

A Comparative Analysis of Grammatical Features in News Discourse: A Study of Two News Articles

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Abstract

News discourse employs various grammatical features to organize information, establish textual cohesion, and convey meaning effectively. This study aims to identify and compare the grammatical features used in two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations published by The Jakarta Post and Reuters. The analysis focuses on four grammatical features, namely derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive *it* and *there*, and descriptive adjectives. This study employed a qualitative descriptive method using document analysis. The data consisted of grammatical features identified in the selected news articles, which were analyzed based on theories proposed by Yule and Bauer for derivational forms, Halliday and Hasan for connecting relationships, Quirk et al. for expletive constructions, and Greenbaum and Nelson for descriptive adjectives. The findings revealed that derivational forms were the most frequently used grammatical feature in both articles, followed by descriptive adjectives and connecting relationships, while expletive constructions occurred only rarely. The Reuters article contained a slightly higher frequency of grammatical features than The Jakarta Post article, indicating a greater use of lexical and structural complexity. The results suggest that grammatical features contribute significantly to the clarity, cohesion, and effectiveness of news discourse. This study provides insights into how different news media employ grammatical resources to present economic and political information and contributes to the broader understanding of language use in contemporary journalistic writing.

Keywords: grammatical features, news discourse, derivational forms, cohesion, comparative analysis.

INTRODUCTION

News discourse plays an important role in disseminating information and shaping public understanding of social, political, and economic issues. As one of the most widely consumed forms of media communication, news articles are expected to present information clearly, accurately, and objectively. In digital society, news discourse not only functions as a medium for delivering information but also as a means of constructing public narratives and influencing readers' perceptions of current events. According to van Dijk (1988), news discourse is not merely a collection of factual reports but a structured form of communication that reflects linguistic choices and social contexts. Therefore, the analysis of grammatical features in news discourse is important for understanding how language is used to organize information and convey meaning effectively in journalistic communication.

Economic and trade news is particularly interesting to analyze because it often presents complex information related to international relations, government policies, investments, and global market conditions. Journalists are required to communicate technical and detailed information in a way that remains understandable for readers from different educational and social backgrounds. In this context, grammatical features become essential tools for organizing information systematically, maintaining textual clarity, and simplifying complicated issues. Through grammatical choices, news writers are able to construct reports that appear objective, formal, and informative while still maintaining reader comprehension.

Different news organizations may employ different linguistic styles depending on their communicative purposes, editorial perspectives, and target audiences. Reuters, as an international news agency, generally produces globally oriented reports characterized by concise yet information-dense language. In contrast, The Jakarta Post, as an Indonesian English-language newspaper, often presents news in a style that is more contextualized for Indonesian readers. Comparing these two news sources is important because it provides insights into how grammatical resources are utilized differently in international and national media discourse. Such differences may reflect variations in journalistic conventions, audience orientation, and approaches to presenting economic and political information.

Grammatical features contribute significantly to the structure and meaning of news texts. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) argue that grammar is a resource for meaning-making that enables language users to organize experiences and communicate information effectively. Among the various grammatical features found in English news articles, derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive *it* and *there*, and descriptive adjectives are frequently employed. Derivational forms explain how new words are created through prefixes and suffixes and contribute to vocabulary expansion in formal discourse (Yule, 2010; Bauer, 1983). Connecting relationships function as cohesive devices that establish logical relations between clauses and sentences (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Meanwhile, expletive constructions and descriptive adjectives contribute to sentence balance, clarity, and detailed description in news reporting (Quirk et al., 1985; Greenbaum & Nelson, 2009).

Several previous studies have examined grammatical and morphological features in news discourse. Kaswita and Sarimi (2023) analyzed derivational affixes in CNN news articles and found that

derivational processes are frequently used to create lexical variety and support formal journalistic language. Similarly, Pratama and Utami (2025) investigated derivational suffixes in BBC News and reported that derivational forms contribute significantly to the construction of formal news discourse. In addition, Rofiq and Sahreebanu (2024) examined grammatical cohesion in news discourse related to the Russia–Ukraine War and revealed that cohesive devices play an important role in maintaining textual coherence. Furthermore, Sabardila et al. (2025) found that linguistic structures influence the framing and interpretation of information in digital news media.

Although previous studies have provided valuable insights into grammatical features in news discourse, most of them focused only on a single linguistic aspect, such as derivational affixes, cohesion, or discourse structures. Comparative studies examining several grammatical features simultaneously across different news organizations remain limited, particularly in economic news discussing international trade relations. Therefore, a comparative investigation is necessary to provide a broader understanding of how grammatical features are utilized in different media contexts.

