

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is used by human beings to communicate among one another. Language and human cannot be separated each other. Language as a communication mean is necessary to be mastered. Without language, it is impossible for human to communicate and interact with others well. Everyone makes daily activities using language. These activities include talking with friend, listening to teachers, reading assignment, surfing the internet and Language is studied in Linguistics. Greene (1972:25) state that language is the set of all possible sentences; and the grammar of a language is the rules which distinguish between sentences and non-sentences. Language is a system that communication, particularly the human ability to do so; and a language is any specific example of such a system.

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics discusses many different facets of language, such as form, meaning, structure and context. Linguistics aims at providing theories of natural language. Natural language is a human written or spoken language used by community. The various sub-branches of linguistics concern with how languages are structured, what they have in common, how they are acquired and used, how they change. In linguistics learn about Phonology, Morphology, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

Emerson once said that ‘any words, becomes poetic in the hand of a higher thought.’ The question that will arise in our mind is ‘whose thought?’ The thought of the authors is may be what Emerson would like to say; because from their thought we know the way they describe something which can be seen from the style. The next question came out from our mind is the connection between word and style, White (1986: 3-4) describe style as ‘the combination of word choice and sentence and paragraph structure that contributes to the writer’s individual voice. More specifically give description of word as follows ‘Words are atoms of thought, and like atoms of matter, they take on a new character when combined together to form larger structure.

Even though the receivers of certain messages are not only the reader or those who watch tele vision, writer will stress upon those two media for their great influences that they have in nowadays time of information, they are television and newspaper. Joseph A Devito,(in Nuruddin 2003:10) suggests that “First,mass communication is communication addressed to masses, to an extremely large science. This does not means that the audience includes all people or everyone who reads or everyone who watches television; rather it means an audience that is large and generally rather poorly defined. Second, mass communication is communication mediated by audio and/or visual transmitter. Mass communication isperhaps most easily and most logically defined by its forms; television, radio, newspaper, magazines, films, books, and tapes”.

Diction is word choice, or the style of speaking that a writer, speaker, or character uses. The diction that you use when you speak or write should be matched to purpose or audiance. Diction can be more casual-you may u se

informal words and even slang. In a work of fiction, the diction of the characters often tells us a lot about the characters. We can tell if they are intelligent, educated, or even what part of the world or country they are from.

Sentence structure is the way a sentence is arranged, grammatically. The sentence structure of your writing includes where the noun and verb fall within an individual sentence. Sentence structure depends on the language in which you're writing or speaking. It's common in English for a simple sentence to look like this: "She throws the ball." In this case, the sentence structure is "Subject, verb, object." There are many ways to make the sentence structure much more complicated while still providing a framework for the information you're conveying and being grammatically correct.

CNN International (CNNI), one of the top three global 24-hour news networks, was launched on September 30, 1985. The Cable News Network (CNN USA), headquartered in Atlanta, GA, is the flagship network of CNNI. By 2004, CNN had more than 4,000 foreign correspondents and production staff operating from 41 news bureaus worldwide, with more than 900 affiliates (Volkmer, 2004). By 2005, the news network was seen in more than 182 million households and hotel rooms in more than 200 countries and territories worldwide, via a network of 38 satellites (Pike, 2005). CNNI's primary goal the coverage of international, live, breaking news events put the network at the fore-front as it captured the devastating catastrophes of humankind; and world leaders took notice (Pike, 2005). According to Seib (2002), the effects of CNN's live news coverage illustrated the dynamic tension between real-time television news gathering and

government policymaking, with news having the greater influence. The writer compare of diction and sentence structure between spoken news represented in the program Your World Today broadcasted by CNN intenational and written news articles which is represented by TIME Magazine.

When practiced in the field (PPL at Second grade senior high school of SMA N 1 BAKTIRAJA). The writer gave CNN to students and asked them make the transkript of the informal diction in CNN television. The writer gave CNN to students and asked them made the transkript of the informal diction in CNN television. The writer concluded the kinds of sentence structure in CNN to students.

MTA Chairman Foye Appears on CNN International's Quest Means	
Business	
MTA	
Updated April 28, 2021 10:15 p.m.	

Quest:	What have you all, do you think, whether it's the Tube in London, the Metro in Paris, the subway in New York, the great underground railways of the world. What have you learned, do you think, over the last 18 months?
---------------	--

Foye:	Well what we've gone through in New York and obviously other places around the world, is I think the greatest mass abrupt change in human behavior ever in New York. And the ridership decline, for instance, during the Great Depression was 13%, that compares to 95% in the worst days of the pandemic in March or April of last year, and New Yorkers and Americans and others around the world were able, on a dime, to change their behavior. To not commute, to work remotely if that was an option. Our challenge now is also human behavior which is to rewind that and to get people to return to their offices, their jobs, restaurants, Broadway, and to take transit to do that. I believe we can do that, we can make a clear and compelling case to our customers that the system is safe from a COVID-19 point of view. There's been no outburst any place in the world related to transit where mask compliance is universal. But I'm inspired by the work of our customers and our employees, and I'm inspired by the heroism of our customers, especially first responders and essential employees who've been our core customers during the pandemic. And to them, all New Yorkers and all Americans owe a huge debt of gratitude.
--------------	--

Quest: The head of the MTA.

