



A GENRE ANALYSIS OF NEWS ITEM TEXTS IN *THE JAKARTA POST* AND *NEW YORK TIMES*

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PAGE APPROVAL

This journal has been approved by the adviser on 3 March 2015 to be examined by the board of examiners.

Advisor,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of connected loops and curves, representing the name Sunardi.

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ABSTRACT

The title of this thesis is A Genre Analysis of News Item Texts in The Jakarta Post and New York Times. It has four objectives. They are to describe the social functions, to describe the schematic structures, to describe the lexico-grammatical features, and to analyze the differences and similarities of the News Item texts in The Jakarta Post and New York Times. The data are analyzed based on Gerot and Wignell's theory about type of genres in the Making Sense of Functional Grammar (1994) and Systemic Functional Linguistics Analysis, especially context of culture in text by Suzanne Eggins (2004). Two articles were selected as the data, one from The Jakarta Post (TJP) and the other one is from New York Times (NYT). The data were analyzed by using descriptive method after segmenting it into clauses and classifying them using systemic functional linguistic (SFL) metafunctions analysis. From the analysis, it is found that the social function of the texts is different. The schematic structures of news item text are Newsworthy ^ [Background ^ Sources]. The similarity of the texts is the use of declarative mood type in the two texts is dominant, but there is only one interrogative mood type found in TJP. The process types used in the texts are Material, Behavioral, Mental, Verbal, Relational and Existential. Relational processes are mostly used in NYT but Material processes are mostly used in TJP. The theme types used in both texts are Textual, Ideational, and Interpersonal. The used of Ideational processes are dominant in both texts, there is only one Interpersonal theme found in TJP.

Keywords: *Genre Analysis, Jokowi, News Item, Newspaper, Systemic Functional Linguistic*

INTRODUCTION

Basically, human always live side by side because they cannot live alone. As a result, this need makes a mutually beneficial relationship for human. To support the relationship, they need language for communication to build their relation. Human and language cannot be separated because language is one of the important parts of human life. It is used for communication to inform people's feeling and thought. Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, language is the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area. Based on this definition, it can be known that there are two forms of language used by people for communication. They are spoken language and written language. Spoken language is language which is expressed in speech rather than writing such as dialogue and speech. In common, the using of spoken language is in non-standard grammar. On the other side, written language is more complicated in grammar. It is expressed in writing rather

than in speech. Therefore, written text is always presented in text form such as in newspaper and fiction books.

Text is very useful for some aspects in human life, for examples such as in education and media information as a tool for communication. Text is much needed in education for all educational books and also in teaching and learning process. In media information, it is used for informing news around human life. Text becomes a tool to present the news. Text is physically made up of grammatical units of clauses, phrases, and words (Eggins 2004: 54). In correlation with the statement before, based on Gerot and Wignell (1994:10), all meaning of the text is situated in a context of situation and in a context of culture. Context of culture in text related with the genre of the text. Hyland (2004:4) describes genre is a term for grouping texts together, representing how writers typically use language to respond the recurring situations. As Martin stated that a genre is a staged, goal-oriented, purposeful activity in which speakers engage as members of our culture (Martin 1984: 25). According to Gerot and Wignell, there are thirteen text types (192-219). Those texts are: Spoof/Recount, Recounts, Reports, Analytical Exposition, News Item, Anecdote, Narrative, Procedure, Description, Hortatory, Exposition, Explanation, Discussion, and Review.

The researcher wants to analyze genre to know how the writers represent something by using language. The researcher chose news item text to analyze for this study. News item is a text which informs readers about events of the day. The events have to consider with newsworthy or important aspect. This genre is used to inform the events about politics, business, sports, health and et cetera. News item can be found in all written information media (for example, newspaper, tabloid, and magazine). Nowadays, as the development of technology, it is easy to read information from media because people can read the information not only by reading the printed form but also by reading the online version. It enables to help people to get information from national up to world's events. News item is interesting to analyze because it is always used by people as one of the information's sources. It becomes a reason why the researcher wanted to analyze genre text especially news item text.

