


Suitability Level of School-Based Curriculum: An Analysis on English Reading Material

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Keywords: Wajar, Reading Texts, School-Based Curriculum, English Textbook.


Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyze the reading materials contained in the WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar) textbook published by Graha Pustaka and used for junior high school students with school-based curricula, specifically to identify the genres of the reading materials and to explain the suitability of the reading materials contained in the WAJAR textbook with school-based curricula (KTSP). With a documentary study, the author used a descriptive and qualitative design. The reading texts in the WAJAR textbook, which is used in junior high school with a school-based curriculum, are the source of data. The textbook contains 11 different types of text as a result of the results. The WAJAR textbook contains a variety of text types. Report text, descriptive text, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition, and procedure text are all covered in the book. The reading text contained within the textbook explicitly identifies all of the text's generic structures. According to the findings, some language features are not used proportionally in the reading text. In each text type, certain language features were missing. The reading text contains only two to three of the five language features. Not all reading indicators are developed through textbook reading activities. The calculated suitability level was only 65.21 percent (suitable enough), indicating that there is still unsuitability in the WAJAR textbook. Some reading indicators are not included in the reading materials. There are some missing sections that explain why the indicators are not fully elaborated and evaluated in the WAJAR textbook's reading texts.

1 INTRODUCTION

Some teachers find it difficult to choose the best textbook. Although many textbooks claim to be curriculum compatible, there is no guarantee that the textbook is relevant to the curriculum's standard competencies (Tyas and Safitri 2019). A good textbook contains lessons and exercises that can be used as activities to help students master their language skills. One of the most important language skills is reading. It is an English skill that students must master when learning the language. As a result, if students want to master English, they must learn reading as well as the other skills. Reading is a fluid process in which readers combine information from the text with their own prior knowledge to construct meaning (Nunan 1999)

"reading can be viewed as a "interactive" process between a reader and a text that leads to automaticity or (reading fluency)". Reading is assumed to be a non-passive skill because it requires so much practice and exercise (Alyousef 2005). The readers' comprehension improves based on how they work on it. It means that as readers read more, their reading or comprehension improves. Essentially, teaching reading is the process of conveying or guiding students to gain some important message and meaning from written text. The majority of students enjoy reading English-language written materials such as books, novels, newspapers, articles, and texts. Reading skills are developed in Junior High School English lessons. The development of reading skills, particularly in the analysis of various types of text, is required in Junior High School English lessons.

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Teachers should consider the learning materials used in the classroom when teaching and learning (Setyaningsih 2019). A textbook is one of the most common types of learning materials. It is a type of printed material that is necessary for teaching and learning. A textbook (Ur 1996), is the primary learning material that teachers and students typically use. A textbook has numerous benefits in the teaching and learning process (Gholami, Noordin, and Rafik-Galea 2017). To enable students to learn English materials, they require high-quality English textbooks. They can improve their English skill productivity by learning from quality textbooks. There are different kinds of good books. First, the textbook's contents should be relevant to the current curriculum; it may be from the genre that should be available in the textbook. The textbook's contents correspond to the level of study as well. The second category is a textbook, which should have an appealing display to entice readers to read the book. Furthermore, the textbook's language should be corrected in context and situation. It means that the language is free of ambiguity, allowing the reader to understand it easily (You, Lee, and Craig 2019).

Some factors influence students' comprehension of the text. These factors can be attributed to the teacher, the students, the materials, or the media used by the teacher. The first issue stems from the teacher. The teacher does not pay attention to what students require in terms of reading. The second issue stems from the students. The students' command of the English language remains limited. As a result, they have difficulty deciphering the meanings of difficult words (Noprianto and Purnawarman 2019). The students are also unable to identify the main idea. They can't find specific information in a text. As evidenced by their behavior in class, the students lack motivation to read. They are oblivious to the teacher's explanation (Imamyartha et al. 2019) The materials are the third issue. The materials used also play an important role in dealing with the students' reading comprehension. Materials are the foundation of the knowledge that is passed on to students. In fact, the majority of the material being taught was dull and monotonous. As a result, the students were uninterested in engaging with the material. As a result, they would be unable to read well. The final issue is the teacher's use of media. Another important factor is the media. The materials taught can be effectively delivered through media (Leong and Ahmadi 2017).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Nature of Reading

Many definitions of reading can be found in various sources. Reading is the act of converting written symbols into corresponding sounds. Furthermore, (Strang 1991) defines reading as more than just seeing words clearly or correctly pronouncing printed words; it also requires us to think, feel, and use our imagination. For example, when we read a novel, we must imagine how the character feels and how the setting is in the story. (Grellet and Francoise 1981) Reading, is an active skill that is demonstrated by eye movements to recognize written symbols and, on occasion, by pronouncing or reading aloud. While reading, we are not only pronouncing the text but also learning its meaning. Reading is a type of thinking in this context (Cortina and Elder 2002). It means that during the reading process, the brain reads in order to associate knowledge and experience with the text.

People read for a variety of reasons and employ a variety of strategies. In reality, people read to learn. Furthermore, people read for pleasure. Some strategies also follow people while they read. (Grellet and Francoise 1981) divides reading into four goals in his book: skimming, scanning, extensive reading, and intensive reading. People quickly skim the text for general information. Scanning is done by people who read a text quickly in order to extract specific information from it. Extensive reading is a difficult activity in which people are required to read some texts in order to gain more information, but the texts used are usually chosen by the reader. In contrast to extensive reading, intensive reading requires the reader to read a number of short texts in order to obtain specific information.

