

**PRINCIPLES OF GOOD WRITING IN ARTICLES
ABOUT NEW SARS-LIKE VIRUS IN VOANEWS.COM**

A THESIS

**Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement
for Sarjana Sastra Degree**

**ALFIANDARI DEVITA RAHMAWATI
2009410072**



**PROGRAM STUDI BAHASA INGGRIS
SEKOLAH TINGGI BAHASA ASING LIA
JAKARTA
2013**

TITLE : Principles of Good Writing in Articles about New Sars-Like

Virus in Voanews.Com

NAME : Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati

NPM : 2009410072

Jakarta, September 27th , 2013

Acknowledged by:

SUPERVISOR I

SUPERVISOR II

APPROVAL

**THIS THESIS WAS EXAMINED ON OCTOBER 4th, 2013
BY THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE:**

CHAIR PERSON

SECRETARY

Prof. Dr. Ida Sundari Husen

Eka Andriyani, M.Hum

SUPERVISOR I

EXAMINER

Soraya Ramli, M.Hum

Dr. Free Hearty

**THIS THESIS WAS ACKNOWLEDGE ON FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 4th, 2013 BY:**

**HEAD OF ENGLISH
JAKARTA
DEPARTMENT**

DIRECTOR OF STBA LIA

Iwan Sulistiawan, M.Si

Prof. Ida Sundari Husen

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that I am the sole author of this thesis report and that no part of this thesis has been published or submitted for publication.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, my thesis does not infringe upon anyone's copyright nor violate any proprietary rights and that any ideas, techniques, quotations, or any other material from the work of other people included in my thesis.

Name : Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati
Student Registration Number : 2009410072
Signature :
Date : 27th September, 2013

AGREEMENT TO PUBLISH THESIS

Author of thesis : Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati
Student Registration Number : 2009410072
Department/Concentration : English literature/Journalism

Thesis Title : Principles of Good Writing in Articles
about New SARS-Like Virus in
voanews.com

By signing this agreement I hereby give my consent for the electronic publication of my thesis on the world wide web or in any other format by Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing LIA Jakarta as long as STBA LIA mentions my name as the author as well as the owner of the copy right of my work.

In so doing, I certify (1) that my thesis has been approved for making it public, (2) that the printed version is identical to the electronic version that has been submitted for publication, (3) that the publication of this work does not infringe on any existing copyright.

Author's signature

Place and date : Jakarta,

Signature :

Name : Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati

WRITER'S STATEMENT

The writer is fully responsible for the content of this thesis.

Jakarta, September 27th, 2013

The Writer

Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati

2009410072

“All humans are dead except those who have knowledge; and all those who have knowledge are asleep, except those who do good deeds; and those who do good deeds are deceived, except those who are sincere; and those who are sincere are always in a state of worry.”

-Imam Syafi'i-

*This thesis is dedicated to my parents
For their love, endless support
and encouragement.*

PREFACE

Praise and thank to Allah for all blessing and helping in making this thesis in order to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Sastra Degree at Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing LIA Jakarta. The writer would also like to say thank you very much for every people who have given their hands to help the writer in the process of writing this thesis, they are:

1. The Director of STBA LIA Jakarta, Prof. Dr. Ida Sundari Husen.
2. The Head of English Department, Iwan Sulistiawan, M.Si.
3. Soraya Ramli, M.Hum as my first supervisor who has given her valuable guidance, motivation, suggestion, and help during the writing process of the thesis. It is a fortune for me having such a great supervisor like you.
4. Eka Andriyani, M.Hum, as my second supervisor for giving me time, advice and understanding.
5. My academic supervisor, Maya Sekartaji, M.Hum. Thank you very much for giving me guidance since my first semester until the end of my study.
6. All of STBA LIA lecturers and staff members for teaching and sharing the knowledge.
7. For my father who has given me endlessly mental and financial support and my mother who had taught me how to be patient and always be in positive thinking. Also for my sister who always asks me when I will be graduated, it's burning my spirit to finish my thesis as soon as possible.

My close friends, especially Septi, ine, tutut, nendy, ara, aida, rani, citra, iis, suci and rika, thank you very much for the support and motivation also laugh that you share with me.

8. Last but not least, thanks to all my friends in STBA LIA class of 2009, and especially all my friends in Journalism class of 2012 for sharing the joy and being such great friends in my last three semesters.

May Allah SWT bless you all.

Jakarta, September 27th, 2013

Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati

ABSTRACT

Name : **Alfiandari Devita Rahmawati**
NPM : **2009410072**
Title : **PRINCIPLES OF GOOD WRITING IN ARTICLES ABOUT
NEW SARS-LIKE VIRUS IN VOANEWS.COM**

This research is about principles of good writing analysis on articles in the voanews.com. The purpose of this research is to find out how the rules of grammar, the style rules in Standard English, and principles of clear writing are applied in the articles written by voanews.com using Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert theory in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing*. The descriptive method is used to describe the rules of grammar, style rules, and principles of clear writing applied in the articles. There are two articles which are analyzed in this research. The conclusion of the research is the principles of good writing in the first and second articles have been used in accordance with the principles proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*.

Keywords: *principles of good writing, mass media, rules of grammar, style rules in Standard English, principles of clear writing.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Approval and Acknowledgement	ii
Writer's Statement	iii
Declaration of Originality	iv
Dedication Page	v
Preface	vi
Abstract	viii
Table of Contents	ix
List of Table	xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background Of Research	1
1.2 Statement of Problems	5
1.3 Research Objectives	5
1.4 Scope and Limitation	5
1.5 Research Methodology	6
1.5.1 Method	6
1.5.2 Data Source	6
1.5.3 Data Collection	6
1.5.4 Data Analysis	7
1.6 Organization of Writing	7
CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL REVIEW	9
2.1 Grammar	10

2.1.1	Comma Splices	10
2.1.2	Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement	11
2.1.3	Subject-Verb Disagreement	12
2.2	Style Rules of Standard English	12
2.2.1	Abbreviations	13
2.2.2	Capitalization	13
2.2.3	Numbers	14
2.2.4	Punctuation	15
2.2.5	Spelling	15
2.3	Principles of Clear Writing	16
2.3.1	Being Concise	16
2.3.2	Using Familiar Words	18
2.3.3	Being Concrete	18
2.3.4	Being Specific	19
2.3.5	Being Positive	19
2.3.6	Being Organized	19
2.3.7	Being Natural	20
CHAPTER III:	ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION	
3.1	Analysis Article One	21
3.1.1	Grammar	24
3.1.2	Style	63
3.1.3	Principles of Clear Writing	96
3.2	Analysis Article Two	130
3.2.1	Grammar	131
3.2.2	Style	153
3.2.3	Principles of Clear Writing	171
3.3	Discussion	191
CHAPTER IV:	CONCLUSION	196
BIBLIOGRAPHY		201

APPENDIX 1:	Article of voanews.com: “New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person”	xiii
APPENDIX 2:	Article of voanews.com: “WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus”	xv

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The Principles of Good Writing Analysis Results	196
--	-----

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Good writing is very important to journalism; without it, even good and interesting news will become unattractive and the readers might not be interested to read it. According to Hicks (2008), “Good writing is essential to journalism: without it important news, intriguing stories, insight and analysis, gossip and opinion could not reach their potential audience.” (p. 1).

Good writing is writing which there is life in it that will make the readers want to read more and more. Good writing contains an understanding and warmth; there is life in it that makes the reader reading from one paragraph to another paragraph (Ishwara, 2011). Most writing in the mass media has one or more purposes, those are; to inform, to entertain, and to persuade. People need mass media to get information or just for entertainment. Understanding those

expectations, according to Newsom and Wollert (1985) writers have to learn to consider three principal elements: audiences, medium and message, because each of those has the effect how the news is written (p.3). Because of the effect of those elements, it is important for writer to know what audience expectations when they read the article, what kind of medium which will be used to deliver the message, and how the message is conveyed.

The audience is the person we are conveying the message to. According to Mulyana (2010), “The person who receives the message from the source.” (p.71). Audiences expect news media to fulfill six functions, those are: advertising, entertainment, basic news stories, providing a forum for ideas, educating, and as an eye on government. Writer must understand those expectations, because those expectations have the effect how the news is written. How the news media fulfill these expectations cannot be separated from the importance of the medium.

The medium is something we use to convey the message or channel for the message. According to Mulyana (2010), “Tools are used by the source to convey the message to the audiences.” (p.70). The medium used to convey the message to the large people called “mass media”. Mass media is a tool or medium used in the delivery of messages from the source to the audiences by using communication mechanical tools (Suryawati, 2002, p. 37). Different media are used differently. The ways “print media” convey the message are different from the way “broadcast media” convey the message. But, whatever the medium, the style of writing must be suitable and the message can be delivered successfully. According to Newsom and Wollert (1985), “Whatever the medium, the writing

style must be appropriate or the chances of successful communication will be diminished.” (p.21).

The message is the news or the information itself; the information we are conveying to the audiences. According to Mulyana (2010), “Message is what is communicated by the source to the audiences.” (p.70). The more obvious the author writes the clearer the readers see, feel, and think. The most important is the message should be written appropriately, depend on the kind of the message that is going to be presented. According to Newsom and Wollert (1989), “It’s important to remember what kind of message you are presenting and to write accordingly.” (p.21).

