

## The Comparison of the Sentences Written by Journalists using English as Native Language and Journalists using English as Foreign Language. As seen on their articles published as news

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#### Abstract

News in magazines and newspapers function to give information to the readers. Information in the media is prepared by journalists who work for hunting the news from the source, and who write the information to be articles published in the media. The language used in this publication may vary from local language to international languages, such as the English language. English is a global language learned and used by many people around the world therefore, mass media using English as their platform will cover more readers than those using local language as their platforms. In this research, the writer wants to compare four news articles written by four different journalists from different publishers; they are Text-1 and Text-2 originally written by foreign journalists using English as their native language, then Text-3 and Text-4 written by domestic journalists using English as their foreign language. The aim of this research is to know whether there are significantly different between news written by journalists using English as their speakers and news written by journalists using English as their foreign language. This research is very important for the writer himself as he is responsible for teaching writing subjects for the students of the English Literature Program, Faculty of Social and Humanity, Buddhi Dharma University, Tangerang. This will also be useful for the readers who want to be news' writers or journalists to improve their style in writing English sentences so that they sound more English and are easy to understand by the readers.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This study is aimed to know the difference between sentences written by English native speakers and English as a second language user. This study will be useful for students learning English to make the English they produce taste more English. This is because the writer often reads the news in the newspapers. The sentences of the news tasted different between news written by the journalists using English as their native language and the journalists using English as their foreign language.

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The result is, the text written by the journalist from the English-speaking countries would be different from the texts written by the journalists from English as a second language countries. The difference would be seen more clearly when both texts are translated to the Indonesian language. The English news written by Indonesian journalists is more easily translated into the Indonesian language. The sentences do not need much editing.

Based on the above reasons, the writer would try to find the difference between them in order that the result would be useful to make a better work of writing. Moreover, as a lecturer of writing subjects, comparing some English texts is necessary to make the teaching-learning process bear good English essays written by the students.

In this era of information, many aspects of life can be covered and accessed by many people more easily than many years ago. Accessibility of many things nowadays becomes widely open because of mass media. Mass media is a place for society to access information. In mass media, so much news is served publicly that make all levels of society can access them. News is served by publishers which employ journalists to get hot information around the world to be written as news.

In preparing news, journalists have to go out and hunt the figures as the source of information and to get words from them. The words are then arranged and written in line with the characteristic, including the vision and mission, of the newspapers. They have to remember that the news, no matter what language they use, is for common or public to read. This is the main aim of the writing products they publish, i.e. to give information to others.

Some mass media publishers use English as their platforms in order that their information of news can be accessed and read by more readers around the world. Really, English news nowadays has become globally needed by those who often travel or have business in some countries. Therefore, the journalists have to prepare and write more English news to publish.

For journalists coming from English-speaking countries, writing English sentences has become their habit. It is different from journalists coming from countries that use English as a foreign language. There are double problems for the people living outside of the English-speaking countries to write. It is because they have to learn to write news and at the same time learn the English language. Therefore, the result of their writing products will also differ from the products of people living in English-speaking countries.

## **II. LANGUAGE**

People communicate with each other through a means called language. One of the languages used to communicate is the English language. The English language is globally used by many people from many countries in the world. They use English to speak and to give information to others written and differently, but those who involve in the communication can understand what they communicate to.

People can get information and understand the message of news because, in the English language, there are rules that must always be implemented and obeyed by the users. Moreover, there are often minor stipulations that are no longer basic, but complementary, which if obeyed will result in better, smoother, more meaningful, and more lenient writing.

Really, the sentence structures of the news implemented to write news are often different between the natives and Indonesians. However, the content of the news or messages of them is still acceptable and usually understandable. This is because universally, the basic patterns of the sentences are usually not much different or almost the same.

Abdul Syukur Ibrahim in *Sociolinguistics* (2014: 3) says: "Language is essentially a system of signs that is manifested in the speech of language users in everyday life". Thus, what is presented in a newspaper will be more easily understood by the readers because there is a preferential interest of the news to be read, and it helps readers understand the content or message or information in the news more easily.