Table 1.1 The Kinds of Sentence Structure in CNN Transcript

No	Name of Students	Data	Kinds of Sentence Structure
1	A.T	The Victorians built the network	Simple Sentence
2	C.S	I believe we can do that	Complex Sentence Structure
3	G.P	New Yorkers and all Americans owe a huge debt of gratitude	Compound sentence structure

From the example above, A.T made transcript

“The Victorians built the network”

Number 1 the sentence is simple sentence because consists of one independent clause. (An independent clause contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought.) This sentence called simple Sentence structure.

From the example above, C.S made transcript

“I believe we can do that”

Number 2 the sentence is complex sentence structure because consists of an independent clause plus a dependent clause. (A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun, and contains a subject and verb, but does not express a complete thought.). The sentence consist of subordinating conjunctions ‘that’.

From the example above, G.P made transcript

“New Yorkers and all Americans owe a huge debt of gratitude”

Number 3 the sentence is compound sentence structure because two (or more) independent clauses joined by a conjunction or semicolon. Each of these clauses

could form a sentence alone.

The result of research confirmed that there are 3 types of sentence structure found in transcript of CNN. Based on the result above, the writer will chose diction and sentence structure as an object of the research. In this study the writer will find the similarities and differences of the diction and sentence structure with CNN International and TIME Magazine media quoted from CNN politics. The target to be achieved in this study is looking at the differences and similarities between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine. Then the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine take from cases in the U.S covid-19 news issued status on CNN politics.

Table 1.2 The Informal Diction in CNN Transcript

No	Name of students	Data/Informal diction
1	K.P	Well what we've gone through in New York and obviously other places around the world.
2	A.S	But I'm inspired by the work of our customers and our employees.

From the example above, K.P made transcript

“Well what we've gone through in New York and obviously other places around the world”

Number 1 the informal diction is more conversational and often used in narative literature. From the text above “we`ve “is informal word which is use in everyday language.

From the example above, A.S made transcript

“But I'm inspired by the work of our customers and our employees”

Number 2 the informal diction is more conversational and often used in narrative literature. From the text above “I'm” is informal word which is used in everyday language.

Based on the result above, the writer was chosen informal diction and simple sentence structure as an object of the research. In this study the writer will find the similarities and differences of the diction and sentence structure in CNN International and TIME Magazine media quoted from CNN politics. The writer also sees the attractiveness between spoken and written for diction and sentence structure, after the writer analyzes this research it is very interesting as a material a reference for further research, as a teaching material for teachers in media selection or topics about diction and sentence structure. The writer is interested in analyzing this research in order to see a significant comparison between diction and sentence structure in spoken and written. The target to be achieved in this study is looking at what are the advantages and disadvantages that find after getting the results of the diction and sentence structure both spoken and written through CNN International media and TIME Magazine taken from cases in the news issued status on CNN politics and what are the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine.

Based on the explanation above, the writer uses CNN International and TIME Magazine as a media in CNN politics. For that reason, this research is entitled **“A Comparative Study on Diction and Sentence Structure between spoken**

news broadcast by CNN International and Written news articles issued by TIME Magazine”.

1.2 The problems of the Study

The main problems of the study are:

1. What are the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *TIME Magazine* and *CNN International* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure in *TIME Magazine* and *CNN International* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

White (1986: 313) describe that diction is when a writer can express simple and complex ideas by choosing words that are both accurate and economical, and by choosing modes of expression and explanation that are appropriate to the target audience.

In this study, The first, the writer focuses on informal diction as type of diction in CNN International. Informal diction is the relaxed, conversational language that we use everyday, informal diction is often use by writer to real life communication or dialogue between realistic character and the second the writer focus on simple sentence Leech et al (1981: 93) classify sentences only into simple and complex sentences. He says that simple sentences is the one that consist of a single clause, while a complex sentence is the one that normally consists of more than one clause. In complex sentence, the clauses may be

related to one another by subordination or by coordination.

Based on the background on the explanation above, the analysis focus on this study is similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report. Then this study focus on the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To describe the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.
2. To describe the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The study is expected be useful for other people especially about a comparative study on diction and sentence structure between spoken news broadcast by CNN International and written news articles issued by TIME Magazine. There are two kinds of the significances of this study, they are:

1.Theoretically

The finding of the study is expected be useful for the readers to enrich their knowledge about the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report and to see the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and TIME Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

2.Practically

The findings of the study are expected to be useful for :

1.Teachers

This study is valuable for English teachers to know about students understand the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Repor and to see disadvantages the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and TIME Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

2.Students

This study is hopefully can give advantages for students.They able to understand well after know the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Repor and to see disadvantages the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and TIME Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

3.Institution(CNN Politics)

The result of this study is hope be valuable for instutution/CNN Politics to develop international politics which is as media to help people know the information from other country.