According to Jeremy Harmer (1983), a variety of school-based curriculum exercises can be used to achieve a number of reading objectives, including the following:

- a. Reading to confirm expectation
- b. Reading to extract specific information
- c. Reading for communicative tasks
- d. Reading for general understanding
- e. Reading for detail comprehension (information)
- f. Reading for detail comprehension (function and discourse) (Grabe 2022), on the other hand, believe that reading purposes can be divided into seven categories. They are as follows:
 - a. Reading to search for simple information
 - b. Reading to skim quickly
 - c. Reading to learn from text
 - d. Reading to integrate information

- e. Reading to write
- f. Reading to critique texts
- g. Reading for general comprehension

2.2 Textbooks

A textbook is intended to meet and support the educational needs of students. A textbook is best viewed as a resource for achieving pre-determined goals and objectives in terms of what learners require. A suitable textbook should cover the necessary indicators of a lesson learned by students. According to (Cunningsworth 1995), textbooks play multiple roles in ELT. A textbook can be any of the following:

1. a resource for presentation-related spoken and written material.
2. a source of activities for learners to practice and interact with.
3. A grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation reference for students.
4. a source of stimulation and ideas for classroom language activities.
5. a syllabus where they reflect learning objectives that have already been determined.
6. a resource for self-directed learning or work.
7. support for less experienced teachers who have yet to gain confidence.

In most language programs, one of the instructional materials is a textbook (Novianti, Syihabuddin, and Roxyadi 2019)

2.3 Text Type

Text is an essential component of reading activities. It appears in passages. In senior high school, students learn nine different types of reading texts, according to the curriculum: procedure text, narrative text, banner, poster, pamphlet, report text, analytical exposition, spoof text, and hortatory exposition. Here are some explanations about those types of texts from various sources (Anderson 1969):

- a. Procedure Text
- b. Narrative Text
- c. Functional Text (Banner, Poster and Brochure)
- d. Report Text
- e. Analytical Exposition
- f. Spoof Text
- g. Hortatory Exposition

2.4 School-Based Curriculum (KTSP)

The curriculum is the most important aspect of the teaching and learning process. A teacher should teach his or her students according to the current curriculum because it has been designed to meet the needs of the

students. According to Feez, "a curriculum is a general statement of goals and outcomes, learning arrangements, evaluation, and documentation relating to the management of programs within an educational institution."

In Indonesia, the school-based curriculum (KTSP) is still being implemented. The KTSP is designed to tailor education to the characteristics and needs of individual schools (Hermuttaqien, Sata, and Wadu 2019). It means that the school has been given permission to create indicators based on the school's characteristics and needs.

There are some operational references for arranging KTSP in Education Regulation Number 20 for 2003:

- a. focused on learners' potential, development, needs, and interests; and their environment.
- b. varied and integrated.
- c. responsive to the development of science, knowledge, technology, and art.
- d. Comprehensive and ongoing
- e. relevance to life's needs.
- f. Lifelong learning is essential.
- g. Keeping national and regional interests in check.

According to (Ahiri 2007), KTSP is an operational curriculum that is organized and carried out by educational units and consists of educational unit goals, the structure and content of KTSP, the education calendar, and syllabuses, there are six components of KTSP, which are as follows:

- a. Vision and mission of school
- b. Educational goal of school.
- c. Educational calendar.
- d. Syllabuses.
- e. Lesson Plan.
- f. Structure of Subject matter curriculum.

2.5 Related Studies

The curriculum is the most important aspect of teaching and learning. A teacher must educate his or her own students. Other researchers had previously conducted a number of studies. They are as follows:

1) Syafniar and Rusda Ayu conducted a study titled "The Analysis of the Reading Materials in English AliveTextbook Based on School-Based Curriculum for Second Grade Students of Senior High School" (2014). According to the findings of this study, 85.7% of the text-based curriculum in the textbook meets the KTSP text-based curriculum, 87.5% of the reading indicators meet the KTSP indicators, and 100% of generic structures and linguistic features meet the KTSP requirements. The reading material has a 93%

overall rating. It achieves excellent results in terms of conformity level criteria.

2) (Syahbana and Pratama 2017) carried out a study titled *The Analysis of English Reading Texts Based on National Character and Cultural Education in the Tenth Grade Course Book at the Pamekasan State Senior High School*. This research is based on the observation that many books, particularly reading texts, contain inappropriate content. The author discovered 13 values that were inserted in 17 reading texts, but the rest were not; additionally, there were several ways of reading texts to reflect values.

3) (Simanjuntak et al. 2021) carried out another study titled *"Content Analysis of the Student Book "When English Rings a Bell" for Grade VIII Junior High School*. The purpose of this study is to compare the cognitive and psychomotor domains of learning between the materials in the student book *"When English Rings a Bell"* for grade VIII junior high school and the Core and Basic Competence in the 2013 Curriculum. According to the findings of this study, there are 29 materials in the textbook that are relevant to the cognitive domain, or approximately 78.37 percent; 4 materials that are partly relevant, or approximately 10.81 percent; and 4 materials that are irrelevant, or approximately 10.81 percent. In terms of the textbook's relevance to the psychomotor domain, there are 15 relevant materials, or approximately 38.46 percent; 14 partially relevant materials, or approximately 35.59 percent; and 10 irrelevant materials, or approximately 25.64 percent.

4) Erlangga published another study titled *"An Analysis of Reading Materials in Bright: An English Course for Junior High School Students, Year VIII."* Ririn Pusparini's curriculum is based on the 2013 English Standard Curriculum (2014) The research design for this study was descriptive qualitative research. The data collection instrument is observation in the form of checklists. Following an examination, it was discovered that all chapters in the first semester do not adequately cover the indicators of cognitive aspects in the three basic competences. Meanwhile, some of the reading materials are unrelated to psychomotor aspects. After all, the researcher contends that this textbook can still be used because the materials are mostly relevant to the 2013 curriculum. This textbook can still be used to assist teachers and students in the process of teaching and learning, but it is not fully suitable for reading.

This study differs from previous studies in some ways, such as the object of the study, method, analyzing technique, and textbook, but it still has some similarities. It means that this research is one-of-a-kind, distinct, and original.

3 METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The purpose of this research was to examine the reading material in the WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar) textbook published by Graha Pustaka, which is used for junior high school students in SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan with a school-based curriculum. The author employed both descriptive and qualitative design. Rather than numbers, qualitative research focuses on describing phenomena through verbal narratives and observations (Brown, R. N., 2014). The author used a checklist of observations to back up his description of the reading material. The data would be analyzed descriptively rather than statistically. The textbook is 112 pages long and divided into three major chapters. Language skills are presented separately in each chapter. The textbook includes reading material for all chapters.

