

# Genre Analysis of News Reports: Variations Across Global Context

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## Abstract

This study investigates variations of the English language used in news reports based on Kachru's classification of World Englishes, i.e. Inner Circle, Outer Circle, and Expanding Circle (Kachru, 1985, 1996). This study compared the language used in news reports from different agencies to investigate the varieties of Englishes in terms of occurrences of moves and the use of language features. The data consisted of 90 news reports on ten topics by various news agencies worldwide. The findings reveal the variations of rhetorical conventions and the linguistic features of the news reports found across the Inner Circle, Outer Circle, and Expanding Circle countries.

**Keywords:** Genre analysis, News report, Variations, Rhetorical Structures

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## **1. Introduction**

As English is used as an international language among natives of other languages, the rise of the varieties of English among those users or so-called World Englishes is issued (Jenkins, 2003). Those variations were caused by rhetoric and the convention of the native language of the language users (Kaphan, 1966; Corner, 1993). Numerous studies investigated the hypothesis of contrastive rhetoric and revealed that people from different cultures may have different ways of organizing ideas. Those varieties affect the communicative goal, for example, leading to misinterpretation that is different from the readers' expectation, so the text may be ambiguous instead of direct to the expected understanding.e.g. Grabe& Kaphan (1989), Hinds (1983), Zhang (1999).

At present, some studies mention that genre knowledge is a key to success in a communicative event as people in a discourse community have a shared communicative purpose, which shapes the form, style structure and intended audience for a communicative event. Swales (1990) states that many genre analysis studies are conducted in a particular professional setting to explore the move structures and strategies employed to achieve a communicative goal in a particular communicative situation. This means that a writing and reading task required both expectations for particular text features and assumptions about the language used and the contexts in which it appeared (Johns, 1997; Swales, 1990).

Genre analysis is an influential factor of a genre-based approach, one of the widespread writing pedagogies in the last decades. As the approach has enhanced the learners' genre knowledge in a particular discourse community, which shapes the language use, it has been claimed to develop learners' writing competence because appropriate language use leads the writers to achieve the communicative goals in a communicative situation. The shared communicative purposes of a discourse community shape the forms and style structures expected by the intended readers. Successful writing tasks require expectations on the use of linguistic features and rhetoric organizations (Bhatia, 1993; Freedman, 1994; Swales, 1990; Martin, 1994; Swales & Feak, 1994; Hyland, 2004; Johns, 1997). Thus, genre knowledge and the discourse community shape a text convention, including the language choice, structures and organization to reach the communicative goals.

The use of language features and rhetoric of a text differ based on the norm or preference of a discourse community. Texts not based on a community's expectations may lead to misunderstandings and unsuccessful communication. As English achieves the status of EIL (English as an International Language) and is used by natives of other languages, many varieties of English have arisen. Many previous studies on contrastive genre analysis studies have been conducted in professional settings to explore move structures and the findings

applied in writing instruction in a professional genre (Swales, 1990). The genre analysis studies mostly serve the writing pedagogies – such as articles and abstracts - especially in ESP.

This research investigates the linguistic features and rhetoric conventions of news reports to answer whether a variety of English is used among people from different socio-cultural backgrounds in the same genre. As news reports aim to inform readers about the news events and are written for a wide variety of target readers, the writers of news reports need to be aware of the readers, including their background knowledge and expectations, to enable them to understand the news events.

## **2. Literature review**

### **2.1 Genre Analysis**

Genre analysis investigates language use in a particular context or situation. Each genre is organized differently to achieve particular goals. It has a particular schematic structure, a distinctive convention from the beginning to the end. These features constitute the genre of a text. The purpose of genre analysis is to identify how and why linguistic features are used in a particular genre in order to find out the communicative purpose, including explaining the use of language choices in terms of their social and psychological context (Swales, 1990; Bhatia, 1994).