For someone who writes a report and then broadcast it, and do not care about the audiences whether they understand or not, it might be easy. News writer have to put themselves in the place of each audience to meet their expectations (Newsom and Wollert, 1985). News writer also have to write the news as clear as possible, to be understood by the audiences. All writing basically has some similarities: easy to read and understand, presented in a language that is easily understood, and entertain (Ishwara, 2011). To get the ease to read and understand writing according to Newsom and Wollert (1985) there are principles of good writing.

First, grammar, this consists of comma splices, pronoun antecedent disagreement, and subject verb disagreement. The writers, who ignore these rules, will not convey the intended message to the reader. Second, style, this consists of abbreviations, capitalization, numbers, punctuation, and spelling. The news

writers have the additional burden of obeying the rules of the media they are working for, because these rules are one of the norms in the journalism. Third, principles of clear writing, these consist of being concise, being concrete, being specific, being positive, being organized, and being natural. The writers have to make the news as clear as possible without any confusing sentence. If the writer writes with confusing sentence or unclear writing the readers or audiences will turn the page and will not read the news.

New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person and *WHO Issues Warning over SARS-Like Virus* is two of medical articles that will be analyzed by the principles of good writing. Medical articles have to be as clear as possible because it involves a lot people especially this is about the killer virus. These articles are about World Health Organization (WHO) that found a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans in prolonged contact. This virus from the same family triggered of SARS in 2003 after emerging in Asia and killed 800 people. This new virus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people.

Voanews.com is one of the media that published this news and also has a lot of readers. The purpose of this research is to find out how the rules of grammar, the style rules in Standard English, and principles of clear writing are applied in the article.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The research questions that the researcher wants to answer are:

1. How does voanews.com apply the rules of grammar in articles about New SARS-Like Virus?
2. How does voanews.com apply the style rules in articles about New SARS-Like Virus?
3. How does voanews.com apply the principles of clear writing in articles about New SARS-Like Virus?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out how voanews.com applies the rules of grammar in articles about New SARS-Like Virus.
2. To find out how voanews.com applies the style rules in articles about New SARS-Like Virus.
3. To find out how voanews.com applies the principles of clear writing in the articles about New SARS-Like Virus.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on analyzing how voanews.com applies the principles of good writing in the articles. There are two articles that will be

analyzed. They are *New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person* published on May 12th, 2013 and *WHO Issues Warning over SARS-Like Virus* published on May 13th 2013.

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1 Method

This research is about how voanews.com applies the principles of good writing in the article about New SARS-Like Virus. Because the data collected in this research is a qualitative data, the researcher uses qualitative method. Qualitative data can be words, sentences, etc. Qualitative method is a method that uses an inductive way of thinking, it means the way of thinking from the specific to the general ones (Kriyanto, 192).

1.5.2 Data Sources

The articles are taken from voanews.com. The articles are *New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person* published on 12 May 2013 and *WHO Issues Warning over SARS-Like Virus* published on 13 May 2013.

1.5.3 Data Collection

The steps of collecting the data are:

- a) Browsing the articles about New SARS-Like Virus on voanews.com
- b) Reading the articles about New SARS-Like Virus.

- c) Choosing two articles about New SARS-Like Virus. They are *New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person; WHO Issues Warning over SARS-Like Virus*.
- d) Separating the articles into sentences.

1.5.4 Data Analysis

The researcher wants to analyze and find out how the principles of good writing are applied in the article about New SARS-Like Virus voanews.com. The researcher focuses on the principles of good writing according to Newsom and Wollert. First, grammar focuses on the comma splices, pronoun antecedent disagreement, and subject verb disagreement. Second, style focuses on abbreviations, capitalization, numbers, punctuation, and spelling. Third, clear writing, focuses on how the articles are written, be concise, be concrete, be specific, be positive, be organized, and be natural.

1.6 Organization of Writing

The thesis consists of four chapters. The first chapter consists of the background of the research, statement of problems, research objectives, scope and limitation, and research methodology. The second chapter is a theoretical framework that consists of a theory that supports this research. The theory is the theory of Newsom and Wollert about the principles of good writing. The third chapter is the analysis of the data that based on the statement of the problem in the chapter one. The data are analyzed by using Newsom and Wollert theory about

principles of good writing to answer the research problem. The fourth chapter consists of conclusion as the result of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A newswriter should make the news easy to read. Careful use of the language is very important. According to Hart (2006), “When something can be read without effort, great effort has gone into its writing.” (p.3). To gain those easy to read news, the writer should pay attention to the principles of good writing.

There are three principles of good writing that the writer should pay attention. They are grammar, style, and principles of clear writing. According to Newsom and Wollert, three types of grammar problems those are common in the writing: the comma splices, pronoun-antecedent disagreement, and subject-verb disagreement. The style rules established by the Association Press and United Press International. Among the principles of clear writing are being concise, using familiar words, being specific, being positive, being organized and being natural.

This research is going to be analyzed by the principles of good writing from the book *News for the Mass Media; Media Writing* by Doug Newsom & James A. Wollert (1985). The data are taken from the online news, namely voanews.com.

2.1 Grammar

Grammar is essential in writing news. The writer who ignores these principles and rules will not be a good communicator, and therefore will not be a good journalist. If the writer ignores these rules of grammar, they will not convey the intended message to the reader.

According to Newsom and Wollert there are three types of grammar problems that are especially common in writing news. They are:

2.1.1 Comma Splices.

If a part of a sentence has a subject and a predicate (verb) and can stand on its own as a sentence; it is an independent clause. Two independent clauses must not be separated by commas alone. Even just an error comma, it can cause confusion to the reader.

Example :

Wrong : The contract expires on Nov.1, it has been in effect
since Jan. 2, 1961

“The contract expires on Nov.1” can stand by itself as a sentence; it is an independent clause. “It has been in effect since Jan. 2, 1961” can also stand by itself as a sentence. It is an independent clause. A comma with a conjunction (The contract expires on Nov.1, and it has been in effect since Jan. 2, 1961.) or a

semicolon (The contract expires on Nov.1; it has been in effect since Jan.2, 1961.) could link them or period could be place after the first clause and a new sentence could be started with the second sentence (The contract expires on Nov.1. It has been in effect since Jan.2, 1961.)

A comma alone is sufficient when the independent clauses are short and closely related in form and meaning.

Example :

Acceptable : Man proposes, God disposes.

Acceptable : He told me, I told her, she told no one.

2.1.2 Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

Pronouns take the place of nouns. The noun being replaced is called the antecedent of the pronoun. An antecedent is a word to which a pronoun refers. A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number and gender.

If the noun is singular, the pronoun replacing it must also be singular. If the noun is plural, the pronoun must be plural as well. The articles or the news will make the reader confuse if the writer do not pay attention to this rule.

Example :

Wrong : He said the company did not know for sure where they would get more fuel.

The pronoun *they* was intended to take the place of *company*. But *company* is singular; *they* is plural. The correct singular pronoun is *it* (He said the company did not know for sure where it would get more fuel).

2.1.3 Subject-Verb Disagreement

Subject-verb disagreement is a verb which does not agree in number with its subject. If the subject is singular, the form of the verb that goes with singular subjects should be used. If the subject is plural, a plural form of the verb must be used. The writer must look beyond the words to the ideas behind them. The choice of verb is critical to the meaning. If the writer chooses the wrong verb, the reader will be very confused of what the writer's message.

Example :

Wrong : Blackouts during times of high demand is possible

Blackouts, the subject of the sentence, is plural, so the plural form of the verb is required (Blackouts during times of high demand are possible).

2.2 Style Rules of Standard English

Research by Eppler and Ozon (2012), "Standard English is the variety of English that is used for written communication, education, and in the media." (p. 13). According to Harcourt (2005), "As a norm, writers and editors look at Standard English as the model of language in which they work. (p. xiv). News writers must know and observe the style rules of Standard English. This style only used in media writing, and it is important. The news writers have the additional burden of obeying the rules of the medium they are working for. AP (Associated Press) style is the gold standard for print journalism. The writer should follow these rules because these rules are one of the norms in the journalism, and all the journalists should obey to these rules.

2.2.1 Abbreviations

- a. Well-recognized name. Examples: WHO, UNESCO, PBB. Use all caps and no periods.
- b. Title if it precedes the last name. Examples: Dr. Gracia; Sen. Abraham.
- c. Abbreviate states when given with cities. Examples: San Diego, Calif.; a town in California. Do not abbreviate the name of the city with short syllable. Example: Texas, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa.. etc.
- d. Abbreviate months. Examples: Jan., Feb., Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., when used with dates. Spell out other months. Spell out all months when not used with a specific date. Example: Jan.22, 1972; January 1972; April 22, 1972.
- e. Abbreviate Ave., Blvd., St., when used with numbered addresses; 1234 Fifth Ave., but the shop on Fifth Avenue.
- f. For times, use figures and a.m or p.m.: 9 a.m., 2 p.m. do not use figures for noon and midnight.

2.2.2 Capitalization

- a. Name. Examples: Joyce, Andy, and Vanessa.
- b. All of the title if followed by the name. Example: President Obama.