3.2 Source of Data

The data resource, according to Arikunto (2006), is the subject from which the data can be obtained. The reading texts found in WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar), a textbook published by Graha Pustaka that is used for junior high school students in SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan with school-based curriculum, are the source of data in this study.

3.3 Data Collection

There were two kinds of data namely quantitative data and qualitative data (Karnedi, Zaim 2021). The writer used documentation studies to collect data. Documentation study may refer to the technique of gathering and analyzing documents used to collect data, whereas a document is any communicable material, particularly text in this study, used to explain some attributes of an object, systems, or procedures. To arrive at a conclusion, the qualitative data, which is represented by words and sentences, is categorized. The researcher follows three steps in conducting this research:

1. Reading

The first step is to read WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar), a textbook published by Graha Pustaka and used by junior high school students at SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan who follow a school-based curriculum.

2. Identification

After reading the reading text in the English textbook, the researcher will identify the school-based curriculum of each text.

3. Classification

The classification process is the next step in this research. The researcher in this case categorizes the text based on its school-based curriculum. In order to classify the text, the researcher created a table. The researcher classifies the text based on its school-based curriculum. The researcher created a table while performing the classification. The data was numbered in the first column. The second column contains the name of the genre found in Graha Pustaka's WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar) textbook, which is used for junior high school students in SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan with school-based curriculum. The third column contains the number or page of text.

When conducting research, the researcher requires references that are relevant to the study. They were there to help me analyze the data. The writer will go through the following steps when gathering references:

- a. I'm searching the internet for any study-related materials.
- b. searching the library for books on the subject.
- c. Looking through the library for any thesis related to the study

A documentary study was used to collect data for this study. The goal of this research was to obtain a description of the relevance of the reading material in the WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar) textbook published by Graha Pustaka and used for junior high school students in SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan with a school-based curriculum. First, the researcher chose reading material from the textbook. Second, the writer analyzed the relevance of the reading material in the textbook with the school-based curriculum in terms of cognitive aspects and the relevance of the school-based curriculum in terms of psychomotor aspects using the available observation checklist. Finally, the researcher examined and expanded on the data and findings from both observation checklists.

3.4 Data Analysis

Following the collection of data, the following procedures were used to identify the elements of the reading passages in WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar) published by Graha Pustaka based on the elements of the textbook used for junior high school students in SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan with school-based curriculum:

1) Thoroughly read WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar), a textbook published by Graha Pustaka, is used for junior high school students at SMP Negeri 3 Ratahan who follow a school-based curriculum.

2) Identifying the school-based curriculum of the reading materials in the textbook based on the data deemed necessary.

3) Identifying the social function of the textbook's reading materials based on the data identified as necessary.

4) Identifying the generic structure of the reading materials in the textbook based on the data designated as necessary.

5) Using the characterized data, identify the language features of the textbook's reading materials.

6) Linking the reading materials to KTSP or school-based curriculum indicators.

4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Text Type Analysis

WAJAR (Penunjang Wajib Belajar) textbook published by Graha Pustaka contains five school-based curriculums of text.

Table 1: Number of articles published in IJAL from 2011 to 2016.

Genre	Text	Unit/ Page
Report	Tractor A tractor is an example of modern farm machinery. Most farmers use it because it is faster than a traditional one. Do you have a tractor? Of course, it is difficult to use if we never see or use it. Please pay close attention as I demonstrate tractor operation. Of course, the first step is to prepare the solar fuel. Sit down and turn on the tractor when it is ready on the land. Accelerate and move the steer depending on which land or soil you want to lose. Do you understand what a plough is? Plowing is also used to remove soil. It is a piece of traditional farming equipment. This is how a plough is used. To begin, ensure that your plough is ready to use. Make sure the cows or buffaloes are ready to pull the plow. Then, place them on the land you intend to cultivate. The animals will walk if you hit them, and the plow will be ready to work. All you have to do is hit and point.	3/ 91

Genre	Text	Unit/ Page		
	<p>Parque Central Cexplex</p> <p>The Parque Central Complex towers are twin 56-story structures. In Caracas, Venezuela, the buildings are latticed. With a height of 225 meters, the towers are the tallest structures in the country (738 ft). President Rafael Caldera authorized the construction of the tallest building in Latin America, as well as the italo-venezuelan entrepreneurial spirit. Delfino primarily used his "Constructora Delpre" to construct the skyscraper complex. The east tower was finished in 1979, and the west tower was finished in 1984. The towers are named after a green oasis in the heart of Caracas' urban jungle, but they are still surrounded by a vast complex of office buildings and amenities. The inside view provides a panoramic view of the city and the surrounding mountains. However, in April 2003, both towers were surpassed in height (by an estimated 5 m) by Mexico City's Torre Mayar, making them no longer the tallest buildings in Latin America, though they remain the tallest in South America. On February 14, 1982, high-rise firefighting and rescue advocate Dan Goodwin scaled the outside of the Parque Central Complex at the invitation of Venezuelan television company Venevisión. A fire broke out in the east tower on October 17, 2004. The incident caused damage to at least ten floors. The fire began on the 34th floor and spread to the 44th floor of the building. These levels housed important government offices. An inquest was being held at the time on the activities of these offices. It suffered critical damage as efforts were hampered due to low water pressure and a lack of firefighting equipment. Military helicopters attempted to douse the flames with water from above. It was also feared that the steel structure would be severely damaged, causing it to collapse. As of May 2009, the east tower was still undergoing major repairs as a result of fire damage. The reopening is scheduled for the second semester of 2009.</p>	1/ 40	<p>Earth, revolve around a star known as the sun. Planets do not emit their own light, but rather receive it from the sun. Our solar system contains nine planets that revolve around our sun, in addition to the Earth. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto are in order, moving a pi/3rd from the sun. The first four planets are known as the inner planets, and they are mostly solid. Mercury is the smallest planet; Venus is visible as the Evening Star in the western sky; and Mars appears red to the naked eye. The others are known as the "outer planets," and the first four are thought to be solid, while Pluto is thought to be solid. Jupiter is the largest planet, about 1,000 times the size of Earth, and has twelve satellites; Saturn has three beautiful rings; Uranus has five satellites, and Neptune has two; Pluto was discovered in 1930. Other stars in space are likely to have planets as well, but because planets emit no light, we cannot detect them with our current instruments.</p>	
	<p>What is planet?</p> <p>When the ancient Greeks studied the heavens, they noticed points of light moving back and forth against a background of seemingly fixed stars. These moving lights shone steadily, rather than twinkling like the stars. The Greeks referred to these celestial bodies as planets, also known as "wanderers." Planets are now understood to be bodies that, like the</p>	1/ 45	<p>Orangutan</p> <p>Orangutans, also known as Pongo pygmaeus, are primates. The orangutan spends the majority of its time in trees. It constructs a new treetop nest every evening. They are threatened by habitat loss, and poachers continue to kill, own, and export orangutans. They can only be found on the island of Borneo and in the northern corner of the island of Sumatra. Orangutans have rough, long, reddish-brown fur. Male orangutans are 95 cm (37 in) long and weigh 77 kg (170 lb). Females are smaller, standing about 78 cm (31 in) tall and weighing only about 37 kg (81 lb). The male has puffy cheeks and a hanging throat pouch. This pouch contains air sacs that aid in the production of a groan. The male has puffy cheeks and a pouch hanging from his throat. This pouch contains air sacs that contribute to the production of a groaning, bubbling call that can be heard for at least 1 km (0.6 mi). Fruit accounts for half of the orangutan's diet, but they also consume meat. Young leaves, soft inner bark, termites, eggs, and, on rare occasions, monkeys are consumed. A female will seek out an adult male when she is ready to mate. Orangutans are mammals, and females give birth to a single child every four to eight years. Orangutans have a gestation period of just under nine months, which is nearly identical to that of humans. Infants remain extremely close to their mothers for the first three years, until they no longer require their mothers' milk.</p>	3/ 109