4.Writer

This study hopefully gives the knowledge about diction and sentence structure and as the reference to other researcher to see the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Repor and to see disadvantages the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and TIME Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter discussed the theory of the research. The understanding of some crucial research theories is needed in this research which is provided by the researchers as the basic foundation, references and guidelines for reader to learn. In this theoretical chapter, the writer discusses some theories by the expert related to this research.

2.2 Language

Greene (1972:25) state that language is the set of all possible sentences; and the grammar of a language is the rules which distinguish between sentences and non-sentences. Language is a system that communication, particularly the human ability to do so; and a language is any specific example of such a system.

Language is used by human beings to communicate among one another. Language and human cannot be separated each other. Language as a communication mean is necessary to be mastered. Without language, it is impossible for human to communicate and interact with others well. Everyone makes daily activities using language. These activities include talking with friend, listening to teachers, reading assignment, surfing the internet and Language is studied in Linguistics.

2.3 Linguistics

Based on Bauer (2012:3), “Linguistics is the word meaning relating to language as well as word meaning relating to linguistics”. From this definition that given Bauer, it can be concluded that linguistics has a close relation to language. These two items, Linguistics and Language, are very close. It means that both of them cannot be devined. If talking about linguistics, it means talking about them and vice versa.

Linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics discusses many different facets of language, such as form, meaning, and context. Linguistics aims at providing theories of natural language. Natural language is a human written or spoken language used by community. The various sub-branches of linguistics concern with how languages are structured, what they have in common, how they are acquired and used, how they change. In linguistics learn about Phonology, Morphology, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

2.4 Word

Emerson once said that ‘any words, becomes poetic in the hand of a higher thought.’ The question that will arise in our mind is ‘whose thought?’ The thought of the authors is may be what Emerson would like to say; because from their thought we know the way they describe something which can be seen from the style. The next question came out from our mind is the connection between word and style, White (1986: 3-4) describe style as ‘the combination of word choice and sentence and paragraph structure that contributes to the writer’s individual voice. More specifically he give description of word as follows ‘Words are atoms of

thought, and like atoms of matter, they take on a new character when combined together to form larger structure. A word by itself, without context, however intrinsically beautiful it may sound, has only limited meaning.'Leech (1982: 41-42) stated that there are two kinds of words, they are;

1. *Open Class*

It is called open class because we can readily coin new words to add to them (either real words, or nonsense words such as *slithy* and *tove*). Their membership is fairly open ended and it is continually being extended to meet new demands. Some examples of this type of word are beauty, water (V and N), able, today, etc.

2. *Closed Class*

The closed class, on the other hand, has a fairly fixed membership. We rarely invent new words like *the*, *she*, *which*, *must* and *in*, so it is possible to give a reasonably full listing of each closed class. In more simple way Moore (1966: 186) describes word as; 'a sound or a written symbol for a sound that makes people think of certain things, and the meaning of a word is derived basically from an informal agreement among groups of people to think certain thoughts when they hear certain sounds. It is derived from general agreement on the relationship between a term, the word, and its referent, the idea to which it points.

2.4.1 Phrase

Moore (1966: 461) describe that ‘a phrase is a group of words without an essential subject and verb, functioning as a unit. Leech (1982: 60-70) mentions that there are six kinds of phrase. They are:

1. Noun phrase (NP), in the clause, NPs act as subject (S), as object (O), or as complement (C).
2. Verb phrase (VP), the VP always acts as predicator (P) in the clause, mainly finite clause.
3. Adjective phrase (AjP), in the clause, AjP function as complement.
4. Adverb phrase (AvP), AvPs function in the clause as adverbials.
5. Prepositional phrase (PP), in the clause, PPs act as adverbials.
6. Genitive Phrase (GP), GPs function either as premodifiers (M) or as heads (H) in NPs.

2.4.2 Clause

Moore (1966: 465) explain clause as ‘a group of words containing both a subject and a verb and functioning as a unit. Leech (1982: 93-101) mentions that there are mainly two basic forms of clause, they are main clause (MCI) and subordinate clause (SCI). On the level of subordinate clause (SCI) there are still another five clauses, they are noun clause (NCI), adverbial clause (AvCI), relative clause (RCI), comparative clause (CCI), and prepositional clause (PCI).

2.4.3 Sentence

Moore (1966:123) stated that ‘sentence is the word group which conveys a complete idea in the larger context of the paper, is the basic unit of thought, the device by which we call attention to a topic, the subject, and then say something about the topic.’ Furthermore, he classified sentence into four major headings, by purpose, by syntax, by form, and by completeness. In this thesis the writer use only sentences that may be classified according to their syntax; as *simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex*.