Furthermore, Abdul Syukur Ibrahim, citing Saussure's statement, that the system of signs related to speech in everyday life is referred to as "Langua," namely the entire sign system that functions as a means of verbal communication between members of society, and is abstract.

Newspapers or magazines, or tv and other communication media always try to create loyal people to the information they convey. Recognizing that diversity, the mass media also displays a variety of written presentations.

News readers are members of the public who have various backgrounds and interests. Newspapers also provide various kinds of news and information that can be enjoyed by various readers with various backgrounds. Very rarely readers are people who are interested in all fields so that all the news in the newspaper or magazine are read entirely.

### III. MASS MEDIA

Mass media is a means of communication that serves information to society. It serves meaningful information needed by society. Media can also function as a watchdog for the government to avoid them becoming too dominant to the society so that they become a very repressive authority and do not respect the law and agreement.

The various functions of the media make media have a strategic position for a nation and state. Both democratic countries, such as America, Indonesia, Britain, etc., and authoritarian countries, such as North Korea, China, Syria, Burma, etc need media to show their successful works and at the same time to intimidate their society. In democratic countries, the media can be used to show up their achievements while and during their rule the countries.

Media is actually a place for some idealists to work and to pour their idea. The journalists always work hard to try to get the newest and hottest information that will be served as news for their readers. In their hunting before publishing news, they go to many places and meet many people and figures to collect the raw materials that would be sorted and selected to get the relevant materials. Then, they would type and arrange all of the information to be news that matches the vision and mission of their media. Therefore, every news published by the publishers has its own characteristics, including their language style and sentences of the news.

Readers of newspapers can be varied and may come from various backgrounds. However, not all people like reading newspapers would read all kinds of newspapers. Usually, a certain community would like to read a certain kind of newspaper, for example, they may like to read Kompas newspaper and they don't like to read Merdeka newspaper, and vice versa.

In this research, the writer read English news on newspapers and magazines published by foreign publishers and domestic publishers. The writer would like to identify the difference between sentences existing in foreign newspapers and domestic newspapers. It is because the English sentences written by journalists using English as their native language would sound more English than the English sentences written by the journalists using English as a foreign language. The result of this research, of course, would be very useful for the writer to improve his knowledge and skill as he teaches English writing to the students of the English language Program, Social and Humanity Faculty, Buddhi Dharma University, Tangerang.

In writing articles, journalists will not forget to apply good sentences. Good sentences are arranged as concisely as possible from many parts, some of which are meaningful words, phrases, and clauses. The parts may be implemented together to be one complex sentence or maybe taken to create some short and simple sentences. Whether the writer wants to write simple sentences or complex ones, it depends on the significance of the messages to be delivered to the readers.

The sentences of the articles of the news may arrange from sub-clauses, phrases, and words.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, a clause is a group of words containing a subject and predicate and functioning as a member of a complex or compound sentence. A clause can be combined with another clause to make a complex sentence. Therefore, a complex sentence is usually longer than a simple sentence consisting of one clause.

The other part of a sentence, besides words, is a phrase. According to Cambridge Dictionary, a phrase is a group of words that is part of, rather than the whole of, a sentence. There is no subject or predicate in every phrase. A sentence may have a phrase or some phrases in it that make the sentence be longer than merely single words in it. A phrase may consist of two or more words that function as a subject and, or an object.

There is another part of a sentence known as an adverb. This kind of adverb may be in the form of a word, a phrase, and/or a clause. An adverb functions as additional information to the verb of a sentence so that the information existing in the sentence can be clearer.

#### IV. METHODS

The writer implemented two methods for this research; they are qualitative method and quantitative method. Sugiyono (2015:23) states that quantitative data is data in the form of numbers, or extrapolated quantitative data (scoring). Meanwhile, qualitative research method is a research in which interpretation is implemented. This is to examine the condition of natural objects. In this case, the researcher is the key instrument to interpret the data collected. Qualitative method analyzes the data in the form of text written by the journalists and published on the newspapers and magazines.