Genre	Text	Unit/ Page
Descriptive	Dolphins Dolphins are marine mammals. They must breathe air in order to survive. They belong to the Delphinidae family. Dolphins have velvety skin. Only newborn dolphins have a few bristly hairs on their snouts. The hair quickly falls out. They have a long tail and a fin on top of their backs that prevents them from rolling over. When female dolphins dive deep, they have a thick layer of fat under their skin to keep them warm. Flippers are the dolphin's front fins. They use them to make left and right turns. Dolphins can reach lengths of 2 to 3 meters and weigh up to 75 kilograms. Dolphins hunt in large groups. A "pod" is a group of dolphins. Fish, shrimp, and small squid are among their favorite foods. They live in saltwater oceans. When dolphins hear or see a shirr nearby, they approach it and follow it for several kilometers. Dolphins can perform somersaults and leaps out of the water. After watching other dolphins perform, they sometimes invent their own tricks and stunts. Dolphins are extremely friendly and have never harmed anyone. They are very amusing animals.	1/ 47
	What is an Astronaut? The term "astronaut" is derived from the Greek words "astron," which means "star," and "nautes," which means "sailor." Astronauts are people who pilot, navigate, and fly spacecraft. Cosmonauts are Russian "star-sailors," with "kosmos" being the Greek word for "universe." In 1961, Yuri Gagarin, a Russian, made the first space flight. It lasted a little more than 89 minutes.	1/ 49
Procedure	Windsocks To make a wind sock from a plastic bottle, first cut the top and bottom of a two-liter bottle to create a perfect cylinder. Then, using a hole punch, make four evenly spaced holes on top. Tie a 12-inch piece of fishing line to each hole after that. Then, connect all four to a large fishing swivel snap. Sand the bottle and then paint it with whatever design you want. When it's dry, poke holes every inch around the perimeter. Then, in each hole, tie a 3-foot piece of ribbon. Colors can be varied or all the same. Finally, hang up the phone and relax. The words in the box may assist you in comprehending the text.	2/ 59
	How to Make Your Own Compost Compost is the most nutrient-dense fertilizer available. And with a little effort, you can make it yourself. Compost is made up of decomposing organic matter. Compost can be made from leaves, grass,	2/ 62

	decomposable kitchen scraps, and even hair clippings. These materials are layered with soil, manure, or a high-nitrogen fertilizer in a container (or pile). Begin by layering dry "brown" materials such as wood, dried leaves, sawdust, or straw. Add a layer of moist "green" materials from your garden, such as grass cuttings, fruit and vegetable scraps, coffee grounds, eggshells, or prunings. Continue to add layers, alternating "green" and "brown" materials with soil and manure. According to the recipe, the mixture should be kept warm, wet (with a hose once a week to keep the entire mixture moist), and aerated. Every week or so, it will need to be turned or mixed. If your compost isn't decomposing, add chicken manure or bone meal (for nitrogen). The compost will be ready to use in your garden in 2-3 months! When your compost is dark, combustible, and resembles soil, it is ready. Mix compost into the soil around existing plants once or twice a year. Work into the soil liberally to prepare new planting areas. spread around the base of shrubs. Although compost can be made in an open pile, using a bin will yield faster results. A small kitchen compost carrier can be hung on a cabinet door or set on the counter. Larger yard bins are now available for purchase everywhere. There should be no use of animal byproducts (meat scraps, grease, bones), milk or dairy products, dog or cat droppings, cardboard, or diseased plants.	
Analytical Exposition	Plastic Plastic has now become an important part of modern life. Most of the things around us contain or are made of plastic. Our blankets are made of nylon, a type of plastic. The carpet is made of plastic. We write with plastic ballpoints or pens. The pans and pots we cook in, the toys our children play with, and even the cars we drive with all contain significant amounts of plastic. Do you use a computer for work or recreation? Some parts of your computer are made of plastic. Plastics have some advantages. They are relatively inexpensive to produce. Some plastics are as hard as stone and as strong as steel. Some plastics are as clear as glass. They are relatively inexpensive to manufacture. Some plastics are as tough as steel and as hard as stone. Some plastics have the transparency of glass, the lightness of wood, and the elasticity of rubber. Plastics can be made in virtually any color and are lightweight, waterproof, and chemically resistant.	3/ 64