The purpose of genre analysis is to raise the awareness of academic language users about the rhetorical organization and linguistic features of each specific discursive genre. The term 'move' in genre analysis refers to communicative acts organised to achieve one communicative purpose within the main communicative goals of a genre (Swales, 1990). Each move is formed by numerous sentences or paragraphs sharing and serving a particular purpose. A move can comprise several steps, a repertoire of components that are used to achieve the communicative purpose. Most lexis structures, including rhetoric organization, can be figured out by doing genre analysis. The communicative purpose of a move shapes its organization. Thus, a move is defined rhetorically rather than linguistically as "a discoursal or rhetorical unit that performs a coherent communicative function in a written or spoken discourse" (Bawarshi & Reiff, 2010; Swales, 2004).

Swales (1990) also proposes that genre analysis facilitates the teaching and learning of English for Academic Purposes (EAP), as studies have revealed that "there are patterns more or less prototypical in the texts and predictable rhetorical choices (or preferences) in each item of a research paper.

Bhatia (1993) proposes seven steps of genre analysis: (1) stating a situational context; (2) reviewing the literature; (3) applying to the situational analysis; (4) choosing a corpus; (5) examining the institutional context; (6) assigning the levels of linguistic analysis; and (7) refereeing to specialist informants.

## 2.2 News Report Genre

News reports are based on communicative events that represent the points of view of various external sources, e.g. speeches and interviews, including the opinion of the news writer or a journalist on a topic. As news is classified as communicatively-based rather than event-based, it aims to remain objective and use neutral language in presenting a diversity of opinions, voices and perspectives of the event, incident, or issue under discussion (White, 1998).

Navarat (1989) examines the business journalism in *The Nation*, an English newspaper published in Thailand, and *The Wall Street Journal*, an American English newspaper. The results revealed that *The Nation* was written more formally than that of *The Wall Street Journal*.

Trakulkasemsuk (2007) also conducts a comparative study on the linguistic aspects of English feature articles in magazines published in Thailand and in the U.K. The study stated that the sentence structures used in the articles released in Thailand were mostly complex sentences with a lot of descriptive information. In contrast, the British English news tended to avoid such complicated structures. Likewise, Jabbari and Farokhipour (2014) study a contrastive genre analysis of Iranian and American English news reports. The study indicated that Iranian and American English newspapers were different in the rhetorical and structural organizations. Those differences relied on structures and rhetoric conventions due to the position, purpose and institutional practice. Most previous studies have normally employed contrastive and genre analysis to investigate academic genres (for example, abstracts, articles, essays, and reports), while a few studies have investigated the news or media genre.

Therefore, this study, utilizing genre analysis framework, investigates the moves and language features of news reports from different sociocultural backgrounds and explores variations of English used in news reports among English users from different countries.

## 3. Method

### 3.1 Materials

This study analyzed 90 online news reports on ten topics. The news reports were collected between May 2015 and April 2016. To investigate the variations of the language used, news on the same topics appearing in different news agencies was collected. Therefore, most news reports were about national phenomena such as storms, earthquakes, and serious accidents or situations such as airplane crashes or bombs in Bangkok. Regarding the three concentric circles of World Englishes (Kachru, 1985),

### 3.2 Data Analysis

The analysis of the news reports genre is based on the genre analysis model of Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993) outlined in sub-section 2.1 of this paper.

This study employs the “move and step” method of genre analysis proposed by Swales (1990). As the news reports are investigated, the seven steps proposed by Bhatia (1993) were also integrated. The news reports are gathered from around the world.

The data are collected from online news reports from various news agencies about the same topics. The level of linguistic analysis in this study was focused on sentence patterns, namely, types of sentences, including phrase and clause level, and the tense used in the news reports.

## 4. Findings

The study investigated the move structures of news reports and the variations in the language features in each move. The purpose of news reports is to inform the readers about an event or situation that happened at a period in time. It is an explanatory text informing the readers about something with identifying statements – description, and the use of general nouns, relative verbs and action verbs. According to the analysis of the news report genre in this study, the move follows news elements: headline, byline, leading, and body. Thus, there are five main moves: three obligatory and two optional, as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 above presents the move structures of news reports. The details in each move were as follows:

**Table 1:** *Move Structure of news reports and the appearance in each Circle*

| Move  | Description  | Kachru's Three Circles |              |                  |
|---|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
|   |  | Inner Circle           | Outer Circle | Expanding Circle |
| 1. Launching heading (obligatory)           | Stating the news topic   | 100%                   | 100%         | 100%             |
| 1.1 Sub-heading (optional)                  | Additional information supporting to the headline to draw readers' interest and know more about the news | 12%                    | 15%          | 5%               |
| 2. Indicating the time (obligatory)         | Stating the newsagent and date and time of the news  | 100%                   | 100%         | 100%             |
| 3. Addressing the news leading (obligatory) | Giving key information to raise the readers' interest  | 100%                   | 100%         | 100%             |
| 4. Presenting the story (obligatory)        | Providing the key details of the news or situations  | 100%                   | 100%         | 100%             |
| 4.1 Photo(s)/Videos (Obligatory)            | Showing the photos of the events   | 98%                    | 97%          | 97%              |
| 4.2 Informing main event (Obligatory)       | Providing the main events  | 100%                   | 100%         | 100%             |

| Move                                      | Description   | Kachru's Three Circles |              |                  |
|---|---|------------------------|--------------|------------------|
|   |   | Inner Circle           | Outer Circle | Expanding Circle |
| 4.3 Providing consequence (Obligatory)    | Indicating the result of the situations   | 98%                    | 91%          | 95%              |
| 4.4 Adding history/ background (optional) | Providing the background information of a particular situation                        | 56%                    | 52%          | 47%              |
| 4.5 Verbal reacting (Obligatory)          | Quoting direct and indirect speech of the witness or people involved in the situation | 100%                   | 100%         | 100%             |
| 4.6 Evaluating (optional)                 | Evaluating the effect of the situations or events                                     | 12%                    | 11%          | 8%               |
| 5. Giving direction (optional)            | Predicting the foresee or the upcoming results  | 14%                    | 12%          | 8%               |

### ***Move 1: Launching the headline.***

The heading is the first element of news report. It is so-called 'headline' and typically printed in bold font. The purpose of "Launching the heading" is to raise the readers' interest in the news report and inform the readers about the topic (what the news report is about). It is an obligatory move presented at the top of the news report.

#### *Variations in Move 1 (Launching the Headline)*

The variation found in Move 1 relied on the rhetorical conventions and the structures. Regarding the structure used, there were five major patterns used in the headline, shown as follows:

**Table 2:** The structure used in the heading

| Rhetoric  | Structure                                      |
|---|--|
| 1. Informing the event or situation                     | S+V+O  |
| 2. Information about the situations and the results     | (a) S + V + (O), (+ present participle phrase) |
|   | (b) S + V +(O), (+present participle phrase)   |
| 3. Informing the topic and the results of the situation | S+V+O  |
| 4. Informing the results of the situation               | S+V  |
| 5. Informing the current situation of the events        | S+ to-infinitive                               |

Note: S – Subject    V –Verb    O - Object    N.P. – Noun phrase

Examples below are five patterns used in heading:

#### 1) Informing the event or situation

"7.8 magnitude hits Nepal" (Bangkok Post, April 25, 2015)

S + V + O

2) Informing the situations and the results

a) "Earthquake devastates Nepa, killing more 1,900" (N.Y. times April 25, 2015)

S + V O (+ present participle phrase)

b) "Earthquake slams Nepal; devastating loss of people, history" (CNN April 27. 2015)

S + V + O (+present participle phrase)

Similar to pattern 1, this example tells the event and the results of the situations but uses different punctuation. The semi-colon is used instead of the comma. Please note that the patterns (a) and (b) differ only in the use of (comma) and (semicolon), which are patterns or styles rather than structures indicating different meanings.

3) Informing the topic and the results of the situation

Ex. "Bangkok bomb: Thai police say arrested man part of the people-smuggling group."

Topic: NP : S + V. + O(NP)

(The guardian Aug30, 2015)

4) Informing the results of the situation

Ex.: "All 62 aboard Dubai airliners killed in crash in south Russia."

S + V (reduced form of passive voice)

(The Jakatapost March 19, 2016)

5) Informing the current situation of the events

Ex.: "Airlines to avoid flying over the site of Russian plane crash in Egypt."