- c. The first alphabet in a book title, journal, drama, song, except article, preposition, and conjunction. Examples: A Tale of Two Cities, Time Magazine, “Free Speech, Its Problem,” Morning song,...etc.
- d. Holiday events and specially day. Examples: Thanksgiving, New Year, Christmas..etc.
- e. The name of the city. Examples: New York, Texas.
- f. The name of the country. Examples: Germany, America, Australia.
- g. Academic title. Examples: MBA, Ph.D.
- h. The name of the club, building, department, school, university. Examples: Spanish Club, New York University.
- i. The name of the street. Example: Fifth Avenue,

2.2.3. Numbers

- a. Spell out one through nine, use figures for 10 and above. Examples: one, two, three,..... 10, 11.
- b. For percentages, always use figures. Examples: 2 percent, 23 percent. Never use the percent sign (%) except in tabular data.
- c. For speeds, use figures: Examples: 3mph, 55 mph.
- d. For temperatures, use figures except for zero. Examples: 5 degrees, 68 degrees.
- e. For decades, use figures. Examples: 1960s or the ‘60s.
- f. For money use figures. Examples: \$4, \$500,000, \$1000.

- g. For large amounts use figures up to two decimal places. Examples:
\$1.65 million, \$300 billion, 225 million Americans.
- h. For ages, use figures. Example: 3-year-old child.
- i. Use commas to separate thousands. Examples: 1,253, 4,789.
- j. Spell out numbers beginning a sentence except for years. Examples:
1976 was a very good year; two hundred cars were recalled by the
manufacturer.
- k. Spell out casual expressions. Examples: Thanks a million; I wish I
had a thousand dollars.

2.2.4. Punctuation

- a. Periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. Examples:
He said he was “incredulous.” Her best songs are “Fooled by a
Feeling,” “Years,” and “Darlin’.” He said, “My favorite is ‘Fooled
by a Feeling.’”.
- b. Quotation marks are always double (“). If there is a quote within a
quote, use the single mark (‘). Never use the single mark (‘) alone in
body copy.
- c. Do not use comma in conjunction with other marks. Example:
“What do you want?” he asked. NOT “What do you want?”, he
asked.

2.2.5. Spelling

- a. If a word is not included in the stylebook, the preferred spelling is the first one listed in *Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, Second College Edition*.

2.3 Principles of Clear Writing

According to Newsom and Wollert (1985), “Good news writing must first be good writing. Where writing news is concerned, good writing is writing that communicates clearly.” (p.53). If the writer writes the news with unfamiliar words and confusing sentence, it can cause readers to turn the page and will not read the news.

2.3.1. Being Concise

Strive to get the message across in the fewest possible words. If a sentence has more words than it needs to be clear, cut them out.

Example :

“Theological Reflection was first conceived and historically founded in the Wesley Foundation about two years ago.”

First, *historically* is obviously not needed. It is clear that the group was founded sometime in the past, which is all that *historically* means. Second, *first conceived* is redundant, it was conceived twice. Pointing out the time of conception would be useful only if conception had come at some time earlier than the founding. Thus, a more concise version of the sentence:

“Theological Reflection was founded in the Wesley Foundation about two years ago.”

Here are for phrase where one (or more) of the words is unnecessary:

Advance planning (planning)

Appointed to the position of (appointed)	Hot-water heater (water heater)
Big in size (big)	New innovation (innovation)
Connect together (connect)	Old traditions (traditions)
Consensus of opinion (consensus)	Past history (history)
End result (result)	Present incumbent (incumbent)
Habitual custom (custom)	Rear taillight (taillight)
	Southern accent in her voice (Southern accent)

Conciseness can be gained by replacing a series of words with one that means the same. Sentences that begin with *what*, *what is there are (or is)*, *it is* and similar opening frequently can be revised to be more concise. Here some examples:

Despite the fact that he is resigning, the program will continue.	Although he is resigning, the program will continue.
Is he aware of the fact that you are leaving for Washington?	Does he know you are leaving for Washington?
This is a report that will catch your attention.	This report will catch your attention.
What the president needs is a new adviser.	The president needs a new adviser.
At the same time, the mayor is considering the issue.	The mayor is considering the issue.

2.3.2 Using Familiar Words

According to Kirkman (2013), “The preferred style in all my surveys used, where possible, short words rather than long, ordinary words rather than grand, familiar rather than unfamiliar.” (p. 19). Use words that your audience will understand. Here are some unfamiliar words that should be replaced by familiar words:

Abrasion (scrape)	Enumerate (count)
Admonition (warning)	Equitable (fair)
Ambiguous (unclear)	Exhibit (show)
Approximately (about)	Illumination (light)
Commencement (beginning)	Manufacture (make)
Contusion (bruise)	Parsimonious (stingy)
Demonstrate (show)	Sagacious (wise)
Employment (work)	

2.3.3 Being Concrete

According to Newsom and Wollert (1985), “The closer the word is to something visual, something real, the easier the word will be to understand.” “Good writing is characterized by concrete nouns and action verbs.” (p.59).

Example :

Sustenance is fairly abstract; it could refer to many different things. But, *steak* and *bear* is concrete and creates a clearer picture in the mind of the reader. A scientist’s phrase like *rigid geological medium* is abstract, but *rocks* is concrete.

2.3.4 Being Specific

Being concrete is closely related to the idea of being specific. General statements must be backed up by specific examples if communication wants to be clear.

Example :

“People in the village eat a lot of fruit.” The sentence is clear enough, but it is general. “They eat bananas, peaches and apples daily.” However, is specific. “He was a big hit with the audience” is vague. “The audience stood and applauded for five minutes” is specific statement of fact. The meaning is clear.

2.3.5 Being Positive

As Strunk and White point out in *The Elements of Style*, not is a weak word. “Consciously or unconsciously, the reader is dissatisfied with being told only what is not, he wishes to be told what is,” they write.

Example :

“The governor did not sign the bill today as expected.” Positive statements reduce the chance for misunderstanding. “The governor vetoed the bill” or “The governor decided to wait until tomorrow to sign the bill.”

2.3.6. Being Organized

To be clear, writing must be well organized. Good organization means that the sentences and paragraphs come in the right order. One leads naturally to the next. Make a point clearly, support it, and then make a smooth transition to the next point.

2.3.7. Being Natural

According to Bailey (1997), “Thus the key to plain English is this: talk to your reader. Simply talk on paper. Write the way you talk. (p. 10). According to Ishawara (2011), “Journalist should try to avoid formal language, which is stiff, especially in the *lead*.” (p.138). “Write the way you talk” does not mean we should reproduce the repetitions, stutters and circumlocutions of everyday conversation. But we should use natural words, and short, simple sentences.

Example :

Formal : One year after a major investigation of the organization, members of the organization are unaware of the investigation’s findings and conclusions.

Natural : One year after a major investigation of the organization, most of the group’s members don’t know what the study uncovered.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher wants to analyze two articles from voanews.com. The title is “*New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person*” published on 12 May 2013 and “*WHO Issues Warning over SARS-Like Virus*” published on 13 May 2013. The researcher uses the theory of Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert about the principles of good writing.

3.1. Analysis

Article I: “New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person”

This is an article from voanews.com on Sunday, 12 May 2013. This article has 18 paragraphs and it has also 21 sentences.

New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person

Reuters

May 12, 2013

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA — [World Health Organization](#) (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans, but only after prolonged contact.

A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.

On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.

WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" - a scenario that would raise the specter of a pandemic.

But he added: "Of most concern... is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries... increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person."

"There is a need for countries to... increase levels of awareness," he said.

A public health expert who declined to be identified, said "close contact" meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period.

The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East. A total of 34 cases worldwide have been confirmed by blood tests so far.

Newdeaths

Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.

Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died. Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.

Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.

The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf. The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.

Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.

He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public "should not be concerned" as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.

Fukuda, part of a WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment."

"The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through this very severe illness," he said.

Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.

He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.

3.1.1 Grammar

a. Sentence One

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans, but only after prolonged contact.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause or independent clause *World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday*. This clause can stand alone, it means, this clause does not depend on another clause. The sentence above contains of two subordinate or dependent clauses *it seemed likely a new coronavirus could be passed between humans* and *that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East*. Those clauses cannot stand alone, it means, those clauses depends on the main clause. The sentence above also contains of a phrase *but only after prolonged contact*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. The sentence above consists of a main clause, two dependent clauses, and a phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause. The sentence could be: *RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed*

*at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans **but** only after prolonged contact.*

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The sentence above contains of an adjective clause *that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe*. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *a new coronavirus*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *A new coronavirus* is a thing and singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number. *RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely **a new coronavirus that** has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.*

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *WHO officials said on Sunday* has a subject *WHO officials* and a verb *said*. The subject *WHO officials* is plural. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number. *World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday.*

The adjective clause *that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe* has a relative pronoun *that*. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *a new coronavirus*. Adjective clause is modifying a singular noun *a new coronavirus*. The subject *a new coronavirus* is singular and the verb *has*

killed is the verb used in the present perfect tense. The auxiliary verb *has* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number. *It seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans.*

The subordinate or dependent clause in the sentence above *it seemed likely a new coronavirus could be passed between humans* has a singular subject *it* and the verb *seemed*. *Seemed* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb. The clause *it seemed likely a new coronavirus could be passed between humans* also has a singular subject *a new coronavirus* and the verb *could be passed*. *Could be passed* is a passive voice in the form of modals. The modal *could* is the past verb of *can*. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.

b. Sentence Two

A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *a virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)*. This clause can stand alone, it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above also contains of a subordinate or dependent clause (adjective clause) *that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003*. This clause cannot stand alone, it means, this clause depends on the main clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause *that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003* has a relative pronoun. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *SARS*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *SARS* is a thing. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number. *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003*.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *a virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)* has a subject *a virus* and a verb *triggered*. The subject *a virus* is singular. The verb *triggered* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject *a virus* agrees with its verb *triggered* in number. ***A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).***