#### V. TEXTS AND ANALYSIS

##### A. FOREIGN NEWS

Text-1

##### **The Ground Truth Project**

##### *A. Myanmar's failed experiment with democracy*

Friday, Feb. 5, 2021. (Photo by Associated Press)



**CHARLES M. SENNOTT**

Type of the sentences:

- a) Myanmar's path toward democracy has taken a detour, circling back into the clutches of the military. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 17 words,)
- b) Or, as some might argue, the military never really let go of its hold over the country and that became tragically apparent this week. (3 clauses, 1 phrase, 25 words)
- c) But there are sounds of resistance. (1 clause, 1 phrase, 6 words), 1 non verb

- d) The sounds come in the form of banging and plans at 8:00 p.m. every night which can be heard throughout the city of Yangon, according to a former GroundTruth reporting fellow there who is keeping us up to date. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 4 phrases, 41 words)
- e) The banging is a traditional symbol of resistance in Myanmar and many other places that have experienced massive popular protests from Colombia to Northern Ireland and in between.(2 clauses, 4 phrases, 29 words), 1 non verb
- f) Nine years ago, The GroundTruth Project had a rare opportunity to take a journey through Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 3 phrases, 21 words)
- g) It was turning the corner on democratic reforms and its leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who won the Nobel Prize for her resistance to the authoritarian regime under 15 years of house arrest, had been recently freed and was just consolidating her political power. (1 passive of 4 clauses, 7 phrases, 46 words)
- h) But now Daw Suu, as she is known, is once again detained, sitting in prison on trumped up charges after being arrested with other opposition leaders, journalists and intellectuals who challenged military rule. (2 passive of 5 clauses, 3 phrases, 34 words)
- i) On our journey through Myanmar, Ground Truth teamed up with the Open Hands Initiative to send a team of 20 reporters, 11 local journalists and nine Americans on a journey along the ancient Burma Road to chronicle the changes the country was experiencing after its transition to democracy. (2 clauses, 6 phrases, 49 words)  
( The text consists of 260 words, 9 sentences, 5 passive of 24 clauses (2 non verbal), 31 phrases).

## 2. Text-2

### **The New York Times**

- 1) *Military Imposes Full Grip on Myanmar*  
**Feb. 14, 2021 Updated 3:11 p.m. ET**



By Hannah Beech

#### Type of the sentences:

- a) With the night in Myanmar came the terror. (1 clause, no phrase, 9 words)
- b) In cities across the country on Sunday evening, armored vehicles moved in, along with trucks filled with soldiers in camouflage. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 2 phrases, 21 words)
- c) Security forces fired rubber bullets, water cannons and tear gas at a crowd. (1 clause, 4 phrases, 14 words)
- d) Troops surrounded the houses of government workers who had dared to join a nationwide civil disobedience campaign. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 18 words)
- e) Politicians, activists and journalists fled, turning off their phones as they disappeared into the shadows, hoping to outpace the men coming after them. (5 clauses, no phrase, 24 words)
- f) “I suffered from the military dictatorship earlier in my life,” said Ma Tharaphe, a government accountant who, like many other civil servants, boycotted work to demand that the country’s civilian leadership be allowed to return nearly two weeks after a military coup. “But now I feel fear. Tonight will be a real nightmare.” (1 passive of 6 clauses, 6 phrases, 54 words)
- g) While the generals staged a coup on Feb. 1, toppling an elected government and returning the country to army rule, they showed their full force on Sunday. (4 clauses, 4 phrases, 28 words)
- h) On Sunday night, ambassadors from multiple Western nations, including the United States, posted a statement warning the coup-makers to “refrain from violence against demonstrators and civilians, who are protesting the overthrow of their legitimate government.” (3 clauses, 4 phrases, 36 words)
- i) “We support the people of Myanmar in their quest for democracy, freedom, peace and prosperity,” the statement added. “The world is watching.” (3 clauses, 2 phrases, 22 words)

