

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

Based on the discussion in the previous chapters, the author can conclude the analysis of sentences in comparable journalistic English texts. There are three texts written by English natives with a total of 35 sentences and three texts written by non- native speakers with a total of 36 sentences. The first conclusion is from the distribution of sentence types contained in the comparable text. After breaking down, texts written by natives and non-natives are similar in the types and number of sentences. Simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences are found in these texts. Complex sentences are the most frequently used sentences. Complex sentences allow writers to express complex ideas and relationships between multiple concepts in a single sentence. This versatility makes them particularly useful for conveying nuanced information and building coherent arguments. Where in texts written by native speakers, there are 54.29% complex sentences, and in texts written by non-native speakers there are 55.56%.

The second conclusion states that adjective, adverb, and noun clauses are the three categories of dependent clauses that can be found in complex sentences in the text from non-native speakers. However, in complex sentences in texts written by native speakers, no noun clauses were found. Remarkably, there are parallels between texts written by native and non-native speakers. Adverb clauses were the type of dependent clause that most often appeared in complex sentences in both comparable texts, with a percentage of 68.42% found from CNN and 80% from ANTARA. Adverb clauses offer structural variety within complex sentences, contributing to the overall coherence and flow of the text. Adverb clauses are versatile in expressing various relationships, such as time, place, manner, condition, reason, purpose, and concession. Their flexibility allows writers to provide additional information about the main clause, enhancing clarity and precision in communication.

The third conclusion was that in the comparable texts from CNN and

ANTARA sources, there were several differences in sentence patterns and quotation. First, it was found that the declarative sentence pattern was used for all sentences in the CNN text. Meanwhile, from ANTARA sources, two variations of sentence patterns were found, with 35 declarative sentences and 1 interrogative sentence. Declarative sentence patterns dominated both native and non-native speakers' texts because Declarative sentences are clear and objective, making them well-suited for presenting factual information in journalistic writing. Journalists strive to convey news and information in a straightforward and unbiased manner, and declarative sentences facilitate this goal by providing direct statements of fact. Finally, no quotation marks or direct speech were detected in the CNN texts. In contrast, 10 sentences, or 27.78% of the total, in the ANTARA texts contained quotation or direct speech. The purpose of the use of quotations is to illustrate a point more vividly than a paraphrase or summary. They can also clarify complex ideas by presenting them in the original speaker's or writer's words.

The last conclusion was that from all 6 texts the writer analyzed, the writer found significant differences in sentence usage between the native and non-native articles. Firstly, compared to CNN, ANTARA employed a greater percentage of simple sentences. Secondly, compared to ANTARA, CNN used more compound sentences. Thirdly, in comparison to ANTARA, CNN employed a larger percentage of adjective clauses. Then, CNN did not utilize any noun clauses although ANTARA did. Next, all the sentences from CNN used a declarative pattern, whereas, in the texts from ANTARA, the writer found another pattern, which was the interrogative pattern. Lastly, regarding the use of quotations, no quotations were found in the CNN text, whereas in ANTARA, the writer found 10 sentences using quotations. The writer also found two similarities in all the texts. First, the most frequently used sentences in both the CNN and ANTARA texts were complex sentences. Secondly, the dependent clause often used in complex sentences in both texts was the adverb clause. Lastly, the most widely used sentence patterns from both texts were declarative patterns.

## 4.2 Suggestion for Future Research

Based on the research the writer has conducted, the writer has suggestions for further research. The writer suggests that future researchers conduct further research using a larger collection of journalistic texts to provide a more comprehensive analysis of sentence structure. A more in-depth analysis of the many styles and norms used in journalistic writing would be possible by enlarging the data set to include a greater collection of journalistic texts from varied sources, such as newspapers, online publications, and broadcast transcripts. This expanded scope would improve our knowledge of journalism sentence structure while also offering insightful information on the subtleties and complexity of journalistic language used in various media.

In conducting further research, researchers also need to deepen their understanding of the linguistic characteristics and communicative function of sentences in journalistic texts. For Example, pay attention to the meaning that sentences are trying to express, including any jargon, figurative language, or connotative connotations. It might be enlightening to know how sentences are constructed to convey particular shades of meaning or to evoke specific emotions can be insightful. Also, researchers can analyze the structure of sentences to see how sentences are crafted to provide information effectively. This entails examining the presentation of facts, the integration of background material, and the preservation of clarity.

Researchers are also expected to have a good understanding of comparable texts. This requires careful analysis of the way sentences are structured, expressed, and used in journalistic contexts to persuade or convey information. Through a deeper investigation of comparable texts, researchers can improve the quality of their analysis, gain a deeper understanding, and expand their knowledge in the field of journalistic writing.