2.5 Diction

White (1986: 313) describe that diction is when ‘a writer can express simple and complex ideas by choosing words that are both accurate and economical, and by choosing modes of expression and explanation that are appropriate to the target audience. Then the writer can see that register lies much on diction to define whether certain words belong to certain formality scale.

Calderonello and Edwards (1986: 470-476) states the problem in choosing words called wordiness, ‘wordiness most often results from one of the major sources: (1) the use of several words when fewer or even one will do, and (2) the use of two or more words or word groups to express, unnecessarily, the same thing (redundancy).’ They also stating two other problems in the level of diction, the first one is clichés where they define it as ‘words or expressions that have become tired, drained of their original forcefulness,through overuse. The second one is jargon or general and specified word that is define as ‘a term that has several meanings,it can refer to the specialized vocabulary used by members of a particular group or profession.’

In a clearer view, D'Angelo (1980: 409) describes us general and specific words as follow 'A general word is *one that applies to many things, to a collectivity, to the whole*. Any word that takes in a group of particulars, in which these particulars are thought of as parts of a whole, is a general word. A specific word is *one that applies to particular, unique and distinctive things*. Thus, the word *clothing* is general, but the term *yellow striped pants* evokes a specific image.

The next issue of diction is denotation and connotation like what has been stated by Rosenberg (1989: 47-48), he wrote 'You can see that communication is bound to be muddled when people do not know the commonly accepted meaning of certain words or use sound- like words interchangeably. These are problems of denotation. Words also have certain connotation- emotional colorings and associations that affect the way we perceive what they represent.'

D'Angelo (1980: 407-408) state our next problem of diction, they are concrete and abstract words. He explain 'Concrete words refer to *actual, specific things in experience*. More than any other words, concrete words bring us closest to immediate sensation. They appeal to the reader's sense of touch, taste, smell, sight, or hearing. Abstract words are *words that refers to qualities (hot, cold, good, bad) relationships (existence, quantity, order, number), and ideas (curiosity, inquiry, judgments, brief, credulity)*. They tend to be Latinate words and are usually, but not necessarily, longer and more complex than Anglo-Saxon words.'

2.5.1 Types of Diction

There are eight common types of diction, they are :

1. Formal Diction is the use of sophisticated language , without slang or colloquialism. Example :My **father**.
2. Informal Diction is more conversational and often used in narative literature. Example :I'm **mad**.
3. Pedantic Diction is an insuling word used to describe someone who annoys others by correcting small errors, carrng too much about minor details or emphasizing their own expertize especially in some narrow or being subject matter.Example :Example :I do not like speakng to Amy, i feel as though i need to have a thesaurus and a **dictionary** on handevery time we have a coversation.
4. Colloquial Diction is used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation.Example :**The film was wicked**.
5. Slang Diction is a type of language that consist of words and phrases that are regarded very informal are more common in speech then writing and typically restacted to a particular context or group of people. Example:I'm **pissed off**(slightly vulgar)
6. Abstract Diction refers to words hat do not appeal imaginatively to the readers senses. Example :**Love, Good, Moral, Success**.
7. Concrete Diction is the use of words for their literal meanings and often refers to things that appeal to the senses. Example: **Table, Velvet, Sinus mask, Green**
8. Poetic Diction refers to the operating language of poetry, language employeed in a manner that sets poetry a part from others kinds of speech and writing. Example :**I ate an apple**

In this study, the writer focuses on informal diction as type of diction in CNN International. Informal diction is the relaxed, conversational language that we use everyday, informal diction is often use by writer to real life communication or dialogue between realistic character.

2.6 Sentence Structure

According to Leech et al (1981), if writer want to analyze certain author's sentence structure, then the writer should analyze more on the sentences and look how they are constructed. While Kenney (1966: 67) says that analyzing writer's syntax means concerning ourselves with such matters as the characteristics length of the writer's sentence, the proportion of simple to complex sentences and so on.

Sentence structure is the arremgement of words, phrases, and clauses in sentence. The grammatical function or meaning of a sentence is dependent on this structural organization , shich is also called syntax or sintactic struture.

2.6.1 Types of sentence structure

Gleason (1965: 75) states that sentences are classified in two ways:as declarative,interrogative,exclamatory,and imperative; or as simple, compound, complex, and (sometimes) compound-complex. Kreuzer and Logan (1966: 189-190) explain it in more complete way as follows:

1. Simple sentence: a sentence consisting of a single main clause.

Example :**Joe waited for the train**

2. Compound sentence: a sentence consisting two or more main clauses.

Example :**She goes to the beach, and she takes her cat**

3. Complex sentence: a sentence consisting one main clause and one or

more subordinate clause.