- j) The days have been filled with defiant protest, as motorcyclists, bodybuilders, students, women in ball gowns and even golden retriever aficionados gathered to demand the exit of a military that had controlled Myanmar for nearly half a century before handing over some power to a civilian government in 2015. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 6 phrases, 50 words)  
(This text consists of 259 words, 10 sentences, 30 clauses (no non verbal), 30 phrases)

## B. DOMESTIC NEWS

Text-3  
The Jakarta Globe

### INDONESIA BEGINS SELF-FUNDED VACCINATION INVOLVING 22,700 COMPANIES

By lenny Tristia Tambun  
May 1st, 2021

- a) Indonesia began Tuesday Covid-19 vaccination drive arranged by private firms at the presence of President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who expressed hope that the private initiative would help propel the economy which has been contracting in the last three quarters. (1 passive of 5 clauses, 5 phrases, 40 words)
- b) The so-called “gotong royong” (mutual works) vaccination program allows companies to procure and distribute vaccine for their own workers. (1 clause, 2 phrases, 20 words)
- c) More than 22,700 companies with around 10 million workers have registered themselves for this program, according to Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) Chairman Rosan Perkasa Roeslani. (1 clause, 2 phrases, 29 words)
- d) “Their enthusiasm for this program is infectious that we now have 22,736 companies joining. (2 clauses (1 non verbal), 1 phrases, 14 words)
- e) I expect more to follow by the time this program begins,” Rosan said when accompanying the president at the vaccination site in Jababeka industrial complex, Bekasi, West Java. (3 clauses, 2 phrases, 29 words)
- f) Jokowi said the program will accelerate the return to some normalcy among key economic sectors and eventually kick-start the economy. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 21 words)
- g) “We all hope that with all the hard works, we can materialize a growth of 7 percent according to target for the second quarter because all businesses will soon return to normal,” the president said. (3 clauses, 2 phrases, 25 words)
- h) Jokowi thanked Kadin and all companies involved in the initiative for arranging free vaccination for their employees. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 2 phrases, 18 words)
- i) He said 18 companies had their workers vaccinated on Tuesday using Chinese-made Sinopharm vaccine. (2 clauses, 1 phrase, 15 words)
- j) “Those companies distribute vaccine to all employees free of charge,” Jokowi said, adding that the program has so far received 420,000 Sinopharm doses. (4 clauses, no phrase, 23 words)
- k) Among those companies is Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia, the local arm or the Japanese auto giant. (1 clause (1 non verbal), 2 phrases, 17 words)  
(The text consists of 253 words, 11 sentences, 2 passive of 27 clauses (2 non verbal), 21 phrases)

Text-4  
The Jakarta Post  
Wednesday, May 26, 2021.  
Jokowi installs TNI officer as BNPB head

By Gerica Lay

- a) President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has appointed Lt. Gen. Ganip Warsito, the chief of general staff of the Indonesian Military (Kasum TNI), as the successor to National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) head Doni Monardo, who is to retire from the position on June 1. (2 clauses, 3 phrases, 44 words)
  - b) Ganip was inaugurated as the BNPB head on Tuesday, in a ceremony at the presidential palace attended by Vice President Ma’ruf Amin, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Mahfud M.D. and Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung. (2 passive clauses, 6 phrases, 37 words)
  - c) “In carrying out my duties, I will uphold the ethics of my position, work to the best of my abilities and fulfill my task with full responsibility,” Ganip said during Tuesday’s swearing-in ceremony, which was also aired live on YouTube. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 5 phrases, 40 words)
  - d) The incoming BNPB head is expected to lead the nation’s emergency and disaster response, including the national COVID-19 task force that reports directly to the President. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 3 phrases, 27 words)
  - e) The 58-year-old Army lieutenant general is the fourth head of the BNPB after Doni, Willem Rampangilei and inaugural BNPB head Syamsul Maarif, all appointed from the TNI. (1 passive of 2 clauses (1 non verbal), 3 phrases, 28 words)
  - f) “The President will keep with the tradition of selecting active high-ranking [military] officers to fill the spot [to ensure] a quick disaster response,” State Secretary Pratikno said on Tuesday as quoted by Kompas.com. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 4 phrases, 33 words)
  - g) Ganip is a 1986 graduate from the National Military Academy in his hometown of Magelang, Central Java, according to a Kompas.com profile. (2 clauses (1 non verbal), 3 phrases, 23 words)
  - h) He has previously served as commander of the Joint Regional Defense Command (Kogabwilhan) III and received the Bintang Dharma military award for distinguished service from the President in November 2020. (2 clauses, 3 phrases, 31 words).
- (The text consists of 257 words, 9 sentences, 6 passive of 18 clauses (2 non verbal), 30 phrases)

