and our allies and partners implemented in 2014.

And if Russia goes further with this invasion, we stand prepared to go further as with sanctions who in the Lord's name does Putin think gives him the right to declare new so-called countries. On territory that belong to his neighbors this is a flagrant violation of international law and demands a firm response from the international community. Over the last few months, we've coordinated closely with our nato allies and partners in Europe and around the world to prepare that response we've settled along. And i've told Putin to his face some month a month more than a month ago, that we would act together and the moment Russia moved against Ukraine. Russia has now undeniably moved against Ukraine by declaring these independent states. So today i'm announcing the first tranche of sanctions to impose cost on Russia in response to their actions yesterday. These have been closely coordinated with our allies

and partners, and will continue to escalate sanctions if Russia escalates. We're implementing full blocking sanctions on two large Russian financial institutions veb and their military bank. We're implementing comprehensive sanctions on Russian sovereign debt, that means we've cut off Russia's government from western financing. It can no longer raise money from the west and cannot trade in its new debt on our markets or European markets.

Either starting tomorrow and continuing in the days ahead will also impose sanctions on Russia's elites and their family members. They share in the corrupt gains of the Kremlin policies and should share in the pain as well because of Russia's actions. We've worked with Germany to ensure nordstream 2 will not as i promised will not move forward as Russia contemplates its next move. We have our next move prepared as well. Russia will pay an even steeper price if it continues its aggression, including additional sanctions. The United States will continue to provide defensive assistance to Ukraine in the meantime and will continue to reinforce and reassure our nato allies. Today in response to Russia's admission that it will not withdraw its forces from Belarus. I have authorized additional movements of U.S forces and equipment already stationed in Europe to strengthen our baltic allies, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Let me be clear, these are totally defensive moves on our part. We have no intention of fighting Russia.

We want to send an unmistakable message though, that the United States together with our allies will defend every inch of nato territory and abide by the commitments we made into nato. We still believe that Russia is poised to go much further in launching a massive military attack against Ukraine. Hope i'm wrong about that. But Russia has only escalated its threat against the rest of Ukrainian territory including major cities and including the capital city key. There are still well over 150.000 Russian troops surrounding Ukraine. And as i said Russian forces remain positioned in Belarus to attack Ukraine from the north including war planes and offensive missile systems. Russia has moved troops closer to Ukraine's border with Russia. Russia's naval vessels are maneuvering in the black sea to Ukraine south including amphibious assault

ships, missile cruisers, and submarines. Russia's moved supplies of blood, and medical equipment into position on their border you don't need blood unless you plan on starting a war. over the last few days, we've seen much of the playbook that secretary blinken laid out.

Last week in the united nations security council come to pass a major increase in military provocations and false flag events along the line of contact in the Donbas dramatically staged conveniently on-camera meeting of Putin's security council the grand stand for the Russian public. And now political provocation of recognizing sovereign Ukranian territory as so-called independent republics. In clear violation again of international law, President Putin assault authorization from the Russian parliament to use military force outside of Russian territory. And this set the stage for further pretext of further provocations by Russia to try to justify further military action. None of us should be fooled, none of us will be fooled. There is no justification further Russian assault in Ukraine remains a severe threat in the days ahead. And if Russia proceeds, it is Russia alone that bears the responsibility as we respond. My administration is using every tool at our disposal to protect American businesses and consumers from rising prices at the pump. As I said last week, defending freedom will have cost for us as well. And here at home we need to be honest about that, but as we will do this.

I'm going to take robust action to make sure the pain of our sanctions is targeted at a Russian economy, not ours. We're closely monitoring energy supplies for any disruption. We're executing the plan in coordination with major oil producing consumers and producers toward a collective investment to secure stability and global energy supplies. This will be this will blunt gas prices. I want to limit the pain to the American people are feeling at the gas pump this is critical to me in the last few days. I've been in constant contact with European leaders including with Ukrainian President Zielinski, Vice President Harris met in person with the leaders in Germany over the weekend. Inc at the munich conference including President Zielinski, at every step we have shown the United States and our allies, and partners are working in unison

which he hasn't been counting. On Mr. Putin we're united in our support of Ukraine, we are united in our opposition to Russian aggression, and we're united in our resolve to defend our nato alliance, and we're united in our understanding of the urgency and seriousness of the threat Russia is making to global peace and stability. Yesterday, the world heard clearly the full extent of Vladimir Putin's twisted rewrite of history going back more than a century as he waxed eloquently, noting that... Well i'm not going to go into it, but nothing in Putin's length of remarks indicate any interest in pursuing real dialogue on European security.