Example: **The human brain never stops working until you stand up to speak in public.**

3. Compound-Complex sentence: a sentence consisting of two or more main clauses and at least one subordinate clause.

Example: **Kardo doesn't like cartoons because they are loud, so he doesn't watch them.**

The writer focus on simple sentence Leech et al (1981: 93) classify sentences only into simple and complex sentences. He says that simple sentences is the one that consist of a single clause, while a complex sentence is the one that normally consists of more than one clause. In complex sentence, the clauses may be related to one another by subordination or by coordination. They also state that either subordination or coordination is not necessarily a relation between two clauses; it may be a relation between two phrases or two words. Still according to Leech et al, they state that there are some features that can be used to indicate subordinate clauses. They write: 'Subordinate clauses, in their internal structure, are divisible into clause elements S, P, O, C, A. If they were not, there would be no justification for calling them clauses at all. A subordinate clause usually has some marker or other to help indicate their subordinate status.' (1981: 95).

2.7 Television and Magazine

Television and magazine have always been the means of communication since the very first time of the history of mass media. The writer know that newspaper and radio came first in the world of journalism, but the roles that has

been played by these two means of communication is also not trivial.

They are fulfilling the need that the previous means of communication cannot meet, that is why they were very well developed in 1930s where industry was started to take its shape.

2.7.1 Television

Andrew Goodwin, Garry Whannel Routledge, (2005: 28) Understanding television offers an introduction to some of the issues of television broadcasting and its main genres. It examines a number of programme categories, such as news, drama-documentary, sit-com, soap opera, sport and quizzes, and discusses aspects of the history of organisation of television, its audiences and its future; it also looks at some key conceptual debates about hegemony in contemporary television.

Television claims to report reality but largely creates its own reality. There is very little autonomy, largely because the competition for 'market share' is so intense. The pressure to fill the space is strong, it must be something for everyone. Everyone is looking over their shoulder to see what their rivals are saying to know what to say, you need to know what everyone else is saying.

In a broader sense, Rivers (1973:546) explain that 'radio and television are primarily useful in signaling events, making the immediate –and usually sketchy- reports that announce a happening.'

2.7.2 Magazine

Rivers (1973:539) shortly explain magazine as 'written and edited for

particular audiences'. But of course he elaborates a little longer by saying that 'the illustration may be too pointed; few editors restrict their view of the audience so severely, and many would deny that anything more graphic than a vague, out of focus picture of any special audience is possible.'

Talking about magazine (the object of the research), one of the mass media, the language that is used in magazine is called written language. The written language in magazine tends to be more formal than oral language and it is more likely to provide standard language. The important thing of magazine is that it must use a written language appropriately in order that the readers will catch the messages properly.

Click and Baird (1974) said that there are several types of magazine, and the following are the classification of magazine proposed by them:

1. *Consumer magazines*, they are called consumer magazine because their readers buy and consume products and services that are sold at retail and may be advertised in these magazines. Reader's Digest, Newsweek, and McCall's fall into this category.
2. *Business publication*, magazines that serve a particular business, industry, or profession are classified as business publication (and referred to by some as 'tradejournal')
3. *Association magazines*, these magazines range from small issue with no advertising to thick one in which advertisement occupy as much space as editorial content. National Geographic is one of the examples.
4. *Public relation magazines*, a public relation magazine is published by a sponsoring company or institution for circulation among one or more of its

public –employers, dealers, customers, stockholders, or other interest group – and carries little advertising, usually only for the sponsor.

5. *One-shot magazine*, publishers capitalize on a hot topic, phenomenon, or idea by issuing a single magazine about it.

Buscemi (1992: 286) try to make clear view upon differentiation of magazine as a written product and television as a spoken product, ‘Reading involves a complex form of mental activity, train the minds in concentration skills, develops the power of imagination and inner visualization; the flexibility of its pace lend itself to a better and deeper comprehension of the material communicated. Reading is two-way process: the reader can also write;television viewing is one-way street: the viewer cannot create television images.and books are even available, ever controllable. Television controls.’

2.8 Advantages and Disadvantages

White (1986: 313) describe that diction is when ‘a writer can express simple and complex ideas by choosing words that are both accurate and economical, and by choosing modes of expression and explanation that are appropriate to the target audience. According to Leech et al (1981), if writer want to analyze certain author’s sentence structure, then researchers should analyze more on the sentences and look how they are constructed.

2.8.1 Advantages

1. The reader is able to compare what is dicton and sentence structure in CNN International and TIME Magazine
2. The reader is able to compare diction and sentence structure spoken with diction and sentence structure written in CNN International and TIMEMagazine

3.The readers can use the results of this study as a reference source for further reserach in CNN international and TIME Magazine

4.The reader is able to compare the styles used in the diction and sentence structure in CNN International and TIME Magazine

2.8.2 Disadvantages

1.The reader is difficult to compare diction and sentence structure in CNN International and TIME Magazine

2.The reader is difficult to compare diction and sentence structure with diction and sentence structure written in CNN International and TIME Magazine

3.The readers find it difficult to understand the meaning of the words spoken and written that ae in CNN International and TIME Magazine

4.It is difficult for readers to compare CNN Interntional and TIME Magazine as a media for reaching diction and sentence structure.