S + to infinitive (simple sentence)

(The guardian Nov1, 2015)

As the structure of Move 1, as explained above, the following table shows the variations in the use of those structures in the news reports found in the Inner Circle, Outer Circle, and Expanding Circle.

**Table 3:** The use of heading patterns in the three Circles

| Patterns      | Inner Circle | Outer Circle | Expanding Circle |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Pattern 1     | 4.5%         | -            | 44%              |
| Pattern 2 (a) | 5%           | 6%           | 52%              |
| Pattern 2 (b) | 5%           | 68%          | -                |
| Pattern 3     | 38.5%        | 26%          | -                |
| Pattern 4     | 43%          | -            | 4%               |
| Pattern 5     | 3%           | -            | -                |

The structures used and the contents presented are slightly different among the three Circles in this study. The news reports from the Inner Circle are written in different patterns

from the others. All five patterns were used in the news from Inner Circle agencies. The main structure used is the S-V-O (subject-verb-object) pattern. The patterns used most frequently were Patterns 3 (38.5%) and Pattern 2 (19%). This indicated that the aim of the writers was to state the topics and the results of the events while at the same time including the key information to raise the readers' interest. In doing this, the writers might assume that after reading the headline, the readers would be interested to know the details of news reports, including the results of the events and that this could lead the readers to continue reading the whole news story.

The Outer Circle news reports might attract the readers' interest by informing readers about what happens using a short sentence pattern and the results of the situation. In contrast, the news from the Expanding Circle used Pattern 2 and Pattern 3 the most (74% and 26%). In contrast, Patterns 2 and 1 were used the most (52% and 44%) by the Expanding Circle news agencies. The writers informed the readers by describing the situation and the outcomes of the situation by presenting information about the loss or damage as a result of natural phenomena (earthquake, storm, and accident) to raise the readers' interest in continuing to read the whole news report. Comparing the variety among the three circles, the sentence structures used were not much different. However, the difference was in the structure of noun phrases (N.P.) and noun clauses (N.Cl) functioning as objects of the sentences. The strategies used involved modifying head nouns, e.g. the use of present and past participle as adjectives, modifying a noun, or compound patterns of noun phrases and clauses.

*Subheading:*

A sub heading is an optional sub move of the heading. It is usually stated after the heading and provides the supporting information to attract readers and to introduce the news story. A sub heading is normally written as one to three sentences or in two to three lines. It also presents information on the situation which happened and supports the headline with additional crucial details of the events.

The language features in this move were normally in present perfect tense with the participle clause providing more information of the news.

***Move 2: Indicating the time***

This move is an element of news report elements and mostly follows the headline. It indicates the location of the news, including date and time, and sometimes the news agency is stated. Generally, the writer of the news is stated. The purpose of this move is to inform readers when and where the news took place, and some agencies present the name of the writer(s) and the local time when the news was reported. While the format used by each news agency may be different, they all provide the same information. The examples are given below.

1) 1:48PM BST August 30 2015

2) World | Sun August 30, 2015 7:49am EDT



- 3) August 30 2015 07:09 GMT | Politics, Asia, Thailand
- 4) World | Sun, August 30 2015, 7:28 PM
- 5) Bangkok, August 30, 2015 | UPDATED 12:29 I.S.

Regarding the examples of the byline above, they aim to inform when and where the news is taken place. Some agencies presented the name of the writers and the time of the news published. The patterns in each news agency may be different; however, it provided the same information.

All news agencies provide a date that contains time, date, month, and year of the events, and the styles or sequence may vary. Some news agencies provide the month, date, and year, e.g., August 30, 2015, or date, month, and year; August 30, 2015. Some news agencies provide the day, which may appear in abbreviation, e.g., Sun August 30, 2015, Sunday August 30 2015. Besides date and day, time is presented, most of the news agencies indicate time of the events or the reported time after the date of the news, but some sources provided it before the date, e.g., World | Sun, August 30, 2015, 7:28 PM, 1:48 PM BST August 30 2015. In addition to date and time, the time zone abbreviation is presented after the time to tell the readers the time of the news reported, e.g., BST, EDT. After the time zone, sometimes the city where the news or events take place, e.g., Reuters Bangkok, August 30, 2015. In addition, the names of the writers are sometimes also stated in this move. Some agencies also provide the name of the reporter at the end of the news. In some cases, the theme of the news is also presented, e.g., politics.