To address this gap, the present study examines grammatical features in two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations published by The Jakarta Post and Reuters. The analysis focuses on four grammatical features, namely derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive *it* and *there*, and descriptive adjectives. By comparing the occurrence and use of these features in both news articles, this study aims to identify the grammatical patterns employed by each news source and to contribute to the understanding of grammatical features in contemporary news discourse.

In the contemporary digital era, online news media has become one of the primary sources of information for global society. Readers increasingly rely on digital news platforms to obtain rapid updates concerning political, economic, and social developments occurring around the world. As a result, the language used in digital journalism has become increasingly significant because it influences how information is interpreted and understood by audiences. News discourse therefore functions not only as a medium of communication but also as a representation of institutional perspectives, journalistic practices, and social realities.

The growing influence of digital media has also intensified competition among news organizations to present information effectively and attract readers' attention. Journalists are expected to produce

reports that are concise, informative, and accessible while still maintaining objectivity and credibility. In this context, grammatical structures become important linguistic resources that help writers organize ideas, establish coherence, and simplify complex issues. Through grammatical choices, news writers can guide readers in understanding relationships between events, policies, and social actors presented in news reports.

Furthermore, English-language news articles play a crucial role in international communication because English functions as a global lingua franca in diplomacy, economics, and media. International news agencies such as Reuters distribute information to worldwide audiences, while regional media such as The Jakarta Post adapt international issues for local readers. Although both news organizations may discuss similar events, differences in linguistic style and grammatical patterns may emerge due to variations in editorial conventions, communicative purposes, and audience expectations.

The analysis of grammatical features in news discourse is therefore important because grammar contributes directly to textual organization and meaning-making. Grammatical elements such as derivational forms, conjunctions, expletive constructions, and descriptive adjectives assist journalists in presenting information systematically and effectively. Through these linguistic resources, news articles are able to maintain cohesion, clarity, and readability despite discussing highly technical or complex economic issues.

In addition, economic and trade news discourse often contains specialized terminology and institutional language related to tariffs, investments, regulations, and international cooperation. Such topics require precise and formal language to avoid ambiguity and misinformation. Consequently, grammatical analysis becomes relevant for understanding how journalists structure information and construct professional news narratives in digital media environments.

Previous studies concerning news discourse have mostly focused on critical discourse analysis, media framing, or specific grammatical phenomena. Limited research has comparatively examined multiple grammatical features across different news organizations discussing the same economic issue. Therefore, this study attempts to provide a broader perspective by analyzing several grammatical features simultaneously within two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations.

This comparative approach contributes to understanding how grammatical resources are utilized differently in international and national digital news media.

METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach with a comparative content analysis design. The purpose of the study was to identify and compare grammatical features in two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations. The analysis focused on four grammatical features, namely derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive it and there, and descriptive adjectives. A qualitative approach was considered appropriate because the study emphasized the description, classification, and interpretation of linguistic phenomena found in the selected news texts.

The data of this study consisted of two English-language news articles published by different news organizations. The first article was “Indonesia, US Firms Sign Over \$7 Billion in Trade, Investment Deals” published by The Jakarta Post on February 19, 2026. The second article was “Indonesia Secures 19% Tariff Deal with US, Palm Oil and Other Commodities Exempt” published by Reuters through Investing.com on February 20, 2026. Both articles were selected because they discussed the same topic, namely economic relations between Indonesia and the United States, particularly trade agreements, investments, and tariff policies. The use of two different news sources discussing the same issue enabled a comparative examination of grammatical features in news discourse.

In qualitative research, the researcher functioned as the primary instrument for collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. In addition, a data classification table was used to record and categorize the grammatical features identified in the news texts. The categories of analysis were developed based on established linguistic theories. Derivational forms were analyzed using the theories of Yule (2010) and Bauer (1983), connecting relationships were examined based on Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) theory of cohesion, expletive it and there were identified according to Quirk et al. (1985), and descriptive adjectives were analyzed using Greenbaum and Nelson’s (2009) grammatical framework. The data were collected through several stages. First, the researcher selected two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations published by different news organizations.

Second, the articles were read carefully to obtain a comprehensive understanding of their content. Third, grammatical features relevant to the research objectives were identified and highlighted. Fourth, the identified data were classified into the categories of derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive it and there, and descriptive adjectives. Finally, the data were organized into tables to facilitate comparison and analysis.