2.9 Previous of the Study

There is the previous study will use by the writer in this study. The previous study is a thesis entitled “A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON DICTION AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE BETWEEN SPOKEN NEWS BROADCASTED BY CNN INTERNATIONAL AND WRITTEN NEWS ARTICLES ISSUED BY TIME MAGAZINE” conducted by Muklasimn, English Study Program, Semarang States University. This final project is about a comparison of diction and sentence structure between spoken news represented in the program Your World Today broadcasted by CNN International and written news articles which is represented by three articles from TIME Magazine. The articles

themselves contain the issues of Middle East covering from Iran uranium enrichment program, the war between Israel and Hizbollah in Lebanon, and 'eternal' conflict between Palestine supported by only several Arab countries and Israel supported by U.S. government.

The result of this research was result of the study shows us that there are some similarities and differences between the two articles on the level of its diction and sentence structure of TIME Magazine and CNN International. From the aspect of sentence structure, it is shown that CNN is less complicated than those of TIME. It can be understood because CNN sending their message through audio visual, while TIME is sending their messages through visualization. The diction in the articles is still considerably formal, related to the subject matter, and using Standard English. There is a great wish that there will be another study of style upon spoken and written language which is not only from the point of view of diction and sentence structure. There is also expectation that the mass media consider a lot upon their message receivers- reader for the magazine and watcher and listener for the television. The attention of the researcher should not only on the main case of an article, such as the theme, but also paying attention upon the length of the articles which would be the raw data for the analysis.

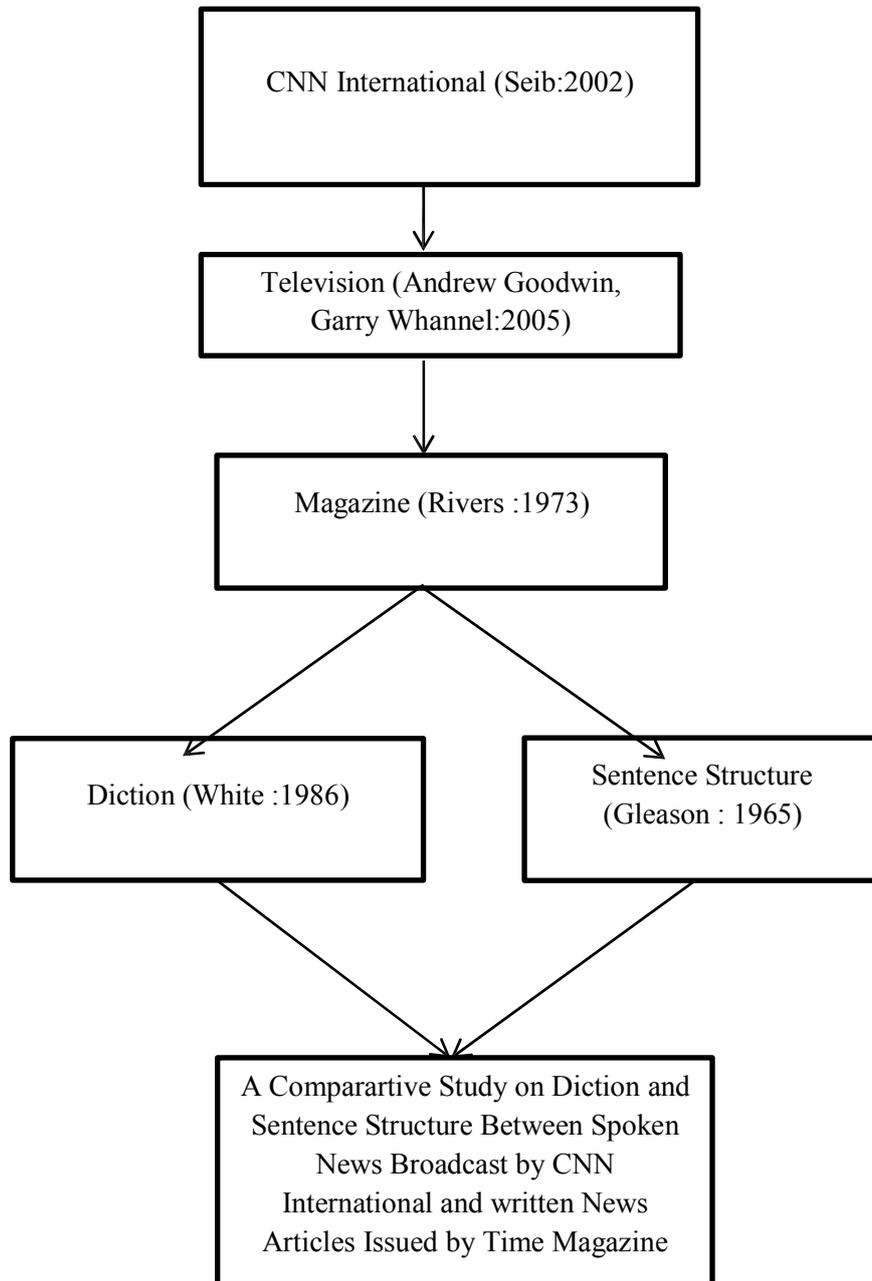
The similarities of Mukhlisin research with this study is the diction and sentence structure analysis. The differences between the research with this study in the source language is the theory used. In this study the writer use White (1986: 313) describe that diction is when 'a writer can express simple and complex ideas by choosing words that are both accurate and economical, and by choosing modes