There are some previous studies about genre text found by the researcher. First one is the study of Kartika Sukmawati (2009). The title of the study is GENRE ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURE AND DESCRIPTION IN THE "HELLO" MAGAZINE VOLUME 264, DECEMBER 2007 EDITION. She analyzed two articles from "HELLO" magazine volume 264, December 2007 edition. The titles of the data are "How to Write Poetry" and "The History of Bicycle". She found that the text which is titled as "How to Write Poetry" is a procedure text. The second text titled "The History of Bicycle" is a description text. Second study about genre text is GENRE ANALYSIS OF TOURISM BROCHURES by Ruth Windy Dias Proborini (2013). The researcher only took two data as the main data for the analysis, those are Borobudur and Karimunjawa. The schematic structure on brochure is not the same; all of them have the different form. The processes that occur in the texts are material process, relational process, mental process, and behavioral process. Material and Relational process becomes the dominant process because the process describes processes of doing and being.

Different from the two previous studies, this study compares two different news item texts. The researcher chose two articles from two different newspapers as the source of data. One article was selected from New York Times newspaper and one more was selected from The Jakarta Post newspaper. New York Times newspaper is an

American daily newspaper, founded and continuously published in New York City since September 18, 1851, by The New York Times Company. The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara. It was printed and published since 25 April 1983.

Based on the two different newspapers, the selected data are written by native and non-native speaker of English reporters. Certainly, both reporters come from different cultures and have different readers target. The different cultures influence the reporters in choosing the dictions in the news. It supports the analysis that there are some differences between the data.

In this study, the researcher wanted to know the communicative purposes, schematic structures, the significant lexicogrammatical features of two difference articles. According to the communicative purposes, schematic structures, and the significant lexicogrammatical features of the articles, the researcher also wanted to know their differences and similarities. The data of this study are *"Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia's New Leader, Will Raise Country's Regional Stature"* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* and *"Jokowi Ushers in 'Blak-blakan' Diplomacy"* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post*.

This study employs sense of functional grammar, especially the genre-grammar connection by Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell (1994); and systemic functional linguistics analysis, especially context of culture in text by Suzanne Eggins (2004).

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The data of this study are *"Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia's New Leader, Will Raise Country's Regional Stature"* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* and *"Jokowi Ushers in 'Blak-blakan' Diplomacy"* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post*.

Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research are the whole text and every clause in the two selected texts which found in *"Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia's New Leader, Will Raise Country's Regional Stature"* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* and *"Jokowi Ushers in 'Blak-blakan' Diplomacy"* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post*.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

The researcher looked for two different newspapers. One newspaper was Indonesian English newspaper and the other one was international newspaper. Then, the researcher read some articles about the president of Indonesia Jokowi at APEC from two different newspapers. The researcher chose one article from each newspapers. Therefore there are two articles with the same topic as the data. The two selected articles are *"Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia's New Leader, Will Raise Country's Regional Stature"* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* and *"Jokowi Ushers in 'Blak-blakan' Diplomacy"* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post*. After the data had been collected, the researcher read the whole

texts to get the comprehensive understanding of context for doing the analyzing step. The social functions of the texts are described based on the theory of genre. The researcher identified the schematic structures of the texts into each stage: Newsworthy, background, and sources. The researcher classified the identified stages into two tables: stages table of *New York Times* and stages table of *The Jakarta Post* text. The researcher segmented the two texts into clauses. The texts were segmented into clauses then produced clause boundaries based on each stage. The researcher identifies every clause using SFL's metafunctions theory to identify the phenomenon of Mood, Transitivity, and Theme-Rheme. The researcher classifies the identified clauses of each stage into tables. The classification tables are used by the researcher to interpret the result of analyzing process. After interpreted the analysis' result, the researcher described the differences and/or the similarities that were found in the texts. The researcher drew the conclusion based on the result of the analyses when all of the analyses steps had been finished.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The communicative purpose of text *"Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia's New Leader, Will Raise Country's Regional Stature"* by Joe Cochraneoct is to inform the readers about many hopes to Jokowi as Indonesia's new leader will raise country regional stature in Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation (APEC). The communicative purpose of text *Jokowi Ushers in 'Blak-blakan' Diplomacy"* by Rendi A. Witular is to inform the readers about Jokowi 'blak-blakan' diplomacy in Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation (APEC). The schematic structure of text *"Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia's New Leader, Will Raise Country's Regional Stature"* is Newsworthy ^ Background ^ Source ^ Background ^ Source ^ Background ^ Source ^ Background ^ Source ^ Background ^ Source. The schematic structure of text *"Jokowi Ushers in 'Blak-blakan' Diplomacy"* is Newsworthy ^ Background ^ Source ^ Background ^ Source ^ Background ^ Source.