The dependent clause (adjective clause) *that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003* has a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *a virus*. Adjective clause is modifying a singular noun *a virus*. The subject *that (a virus)* is singular and the verb *swept* and *killed* are past verbs. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural first person, second person or third person. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number and person. ***A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.***

c. Sentence Three

On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause or independent clause *on Sunday French authorities announced*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above also contains of a subordinate or dependent clause *that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer*. This clause cannot stand alone. It means, this clause depends on the main clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate a main clause or independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice in this sentence is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause *that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer* has a conjunction and an indefinite pronoun. *That* in this clause is a conjunction not a pronoun. *Other* in this clause is an indefinite pronoun. The indefinite pronoun *other* refers to the antecedent *France's only sufferer*. *Other* is singular. *France's only sufferer* is singular. Both pronoun and antecedent are singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number. *That a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with **France's only other sufferer***.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *On Sunday French authorities announced* has a subject *French authorities* and a verb *announced*. The subject *French authority* is plural. The verb *announced* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means the subject agrees with its verb in number. *On Sunday **French authorities announced.***

The subordinate clause *that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer* has a subject *a second man* and a verb *had been diagnosed*. The subject *a second man* is singular. The verb *had been diagnosed* is passive voice in the past perfect tense form. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number. *That **a second man had been diagnosed** with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.*

d. Sentence Four

WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities” – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause.

The sentence above contains of an appositive *the site of the largest cluster of infections*. The sentence above also contains of two subordinate or dependent clauses *there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities”* and *a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic*. These clauses cannot stand alone. It means, these clauses depend on the main clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause or main clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, two subordinate clauses, and appositives. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because this sentence only has a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause *there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities* has a pronoun. *There* in this clause is an expletive pronoun. Expletive pronoun used as grammatical subject without any meaning, but with a relation to another element in the clause that carries the meaning. Expletive pronoun does not have an antecedent.

The subordinate or dependent clause *a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic* has a relative pronoun. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *a scenario*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depend on the antecedent. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number. ***A scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.***

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia* has a subject *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda* and a verb *told*. The subject *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda* is singular. The verb *told* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means the subject agrees with its verb in number. ***WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia.***

The subordinate clause *there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities"* has a subject *no evidence* and a verb *was*. *There* is not a subject. Subject of the sentence that begins with *there* is located after verb, so the verb should adjust with the subject. The subject *no evidence* is singular; the verb *was* is singular. Both subject and verb are singular. It means, the verb agrees with its subject in number.

The subordinate clause *A scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic* has a subject *a scenario* and a verb *would raise*. The subject *a scenario* is singular; the verb *would raise* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past

tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject *a scenario* agrees with its verb *would raise*.

e. Sentence Five

But he added: “Of most concern.... is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries... increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person.”

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of three subordinate or dependent clauses *but he added, of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly the hypothesis, and that when there is close contact*. Those clauses cannot stand alone; it means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause. The sentence above also contains of a main clause *this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of three subordinate or dependent clauses and a main or independent clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause *but **he** added* has a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Keiji Fukuda*. The relative pronoun *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The antecedent *Keiji Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun and the antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender.

The subordinate or dependent clause ***that** when there is close contact* has a relative pronoun. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *hypothesis*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *Hypothesis* is a thing. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause ***this novel coronavirus** can transmit from person to person* has a demonstrative pronoun. *This* in this clause is a demonstrative pronoun. The demonstrative pronoun *this* refers to the antecedent *novel coronavirus*. *This* is singular; the antecedent *novel coronavirus* is singular. Both the pronoun and the antecedent are singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its verb in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause *but **he** added* has a subject *he* and a verb *added*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *added* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs

will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause *of **most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis*** has a subject *most concern* and a verb *is*. The subject *most concern* is singular and the auxiliary verb *is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular, it means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The main or independent clause *this **novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person*** has a subject *novel coronavirus* and a verb *can transmit*. The subject *novel coronavirus* is singular and the modal auxiliary verb *can* can be singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

f. Sentence Six

“There is a need for countries to... increase levels of awareness,” he said.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *he said*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of a subordinate or dependent clause *there is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*.

This sentence consists of a main or independent clause and a subordinate or dependent clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main or independent clause **he said** has a personal pronoun. *He* in this sentence is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Keiji Fukuda*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *Keiji Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun and antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine; it means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender.

The subordinate or dependent clause **there is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness** has an expletive pronoun. *There* in this clause is an expletive pronoun. Expletive pronoun used as grammatical subject without any meaning, but with a relation to another element in the clause that carries the meaning. Expletive pronoun does not have an antecedent.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause **he said** has a subject *he* and a verb *said*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural, first person, second person, or third person, masculine, feminine, common, or neuter gender. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number, person, and gender.

The subordinate or dependent clause *there is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness* has a subject *a need* and a verb *is*. *There* is not a subject. Subject of the sentence that begins with *there* is located after verb, so the verb should adjust with the subject. The subject *a need* is singular; the verb *is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular; it means, the verb agrees with its subject in number.

g. Sentence Seven

A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *a public health expert said*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above also contains of two a subordinate or dependent clauses *who declined to be identified* and *“close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for prolonged period*. Those clauses cannot stand alone; it means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main or independent clause and two subordinate or

dependent clauses. It means, comma splice in this sentence is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause (adjective clause) *who declined to be identified* has a relative pronoun. *Who* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *a public health expert*. *Who* is used to describe a human being as a subject and *who* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *A public health expert* is a human being. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause *a public health expert said* has a subject *a public health expert* and a verb *said*. The subject *a public health expert* is singular. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The adjective clause *who declined to be identified* has a subject *who* and a verb *declined*. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *a public health expert*. Adjective clause is modifying a singular noun *a public health expert*. The subject *a public health expert* is singular and the verb *declined* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause “*close contact*” *meant* *being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for prolonged period* has a subject *close contact* and a verb *meant*. The subject *close contact* is singular and the verb *meant* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

h. Sentence Eight

The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence also contains of two subordinate or dependent clauses *but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people* and *who had recently been in the Middle East*. Those clauses cannot stand alone; it means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*.

This sentence consists of a main clause and two subordinate clauses. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The adjective clause ***who had recently been in the Middle East*** has a relative pronoun. *Who* in this sentence is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *people*. *Who* is used to describe a human being as a subject and *who* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *People* is a human being. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause ***The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year*** has a subject *the virus* and a verb *emerged*. The subject *the virus* is singular; the verb *emerged* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause ***but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people*** has a subject *deaths* and a verb *have been recorded*. The subject *deaths* is plural. The verb *have been recorded* is a passive voice in the present perfect tense. The auxiliary *have* is plural or used for plural noun. Both the subject and verb are plural; it means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The adjective clause ***who had recently been in the Middle East*** has a subject *who* and a verb *had been*. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *people*. Adjective clause is modifying a plural noun *people*. The subject *people* is plural and the verb *had been* is a passive voice in the past perfect tense. The

auxiliary *had* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

i. Sentence Nine

A total of 34 cases worldwide have been confirmed by blood tests so far.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *A total of 34 cases worldwide have been confirmed by blood tests so far*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence only has a main clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence *A total of 34 cases worldwide have been confirmed by blood tests so far*, the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The sentence *A total of 34 cases worldwide have been confirmed by blood tests so far* has a subject *a total of 34 cases worldwide* and a verb *have been confirmed*. The subject *a total* is singular. If there are words (phrases or clauses)

between subject and predicate (verb) in a sentence, the phrase or clause does not affect the verb in the sentence. The verb *have been confirmed* is a passive voice in the present perfect tense form. The auxiliary verb *have* is plural or used for plural noun. It means, the subject does not agree with the verb in number. The sentence could be: *A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far.*

j. Sentence Ten

Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above consists of a prepositional phrase *that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province*. The sentence above contains of a subordinate or dependent clause *nine had died, two more than previously reported*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*.

This sentence consists of a main clause, a prepositional phrase, and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported*, the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters* has a subject *Saudi Deputy Health Minister* and a verb *told*. The subject *Saudi Deputy Health Minister* is singular and the verb *told* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause *nine had died* has a subject *nine* and a verb *had died*. The subject *nine* is plural and a verb *had died* is a passive voice in the past perfect tense form. The auxiliary *had* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

k. Sentence Eleven

Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above consists of a main or independent clause *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above also contains of a subordinate clause *the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer*. This clause cannot stand alone. It means, this clause depends on the main clause. The sentence above also contains of a prepositional phrase *of whom 15 had died*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, a prepositional phrase, and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because it only has a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The adjective clause *of whom 15 had died* has a relative pronoun. *Whom* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *whom* refers to the antecedent *15 had died*. *Whom* is used to describe a human being as an object and *whom* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement* has a subject *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry* and a verb *said*. The subject *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry* is singular and a verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer* has a subject *the country* and a verb *had had* is a passive voice in the form of past perfect tense. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

1. Sentence Twelve

Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *Fukuda said*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence also contains of two subordinate clauses *he was not sure* and *if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO*. Those clauses cannot stand alone. It means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and two independent clauses. It means, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because this sentence only has a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *he was not sure* has a personal pronoun. *He* in this clause is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Fukuda*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun and antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause ***Fukuda said*** has a subject *Fukuda* and a verb *said*. The subject *Fukuda* is singular and masculine. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject *Fukuda* agrees with its verb *said* in number and gender.