Genre	Text	Unit/ Page
	<p>What is the Significance of Rabbits' Large Ears</p> <p>A rabbit is a small, furry mammal with a short tail and pointed ears. Rabbits live in burrows in the ground. Each burrow is home to a single family. The first fossils associated with this family were discovered in North America, but they can now be found all over the world. The rabbit's ears are large in comparison to its small body. A rabbit is a weak and timid animal who is constantly surrounded by enemies. As a result, nature has endowed it with large ears, allowing it to hear even the fun of a drop sound. The large area of the ear captures almost every sound wave produced in the air and transfers it to the inner ear. This allows the rabbit to detect its enemies and flee to safety zones in record time. You've probably noticed that a rabbit cleans its ears by licking its forepaws and rubbing them over the surface of its ears. It does this to keep its ears clean and to take the natural oil that surrounds the ear surface into its mouth. This oil is necessary for the formation of vitamin D, which is required for the growth of healthy bones. Rickets will develop if the rabbit is not allowed to develop this.</p>	3/ 80
	<p>Rethinking Technology</p> <p>Today we live in a modern world. Technology allows people to present everything easily and quickly. Unfortunately, many things have become victims of modernization. Our environment is one of the victims. It receives a large number of used items that are difficult to decompose. There are environmental concerns because used items take several years to decompose. Millions of tons of trash are discarded every day in major cities. The garbage can remain there for days, months, or even years. It can cause disease, an unpleasant odor, and an unpleasant environment. All of these things wreak havoc on our lives. Some beaches now resemble garbage dumps. Rubbish ends up on beaches far from the landfill where it should be. The tide brings them to the beach. The view of the beach deteriorates dramatically. And perhaps visitors are unable to keep the beach clean by discarding broken sandals, shampoo bottles, plastic packaging, glass bottles, lunch boxes, and other items. The beach, then, is not a healthy environment. At home, people may be unaware that they are using more energy than they require. They can save energy by reducing their use of motorcycles and turning off the electricity, lights, television, and computer when they</p>	3/ 93

are finished with them. When they use electricity, they emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
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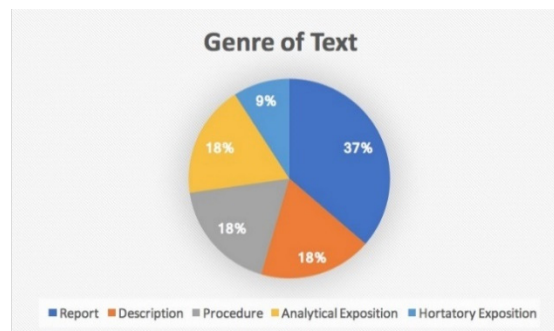


Figure 1: Genre of Text.

It is common knowledge that report text describes how things are. A report may also refer to natural, man-made, or social phenomena in our environment. It describes something in general terms. A report also describes the components, qualities, habits, behaviors, or applications. The purpose of report text is to describe how things are in our environment, with reference to natural, man-made, and social phenomena.

Table 2: Report Text Analysis.

No	Title	Unit/ Page
1	Parque Central Complex	
	Social Function	
	Describe the way things are, with reference to arrange on natural, manmade, and social phenomena in our environment.	The Parque Central Complex towers consist of twin 56-story towers. The buildings are located in Caracas, Venezuela. The towers are the tallest buildings in the country, with a height of 225 m (738ft).
	Generic Structure	
	General Classification	The towers take their name from the green refuge in the heart of Caracas' urban jungle, but are still in the midst of a vast complex of office buildings and amenities.
	Description	The east tower was completed in 1979 and the west tower in 1984. The towers take their name from the green refuge in the heart of Caracas' urban jungle, but are still in the midst of a vast complex of office buildings and amenities. The view from inside offers panoramic access to the city and the surrounding

No	Title	Unit/ Page
		mountains. However, in April 2003, both towers were surpassed in height (by only 5m) by Mexico City's Torre Mayor, and thus are no longer the tallest buildings in Latin America, but still they remain the tallest in South America.
	Language Features	
	Past Tense	On February 14, 1982, high rise firefighting and rescue advocate, Dan Goodwin, at the invitation of the Venezuelan television company, Venezoliana, scaled the outside of the Parque Central Complex.
	Action Verb	On October 17, 2004, a fire broke out in the east tower. At least ten floors were damaged in the incident. The fire started on the 34th floor and flames reached the 44th floor of the building. These floors housed key government offices.
	Present Tense	The Parque Central Complex towers consist of twin 56-story towers. The buildings are located in Caracas, Venezuela. The towers are the tallest buildings in the country, with a height of 225 m (738 ft).
2	Solar System	
	Social Function	
	Describe the way things are, with reference to arrange on natural, man-made, and social phenomena in our environment	Other stars in space probably have planets also but, as planets give off no light, we cannot detect them with our present instruments.
	Generic Structure	
	General Classification	When the ancient Greeks studied the heavens, they observed points of light which seemed to move back and forth against the background of apparently fixed stars.
	Description	These moving lights shone steadily and did not twinkle like the stars. The Greeks called these heavenly bodies planets, meaning "wanderers". We know now that the planets are those bodies, like the earth, which revolve around a star, the sun. Planets do not give off light of their own, but get their light from the sun. Including

No	Title	Unit/ Page
		the earth, there are nine planets in our solar system that is revolving around our sun. In sequence, moving a'p/3y from the sun, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.
	Language Features	
	Present Tense	Including the earth, there are nine planets in our solar system that is revolving around our sun. In sequence, moving a'p/3y from the sun, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.
	Adverbs	In sequence, moving a'p/3y from the sun, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.
	Past Tense	These moving lights shone steadily and did not twinkle like the stars. The Greeks called these heavenly bodies planets, meaning "wanderers".
3	Orangutan	
	Social Function	
	Describe the way things are, with reference to arrange on natural, man-made, and social phenomena in our environment	Orangutans or Pongo pygmaeus belong to the Primate order. The orangutan spends most of its time in trees. Each evening it builds a new treetop nest. They are endangered because of habitat lost and poachers keep on killing, owning, and exporting orangutans.
	Generic Structure	
	General Classification	They only live on the island of Borneo and in the northern corner of the island of Sumatra. Orangutans are characterized by rough, long, reddish-brown fur. Male orangutans are about 95 cm (37 in) in length and about 77 kg (170 lb) in weight. Females are smaller, reaching about 78 cm (31 in) in height and weighing only about 37 kg (81 lb). The male has puffy cheeks and a hanging throatpouch. This pouch contains air sacks that help produce a groaning, bubbling call, which can be heard at least 1 km (0.6 mi) away.