of expression and explanation that are appropriate to the target audience. The similarities and differences of styles in the articles from both media where the diction and sentence structure is also being the major consideration. The writer in this study wants to see the extent the role of CNN International and TIME Magazine as a media that can be used as a reference in learning, where this media can be used as material to add insight to the reader in making research. As a media teaching material to support student learning, insight and also information about politics international.

The objective of the study is to get clear words upon the diction and sentence structure of the two media through comparison. The writer used this study as a reference to find the advantages and disadvantages spoken news represented in the program Your World Today broadcasted by CNN International and news articles which is represented by articles from TIME Magazine which namely White house says Americans deserve “better information” coronavirus report on March 31, 2021.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

Nowadays, we have to see the facts that there are diction and sentence structure in CNN International Magazine. There are many reasons behind such as spoken news and written news. This study will analyze the comparative study on diction and sentences structure between spoken news and broadcast by CNN International and written news articles issues and will be carry in this study is constructed in the figure belows:



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In the data analysis, the writer was used descriptive qualitative as research design. The writer used this approach since the method that the writer used in collecting the data is quantitative, while for the whole analysis the writer used qualitative method. The writer choose this design because it is the most suitable one for this kind of study.

In the application of this design, the writer place the qualitative approach over the quantitative one. This is because the qualitative method is used to explain the whole analysis, while quantitative method is used in order to get the data which is used to give reliable evidence to support the qualitative method. There are several steps in researchers quantitative method, but most of all are the process of listing, start from listing the kinds of sentences which consist of simple, complex, compound, and compound-complex sentences.

The next step is defining the transcripts which are covering from sentence structure and diction. In the last step, the writer was compared the whole result from the transcripts on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report so that the writer can find the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International* and *TIME Magazine* on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report and to see disadvantages the advantages and disadvantages of diction and

sentence structure between CNN International and TIME Magazine on article by Reporting Corona Virus Report.

3.2 The Object of the Study

The objects of the study are spoken news reporting broadcasted by *CNN International* and written news articles issued by *TIME Magazine* which namely U.S report on covid-19 origin on March 31, 2021. Both are majoring in the issue from CNN International especially in CNN Politics reporting White house says Americans deserve “better information” coronavirus report.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument of collecting data was used observation. The writer was watched *CNN International Television*. The result of diction and sentence structure was founded in article *CNN International Television* shows the result of the study. The similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in *CNN International Television* and *Time Magazine* and in reporting coronavirus report then the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

To collect the data, the writer was used observation method that is based the CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report. The writer collect the data with take the content of News on CN International in the form of report on CNN International in the form of spoken narration not in the form of dialogue and while in TIME Magazine the results are the same as results of the contents of the magazine in form the of written in TIME Magazine with the same

news from CNN International and TIME MAGAZINE.

According to Ary (2010:442), Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study.

To collect the data of problem, the writer took the following ways:

3.4.1 Spoken

1. Watching

The writer used this step of data gathering to get the raw material from the news broadcast by *CNN International* that later was the basis of the data which was analyzed in more detail way.

2. Transcribing

The second steps was the processed of transcribing the watches into written form that researchers believe would ease the analysis.

3. Reporting/Tabulating

The last step that the writer was reported the data in the form table and chart so that it would be easier to be analyzed. The writer was reported the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer was reported the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report.

3.4.2 Written

1. Reading

This was actually also first step for reading the articles from *TIME Magazine* and second step in reading the transcript of the program *Your World*

Today that the writer get from the transcription process. These two transcripts are covering the same issue on the U.S report an covid-19 origin that becomes big news in the world of politics today.

2. Concluding/Tabulating

The next step that the writer was concluded the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer was concluded the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

The data analyzed by using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. Miles and Huberman (2014:10-13) define there are three activities in analyzing the data they are : data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing/verification that is done interactively and continiously to complete furthermore the data reach saturation.

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview, transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials.

1. Selecting : is the process of selecting the data to be analyzed on the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus

report, then the writer was focused the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report.