The data above can be put in the figure as follow:

No	Texts	Sentences	Clauses	Phrases	Words
1	<i>Text-1, Myanmar’s failed experiment with democracy (The Ground truth Project)</i>	9	24	31	260
2	<i>Text-2, Military Imposes Full Grip on Myanmar (The New York Time)</i>	10	30	30	259
3	TEXT-3, INDONESIA BEGINS SELF-FUNDED VACCINATION INVOLVING 22,700 COMPANIES (THE JAKARTA GLOBE)	11	27	21	253
4	Text-4, Jokowi installs TNI officer as BNPB head. (The Jakarta Post)	9	17	30	257

To see if their sentences are specific, the writer makes a table as follow:

No	In every text quoted as parts of news.	English Texts from foreign countries and that are written by foreigners		English Texts from Domestic and that are written by Indonesian	
		Text-1	Text-2	Text-3	Text-4
1	The number of words in every text	260	259	253	257
2	The number of sentences in the texts.	9	13	11	9
3	The number of clauses in the texts	24	30	27	18
4	The number of phrases in every text.	31	30	21	30
5	The number of passive clauses used in every text.	5	3	2	6
6	The number of active clauses used in	20	27	25	12

	every text				
7	The number of non verbal sentences.	2	0	2	2
8	Total	351	332	341	334

From the tabel above, the writer can see that Text-1 apply less clauses than the other texts; however, it applies more clauses than Text-4. Text-4 also has less number of active clauses because it implement more passive clauses though it is not much different from Text-1.

Some people say that the passive voice does not show a good way of delivering information. Alice E.M. Underwood (Grammarly Blog) states that passive voice is often maligned by teachers and professors as a bad writing habit. Or, to put it in the active voice, teachers and professors across the English-speaking world malign the passive voice as a bad writing habit.

She also states “In general, the **active voice** makes your writing stronger, more direct, and, you guessed it, more active. The subject *is* something, or it *does* the action of the verb in the sentence. With the **passive voice**, the subject is acted upon by some other performer of the verb.”

When the passive voice of the Text-1 and Text-2, both are written by foreign journalists, are compared with Text-3 and Text-4, both are written by domestic journalists, the writer can find the same numbers of passive voice use; there are 8 passive voices from Text-1 plus Text-2, and 8 passive voices from Text-3 plus Text-4.

Text-2 applies less passive voices, on the other hand, it applies more active voices. Text-2 also has no non verbal sentences. Meanwhile, the other texts apply 2 non-verbal sentences.

### The Characteristics of each Text.

A text is arranged by composing words to be sentences and paragraphs. To write sentences, the journalist have implemented sentences’ patterns that make the writing works or news easy to understand by their readers.

Now, please see their sentences’ patterns implemented to write the texts.