The subordinate clause ***he was not sure*** has a subject *he* and a verb *was not*. The subject *he* is singular and masculine. The verb *was not* is singular. *Was* is a past verb of *is*. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number and gender.

The subordinate clause *if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO* has a subject *Saudi deaths* and a verb *were included*. The subject *Saudi deaths* is plural. The verb *were included* is a passive voice in the past tense form. The auxiliary verb *were* is plural. *Were* is a past verb of *are*. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

m. Sentence Thirteen

Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *Memish added*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of two subordinate or dependent clauses *that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation* and *that were being re-examined*. Those clauses cannot stand alone. It means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause. The sentence also contains of a prepositional phrase *including previous negative results*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, two subordinate clauses, and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate or dependent clause (adjective clause) *that were being re-examined* has a relative pronoun. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *previous negative results*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *Previous negative results* is a thing and plural. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause ***Memish added*** has a subject *Memish* and a verb *added*. The subject *Memish* is singular and masculine. The verb *added* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause ***that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation*** has a subject *three suspected cases* and a verb *were*. The subject *three suspected cases* is plural. The auxiliary verb *were* is plural or used for plural noun. Both the subject and verb are plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause (adjective clause) ***that were being re-examined*** has a subject *that* and a verb *were being*. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *previous negative results*. Adjective clause is modifying a plural noun *previous negative results*. The subject *previous negative results* is plural and the verb *were being re-examined* is a passive voice in the past continuous tense form.

The auxiliary verb *were* is plural or used for plural noun. Both the subject and verb are plural. It means, the subject agrees with its antecedent in number.

n. Sentence Fourteen

The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence also contains of a prepositional phrase *after travelling in the Gulf*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf*, the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday* has a subject *the first French patient* and

a verb *was confirmed*. The subject *the first French patient* is singular and the verb *was confirmed* is a passive voice in the simple past form. The auxiliary verb *was* is singular or used for singular noun. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

o. Sentence Fifteen

The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above also contains of a prepositional phrase *after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence *The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille*, the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday* has a subject *the second patient* and a verb *was transferred*. The subject *the second patient* is singular and the verb *was transferred* is a passive voice in the simple present form. The auxiliary verb *was* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

p. Sentence Sixteen

Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *Professor Benoit Guery said*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of an appositive *head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit*. The sentence above also contains of two subordinate clauses *the first patient had not been immediately isolated* and *because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms*. Those clauses cannot stand alone. It means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*.

This sentence consists of a main clause, an appositive, and two subordinate clauses. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms* has a personal pronoun. *He* in this clause is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *the first patient*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *The first patient* is singular. Both the pronoun and the antecedent are singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *Professor Benoit Guery said* has a subject *Professor Benoit Guery* and a verb *said*. The subject *Professor Benoit Guery* is singular. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *the first patient had not been immediately isolated* has a subject *the first patient* and a verb *had not been isolated*. *Had not been isolated* is a passive voice in the past perfect tense form. The subject *the first patient* is singular and the auxiliary verb *had* is a past verb of *has*. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms* has a subject *he* and a verb *presented*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *presented* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past

tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

q. Sentence Seventeen

He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend to the other clause. The sentence above contains of four subordinate or dependent clauses *the case suggested, that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned.”* . Those clauses cannot stand alone. It means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause. The sentence above also contains a prepositional phrase *as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, four subordinate clauses, and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because it has only a main clause. This sentence could be: *He added in comments*

broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main or independent clause *he added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested* has a personal pronoun. *He* in this clause is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Fukuda*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun and antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause ***He added*** *in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested* has a subject *he* and a verb *added*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *added* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause ***the case suggested*** has a subject *the case* and a verb *suggested*. The subject *the case* is singular and the verb *suggested* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *that airborne transmission of the virus was possible* has a subject *airborne transmission* and a verb *was possible*. The subject *airborne transmission* is singular, and the auxiliary verb *was* is singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *that the public “should not be concerned”* has a subject *the public* and a verb *should not be concerned* is a passive voice in the past future forms. *The public* is singular. The modal auxiliary *should* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

r. Sentence Eighteen

Fukuda, part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.”

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *Fukuda said*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of an appositive *part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease*. The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment*. This

clause cannot stand alone, it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and two subordinate clauses. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Fukuda, part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment,*” the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main or independent clause *Fukuda said* has a subject *Fukuda* and a verb *said*. The subject *Fukuda* is singular and the verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause *although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment* has two subjects *no specific vaccine or medication* and *patients*, and two verbs *was* and *were*. The subject *no specific vaccine or medication* is

singular. The auxiliary verb *was* is singular. If two singular or more are combined with *or* the verb adjusts the subject that appears closest to the main verb. The subject *medication* is singular. Both subject and verb are singular. It, means, the subject agrees with its verb. The subject *patients* is plural. The auxiliary verb *were* is plural. Both subject and verb are plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

s. Sentence Nineteen

“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *he said*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of two subordinate or dependent clauses *that is taken in the hospitals* and *these steps can get patients through his very severe illness*. Those clauses cannot stand alone. It means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause. *In terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support* are prepositional phrases.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are

joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, two dependent clauses, and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *that is taken in the hospitals* has a relative. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *the care*. *That* is used for things and people when the pronoun is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depend on the antecedent. *The care* is singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

The subordinate or dependent clause *these steps can get patients through his very severe illness* has a demonstrative pronoun. *These* in this sentence is a demonstrative pronoun. The demonstrative pronoun *these* refers to the antecedent *steps*. *These* is used for plural antecedent. *Steps* is plural. Both the pronoun and antecedent are plural. It means, the pronoun agrees with antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *he said* has a subject *he* and a verb *said*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *that is taken in the hospitals* has a subject *that* and a verb *is taken*. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *the care*. Adjective clause is modifying a singular noun *the care*. The subject *the care* is

singular and the verb *is taken* is a passive voice in the simple present tense form. The auxiliary verb *is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *these steps can get patients through his very severe illness* has a subject *steps* and a verb *can get*. The subject *steps* is plural. The verb *can get* is a modal auxiliary. According to the theory, a lot of modal auxiliaries will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, subject agrees with its verb in number.

t. Sentence Twenty

Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *Fukuda said*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of the subordinate clause *that as far as he knew*. This clause cannot stand alone, it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause. *All cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital* is a main clause of the subordinate clause *that as far as he knew*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because this sentence is a reported speech and comma is necessary if the introductory clause *as far as he knew* is in front of the sentence. The sentence

could be: *Fukuda said that as far as he knew, all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.*

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital* is a has a personal pronoun. *He* in this clause is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Fukuda*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. The antecedent *Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun and the antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *Fukuda said* has a subject *Fukuda* and a verb *said*. The subject *Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *that as far as he knew* has a subject *he* and a verb *knew*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *knew* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The main clause *all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital* has a subject *all cases* and a verb *were*

linked. The subject *all cases* is plural. The verb *were linked* is a passive voice in the past tense form. If the words (phrases or clauses) appear between subject and verb in the sentence, then the phrases or clauses are not affecting the verb in the sentence. The auxiliary verb *were* is plural, it is a past verb from *were*. Both the subject and verb are plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

u. Sentence Twenty One

He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *he added*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems*. This clause cannot stand alone. It means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice in this sentence is unnecessary, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main clause ***He added*** has a personal pronoun. *He* in this clause is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Fukuda*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun and antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause ***He added*** has a subject *he* and a verb *added*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *added* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems* has a subject *Saudi Arabian authorities* and two verbs *had taken* and *had initiated*. The subject *Saudi Arabian authorities* is plural. The verb *had taken* and *had initiated* are past perfect tense form. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

3.1.2 Style

a. Sentence One

*RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans **but** only after prolonged contact.*

1. Abbreviation

The sentence consists of abbreviation, *WHO*. *WHO* is well-recognized organization. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organization is correct. *RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA - **World Health Organization (WHO)** officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.*

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the name of the day, *Sunday*, the name of the continent, *Europe*, and the name of the country, *Middle East*. In the theory, the name of the day, the name of the continent, and the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the day, the name of the continent, and the name of the continent is correct. *World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on **Sunday** it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the **Middle East** and **Europe** could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.*

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of the number above 10, *18*. According to the theory, this number should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he writes the number with figures. *World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence *World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

b. Sentence Two

A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.

1. Abbreviation

The sentence consists of abbreviation, *SARS*. *SARS* is well-recognized organization. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organizations is correct. *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.*

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of proper name (the name of the disease), *Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome*. In the theory, proper name should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes proper name is correct. *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.*

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of the number above 10, *775* and a year, *2003*. According to the theory, the number above 10 and the year should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he writes the number with figures. *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute*

Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory, all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

c. Sentence Three

On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a*

hospital room with France's only other sufferer, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the name of the day, *Sunday* and the name of the nationalism, *French*. In the theory, the name of the day, and the nationalism should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the day and the name of the nationalism is correct. *On **Sunday French** authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with **France's** only other sufferer.*

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of ordinal number below 10, *second*. According to the theory, this ordinal number should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he writes the number with figures. *On Sunday French authorities announced that a **second** man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

d. Sentence Four

WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.