In the year 2022, he directly attacked Ukraine's right to exist, he indirectly threatened territorial formerly held by Russia, including nations that today are thriving democracies. And members of nato he explicitly threatened war, unless his extreme demands were met. And there is no question that Russia is the aggressor, so we're clear-eyed about the challenges we're facing. Nonetheless, there is still time to avert the worst case scenario that will bring untold suffering to millions of people. If they move as suggested the United States and our allies and partners remain open to diplomacy, if it is serious when all is said and done. We're going to judge Russia by its actions not its words, and whatever Russia does, next we're ready to respond with unity clarity and conviction. We'll Probably have more to say about this. As it moves on, I'm hoping diplomacy is still available. Thank you all very much.

Appendix 3

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama	: Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih	
NPM	: 1802050045	
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	
IPK Kumulatif	: 3,66	IPK = 3,66

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
31/05/2022	An Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability of Joe Biden's Update toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict	
	An Analysis of Sentence Analysis Patterns Used in BTS Song Lyrics: Syntatic Analysis	
	An Analysis of Reading Skills by Using Singing Method	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 31 Mei 2022
Hormat Pemohon,

Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Appendix 4

Kepada Yth :   Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
                Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
                FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama   : Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih
NPM   : 1802050045
ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

An Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability of Joe Biden's Update toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Adib Jasni Kharisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 31 Mei 2022
Hormat Pemohon,

Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama   : Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih
NPM   : 1802050045
ProgramStudi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
An Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability of Joe Biden's Update toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict	Acc 31/5 22

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 31 Mei 2022

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

(Adib Jasni Kharisma, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Hormat Pemohon

(Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih)

Appendix 5

Nomor   : 1101 /II.3.AU/UMSU-02/F/2022
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
             Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatuullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih
NPM   : 1802050045
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : An Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability of Joe Biden's Update
                     Toward Ukraine-Russia Conflit

Dosen Pembimbing   : Adib Jasni Kharisma, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa Perpanjangan tanggal : 3 Juni 2023

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

*Acc diperpanjay ...
trtqu 3 September 2023*

Medan, 03   Dzulqaidah   1443 H
        03   Juni   2022 M

*diserri
WD-1 FKIP*

Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd
NIDN : 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
   WAJIB MENGKUTI SEMINAR

QS STARS
★★★★

Appendix 6

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website : http://fkip.umsu.ac.id   E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.od

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Nomor	: **1859/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023**	Medan, 2 Dzulqaidah 1444 H
Lamp	: ---	22 Mei 2023 M

H a l   : **Izin Riset**

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat.

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama	: **Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih**
N P M	: 1802050045
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: **The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden'n Update Toward Ukraine-Rusia Conflict.**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Wassalam
an

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, MPd.
NIDN : 0004066701

**Pertinggal

Appendix 7

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih
N.P.M   : 1802050045
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden's Update Toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict.

Pada hari Rabu, tanggal 12 bulan April, tahun 2023 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   April 2023

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)   (Adib Jasni Karisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Appendix 8

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama	: Bunga Pooja Alfira Saragih
NPM	: 1802050045
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: The Analysis of Lexical Density and Readability on Joe Biden's Update toward Ukraine-Russia Conflict

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
Jum /10-03-23	Cover, Chapter I (Background of the Problem).	
Sab /18-03-23	Chapter II (Theoretical framework, Conceptual framework).	
	Chapter III (Research Design).	
Sen /27-03-23	Table of Content, Chapter I (Background of the problem, The significance of the study),	
Rab /29-03-23	Chapter II (Previous Related Studies).	
Jum /31-03-23	Chapter III (technique of Collecting Data, technique of Analyzing Data).	

Medan,   April 2023

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)   (Adib Jasni Kharisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Appendix 9

THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL DENSITY AND READABILITY ON JOE BIDEN'S UPDATE TOWARD UKRAINE-RUSSIA CONFLICT