### ***Move 3: Addressing the news leading***

This move is called “leading” or “kicker” and is an obligatory move. It is usually presented after headline. The “Leading” is usually stated in one to three sentences or two to four lines. The purpose of leading is, additional to the title, to draw the readers’ interest by providing the key information of the news and guiding the readers to know what the news is about. It also encourages the readers to continue reading all the news report. Although, most of the leading of the news reports served the same communicative purpose, they varied in styles. The writers presented the information in different ways, aiming to attract the attention of the readers.

This move gives information of the situations or events in the news reports. As the purpose of this move is to attract the readers' interest, the structure used in this move is a rather long sentence. The average of the "leading" move of Inner and Outer Circle news reports was 2 to 3 lines, and those of the Expanding Circle were 2 to 4 lines. The tense used in this move is present perfect as it reports the situations that happened in the past from last to the present. Besides present perfect, simple past was also used and present continuous was sometimes found.

The sentence structures that appeared in the news reports in the three circles were mostly in an "SVO" pattern and "S.V." pattern with adverbs indicating place and manner; however, the variety also relied on the complexity of a noun phrase functioning as a subject and object of the sentence. Another variation in this move was rhetoric or content presented in order to attract the readers' interest in the news story. The variety of the use of rhetorical patterns of leading in each Circle can be shown as follows:

**Table 4:** The use of rhetoric patterns in each Circle

| <b>Rhetoric</b>                                   | <b>Inner Circle</b> | <b>Outer Circle</b> | <b>Expanding Circle</b> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) Results of the current situation or the event. | 26%                 | 17%                 | 56%                     |
| 2) What had happened +, results                   | 3%                  | 5%                  | 3%                      |
| 3) Current situations                             | 63%                 | 19%                 | 6%                      |
| 4) Conclusion of the event                        | 4%                  | 59%                 | 3%                      |
| 5) How the situation ended                        | 4 %                 | -                   | 32%                     |

Among the three circles, Pattern 3 was most frequently used in the Inner Circle (63%). Pattern 4 was found the most in the Outer Circle. Patterns 1 and 5 were found at the same frequency (32%) in the Expanding Circle. Hence, it can be inferred that the writers anticipated the readers' interest in the current situation of the news events and followed with the results or effects in the news reports towards some things, community, place and people. The examples are provided below.

1. Indicating: Results of the current situations of the event

"Bangkok, Thailand Thai police have arrested a suspect in a bombing that killed 20 people and wounded scores more at a shrine in Bangkok this month, authorities said Saturday." (CNN August 29, 2015)

2. Indicating: Event and results

"A passenger jet circled a southern Russian airport in high winds and poor visibility, then crashed on a second landing attempt early Saturday, killing all 62 people aboard. (CNN March 19, 2016)

3. Indicating: Current situations

"Emergencies Ministry members search the wreckage at the crash site of Flight number FZ981, a Boeing 737-800 operated by Dubai-based budget carrier FlyDubai, at the airport of Rostov-on-Don, Russia. (Reuters March 19, 2016)

4. Indicating: Conclusion of the event

“The assault on Charlie Hebdo was the beginning of three days of violence in the French capital, as a third gunman, in apparent coordination with the other attackers, shot and killed a policewoman and took several hostages at a kosher grocery store. All three gunmen were eventually killed by French security forces; four hostages were also killed in a police raid on the grocery store. (Aljazeera, November 13, 2015)

5. Indicating: the end of the events

“Islamic State has claimed responsibility for a bloody wave of bombings and shootings across Paris that left nearly 130 people dead and which the French president, François Hollande, denounced as an “act of war” that must be countered “mercilessly (Theguardian.com, November 14, 2015)

***Move 4: Presenting the story***

This move is the explanation of the news story. It is a significant move outlining the events from the beginning to the end of the current situations and the reporting time. The steps employed in this move are;

*Step 1: Launching video or photo of the situation.* In this step, the photos of the events were presented with the captions explaining the photos.