#### Text-1

- a) Myanmar’s path toward democracy has taken a detour, circling back into the clutches of the military. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 17 words)
  - Phrasal S -V – O – Sub-clause.
- b) Or, as some might argue, the military never really let go of its hold over the country and that became tragically apparent this week. (3 clauses, 1 phrase, 25 words)
  - Conjunction – Sub-clause – S – V – V – Adverbial Adjunct – Conjunction – Sub-clause.
- c) But there are sounds of resistance. (1 clause, 1 phrase, 6 words), 1 non verb.
  - Transition – There – to be.
- d) The sounds come in the form of hanging and plans at 8:00 p.m. every night which can be heard throughout the city of Yangon, according to a former GroundTruth reporting fellow there who is keeping us up to date. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 4 phrases, 41 words).
  - S – V – Adverbial adjunct – Sub-clause – Adverbial adjunct – Sub-clause.
- e) The banging is a traditional symbol of resistance in Myanmar and many other places that have experienced massive popular protests from Colombia to Northern Ireland and in between.(2 clauses, 4 phrases, 29 words), 1 non-verb.
  - S – to be – Complement – Sub-clause.
- f) Nine years ago, The GroundTruth Project had a rare opportunity to take a journey through Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 3 phrases, 21 words)
  - Adverb – S – V – O – Adverbial adjunct.
- g) It was turning the corner on democratic reforms and its leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who won the Nobel Prize for her resistance to the authoritarian regime under 15 years of house arrest, had been recently freed and was just consolidating her political power. (1 passive of 4 clauses, 7 phrases, 46 words).
  - S – V – O – Adverbial adjunct – Sub-clauses.

- h) But now Daw Suu, as she is known, is once again detained, sitting in prison on trumped up charges after being arrested with other opposition leaders, journalists and intellectuals who challenged military rule. (2 passive of 5 clauses, 3 phrases, 34 words).
- Transitional – Adverb – S – antecedent – V – V – Adverbial phrase – Sub-clause.
- i) On our journey through Myanmar, Ground Truth teamed up with the Open Hands Initiative to send a team of 20 reporters, 11 local journalists and nine Americans on a journey along the ancient Burma Road to chronicle the changes the country was experiencing after its transition to democracy.
- Adverb – S – V – O – Adverb - to – V – O – Sub-clause

## Text-2

- a) With the night in Myanmar came the terror. (1 clause, no phrase, 9 words)
- Phrasal S – V – O
- b) In cities across the country on Sunday evening, armored vehicles moved in, along with trucks filled with soldiers in camouflage. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 2 phrases, 21 words)
- Adverb - S – V – adverb – Sub-clause.
- c) Security forces fired rubber bullets, water cannons and tear gas at a crowd. (1 clause, 4 phrases, 14 words)
- S – V – O – O – Adverb
- d) Troops surrounded the houses of government workers who had dared to join a nationwide civil disobedience campaign. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 18 words)
- S – V – O – Sub-clause
- e) Politicians, activists and journalists fled, turning off their phones as they disappeared into the shadows, hoping to outpace the men coming after them. (5 clauses, no phrase, 24 words)
- S – V – Present participle (phrase) – Conjunction – S – V – Adverb – Present participle (phrase) – Sub-clause.
- f) “I suffered from the military dictatorship earlier in my life,” said Ma Tharaphe, a government accountant who, like many other civil servants, boycotted work to demand that the country’s civilian leadership be allowed to return nearly two weeks after a military coup. (1 passive of 4 clauses, 6 phrases, 43 words)
- Clausal S – V – O – Apositive – Pronoun – Apositive – Sub-clause – Conjunction – S – V – to V – Adverbial phrase.
- g) “But now I feel fear. (1 clause, no phrase, 5 words)
- Transitional - Adverb – S – V – Adverb.
- h) Tonight will be a real nightmare. ( 1 clause, 1 phrase, 6 words)
- S – V – O
- i) ”While the generals staged a coup on Feb. 1, toppling an elected government and returning the country to army rule, they showed their full force on Sunday. (4 clauses, 4 phrases, 28 words).
- Conjunction – Sub-clause – Present participle phrase – S – V – O – Adverb
- j) On Sunday night, ambassadors from multiple Western nations, including the United States, posted a statement warning the coup-makers to “refrain from violence against demonstrators and civilians, who are protesting the overthrow of their legitimate government.” (3 clauses, 4 phrases, 36 words)
- Adverb – S – V – O – to V - Adverb – Sub-clause
- k) “We support the people of Myanmar in their quest for democracy, freedom, peace and prosperity,” the statement added. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 22 words).
- Clausal Object – S – V
- l) “The world is watching.” ( 1 clause, no phrase, 4 words)
- S – V
- m) The days have been filled with defiant protest, as motorcyclists, bodybuilders, students, women in ball gowns and even golden retriever aficionados gathered to demand the exit of a military that had controlled Myanmar for nearly half a century before handing over some power to a civilian government in 2015. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 6 phrases, 50 words).
- S – V – O – conjunction – S – V – to V – O – Sub-clause