The data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Each grammatical feature found in the two news articles was classified according to its respective theoretical category and then quantified to determine its frequency of occurrence. The findings from both articles were subsequently compared to identify similarities and differences in the use of grammatical features. The interpretation of the data was based on relevant linguistic theories and previous studies concerning morphology, grammar, and news discourse. To enhance the trustworthiness of the findings, the researcher repeatedly reviewed the data classification and cross-checked the identified grammatical features with the theoretical frameworks employed in the study.

RESULTS

This study investigated grammatical features in two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations published by The Jakarta Post and Reuters. The analysis focused on four grammatical features, namely derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive it and there, and descriptive adjectives.

Table 1 presents the frequency of derivational forms identified in the two news articles.

Table 1. Frequency of Derivational Forms in the Two News Articles

News Text	Frequency
The Jakarta Post	9
Reuters	29
Total	38

The findings showed that derivational forms appeared 38 times in the two news articles. Reuters contained a higher number of derivational forms (29 occurrences) than The Jakarta Post (9 occurrences). Examples identified in the texts included investment, agreement, cooperation, reduction, negotiations, implementation, and restrictions.

Table 2 presents the connecting relationships identified in the two news articles.

Table 2. Connecting Relationships Identified in the Two News Articles

No	Connecting Relationship	News Text
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1	and	The Jakarta Post
2	according to	The Jakarta Post
3	including	The Jakarta Post
4	but	The Jakarta Post
5	that	The Jakarta Post
6	with	The Jakarta Post
7	and	Reuters
8	however	Reuters
9	also	Reuters
10	As well as	Reuters
11	if	Reuters
12	In return	Reuters
13	According to	Reuters
14	when	Reuters
15	under	Reuters
16	after	Reuters
17	Therefore (implicit relation)	Reuters

The findings indicated that both articles employed various connecting relationships to establish links between ideas and clauses. Reuters contained a wider variety of connecting expressions compared to The Jakarta Post.

Table 3 presents the occurrence of expletive *it* and *there* in the two news articles.

Table 3. Expletive *It* and *There* in the Two News Articles.

No	Expression	News Text
1	It added that Indonesia will buy 1 million tons of wheat	The Jakarta Post
2	It will mean more trade	The Jakarta Post
3	It will mean more investment	The Jakarta Post
4	It will also accept U.S. product standards	Reuters

The results showed that expletive constructions appeared only rarely in the analyzed news articles. Four expressions containing it were identified in the data.

Table 4 presents the descriptive adjectives identified in the two news articles.

Table 4. Descriptive Adjectives Identified in the Two News Articles.

No	Descriptive Adjective	News Text
1	final	The Jakarta Post
2	critical	The Jakarta Post
3	annual	The Jakarta Post
4	agricultural	The Jakarta Post
5	optimistic	The Jakarta Post
6	slight	The Jakarta Post
7	comprehensive	The Jakarta Post
8	biggest	Reuters
9	senior	Reuters
10	important	Reuters
11	overall	Reuters
12	tariff-free	Reuters
13	higher	Reuters
14	rough	Reuters
15	further	Reuters
16	Non economic	Reuters
17	critical	Reuters
18	foreign-owned	Reuters
19	related	Reuters
20	rare-earth	Reuters

The findings revealed that Reuters contained more descriptive adjectives than The Jakarta Post. A total of twenty descriptive adjectives were identified in the two news articles.

Table 5 summarizes the comparative frequency of grammatical features found in the analyzed news articles.

Table 5. Comparative Frequency of Grammatical Features.

Grammatical Feature	The Jakarta Post	Reuters	Total
Derivational Forms	9	29	38
Connecting Relationships	6	11	17
Expletive It and There	2	2	4
Descriptive Adjectives	7	13	20
Total	24	55	79

The results demonstrated that Reuters contained a higher overall frequency of grammatical features than The Jakarta Post. Derivational forms constituted the most dominant grammatical feature identified in both articles, followed by descriptive adjectives and connecting relationships. Expletive constructions appeared least frequently in the analyzed texts.

Further analysis of derivational forms revealed that the majority of derivational processes identified in the news articles were suffix formations. The suffixes *-tion*, *-ment*, *-ion*, and *-al* appeared most frequently in both articles. In Reuters, derivational forms such as *investment*, *implementation*, *negotiations*, *reduction*, and *cooperation* were repeatedly used to condense information into formal nominal expressions. Similarly, The Jakarta Post employed derivational forms including *agreement*, *investment*, and *agricultural* to maintain formal journalistic style.