Table 4.2 linguistic features of the text 1 (NYT)

Stages	Linguistic Features								
	MOOD			Transitivity			Theme-Rheme		
	Types	Σ	%	Types	Σ	%	Types	Σ	%
Newsworthy	Declarative	2	100%	Material	2	100%	Ideational	2	100%
Background	Declarative	3	100%	Material	13	38.2%	Ideational	24	65.6%
		3		Mental	3	8.8%			
				Verbal	2	8.8%	Textual	9	34.3%
				Relational	15	44.1%			
Sources	Declarative	6	100%	Material	14	20.9%	Ideational	41	70%
		0		Mental	9	14.5%			
				Verbal	14	22.5%	Textual	19	30%
				Relational	23	41.9%			

Table 4.3 linguistic features of the text 2 (TJP)

Stages	Linguistic Features								
	MOOD			Transitivity			Theme-Rheme		
	Types	Σ	%	Types	Σ	%	Types	Σ	%
Newsworthy	Declarative	9	100%	Mental	3	33,3%	Textual	5	60%
	-	-	0%	Behavioral	3	33,3%	Ideational	4	40%
	-	-	0%	Material	3	33,3%	-	-	
Background	Declarative	15	100%	Material	12	68,75%	Textual	11	73,33%
	-			Verbal	2	18,75%	Ideational	4	26,67%
	-			Relational	1	6,25%			
Sources	Declarative	28	93,11	Material	7	31,03	Textual	4	14,28
	Interrogative	1	6,89	Mental	10	31,03	Ideational	24	82,14
			Verbal	5	13,79				
				Relational	6	17,24	Interpersonal	1	3,57
				Existential	1	3,44			

The tables above are the findings of linguistic features of *“Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia’s New Leader, Will Raise Country’s Regional Stature”* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* and *“Jokowi Ushers in ‘Blak-blakan’ Diplomacy”* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post*.

Discussion

According to the finding, the first step is to find the communicative purpose of the texts, the second step is to describe the schematic structure of the texts, and the third step is to describe the significant lexico-grammatical feature of the texts. Two texts as the data are *“Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia’s New Leader, Will Raise Country’s Regional Stature”* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* as the text 1 that will be called NYT and *“Jokowi Ushers in ‘Blak-blakan’ Diplomacy”* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post* as Text 2 that will be called TJP.

Communicative Purposes

Below is the finding of the communicative purpose of the texts *“Indonesian Leader in Global Spotlight - Many Hope Joko Widodo, Indonesia’s New Leader, Will Raise Country’s Regional Stature”* by Joe Cochraneoct from *The New York Times* and *“Jokowi Ushers in ‘Blak-blakan’ Diplomacy”* by Rendi A. Witular from *The Jakarta Post* can that have been analyzed.

Table 4.1 communicative purposes of the texts

Text 1 (NYT)	To inform the readers about many hopes to Jokowi as Indonesia's new leader will raise country regional stature in Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation (APEC).
Text 2 (TJP)	To inform the readers about Jokowi 'blak-blakan' diplomacy in Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation (APEC).

Based on the table above, the communicative purposes of the two texts are different. It is because the focus on the newsworthy of the event in Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation about Jokowi is different. The first text (NYT) focuses on many hopes to Jokowi as Indonesia's new leader will raise country regional stature. On the other side, the second text (TJP) focuses on Jokowi 'blak-blakan' diplomacy. Therefore, it can be seen from the same event that Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation (APEC) could have different newsworthy event.

Schematic Structure of The Texts

The schematic structure of news item text is divided into three major stages, they are newsworthy ^ [background ^ source].

1. Newsworthy

It recounts the event in summary form. This stage gives the more explanation about the information about the event. It shows what this text will focus on. The similarity of both texts is they introduce Jokowi as the president of Indonesia in the event of APEC. But the difference is Jokowi has not attended the event yet in NYT and in TJP, Jokowi already attend the event.