*Step 2: Informing readers about the main events.* This move refers to the first part of the body of the news. It states information about the news such as the main situations and issues involved in the news. This is usually key information or the sequence of the events from the beginning of the news to the current situation.

Example:

“Kathmandu, Nepal (CNN)Rescue crews and residents in Nepal early Sunday began the desperate search for survivors after a magnitude-7.8 quake near the capital of Kathmandu a day earlier flattened homes, buildings and temples, causing widespread damage across the region and killing more than 1,800 people.” (CNN April 27, 2015)

*Step 3: Indicating the consequences of the situation.* This step presents the results or the current situation at the time of the report.

Example:

“All 224 people on board were killed in the crash. Russia later said a bomb brought down the aircraft, and I.S. claimed responsibility. Russia suspended all air links to Egypt after the revelations about the bombing, dealing a major blow to Egypt's vital tourism industry. Tuesday's hijacking could further postpone the resumption of flights.” (Bangkokpost: March29, 2016)

*Step 4: Providing history/background.* This step usually follows the previous move (Leading) and provides more details about a situation so that the readers can understand the context of the news report. This step often provides background information about the place where the situations happened.

Example:

“Tianjin, about 140km southeast of Beijing, is one of China’s biggest cities, with a population of nearly 15 million people, according to 2013 figures.” (Straitstimes Aug13, 2015)

*Step 5: Verbal reaction.* This step presents quotes of direct and indirect speech of the witness(es) or of interviews with the people involved in the news, to provide credible evidence supporting the report. These quotes raise the readers’ interest in the report and their belief in the reliability of what has been reported. This move provides the information to support the key information in the previous move.

Example:

“The weather conditions were terrible, the plane was shaking terribly,” a passenger on one of the diverted flights told LifeNews.” (Straitstimes: March 19, 2016)

“Rostov’s governor, Vasily Golubev, said: “It looks like the reason was the strong gusts of wind, reaching hurricane levels.” (TheGuardian March 19, 2016)

As mentioned previously, the body of the news tells stories to the readers. The variations that appeared in news reports among the three Circle Contexts were the steps and strategies in presenting the story. The distinctive variation of this move relied on Step 3, Step 4 and Step 5. The most frequent steps found in the news were Steps 5, 3 and 2. The sequence of those three steps obviously seemed to be a distinctive variety regarding the strategies used in telling the news stories. The news from Inner Circle agencies tended to use Step 2, as well as Step 5, to report the main events and the verbal reactions (reactions) step by step based on the sequence of the news story. The news agencies from the Outer and expanding Circles presented the news as main points. The consequences of the situation and the verbal reactions provided the history or necessary background information for readers to understand the news events. The tentative sequence of the steps found in each Circle is shown below.

The Inner Circle : Step 5 > Step 3 > Step 5 > Step 5 > Step 5

The Outer Circle: Step 2 > Step 3 > Step 2 > Step 5 > Step 5

The Expanding Circle: Step 2 > Step 2 > Step 3 > Step 4 > Step 5

Thus, it is inferred that the crucial information in this move is the main events and the sequence of events in the situation. The verbal reacts function as evidence of the situations as well as providing more details of the situations at a particular period of time. The purpose of the videos and photos in Step 1 is to raise the readers' interest in the situations or interviews. Step 4 appeared less in the news events. In some case, the writers needed to give more background about the situation to enable the readers to understand the situations; e.g. explanations about the location of the place (geographic information, landscape, the effects of the events when compared to the past events or others information).

Regarding the rhetoric or convention of this move, the frequency of each step can be determined. The news reports from the Inner Circle countries present information about the events in numerous issues or considerable detail, resulting in the most content (words) about the news compared to those of other Circles. The details presented in each report might not be linked by the consequences of the situations or the use of transitional words, but may be linked by further information about different aspects. However, based on the information presented, the readers are able to develop their own understanding of the news events.