The derivational forms identified in the articles functioned primarily as nouns and adjectives. Nominal derivations were dominant because economic and political news discourse frequently discusses policies, agreements, regulations, and institutional activities. The use of nominalized forms enabled journalists to present information more concisely and objectively. In addition, adjective derivations such as *agricultural* and *comprehensive* contributed to providing descriptive information concerning trade relations and policy contexts.

The analysis also demonstrated that connecting relationships played a crucial role in organizing information within the news texts. Coordinating conjunctions such as *and* and *but* were frequently used to connect clauses and maintain the flow of information. In Reuters, more complex connectors

such as however, as well as, and in return were identified. These expressions established logical relationships including addition, contrast, condition, and consequence between ideas presented in the articles.

Moreover, the findings indicated that Reuters tended to construct longer and more information-dense sentences compared to The Jakarta Post. The use of varied connecting relationships enabled Reuters to combine multiple pieces of information within single sentence structures. In contrast, The Jakarta Post employed relatively simpler sentence constructions and fewer linking expressions, resulting in more straightforward information delivery.

The occurrence of descriptive adjectives also contributed significantly to the representation of economic and political issues in the analyzed news articles. Adjectives such as critical, important, overall, and tariff-free provided additional contextual information regarding trade negotiations and economic conditions. Reuters employed a larger number of descriptive adjectives to elaborate on policy implications, market conditions, and diplomatic relations.

In addition, several adjectives identified in Reuters reflected technical and economic terminology commonly found in international business reporting. Terms such as foreign-owned, rare-earth, and tariff-free indicated the article's orientation toward detailed economic explanation. Meanwhile, The Jakarta Post tended to employ more general descriptive adjectives that were easier for broader audiences to understand.

The findings further revealed differences in the stylistic characteristics of the two news organizations. Reuters demonstrated a greater tendency toward lexical density and grammatical complexity through the extensive use of derivational forms, descriptive adjectives, and varied cohesive devices. This stylistic tendency may reflect Reuters' role as an international news agency serving global readers who require detailed and comprehensive economic information. On the other hand, The Jakarta Post presented information using relatively simpler grammatical patterns, which may indicate an effort to maintain accessibility and readability for Indonesian audiences.

The grammatical patterns identified in this study also reflected the communicative purposes of economic news discourse. Economic and trade reports frequently contain technical information concerning tariffs, investments, commodities, and international agreements. Therefore, journalists

rely on grammatical features to simplify, organize, and clarify complex information. Through grammatical cohesion and lexical variation, the analyzed news articles were able to maintain coherence while delivering substantial amounts of information efficiently.

The comparative analysis additionally demonstrated that grammatical features contribute not only to linguistic structure but also to the construction of media narratives. Different grammatical choices may influence how readers perceive economic relations, government policies, and international cooperation. Consequently, grammatical analysis is important for understanding how language functions within contemporary digital journalism and media communication.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study revealed that grammatical features played an important role in constructing news discourse related to Indonesia–United States trade relations. Among the four grammatical features analyzed, derivational forms appeared most frequently in both news articles. Reuters contained a considerably higher number of derivational forms than The Jakarta Post, indicating a greater tendency toward the use of nominalized and information-dense expressions. Words such as investment, agreement, implementation, and negotiations demonstrated how derivational morphology contributed to the construction of formal journalistic language.

This finding supports Yule's (2010) argument that derivation is one of the most productive word-formation processes in English because it enables the creation of new lexical items through prefixes and suffixes. Similarly, Bauer (1983) states that derivational morphology contributes to vocabulary expansion and lexical development in formal discourse. The extensive use of derivational forms in Reuters also reflects Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) view that nominalization is commonly employed in formal written texts to condense information and present events objectively. Therefore, the high frequency of derivational forms found in Reuters suggests that international news agencies tend to employ more complex lexical structures to deliver economic and political information efficiently.

The findings also showed that connecting relationships were widely used in both news articles. Reuters employed a greater variety of connecting expressions, including however, as well as, in

return, and after, whereas The Jakarta Post mainly used simpler connectors such as and, but, and with. The use of these cohesive devices helped organize information systematically and establish logical relationships between ideas and clauses.