1. Abbreviation

The sentence consists of abbreviation, *WHO*. *WHO* is well-recognized organization. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organization is correct. *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.*

2. Capitalization

The sentence above consists of person's title that precedes the name, *Assistant Director – General Keiji Fukuda* and the name of the country *Saudi*

Arabia. In the theory, the person's title that precedes the name and the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the person's title that precedes the name and the name of the country is correct. *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.*

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

The sentence above consists of the word using quotation mark, *"Generalized transmission in communities"*. According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is correct. *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

e. Sentence Five

But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person."

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person,"* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person,"* all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *But he added: “Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person,”* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, *But he added: “Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person.”* According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is correct.

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence *But he added: “Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person,”* based on the Webster dictionary.

f. Sentence Six

“There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,” he said.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, "*There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,*" he said, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, "*There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,*" he said, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, "*There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,*" he said, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, "*There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,*" he said. According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is correct.

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence "*There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,*" he said, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

g. Sentence Seven

A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, *“close contact.”* According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the

punctuation is correct. *A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

h. Sentence Eight

The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A public health expert who declined to be identified, said “close contact” meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of proper names, *Gulf, Britain, France and Middle East*. Capitalize proper names. In the theory, proper name should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the proper name is correct. *The virus first emerged*

*in the **Gulf** last year, but deaths have also been recorded in **Britain** and **France** of people who had recently been in the **Middle East**.*

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory, all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

i. Sentence Nine

A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of the number above 10, 34. According to the theory, this number should be written with figures. The writer writes the number is correct, he writes the number with figures. *A total of **34** cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *A total of **34** cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

j. Sentence Ten

Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the title followed by the name, *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish* and proper names *al-Ahsa* and *Eastern Province*. In the theory, the title followed by the name and proper names should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the title followed by the name is correct, but the way the writer capitalizes the proper names is incorrect. *al-Ahsa* could be: *Al-Ahsa*. *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish* told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in

Al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of the number above 10,15. According to the theory, this number should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he writes the number with figures. *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in Al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in Al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in Al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

k. Sentence Eleven

Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the title and proper name *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry*. In the theory, the title and proper name should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the title and proper name is correct. ***Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry*** said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died.

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of numbers above 10, 15 and 24. According to the theory, this number should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he writes the number with figures. *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry* said in a statement the country had had **24** confirmed cases since last summer, of whom **15** had died.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and the researcher found that this sentence does not have any quotation

mark. According to the theory, all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

1. Sentence Twelve

Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.

1. Abbreviation

The sentence consists of abbreviation, *WHO*. *WHO* is well-recognized organization. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organization is correct. *Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.*

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the name of the people *Fukuda* and the name of the country, *Saudi*. In the theory, the name of the people and the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the proper name and the name of the country is correct. *Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.*

3. Numbers

This sentence consists of the number below 10, *two*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out this number. The way the writer writes the number is correct, he spells out the number. *Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence *Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

m. Sentence Thirteen

Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous*

negative results that were being re-examined the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the name of the people *Memish* and the name of the country, *Saudi Arabia*. In the theory, the name of the people and the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the people and the name of the country is correct. *Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.*

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of number below 10, *three*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the number below 10. The way the writer writes the number is correct, he spells out the number. *Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

n. Sentence Fourteen

The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the name of nationalism, *French*, the name of the area, *Gulf*, and the name of the day, *Wednesday*. In the theory, the name of the nationalism, the name of the area, and the name of the day should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the nationalism, the name of the area, and the name of the day is correct. *The first **French** patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on **Wednesday** after travelling in the **Gulf**.*

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of ordinal number below 10, *first*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the ordinal number below 10. The way the

writer writes the number is correct; he spells out the ordinal number below 10. *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory, all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

o. Sentence Fifteen

The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the name of the day, *Sunday* and the name of the area. In the theory, the name of the day and the name of the area should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the day and the name of the area is correct. *The second patient was transferred to intensive care on **Sunday** after the two men shared a room in a hospital in **Lille**.*

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of number below 10, *two* and ordinal number below 10, *second*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the ordinal or cardinal number below 10. The way the writer writes the number is correct, he spells out the ordinal or cardinal number below 10. *The **second** patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the **two** men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence *the second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

p. Sentence Sixteen

Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the title precedes by name, *Professor Benoit Guery* and the name of the hospital, *Lille*. In the theory, the title precedes by the name and the name of the hospital should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the title precedes by the name and the name of the hospital is correct. ***Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.***

3. Numbers

The sentence consists or ordinal number below 10, *first*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the ordinal number below 10. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he spells out the ordinal number below 10. *Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said*

*the **first** patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented “quite atypical” symptoms.*

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, “*quite atypical*” According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is incorrect. The sentence could be: *Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital’s infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented “**quite atypical**” symptoms.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital’s infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented “**quite atypical**” symptoms* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

q. Sentence Seventeen

He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.

1. Abbreviation

The sentence consists of abbreviation, *BFMTV*. *BFMTV* is well-recognized news channel. *BFMTV* is a news channel based in France and available in the

whole world via digital television, cable and satellite. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the write abbreviates this news channel is correct. *He added in comments broadcast by **BFMTV** channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.*

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of cardinal number above 10, 34. According to the theory, this cardinal number should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; he writes the number with figures. *He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only **34** cases globally in a year.*

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, “*should not be concerned*” According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer

writes the punctuation is correct. *He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

r. Sentence Eighteen

Fukuda, part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.”

1. Abbreviation

The sentence consists of abbreviation, *WHO*. *WHO* is well-recognized organization. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organization is correct. *Fukuda, part of **WHO** team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.”*

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the person's name, *Fukuda* and the name of the country, *Saudi Arabia*. In the theory, the person's name and the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the person's name and the name of the country is correct. *Fukuda, part of **WHO** team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.*"

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Fukuda, part of **WHO** team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.*", the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, *Fukuda, part of **WHO** team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to **treatment.***" According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is incorrect. The sentence could be: *Fukuda, part of **WHO** team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or*

medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Fukuda, part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

s. Sentence Nineteen

“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said,* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in*

terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said,* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

The sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, *“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said.* According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is correct.

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said,* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

t. Sentence Twenty

Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the person's name, *Fukuda* and the name of the hospital, *Al-Ahsa*. In the theory, the person's name and the name of the hospital should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the person's name and the name of the hospital is correct. "***Fukuda*** said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in ***Al-Ahsa*** district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital

3. Numbers

The sentence consists of cardinal number below 10, *One*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the cardinal number below 10. The way the writer writes the number is correct, he spells out the number. *Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in Al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to **one** hospital*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in Al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence *Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in Al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

u. Sentence Twenty One

He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems*, this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence consists of the name of the country, *Saudi Arabian*. According to the theory, the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the country is correct. *He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.*

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks *He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in Al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

3.1.3 Principles of Clear Writing

a. Sentence One

RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans but only after prolonged contact.

1. Being Concise

This sentence has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

First, *it seemed likely* is not needed. The meaning already clear and concise without this sentence. Second, *but only* is not needed. The meaning already clear and more concise without this sentence although the meaning is little bit different if the writer eliminate *but only*. The reader will still understand the meaning that the writer conveyed.

2. Using Familiar Words

This sentence uses familiar words that can be understand by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

This sentence uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The place of the event is mentioned, the date of the event is mentioned, the organization that is responsible with the event is mentioned, and the issues are mentioned in this sentence.

5. Being Positive

This sentence does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph support and explains more about the title *New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person*. This first paragraph explain about the statement from WHO that SARS-like virus has killed at least 18 people in Middle East, and this virus could be pass between the person after prolonged contact.

7. Being Natural

This sentence viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short; otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

b. Sentence Two

A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.

1. Being Concise

This sentence has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence. The word *swept* has the connotation *killed a lot of people*. It means, this word can be eliminated. The sentence could be: *A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that first emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audience will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The place of the event is mentioned, the number of people who killed by the virus is mentioned, the virus is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. The first paragraph support and explains about the virus that can be passed person to person *RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA – World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans after prolonged contact*. The second paragraph explains more about the virus and the history of the virus.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short; otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

c. Sentence Three

On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, the sentence is clear. The sentence strive to the message with the fewest possible words.

2. Using Familiar Word

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

There is a word in this sentence that is not concrete. The word *disease* is an abstract noun. It is better to change it with *the new respiratory virus*. The sentence could be: *On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.*

4. Being Specific

There is a word in the sentence above that is not specific. The word *disease* is too general. It is better to change it with *the new respiratory virus*. The sentence could be: *On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.*

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This sentence gives the example of the first paragraph *RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA - World Health Organization (WHO) officials said on Sunday a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans after prolonged contact*. It explains about the close and prolonged contact with people who have been infected with the disease.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language; there is no jargon in it. This sentence is short, the writer uses fewest possible words, but this sentence is not concrete and specific. This sentence uses an abstract and not specific word *disease*.

d. Sentence Four

WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities” – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence. Sentence that begin with *there* can be revised to be more concise. The sentence could be: *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities” – a scenario that would raise the specter of pandemic.*

2. Using Familiar Word

There is a word in the sentence above that is not common. The word *group* is more natural than the word *cluster*. The sentence could be: *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest group of infections, no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities” – a scenario would raise the specter of pandemic.*

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who is responsible to handle this virus *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji*

Fukuda is mentioned, the place of the event *Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest group of infections* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. This sentence explains about the impact of the virus in the largest cluster of infections. It also explains about close and prolonged contact with the patients that can cause a pandemic.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above is not short and simple. This sentence uses more words than it needs, this sentence is too long. This sentence also uses unfamiliar word.

e. Sentence Five

But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person."