2. Background

This stage elaborate about what happened in the event, to which this event happened and in what circumstances this event happened. Both texts describe about the event, what happened in the event, Jokowi personality and his perform in the event, and also about Indonesia. But, text 1 (NYT) prefers to discuss Jokowi personality in order to introduce Jokowi as Indonesia president to the readers. On the other hand, Text 2 (TJP) prefers to compare Jokowi with his predecessor Susilo Bambang Yodhoyono.

3. Source

This stage consists of the comments of the participant, witnesses about the event and the authority's expert on the event. There are some statement of Jokowi and also other's comment about Jokowi. But, Text 1 (NYT) gives more other's comment and hopes to Jokowi. On the other hand, Text 2 (TJP) only gives the statements of Jokowi especially the statement of Jokowi when he attended the event APEC.

Mood Types

Every stage of Text 1 used declarative mood types. Declarative clause is meant to give information or statement. The order of Subject and Finite realize declarative if the Subject is before Finite. The used of mood types found in this text can be seen in these examples below:

In his previous life as a small-time furniture exporter and exhibitor, Joko Widodo was used to erecting stages.

<i>In his previous life as a small-time furniture exporter and exhibitor,</i>	<i>Joko Widodo</i>	<i>was used to</i>		<i>erecting stages</i>
<i>Adjunct</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Fin</i>	<i>Pred</i>	<i>Complement</i>
		<i>Mood</i>		
<i>Residue</i>				

This example above is declarative clause in newsworthy stage. The use of subject of this clause is before the finite. This clause gives information about the subject, Jokowi.

Every stage of Text 2 used declarative mood types but only sources stage that uses one interrogative mood types. Declarative clause is meant to give information or statement. Interrogative clause is meant to asking information. The used of mood types found in this text can be seen in these following examples:

the two men have taken very different approaches

<i>the two men</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>taken</i>	<i>very different approaches</i>
<i>Subject</i>	<i>Finite</i>	<i>Predicator</i>	<i>Complement</i>
<i>Mood</i>		<i>Residue</i>	

This is the example of declarative clause used in newsworthy stage. This clause gives information about the subject that refers to Jokowi and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono who take different approaches in diplomacy.

Based on the finding of mood types from both texts, it can be concluded that declarative is the dominant mood type in the two texts. That becomes the similarity of the texts. But there is a differences found in the sources stage. There is only one interrogative mood type found in TJP but the whole text of NYT is declarative.

Transitivity Types

Based on the finding of process type of newsworthy of both texts, it can be conclude that there is a difference in the using of processes found in this stage. In TJP the using of three processes: material, behavioral and mental is balances. On the other side, in NYT material process is the only one process in the newsworthy stage. The similarity of TJP and NYT in this stage is the using of material process.

Based on the finding of process type of the background of both texts, it can be conclude that there are some differences in the using of processes found in this stage. In TJP material process is dominant. On the other side, in NYT relational process is dominant. The other differences are in TJP there is no mental process as in NYT. The similarity of TJP and NYT in this stage is the using of material, verbal and relational.

Based on the finding of process type of the source of both texts, it can be conclude that there are some differences in the using of processes found in this stage. In TJP material and mental process are dominant. On the other side, in NYT relational process is dominant. The other differences are in NYT there is no existential process as in TJP. The similarity of TJP and NYT in this stage is the using of material, verbal, relational, and mental process.

Theme Types

Based on the finding of theme type of newsworthy of both texts, it can be seen that there is a differences of the using of theme in this stage. In TJP textual and ideational are balances. On the other side, in NYT ideational theme is the only one theme in the newsworthy stage. The similarity of TJP and NYT in this stage is the using of ideational theme.

The used of theme types found in Text 1 can be seen in these examples below:
Ideational

In his previous life as a small-time furniture exporter and exhibitor, Joko Widodo was used to erecting stages.

<i>In his previous life as a small-time furniture exporter and exhibitor,</i>	<i>Joko Widodo</i>	<i>was used to</i>	<i>erecting stages</i>
<i>Topical</i>	<i>Rheme</i>		
<i>Theme</i>			

This clause is in the newsworthy stage of Text 1. The theme in this clause is about Jokowi's previous profession as a furniture exporter and exhibitor. The first constituent is a circumstance therefore it includes in topical theme.