This result aligns with Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory of cohesion, which explains that conjunctions and linking expressions function to maintain textual unity and coherence. The greater variation of connecting relationships in Reuters indicates a more complex organization of information and a stronger emphasis on explaining economic and political relations in detail. Through these grammatical devices, readers are guided through discussions concerning tariffs, trade agreements, investments, and diplomatic negotiations more effectively.

In addition to derivational forms and connecting relationships, descriptive adjectives were frequently identified in both news articles. Reuters contained more descriptive adjectives than The Jakarta Post, including important, rough, foreign-owned, and rare-earth. These adjectives were used to provide additional details concerning economic conditions, trade commodities, market situations, and political actors.

According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2009), descriptive adjectives function to provide information about the qualities or characteristics of nouns. Their use in news discourse contributes to textual clarity and supports readers' understanding of complicated issues. The higher frequency of descriptive adjectives in Reuters suggests that the article attempted to provide more detailed contextual explanations compared to The Jakarta Post. Consequently, descriptive adjectives contributed to the informative and explanatory nature of economic news reporting.

Meanwhile, expletive *it* and *there* appeared only rarely in the analyzed texts. Most instances of *it* identified in the articles functioned referentially rather than as genuine expletive constructions. This finding indicates that economic news discourse tends to prioritize direct and information-centered sentence structures rather than introductory or existential constructions.

The limited use of expletive constructions supports Quirk et al.'s (1985) explanation that expletive subjects mainly serve syntactic functions without carrying substantial lexical meaning. Since economic news articles focus heavily on factual and concise information delivery, the use of direct

sentence structures becomes more dominant than expletive patterns. This stylistic tendency reflects the formal and objective characteristics commonly found in journalistic discourse.

Overall, the findings support van Dijk's (1988) perspective that news discourse is carefully structured through linguistic choices that influence how information is presented to readers. The comparative analysis demonstrated that although Reuters and The Jakarta Post discussed the same topic, both news organizations employed grammatical resources differently according to their communicative styles and audience orientations. Reuters tended to employ more lexical and structural complexity, whereas The Jakarta Post used relatively simpler grammatical patterns.

The findings of this study are also consistent with several previous studies. Kaswita and Sarmita (2023) reported that derivational affixes are frequently used in news articles to create lexical variation and support formal journalistic writing. Likewise, Pratama and Utami (2025) found that derivational suffixes contribute significantly to the construction of formal news discourse. In terms of cohesion, the present study also supports Rofiq and Sahreebanu (2024), who found that grammatical cohesive devices play an important role in maintaining textual coherence in news reporting.

Despite these findings, this study has several limitations. First, the data were limited to only two news articles, which may not fully represent broader patterns of grammatical feature usage in news discourse. Second, the analysis focused only on four grammatical features and did not examine other linguistic aspects such as transitivity, modality, thematic structure, or lexical density. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted within the scope of the selected data and analytical framework.

Future research is recommended to analyze a larger corpus of news articles from different media organizations and topics to obtain more comprehensive results concerning grammatical patterns in digital news discourse. Researchers may also investigate additional discourse features and combine qualitative and quantitative approaches to provide deeper insights into how grammatical choices influence meaning-making, cohesion, and information delivery in contemporary journalism.

The differences identified between Reuters and The Jakarta Post may also reflect distinctions in institutional communication styles and audience orientation. As an international news agency, Reuters serves readers from various countries and professional backgrounds, including investors,

policymakers, economists, and international business communities. Consequently, Reuters tends to employ more formal and information-dense grammatical structures to accommodate global economic reporting standards. The frequent use of derivational forms and descriptive adjectives in Reuters demonstrates an emphasis on precision, conciseness, and detailed explanation.

In contrast, The Jakarta Post primarily targets Indonesian readers, including English learners, academics, and local professionals. Therefore, its language style appears relatively more accessible and less structurally complex. Simpler grammatical constructions and fewer cohesive variations may help readers understand economic and political issues more easily. This finding suggests that grammatical choices in news discourse are influenced not only by linguistic preferences but also by communicative goals and target readership.

The findings of this study further indicate that grammatical features contribute significantly to the effectiveness of information delivery in digital journalism. In online news media, readers often consume information quickly through digital platforms such as websites, mobile applications, and social media. As a result, journalists must organize information efficiently while maintaining clarity and coherence. Grammatical features such as conjunctions, derivational forms, and descriptive adjectives assist writers in condensing information and presenting complex economic issues in a comprehensible manner.