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. Sentences that begin with *what, what is, there are (or is), it is* and similar openings frequently can be revised to be more concise. This sentence could be: *But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries*

increasingly support the hypothesis that novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person in close contact.”

2. Using Familiar Words

There is a word in the sentence above that is not common. The word *group* is more natural than the word *cluster*. The sentence could be: *But he added: “Of most concern is the fact that the different groups seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person in close contact.”*

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who is responsible to handle this virus *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda* is mentioned, the fact, and the hypothesis are explained.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph is continuing what Fukuda said in the previous paragraph. *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest group of infections,*

no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain “generalized transmission in communities” – a scenario would raise the specter of pandemic.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above is not short and simple. This sentence uses more words than it needs, this sentence is too long. This sentence also uses unfamiliar word.

f. Sentence Six

“There is a need for countries to increase levels of awareness,” he said.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, this sentence already use the fewest possible words and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easy to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who is responsible to handle this virus *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji*

Fukuda is mentioned, the countries' need is mentioned *to increase levels of awareness*.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph is continuing what *Fukuda* said in the previous paragraph, *But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person."*

7. Being Natural

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, the sentence uses natural language. This sentence is short and simple.

g. Sentence Seven

A public health expert who declined to be identified, said "close contact" meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, this sentence already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who said the meaning of *close contact* is mentioned although he does not want to be identified. The meaning of *close contact* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph is supporting and explaining about the previous paragraph *But he added: "Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person."*

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

h. Sentence Eight

The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing this sentence above, the sentence already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The place of the event is mentioned *The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year* and the other

place where the virus is recorded *but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East.*

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph is supporting and explaining about the previous paragraph. This paragraph gives more explanation about the person-to person transmission. The victim was the people who have travelled to the Middle East.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

i. Sentence Nine

A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, the sentence already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

This sentence uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The total cases is mentioned *A total of 34 cases worldwide* and the way to confirmed the cases is mentioned, the place of the event is mentioned *confirmed by blood tests so far*.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. This sentence explains about all the new coronavirus cases in the worldwide and they confirmed the cases. The previous sentence also explains about the case in Britain and France. *The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East.*

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

j. Sentence Ten

Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing this sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The name of the *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health* is mentioned, *Ziad Memish*. The number of the victim is mentioned, *15*.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the order. The previous paragraphs *A total of 34 cases worldwide has been confirmed by blood tests so far* explain about all the cases. This paragraph explains about confirmed case in Eastern Province. It means, there is still correlation between the previous paragraphs with this paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

k. Sentence Eleven

Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. The sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

The word *in a statement* is not needed. The meaning is clear without this phrase and this sentence also still have the same meaning although the writer removes this phrase. The sentence could be: *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The amount of the victim is mentioned *24 cases* and *15 had died*.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the order. The previous paragraphs *Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported* explains about the cases. This paragraph explains about confirmed case with more information. It means there is still a correlation with the previous paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural, it is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

1. Sentence Twelve

Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The man who responsible with this virus *Fukuda* is mentioned. The organization that is responsible with this virus *WHO* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. The previous paragraph *Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died* explains about the victim that had had confirmed by WHO. This sentence explains about the deaths that have been confirmed by WHO. This sentence still has correlation with the previous sentence. It means, there is still a correlation with the previous paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

m. Sentence Thirteen

Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing this sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry *Memish* is mentioned. The amount of the victim *three suspected cases* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This sentence comes in the right order. The previous paragraph explains about the cases *Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO*. This sentence explains about the cases in Saudi Arabia. It means, there is still correlation between this sentence and previous paragraph and sentence.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

n. Sentence Fourteen

The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

There is a word in the sentence above that is not specific. The word *disease* is too general. It is better to change it with *the new respiratory virus*. The sentence could be: *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the new respiratory virus on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.*

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. This sentence explains about the patients of this virus. The previous sentence *Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined* explains about the cases with the victim. The patients are also the victims. It means, there is still a correlation with the previous sentence.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

o. Sentence Fifteen

The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The day of the event *Sunday* is mentioned. The name of the hospital *Lille* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. The previous sentence explains the first patient *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf.* This sentence explains about the second patient. It means, there is still correlation between this sentence and the previous paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

p. Sentence Sixteen

Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above is using specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who also responsible with this virus *Professor Benoit Guery* is mentioned, he is also the *head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit*.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about the first patient. The previous paragraph *The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf* also explains about the first patient. It means this sentence still has a correlation with the previous paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

q. Sentence Seventeen

He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

The word *in comments broadcast* can be eliminated, because the word *added* has explain that he is going to add comments. The sentence could be: *He added in BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public “should not be concerned” as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The TV channel where he added a comments *BFMTV* is mentioned. The amount of the cases *32 cases* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about the victim. This paragraph also has the additional comment from Professor Benoit Guery. The previous paragraph is *Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.* It means, this paragraph still has a correlation with the previous paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

r. Sentence Eighteen

Fukuda, part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment.”

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The writer explains more about *Fukuda part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease*. The name of the virus *novel coronavirus* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This sentence explains about the medication for the patients or all of the victim. The previous paragraph explains about the amount of the victim and this paragraph explains about the medicine or the treatment for the patients.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

s. Sentence Nineteen

“The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,” he said.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The writer explains more about the treatment in the hospital *in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support.*

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. This sentence explains about the medication that has been discussed in the previous sentence, *Fukuda, part of WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to **treatment.***”

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

t. Sentence Twenty

Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

The word *that* can be omitted. The sentence is already clear without the word *that* and the sentence will still have the same meaning. The sentence could be: *Fukuda said as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The name of the hospital *Al-Ahsa* is mentioned. The person who is responsible with this virus *Fukuda* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. This sentence explains about all cases in the latest outbreak. The previous paragraph explains about the treatment in the hospital that the patients got “*The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through his very severe illness,*” he said.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but This sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

u. Sentence Twenty One

He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The name of the virus *novel coronavirus* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*.

6. Being Organized

The sentence above comes in the right order. This paragraph gives more information about the virus. This sentence is continuing what Fukuda said in the previous sentence. *Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.*

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

3.2. Analysis

Article II: "WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus"

This is an article from voanews.com on Monday, 13 May 2013. This article has 9 paragraphs and it has also 12 sentences.

WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus

Selah Hennessy

May 13, 2013

LONDON — A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact, according to the World Health Organization.

Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.

"Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person," he said.

His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus. The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from the virus - in what seems to be a human-to-human transmission.

The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.

Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable, but worrying, situation. The health of the second patient has deteriorated and he has been transferred to intensive care.

Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.

This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people. Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe.

Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003. It originated in Asia, but turned into a global epidemic.

3.2.1 Grammar

a. Sentence One

LONDON – A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact, according to the World Health Organization.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *A new coronavirus could be passed between people in close contact*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains a subordinate or dependent clause (adjective clause) *that has killed 18 people since last year*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause. The sentence above contains of an adverbial phrase *according to the World Health Organization*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, a subordinate clause, and an adverbial clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The adjective clause ***that has killed 18 people since last year*** has a relative pronoun. *That* in this clause is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *a new coronavirus*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified and *that* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *A new coronavirus* is singular and a thing. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *A new coronavirus could be passed between people in close contact* has a subject *a new coronavirus* and a verb *could be passed*. The subject *a new coronavirus* is singular and the verb *could be passed* is a passive voice in the modal auxiliary form. The modal auxiliary verb *could* is a past verb of *can*. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause ***that has killed 18 people since last year*** is an has a subject *that* and a verb *has killed*. The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *a new coronavirus*. Adjective clause is modifying a singular noun *a new coronavirus*. The subject *that (a new coronavirus)* is singular. The auxiliary verb *has* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

b. Sentence Two

Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a gerund phrase *speaking from Saudi Arabia*. The sentence above contains of a main or independent clause *WHO Assistand Director General Keiji Fukuda said*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of a subordinate or dependent clause *that he's concerned about person to person transmission*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a gerund phrase, a main clause, and a subordinate clause. It means, the comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *that he's concerned about person to person transmission* has a personal pronoun. *He* in this clause is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda* is singular, third person, and masculine. Both the pronoun

and antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number, person, and gender.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said* has a subject *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda* and a verb *said*. The subject *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda* is singular and the verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *that he's concerned about person to person transmission* has a subject *he* and a verb *is concerned*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *is concerned* is a passive voice in the simple present form. The auxiliary verb *is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number and person.

c. Sentence Three

“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,” he said.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this*

novel coronavirus can transmit person to person. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause. The sentence above contains of a main clause *he said*.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a subordinate clause and a main clause. It means, the comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because it has only a main clause. *Of most concern* and *however* are introductory phrases. Introductory phrases should be followed by comma. “*Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,*” *he said*.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person* has a relative pronoun, expletive pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, and personal pronoun.