Ideational

the two men have taken very different approaches

<i>the two men</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>taken</i>	<i>very different approaches</i>
<i>Topical</i>	<i>Rheme</i>		
<i>Theme</i>			

This is the ideational theme in newsworthy stage of Text 2. The theme is about Jokowi and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono which is includes in unmarked topical theme.

Based on the finding of theme type of background of both texts, it can be concluded that the differences of both texts is in TJP textual theme is dominant. On the other side, in NYT ideational theme is dominant than textual. The similarity of TJP and NYT in this stage is both texts consist of textual and ideational theme.

Textual

that he doesn't have much in common with his counterparts

<i>that</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>much in common with his counterparts</i>
<i>Str</i>	<i>Topical</i>	<i>Rheme</i>		
<i>Textual</i>				
<i>Theme</i>				

This is the example of textual theme that used in background stage of Text 1. It can be seen that the first element that comes in this clause.

During a meeting with Xi on Sunday, for example, Jokowi directly requested

<i>During a meeting with Xi on Sunday,</i>	<i>for example,</i>	<i>Jokowi</i>	<i>directly</i>	<i>requested</i>
<i>Topical</i>	<i>Rheme</i>			
<i>Theme</i>				

This clause is in the background stage of Text 2. The theme in this clause is about the meeting with the president of Chinese Xi. The first constituent is a circumstance of time therefore it includes in topical theme.

Based on the finding of theme type of source of both texts, it can be concluded that the differences of both texts are there is no interpersonal meaning in NYT as in TJP; in TJP textual theme is dominant, on the other side, in NYT ideational theme is dominant than textual. The similarity of TJP and NYT in this stage is both texts consist of textual and ideational theme.

And I think

<i>And</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>think</i>
<i>Str</i>	<i>Topical</i>	<i>Rheme</i>
<i>Textual</i>		
<i>Theme</i>		

This is the textual clause that is in source stage of Text 1. The first element in this clause is called Structural Themes.

Jokowi is doing the opposite

<i>Jokowi</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>doing</i>	<i>the opposite</i>
<i>Topical</i>	<i>Rheme</i>		
<i>Theme</i>			

This is the ideational theme in source stage of the Text 2. Jokowi is the first element that comes in this clause. The theme is a nominal group therefore the theme includes in unmarked topical theme.

Conclusion

The communicative purposes of the two texts are different. It is because the focus on the newsworthy of the event in Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation about Jokowi is different. The first text (NYT) focuses on many hopes to Jokowi as Indonesia's new leader will raise country regional stature. On the other side, the second text (TJP) focuses on Jokowi 'blak-blakan' diplomacy. Therefore, it can be seen from the same event that Asia-Pacific Economy Cooperation (APEC) could have different newsworthy event. The schematic structures of the two news item texts are newsworthy, background and source. The newsworthy mostly introduce Jokowi as the president of Indonesia in the event APEC. But, Jokowi has not attended the event yet in NYT and in TJP, Jokowi has already attended the event. The background of both texts describes about the event, what happened in the event, Jokowi personality and his perform in the event, and also about Indonesia. The sources contain some statement of Jokowi and

also other's comment about Jokowi. The significant lexico-grammatical features of both the texts include mood, transitivity and theme-rheme. The mood types used in the texts are Declarative and Interrogative. The process types used in the texts are Material, Behavioral, Mental, Verbal, Relational and Existential. The theme types used in both texts are Textual, Ideational, and Interpersonal. The similarity of the texts is declarative which the dominant mood type in the two texts. But there is only one interrogative mood type found in the sources stage of TJP. Both texts use material process in the newsworthy, NYT only uses material process and TJP uses three processes: material, behavioral and mental. Both texts use ideational theme in this stage. In TJP textual and ideational are balances. On the other side, in NYT ideational theme is the only one theme in the newsworthy stage. Both texts use material, verbal and relational process in the background, material process is dominant in TJP. On the other side, in NYT relational process is dominant. Both texts consist of textual and ideational theme in this stage. But textual theme is dominant in TJP and ideational theme is dominant in NYT. Both texts use material, verbal, relational, and mental in sources. In TJP material and mental process are dominant. On the other side, in NYT relational process is dominant. There is no existential process in NYT as in TJP. Both texts consist of textual and ideational theme. Even though, there is no interpersonal meaning in NYT as in TJP. In TJP textual theme is dominant. On the other side, in NYT ideational theme is dominant.

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