No	Title	Unit/ Page
	Description	Half of the orangutan's diet consists of fruit, but they also eat young leaves, soft inner bark, termites, eggs, and occasionally monkeys. When a female is ready to mate, she will seek out an adult male. Orangutan are mammals; females give birth to a single infant about once every four to eight years. The gestational period for orangutans is just under nine months, nearly the same as in human beings. Infants stay very close to their mothers for the first three years until they don't consume their mother's milk.
	Language Features	
	Present Tense	Orangutan are mammals; females give birth to a single infant about once every four to eight years.
	Adjective	Orangutans are characterized by rough, long, reddish-brown fur. Male orangutans are about 95 cm (37 in) in length and about 77 kg (170 lb) in weight.
	Action verb	When a female is ready to mate, she will seek out an adult male. Orangutan are mammals; females give birth to a single infant about once every four to eight years.
4	Tractor	
	Social Function	
	To describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps.	Tractor is an example of modern farming equipments. It is used for most of farmers because it is faster than traditional one. Can you use a tractor?
	Generic Structure	
	Transatinal Signal	After 2-3 months,
	Action Verbs	Keep adding, Add, Mix Spread
	Reiteration	When the tractor is ready on the land, sit down and switch the power on. And then, turn on the gas and move the steer depends to the land/soil which you want to lose. Do you know plough? Plough is used to lose the soil, too. It is one of the traditional farming equipment. And this is the way how to use plough. Firstly, make sure that your plough is ready to work. Don't forget to prepare the animals of cows or buffaloes

No	Title	Unit/ Page
		to pull the plough. Then, take them on the land which you want to cultivate. When you hit the animals, they will walk and the plough is ready to work. You only hit and give the direction.
	Language Features	
	Connectives	Firstly, and, then
	Action Verbs	Turn on, take, sit down.

The generic structures of report text are general classification and description. The WAJAR text book only explains the types of generic structure; the definition of the types of generic structure in the report text is not explained. A descriptive text is one that is written to describe a specific person, place, or thing. The descriptive text's schematic structure is divided into two parts: identification and description. Aside from its schematic structure, descriptive text has its own linguistic characteristics. Linguistic characteristics of descriptive text include the use of specific participants, writing in the present tense, linking verbs, adjectives, and the use of relational and material processes.

Table 3: Descriptive Text Analysis.

No	Title	Unit / Page
1	Dolphins	
	Social Function	
	To describe a particular person, place or thing.	Dolphins are sea mammals. They have to breathe air or they will die. They are members of the <i>Delphinidae</i> family.
	Generic Structure	
	Identification	Only baby dolphins are born with a few bristly hairs on their snouts. The hairs soon fall out. They have a long tail and fin on the top of their backs keeps the dolphin from rolling over. The female dolphins have a thick layer of fat under their skin to keep them warm when they dive very deep.
	Description	The dolphin's front fins are called flippers. They use them to turn left and right. Dolphins grow from 2 to 3 meters long and weight up to 75 kilograms. Dolphins hunt together in a group. A group of dolphins is called a pod. They eat fish, shrimps and small squid. They live in salt water oceans. When dolphins hear or see a shirr close by they go near it and follow it

No	Title	Unit / Page
		from many kilometers. Dolphins can leap out of the water and do somersaults. Sometimes they invent their own tricks and stunts after watching other dolphins perform. Dolphins are very friendly to people and have never harmed anyone. They are very playful animals.
	Language Feature	
	Adjective	The female dolphins have a thick layer of fat under their skin to keep them warm when they dive very deep.
	Present Tense	Dolphins hunt together in a group. A group of dolphins is called a pod. They eat fish, shrimps and small squid. They live in salt water oceans.
	Material Process	The dolphin's front fins are called flippers. They use them to turn left and right. Dolphins grow from 2 to 3 meters long and weight up to 75 kilograms.
2	What is an Astronaut?	
	Social Function	
	To describe a particular person, place or thing.	The word "astronaut" comes from the Greek, "astron", meaning "star" and "nautes" meaning "sailor". Astronaut are the men and women who pilot, navigate and fly in spacecraft Russian "star- sailors " are called cosmonauts, "kosmos " being the Greek for "universe". The first space flight in 1961 by the Russian, Yuri Gagarin. It lasted just over 89 minutes.
	Generic Structure	
	Identification	Astronaut are the men and women who pilot, navigate and fly in spacecraft Russian "star-sailors " are called cosmonauts, "kosmos " being the Greek for "universe".
	Description	I the first space flight in 1961 by the Russian, Yuri Gagarin. it lasted just over 89 minutes. The word "astronaut" comes from the Greek, "astron", meaning "star" and "nautes" meaning "sailor".
	Language Features	
	Present Tense	Astronaut are the men and women who pilot, navigate and fly in spacecraft Russian "star- sailors " are called cosmonauts, "kosmos " being the Greek for "universe".

No	Title	Unit / Page
	Adjective	The first space flight in 1961 by the Russian, Yuri Gagarin. it lasted just over 89 minutes.

It is discovered that language features are not used proportionally in the reading texts contained in the WAJAR textbook.