Text-3

- a) Indonesia began Tuesday Covid-19 vaccination drive arranged by private firms at the presence of President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who expressed hope that the private initiative would help propel the economy which has been contracting in the last three quarters. (1 passive of 5 clauses, 5 phrases, 40 words).
- S – V – O phrase – Sub-clause – Sub-clause -Conjunction – Sub-clause – Sub-clause
- b) The so-called “gotong royong” (mutual works) vaccination program allows companies to procure and distribute vaccine for their own workers. (1 clause, 2 phrases, 20 words)
- Phrasal S – V – O – to V – O
- c) More than 22,700 companies with around 10 million workers have registered themselves for this program, according to Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) Chairman Rosan Perkasa Roeslani. (1 clause, 2 phrases, 29 words)
- Phrasal S – V – O – adverbial adjunct – present participle phrase.
- d) “Their enthusiasm for this program is infectious that we now have 22,736 companies joining. (2 clauses (1 nonverbal), 1 phrase, 14 words)
- Phrasal S – to be – Complement – Conjunction – S – V – O
- e) I expect more to follow by the time this program begins,” Rosan said when accompanying the president at the vaccination site in Jababeka industrial complex, Bekasi, West Java. (3 clauses, 2 phrases, 29 words)
- Clausal O – S – V – Adverbs
- f) Jokowi said the program will accelerate the return to some normalcy among key economic sectors and eventually kick-start the economy. (2 clauses, 2 phrases, 21 words).
- S – V – O (Sub-clauses)
- g) “We all hope that with all the hard works, we can materialize a growth of 7 percent according to target for the second quarter because all businesses will soon return to normal,” the president said. (3 clauses, 2 phrases, 25 words).
- Clausal O - because – Sub-clause – S – V
- h) Jokowi thanked Kadin and all companies involved in the initiative for arranging free vaccination for their employees. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 2 phrases, 18 words).
- S – V – O (Sub-clause).
- i) He said 18 companies had their workers vaccinated on Tuesday using Chinese-made Sinopharm vaccine. (2 clauses, 1 phrase, 15 words)
- S – V – O ((that) – Sub-clause)
- j) “Those companies distribute vaccine to all employees free of charge,” Jokowi said, adding that the program has so far received 420,000 Sinopharm doses. (4 clauses, no phrase, 23 words).
- Clausal O – S – V – present participle clause.
- k) Among those companies is Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia, the local arm or the Japanese auto giant. (1 clause (1 non verbal), 2 phrases, 17 words).
- Phrasal S – to be – Complement – aposition.

Text-4

- a) President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has appointed Lt. Gen. Ganip Warsito, the chief of general staff of the Indonesian Military (Kasum TNI), as the successor to National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) head Doni Monardo, who is to retire from the position on June 1. (2 clauses, 3 phrases, 44 words)
- S – V – O – Aposition - O phrase – Sub-clause.
- b) Ganip was inaugurated as the BNPB head on Tuesday, in a ceremony at the presidential palace attended by Vice President Ma’ruf Amin, Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Mahfud M.D. and Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung. (2 passive clauses, 6 phrases, 37 words)
- S – V – O – Adverbial phrases.
- c) “In carrying out my duties, I will uphold the ethics of my position, work to the best of my abilities and fulfill my task with full responsibility,” Ganip said during Tuesday’s swearing-in ceremony, which was also aired live on YouTube. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 5 phrases, 40 words)
- Adverbial phrase – S – V – O – V – O – Conjunction – V – O – Adverb.