2. Focusing : is the process of focusing on data analysis so that it has limitation on the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer was focused the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report
3. Simplifying : is the process to make it easier to analyze data on then similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer was focused the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report.
4. Abstracting : is a form of analysis that shorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified.
5. Transforming : qualitative data can be transformed in many ways: through selection, through summary or paraphrase, through being subsumed in a larger pattern, and so on.

Data condensation is not something separate from analysis. It is a part of analysis. Data condensation is a form of analysis that shorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. By data condensation, qualitative data can be transformed in many ways: through selection, through summary or paraphrase, through being subsumed in a larger pattern, and so on. In this step, the writer was focused on the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer will focuses the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. Designing displays deciding on the rows and columns of a matrix for qualitative data and deciding which data, in which form, should be entered in the cells are analytic activities.

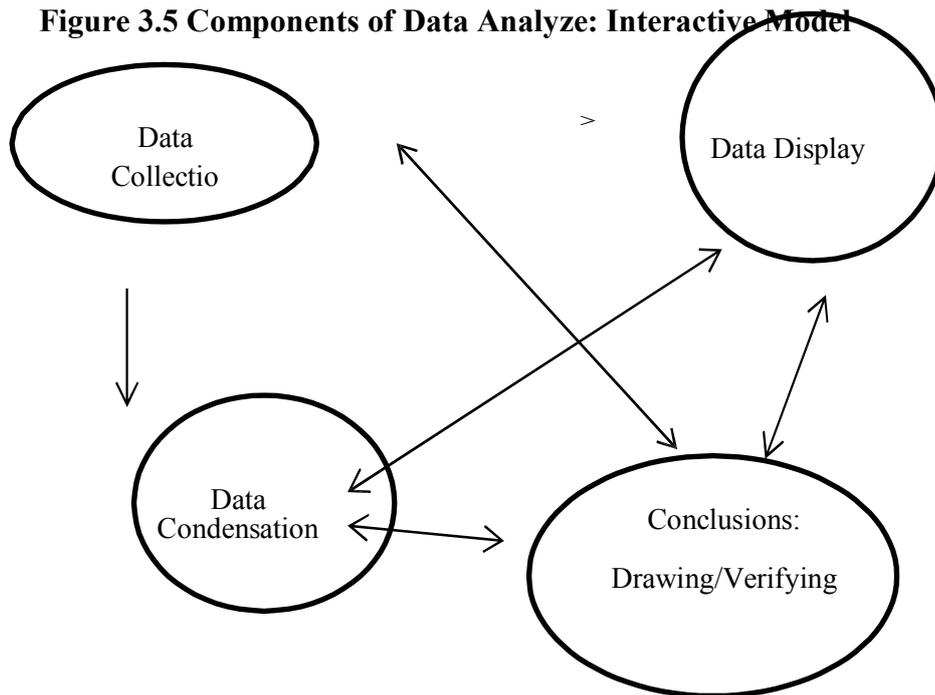
The writer was compress the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer was compress the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things

mean by nothing patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. Conclusion is also verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be through and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set. In this step, then writer find the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report, then the writer found the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report.

Figure 3.5 Components of Data Analyze: Interactive Model



The writer selecting, focusing, simplify, abstracting and transforming. Then after selecting the data, it focuses the similarities and differences between diction and sentence structure in CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting

coronavirus report, then the writer focused on the advantages and disadvantages of diction and sentence structure between CNN International and Time Magazine in reporting coronavirus report. Then abstracting, the writer described the data analysis in the tabulation and together with research finding in this research table, graphs, etc. moreover, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, etc. The last, the writer make data conclusion.

3.6 Triangulation

1. Data Triangulation

Data Triangulation explained the use of heterogeneous data sources, for example qualitative and quantitative. Alternatively data may use the same method to gather from different sources or different times. The pretest and posttest of a questioner are the example of methods. Gathering the data by using different protocols, contrasting data at different times and settings may achieve the data triangulations. The variety of events, settings, times and so forth bring the data and recurrent patterns may improve the confidence in the findings.

2. Investor Triangulation

Investor triangulation explained the use multiple researcher in study. Investigator triangulation related to the use of more than one independent investigator in the study. The forms of investor triangulation are relevant in interpretation of the material practically. Examples of investor triangulation are the various form of textual or verbal protocol analysis.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory triangulation explained in the interpretation of the data, use more than one theoretical framework. When investigate a phenomenon, this theory uses more than one theory hypothesis. The perspectives of hypothesis used in this study relate or have opposing viewpoints.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology triangulation used more than one method to gather the data. This relates to the effort of check the data and data result. The aim of methodology is to conduct the situation and phenomenon by use some methods. Example of the methodology triangulation could argue that methods which provide qualitative and quantitative data are methodology distinct. Writer eliminat the explanation with combine qualitative and quantitative methods.

From the explanation above, the writer chose data triangulation to complete of the validity of data. The writer used some theories to support the validity of this study.