A procedure is a set of activities, tasks, steps, decisions, calculations, and other processes that, when carried out in the order specified by procedures, result in the desired result, product, or outcome. A procedure text type's purpose is to explain how something can be done. A procedure is a method of describing how something is done through a series of actions or steps (Depdiknas, 2003:49). A procedure is a series of steps that demonstrate how to accomplish certain objectives. The most basic procedure is a brief series of simple imperative clauses centered on well-known action verbs and commonplace objects. Language learners face increased difficulty as procedures become more specialized and technical. The steps may include constraints that must be met in order to successfully carry out the instructions. Simple constraints can be expressed as conditions of manner or place, such as carefully, close to the edge. Conditional clauses can be used to express more complex constraints, such as "if the metal is cool" (Feez and Joyce, 1989: 87–88). (1) goal; (2) materials; and (3) steps are the elements of procedure text. Furthermore, the steps for creating a procedure are as follows: (1) begin with a statement of the purpose and importance of the specific task; (2) present a step-by-step description of "how to proceed;" and (3) express the steps in the procedure in a simple and clear format, ensuring that it is correct and complete (Depdiknas 2003).

Table 4: Procedure Text Analysis.

No	Title	Unit / Page
1	Windsocks	
	Social Function	
	To describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps	To make a wind sock out of a plastic bottle first you need to cut the top and the bottom off a two litre bottle, to have a perfect cylinder.
	Generic Structure	
	Goal	To make a wind sock out of a plastic bottle first you need to cut the top and the bottom off a two litre bottle, to have a perfect cylinder.
	Material	To make a wind sock out of a plastic bottle first you

No	Title	Unit / Page
		need to cut the top and the bottom off a two litre bottle, to have a perfect cylinder.
	Steps	Then, punch 4 holes (with a hole punch) spaced evenly on top. After that, tie a 12-inch piece of fishing line to each hole. Next, attach all four to a large swivel snap used in fishing. Sand the bottle and paint with paints any design you wish. When it is dry, punch holes every an inch around the bottom. Then, tie a 3-foot piece of ribbon in each hole. Vary your colours or make them all the same. Finally, hang up and enjoy.
	Language Features	
	Transitional Signals	After that, Next, Then, Finally,
	Action Verb	Tie, hang up, sand, etc.
2	How to make own compost	
	Social Function	
	To describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps	Compost is the richest fertilizer you can use. And you can make it yourself with a little effort. Compost consists of decaying organic material. Things like leaves, grass, decomposable kitchen scraps, even hair clippings can be used to make compost.
	Generic Structure	
	Goal	Larger bins for your yard are available for purchase everywhere now. Things NOT to use: ashes from the barbeque, animal by-products (meat scraps, grease, bones), milk or dairy products, dog or cat droppings, cardboard, diseased plants.
	Material	These materials are layered in a container (or pile) with soil and manure or a high-nitrogen fertilizer. Start with a layer of dry "brown" materials, like wood chips, dried leaves, sawdust, or straw.
	Steps	Add a layer of moist "green" materials, such as

No	Title	Unit / Page
		grass cuttings, fruit and vegetable scraps, coffee grounds, eggshells, or pruning from your garden. Keep adding layers, alternating "green" & "brown" materials with a layer of soil and manure. The mixture should be kept warm and wet (water with a hose once a week to keep entire mixture moist), and aerated. It will need to be turned, or mixed, every week or so. Add chicken manure or bone meal (for nitrogen) if your compost is not decaying. After 2-3 months, the compost will be ready to use in your garden! Your compost is ready when it is dark and crumbly, and looks like soil. Mix compost into soil around existing plants once or twice a year. Prepare new planting areas by working liberally into soil. Spread around the base of shrubs. Although compost can be made in an open pile, you'll get faster results if you use a bin. A Small Kitchen Compost Carrier can hang on the cupboard door or even sit on your kitchen counter.
	Language Features	
	Transitional Signals	After 2-3 months,
	Action Verbs	Keep adding, Add, Mix, Spread

It is discovered that language features are not used proportionally in the reading texts contained in the WAJAR textbook.

One of the argumentative essays is Analytical Exposition. Hortatory exposition differs from analytical exposition. Analytical is used to persuade readers to care about a particular case. Meanwhile, hortatory exposition is meant to persuade readers that something should or should not be true. As a result, the text in WAJAR (PENUNJANG PROGRAM WAJIB BELAJAR) is meant to persuade the reader that "something is true," rather than "to recommend an action." As a result, the text in WAJAR (PENUNJANG PROGRAM WAJIB BELAJAR) is analytical. The language function of analytical exposition is to persuade the reader or listener that

something is true. It can also be used to analyze or explain "how and why." As a result, it is sometimes referred to as a persuasive text.

Table 5: Analytical Exposition Analysis.

No	Title	Unit / Page
1	Plastics	
	Social Function	
	To persuade the readers to be concerned with one case.	Today plastic have become important part in modern life. Most of the things around us contain plastic, or are made of plastics. Our blankets are made of nylon, kind of plastics.
	Generic Structure	
	Thesis Statement	The carpet is made of plastic. The ballpoints or pens we write with are made of plastics. The pans and pots we use to cook with, the toys the children play with, even the ears people drive, all have important plastic components. Do you work or play with a computer? Some components of your computer are made of plastics.
	Arguments	Plastics have made some advantages. They are relative cheap to produce. Some plastics are made hard as stone and strong as steel. Some plastics are produce transparent as glass, light as wood and elastic as rubber.
	Reiteration	Plastics also produced in almost any colours they are lightweight, waterproof and chemical resistant.
	Language Features	
	Adjective	Important, transparent, chemical.
	General and abstract noun	Ballpoint, toys, advantage, waterproof, etc.
2	What is the Significance of Rabbits' Large Ears	
	Social Function	
	To persuade the readers to be concerned with one case	A rabbit is a small furry mammal with a short tail and pointed ears. Rabbits live in burrows in the ground.
	Generic Structure	
	Thesis Statement	Each burrow is the home of a single family. The first fossils which can be attributed to this

No	Title	Unit / Page
		family came from North America but now they are found in every part of the world. Compared to its small body rabbit has large-sized ears.
	Arguments	A rabbit is a weak and timid animal and is always surrounded by many enemies. Therefore, nature has gifted it with large ears to help it to hear even the fun of drop sound. The large area of the ear catches almost every sound wave produced in the air and transfers them into the inner ear. This makes the rabbit to detect its enemies in time and run to safety zones
	Reiteration	This oil is important in forming vitamin D which is necessary for the growth of healthy bones. If the rabbit is not allowed to form this, it will develop rickets.
	Language Features	
	General and Abstract Nouns	growth, family, ear, rabbit

It is discovered that language features are not used proportionally in the reading texts contained in the WAJAR textbook.