Moreover, the dominance of derivational forms identified in this study reflects the characteristics of formal written discourse commonly found in journalistic and academic communication. Nominalization enables journalists to compress lengthy explanations into concise lexical units. For example, words such as negotiation, implementation, and investment allow complex processes and institutional activities to be represented efficiently within sentences. This linguistic strategy contributes to lexical density, which is frequently associated with formal and professional writing styles.

The findings also support previous perspectives regarding the relationship between language and media representation. According to van Dijk (1988), linguistic structures in news discourse influence how readers interpret events and social realities. In the analyzed articles, grammatical features contributed to the representation of Indonesia–United States trade relations as formal, strategic, and

economically significant. Through specific lexical and grammatical choices, the news articles constructed narratives concerning international cooperation, economic policy, and diplomatic relations.

Another important finding concerns the role of cohesion in maintaining textual unity. Reuters employed more varied connecting relationships, indicating a greater emphasis on logical explanation and information integration. This suggests that international economic news often requires more elaborate sentence structures to explain relationships between policies, investments, tariffs, and trade agreements. The use of cohesive devices therefore becomes essential for guiding readers through complex discussions and maintaining coherence across paragraphs.

In addition, the relatively limited occurrence of expletive constructions suggests that economic news discourse prioritizes directness and factuality. Journalistic writing generally values concise sentence structures that communicate information efficiently. Therefore, existential or introductory constructions such as expletive *it* and *there* are less frequently employed compared to other grammatical features. This stylistic tendency aligns with the communicative purpose of economic reporting, which focuses on presenting concrete information clearly and objectively.

This study also contributes to the broader field of discourse analysis and media linguistics. By examining multiple grammatical features simultaneously, the research provides a more comprehensive understanding of how linguistic resources function within contemporary news discourse. Previous studies frequently focused on a single aspect of grammar, whereas this study integrated morphological, syntactic, and cohesive elements into one comparative analysis. Consequently, the findings offer broader insights into the relationship between grammar, communication, and digital media narratives.

Furthermore, the findings may provide pedagogical implications for English language learning, particularly in the areas of grammar and discourse analysis. News articles can serve as authentic learning materials for students to understand how grammatical structures operate in real communicative contexts. Through the analysis of derivational forms, conjunctions, and descriptive adjectives, learners may develop greater awareness of how grammar contributes to meaning-making and textual organization in professional writing.

Despite the contributions of this study, several limitations should be acknowledged. The study analyzed only two news articles discussing a single topic related to Indonesia–United States trade relations. Therefore, the findings may not represent the full range of grammatical variation found in digital news discourse. Additionally, the analysis focused exclusively on four grammatical features and did not examine other important linguistic aspects such as modality, transitivity, thematic progression, or lexical density.

Future studies are encouraged to investigate larger corpora involving multiple international and national news organizations to obtain more comprehensive findings regarding grammatical variation in media discourse. Researchers may also apply corpus linguistics approaches or critical discourse analysis to explore how grammatical features interact with ideology, media framing, and audience interpretation in digital journalism. Such studies would contribute further to understanding the role of language in shaping narratives and communication within contemporary digital society.

CONCLUSION

This study examined grammatical features in two news articles discussing Indonesia–United States trade relations published by The Jakarta Post and Reuters. The analysis focused on four grammatical features, namely derivational forms, connecting relationships, expletive *it* and *there*, and descriptive adjectives. The findings revealed that both news articles employed these grammatical features to construct coherent, informative, and formal news discourse.

The results showed that derivational forms were the most dominant grammatical feature identified in both articles, followed by descriptive adjectives and connecting relationships. Reuters contained a higher frequency of grammatical features overall compared to The Jakarta Post, particularly in the use of derivational forms and descriptive adjectives. These findings indicate that Reuters tended to employ more complex lexical and structural patterns in presenting economic and political information. Meanwhile, expletive constructions appeared only rarely in the analyzed texts, suggesting that economic news discourse generally prioritizes direct and information-centered sentence structures.

The findings confirm that grammatical features contribute significantly to the clarity, cohesion, and effectiveness of news discourse. Different news organizations may utilize grammatical resources differently depending on their communicative purposes, writing styles, and audience orientations. Therefore, grammatical analysis can provide valuable insights into how language is used to construct meaning and organize information in contemporary digital journalism.

This study has several limitations. The analysis was limited to only two news articles and focused on four grammatical features. As a result, the findings may not fully represent broader patterns of grammatical usage in news discourse. Future research is recommended to analyze larger corpora from various media organizations and investigate additional linguistic features to obtain more comprehensive insights into grammatical patterns in digital news discourse.

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