- d) The incoming BNPB head is expected to lead the nation’s emergency and disaster response, including the national COVID-19 task force that reports directly to the President. (1 passive of 2 clauses, 3 phrases, 27 words)
  - S – V – to V – O – Adverb – Present participle phrase – Sub-clause.
- e) The 58-year-old Army lieutenant general is the fourth head of the BNPB after Doni, Willem Rampangilei and inaugural BNPB head Syamsul Maarif, all appointed from the TNI. (1 passive of 2 clauses (1 non verbal), 3 phrases, 28 words).
  - Phrasal S – to be – Complements – Sub-clause.
- f) “The President will keep with the tradition of selecting active high-ranking [military] officers to fill the spot [to ensure] a quick disaster response,” State Secretary Pratikno said on Tuesday as quoted by Kompas.com. (1 passive of 3 clauses, 4 phrases, 33 words)
  - Clausal O - S – Verb – Adverb
- g) Ganip is a 1986 graduate from the National Military Academy in his hometown of Magelang, Central Java, according to a Kompas.com profile. (1 clause (1 non verbal), 3 phrases, 23 words)
  - S – to be – Complement
- h) He has previously served as commander of the Joint Regional Defense Command (Kogabwilhan) III and received the Bintang Dharma military award for distinguished service from the President in November 2020. (2 clauses, 3 phrases, 31 words).
  - S – V – O – Conjunction – Sub-clause
  - (The text consists of 257 words, 9 sentences, 6 passive of 18 clauses (2 non verbal), 30 phrases)

Based on the analysis above, the writer can show the data in the following table as follow:

No	Subject matter	Text-1	Text-2	Text-3	Text-4
1	The use of single words as Subjects put in the beginning of sentences.	3	6	4	5
2	The use of Subject (phrases and clauses) in the beginning of each text	5	6	7	3
3	The number of the Simple patterns	1	5	2	2
4	The number of the Complex patterns	8	8	9	6
5	The number of parts of the simplest sentences	3	2	3	3
6	The number of parts of the most complex sentences	8	12	8	10
7	The number of words of the simplest sentence	6	4	14	23
8	The number of words of the most complex sentence.	49	50	40	44
9	The use of Clauses in each text	9	9	11	4
10	Total	92	102	98	100

From the table above, the writer could conclude that both parts of the journalists wrote the same numbers of single word as the subjects, they are  $3 + 6 = 9$  single words for foreign journalists, and  $4 + 5 = 9$  single words for domestic journalists. Meanwhile, the use of Subject (phrases and clauses) in the beginning of each text are almost the same,  $5 + 6 = 11$  phrases/clauses, and  $7 + 3 = 10$  phrases/clauses. Only Text-4 has fewer phrases/clauses.

The use of simple patterns was done more in Text-2. Text-2 also implemented the most parts to create a complex sentence of the text. Text-2 also has more words in its complex sentences compared with the other texts.

The other characteristics can be found in Text-3 and Text-4, both are domestic news written by journalists using English as a foreign language. The texts apply more words to create simple sentences. On the other hand, Text-3 and Text-4 apply fewer words in their complex sentences but the number of words in their simplest sentences is many more than Text-1 and Text-2. In this case, Text-1 and Text-2 apply more words in their complex sentences.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis above shows to the writer that the English news written by both journalists using English as their native and the journalists using English as a foreign language are not significantly different.

Foreign journalists who wrote more varied sentences confidently in Text-1 and Text-2 can serve simple sentences and or complex sentences nicely. Meanwhile Text-3 and Text-4, both are written by domestic journalists, implement long and more words in their simple sentences and use fewer words that result in shorter complex sentences. It shows that the texts are less varied than the texts written by foreign journalists using English as their native language. It also seems that Indonesian journalists like to carefully obey the rules of writing sentences to avoid possible mistakes.

From the analysis, the writer gets sure that by practicing a lot of writing, the learners would be able to write sentences correctly and compose paragraphs better to create interesting essays of news.

This research is not perfect and still have a lot of weakness, especially about the words' meanings (semantics), how words are used (pragmatics), and how words are arranged (grammar – structure). So, this research is only the beginning of research to know why, sometimes, the English language from domestic people sounds rough compared with English spoken by foreigners, especially those coming from European countries. However, the difference gets less and less because many Indonesian young people nowadays can go abroad to study and those who don't go abroad can learn English online from many sources of training institutions and courses.

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