In contrast, the news from Outer and Expanding Circles was like telling a story. Thus, the facts are usually followed by the sequences of the development of the situations, and another supporting detail; e.g. information from the interviews might be presented between the sequences of main events. The difference between the Outer and Expanding Circles was slightly different. The differences rely on the patterns or structures of the language use.

### ***Move 5 Giving direction***

This move is optional. It provides the directive of the events; for example, the current situation of the news and what is to be continued by the reported time. This move sometimes presents the prediction of the foreseeing or the upcoming results of the news events.

Examples:

"Police searching for more suspects, "Deputy national police chief Chaktip Chaijinda told Thai television more suspects were being sought" (ABC: July 3, 2015)

"But the incident raised security concerns about how to protect the White House, Congress, and other important buildings from the threat of a drone carrying weapons." (USATODAY August 9, 2015)

This move appears only on the news reports, which have not come to the end. The writers present the prediction on what to be going on or the current process of the situations. A few of this move appeared in the news, depending on the news event. Therefore, its structures were not based on the rhetoric of the text. Thus, the variety of this move could not be captured.

## **5. Conclusions and Discussions**

Using the genre analysis framework, this research analyzes news reports across Kachru's three Circles: the Inner Circle, the Outer Circle, and the Expanding Circle. It identifies significant variations in the moves and language features of news reports, highlighting the preferences and practices employed by journalists in different contexts. The findings reveal the varieties in the use of language in English news reports prepared and published by different agencies worldwide. These news reports share the same major moves,

both obligatory and optional. These moves responded to the news elements. However, they differed in the language used, including structure, rhetoric, and the strategy to reach the communicative goals. This reveals that the text was shaped not only by the genre of the discourse community, but also by cultural rhetoric traditions. The native English users use compound and complex structures. Present and past participles usually function as embedded clauses to make the text concise, while the Outer and Expanding Circle countries used simple structures rather than complex or compound-complex sentences, which may be due to the awareness of readers. In the Outer and the Expanding Circle, the readers are from different socio-cultural backgrounds, so the simple structures are used more frequently. These seems to contrast the results of Trakulkasemsuk (2007) which mentioned that complex sentence with a lot of descriptive information were mostly used in the articles published in Thailand comparing to those articles in U.K.

However, the findings of the study responses support the results of Jabbari and Farokhipour (2014) which notes that different rhetoric structural organization is also caused by the position, purpose and institutional practice of the writers. In addition, Navarat (1989) states in the study that the language uses in Outer and Expanding Circles are more formal. It responses to the study that the Outer and Expanding Circle provide the explanations or details about the news in an effort to ensure that the readers understand the situations. Regarding the use of tense, since the news events or situations had already occurred, the use of tense did not vary as much as the structures.

The results of this genre analysis of news reports have pedagogical implications for teaching EIL. The findings relate to the use of English in international contexts. They increase language teachers' awareness of culturally specific factors affecting language use in particular communicative situations. These findings are relevant to English instruction based on genre and task, including scaffolding activities to enhance the learners' writing competence. It also raises the EFL learners' awareness of the variation of English use in the world. In addition, providing the students with knowledge on genre should enable them to transfer this knowledge to new situations; that is, when they encounter new genres or discourse communities in the EIL contexts, they can use an appropriate language choice or rhetoric to achieve the communicative goals. Thus, to achieve the communicative purpose in a particular communicative situation, the language users need to be aware of the cultural rhetoric traditions or discourse community in addition to the genre itself.

The limitation of this study is that the number of news reports in each group divided is different. In addition, the news agency representatives in each language circle are selected based on convenience and accessibility, with the condition that they provide news reports on the same topics. Besides, reporters or writers of news reports are another trait of the study's results, as many factors affect their English use, e.g. nationalities, experience and competence

in English. Thus, this study did not aim at convincing the specific use of language in each Circle; it aims to explore the variety of language use in the same genre in order to raise English language users all over the world recognize those varieties or styles as well as learning to cope with those features and be able to use them in an appropriate situation to achieve the communicative purposes.

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