The purpose of hortatory exposition text is to persuade readers that something should or should not be said or done.

The generic structure of hortatory exposition texts is: Thesis, 2. Arguments, and 3. Recommendation, and the dominant language features are: a. the use of the simple present tense; b. the use of modals; c. the use of action verbs; d. the use of thinking verbs; e. the use of adverbs; f. the use of adjectives; g. the use of technical terms; h.

Table 6: Hortatory Exposition Analysis.

No	Title	Unit / Page
1	Rethinking Technology	
	Social Function	
	Persuading the readers that something should or should not be the case or be done.	We face a modern life today. Technology really helps people presenting everything easily and fast. Unfortunately, there are many things become victims of the modernization.
	Generic Structure	
	Thesis Statement	Our environment is one of the

No	Title	Unit / Page
		victims. It receives many used things that can not decompose easily. There are environmental problems then because the used things need several years to decompose.
	Arguments	Everyday in big cities millions of tones of rubbish is sent to rubbish damp. The rubbish stays there for days, months, even years. It can create diseases, unpleasant smell and uncomfortable scenery. All of these disturb our life.
	Recommendation	At home, sometimes people don't realize that they spend more energy than they need. Exactly they can save their use of energy by cutting the use of motorbikes, switch off the electricity, the lights, the television, and computer when they have finished using them. Whenever they use electricity they put greenhouse gases into the air.
	Language Features	
	Thinking Verbs	Realize
	Present Tense	Nowadays some beaches look like rubbish dumps. Rubbish arrives on beaches far from the lace where the rubbish should be. The sea tide brings them to the beach.

4.2 Suitability Between Reading Texts and School-Based Curriculum (KTSP)

The researcher compares the suitability of reading materials and curriculum aspects by relating the reading texts to the indicators used and analyzing their consistency.

Table 7: Suitability Analysis.

No	Indicators	Description in Reading Material
1	Mengidentifikasi makna gagasan dalam teks berbentuk procedure dan report	Answer the following questions based on the monologue in task 3 above! (60)
2	Mengidentifikasi berbagai informasi yang terdapat dalam teks berbentuk procedure dan	Complete the dialogues with suitable expression! (60)

No	Indicators	Description in Reading Material
		report
3	Mengidentifikasi tujuan komunikatif teks berbentuk procedure/report	-
4	Mengidentifikasi langkah retorika Dalam teks berbentuk procedure/report	Your teacher will read the procedure text of how to make a compost. Listen to him/her carefully and answer these following questions based on the text of dialogue above! (62)
5	Membaca nyaring	-
6	Mengidentifikasi informasi yang berhubungan dengan bacaan tentang prosedur	Questions above!
7	Menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berdasarkan bacaan	Questions above!
8	Membuat ringkasan	-
9	Menulis essay berbentuk procedure / report	Read the text again and answer the following questions! (67)
10	Menyusun kalimat acak menjadi teks yang padu berbentuk procedure/report	Your teacher will read the text completely and fill in the blank space! (71)
11	Mengidentifikasi makna dalam teks monolog berbentuk narrative/report	-
12	Mengidentifikasi tujuan komunikatif dan langkah retorik teks monolog berbentuk narrative/report	-
13	Mengidentifikasi ciri Kebahasaan teks narrative/report	-
14	Mengidentifikasi berbagai informasi dalam teks monolog berbentuk narrative/report	-
15	Menangkap informasi spesifik yang ada pada teks deskriptif.	Choose the correct answer by crossing a, b, c, or d (48)
16	Mengidentifikasi makna dan gagasan dalam teks deskriptif.	Read the text below and answer the questions! (49)
17	Mengidentifikasi aspek-aspek yg ada pada teks deskriptif	Find a text about natural objects. Then analyze the followings (54)
18	Merespon wacana monolog analytical exposition	-
19	Melakukan monolog berbentuk analytical exposition	Read the text below aloud! (64)

No	Indicators	Description in Reading Material
20	<i>Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks eksposisi hortatori tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.</i>	What is the main idea? (80)
21	<i>Memahami fungsi sosial dari teks eksposisi hortatori memahami struktur teks eksposisi hortatory</i>	Answer these questions based on the text! (65)
22	<i>Memahami unsur kebahasaan teks eksposisi hortatory</i>	Make five conditional sentences about our environment. Do it in a group! (64)
23	<i>Menjelaskan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks eksposisi hortatory</i>	Answer these following questions based on the text! (94)

5 CONCLUSION

After conducting research on the WAJAR textbook, the researcher comes to the following conclusions: 1) The WAJAR textbook contains a variety of school-based curriculum texts. Report text, descriptive text, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition, and procedure text are all covered in the book. The reading text contained within the textbook explicitly identifies all of the text's generic structures. The first conclusion pertains to the WAJAR textbook's contents. There are some points to consider when dealing with aspects of the textbook's content.

These points are the conformity of reading materials and curriculum, the types of genres found in reading materials, the arrangement of reading materials based on level of difficulty, reading tasks given to develop students' abilities, reading materials that support life skills, and reading materials that consider gender, religion, race, and SARA. Except for the conformity between reading materials and curriculum, the WAJAR textbook had already met all of the content requirements.

2) According to the findings, some language features are not used in proportion in the reading text. In each text type, certain language features were missing. The reading text contains only two to three of the five language features.

(3) Not all reading indicators are developed through the textbook's reading activities. Some reading indicators are not included in the first

semester's reading materials. The calculated suitability level was only 65.21 percent (suitable enough), indicating that there is still unsuitability in the WAJAR textbook.

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