The relative pronoun *That* refers to the antecedent *the fact*. That is used for things and people when the person is identified, and occupying the subject or object function. *The fact* is a thing. It means, the pronoun agrees with its

antecedent in person, number, and gender. **The fact that** *the different clusters seen in multiple countries....*

The relative pronoun *that* refers to the antecedent *the hypothesis*. *That* is used for things and people when the person is identified, and occupying the subject or object function. *The hypothesis* is a thing. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in person, number, and gender. **Hypothesis that** *when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person*

There is an expletive pronoun used as grammatical subject without any meaning, but with a relation to another element in the clause that carries the meaning. Expletive pronoun does not have an antecedent. *The hypothesis that when there is close contact.*

The demonstrative pronoun *this* is used before the singular noun (antecedent) *novel coronavirus*. The pronoun *this* must agree with the antecedent *novel coronavirus*. Both pronoun and its antecedent are singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number. **This novel coronavirus can transmit person to person.**

The subjective pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *Fukuda*. Both the pronoun and its antecedent are singular, third person, and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, and number. “*Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,*” **he** said. All of the pronouns agree with its antecedent.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The subordinate clause *the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly supports the hypothesis* has a subject *the fact* and a verb *supports*. The subject *the fact* is singular. The verb *support* is plural, the singular verb is required. It means, the subject does not agree with its verb in number, and the sentence should be: *the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly supports the hypothesis*

The subordinate clause *Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis* has a subject *of most concern* and a verb *is seen*. When *most* followed by a noun, the verb should follow the noun. The subject *of most concern* is singular. The verb *is seen* is passive voice in the simple present tense form and the auxiliary verb *is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number. *Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis*

The subordinate clause *when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person* has a subject *close contact* and the verb *can transmit*. This sentence *there is close contact* is inverted sentence. It means the subject comes after the verb. The verb *is* is third person singular and auxiliary verb. The subject is *close contact*. *Close contact* is singular. Both subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number. “*Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple*

*countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when **there is close contact**, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,” he said.*

The main clause *he said* has a subject *he* and a verb *said*. The subject is singular and the verb is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

d. Sentence Four

His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *his comments came*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. *After the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday* is a prepositional phrase. The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma is unnecessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, a subordinate clause, and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *his comments came* has a possessive pronoun. *His* in this clause is a possessive pronoun. The possessive pronoun *his* refers to the antecedent *Fukuda's comments*. *His* is singular and masculine. The antecedent *Fukuda* is singular and masculine. Both the pronoun and antecedent is singular and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *his comments came* has a subject *his comments* and a verb *came*. The subject *his comments* is plural and the verb *came* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its antecedent in number.

The subordinate clause *that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus* has a subject *a second person* and a verb *had been diagnosed*. The subject *a second person* is singular and a verb *had been diagnosed* is a passive voice in the past perfect tense form. The auxiliary verb *had* is a past tense verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is plural or singular. If the words (phrases or clauses) appear between the subject and predicate (verb) in the sentence, phrases or clauses do not affect the verb in the sentence. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

e. Sentence Five

The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission.

1. Comma Splices

The sentence above contains the main clause *the man had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus*. This clause can stand alone. It means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence contains of a subordinate clause (nonessential adjective clause) *who's in his fifties*. Nonessential element is a clause that can be deleted without changing the meaning of the sentence or leaving structurally in complete. A nonessential element set off by commas. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause. *In what seems to be a human-to-human transmission* is a prepositional phrase.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, a subordinate clause, and a prepositional phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The subordinate clause *who's in his fifties* has a relative pronoun and a possessive pronoun. *Who* in this sentence is a relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *the man*. *Who* is used to describe a human

being as a subject and *who* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. *The man* is a human being. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent. *His* in this sentence is a possessive pronoun. The possessive pronoun *his* refers to the antecedent *The man*. The pronoun *his* is singular and masculine. The antecedent *the man* is singular and masculine. Both the pronoun and antecedent is singular and masculine. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender.

2. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *the man had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus* has a subject *the man* and a verb *had previously shared*. The subject *the man* is singular and the verb *had previously shared* is a passive voice in past perfect tense form. The auxiliary *had* is a past verb of *has or have*. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its antecedent in number.

The subordinate clause *who's in his fifties* has a subject *who* and a verb *is*. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *the man*. Adjective clause is modifying a singular noun *the man*. The subject *that (the man)* is singular and the verb *is*. *Is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

f. Sentence Six

The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *the Health Ministry said*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *the two were in prolonged and close contact*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, on, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence *The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact*.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *the Health Ministry said* has a verb *the Health Ministry* and a verb *said*. The subject *the Health Ministry* is singular and the verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *the two were in prolonged and close contact* has a subject *the two* and a verb *were*. The subject *the two* is plural and the verb *were* is

a past verb plural. Both the subject and verb are plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

g. Sentence Seven

Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable, but worrying situation.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *Marisol Touraine said*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. *France's health minister* is an appositive. The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable* is a subordinate or dependent clause. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause. *But worrying situation* is a phrase.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause, a subordinate clause, an appositive, and a phrase. It means, comma splice is unnecessary because it has only a main clause. Comma splice before the word *but* in the sentence *said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable, but worrying situation* is not necessary, because *but* does not connect two main clause. The sentence could be: *Marisol Touraine,*

*France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable **but** worrying situation.*

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, the researcher does not find any pronoun in this sentence *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable, but worrying situation.*

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *Marisol Touraine said* has a subject *Marisol Touraine* and a verb *said*. The subject *Marisol Touraine* is singular and the verb *said* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable* has a subject *the first patient* and a verb *is*. The subject *the first patient* is singular and the auxiliary verb *is* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

h. Sentence Eight

The health of the second patient has deteriorated and he has been transferred to intensive care.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of two main clauses *The health of the second patient has deteriorated* and *he has been transferred to intensive care*. These clauses can stand alone; it means, these clauses do not depend on the other clause.

According to theory, comma splice in this sentence is necessary, because comma splice used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of two main clauses. It means, comma splice is necessary, because it has two main clauses. The sentence could be: *The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care*.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main clause *he has been transferred to intensive care* has a personal pronoun. *He* in this sentence is a personal pronoun. The personal pronoun *he* refers to the antecedent *the second patient*. *He* is singular, third person, and masculine. *The second patient* is singular. Both the pronoun and antecedent are singular. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *The health of the second patient has deteriorated* has a subject *the health* and the verb *has deteriorated*. The subject *the health* is singular and the verb *has deteriorated* is in the present perfect tense form. The auxiliary verb *has* is singular. If the words (phrases or clauses) appear between the subject and predicate (verb) in the sentence, phrases or clauses do not affect the verb in

the sentence. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The main clause *he has been transferred to intensive care* has a subject *he* and the verb *has been transferred*. The subject *he* is singular, third person, and masculine. The verb *has been transferred* is a passive voice in the present perfect tense form. The auxiliary verb *has* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

i. Sentence Nine

Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of two main clauses *both men now are in isolation* and *authorities say*. These clauses can stand alone; it means, these clauses do not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of two subordinate clauses *they're in the process of identifying all those* and *who have been in contact with the second patient*. Those clauses cannot stand alone; it means, those clauses depend on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is necessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of this coordinating conjunction *and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet*. This sentence consists of two main clauses and two subordinate clauses. It means, comma splice is necessary in this sentence. The sentence is correct, the writer put comma before

the coordinating conjunction to separate independent clause. *Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.*

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main clause *both men now are in isolation* has an indefinite pronoun. *Both* in this clause is an indefinite pronoun. The indefinite pronoun *both* refers to the antecedent *men*. The indefinite pronoun *both* is plural and the antecedent *men* is plural. Both the pronoun and its antecedent are plural. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

The subordinate clause *they're in the process of identifying all those* has a personal pronoun. *They* in this sentence is a personal pronoun (subjective pronoun). The subjective pronoun *they* refers to the antecedent *authorities*. The pronoun *they* is plural and the antecedent *authorities* is plural. Both pronoun and its antecedent are plural. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number. *All* in this sentence is an indefinite pronoun. The indefinite pronoun *all* refers to the antecedent *those*. Both the pronoun and its antecedent are plural. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

The subordinate clause *who have been in contact with the second patient* has a relative pronoun. *Who* in this sentence is relative pronoun. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *all those*. *Who* is used to describe a human being as a subject and *who* can be singular or plural depends on the antecedent. Both the pronoun and antecedent are plural. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *both men now are in isolation* has a subject *both men* and a verb *are*. The subject *both men* is plural and the auxiliary verb *are* is plural. Both the subject and verb are plural. It means the subject agrees with its verb in number. The subject *both men* is plural. The auxiliary verb *are* is plural. Both the subject and verb are plural, and it means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The main clause *authorities say* has a subject *authorities* and a verb *say*. The subject *authorities* are plural. The verb *say* is plural. Both subject and verb are plural; it means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *they're in the process of identifying all those* has a subject *they* and a verb *are*. The subject *they* is plural and the verb *are* is plural. Both subject and verb is plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

The subordinate clause *who have been in contact with the second patient* has a subject *who* and a verb *have been*. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the antecedent *all those*. Adjective clause is modifying a plural antecedent *all those*. The subject *who (all those)* is plural and the verb *have been* is the verb used in the present perfect tense. The auxiliary verb *have* is plural. Both the subject and verb are plural; it means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

j. Sentence Ten

This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *this new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause.

According to the theory, comma splice in this sentence is unnecessary, because comma splice only used to separate the independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main clause *This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people* has a demonstrative pronoun. *This* in this sentence is a demonstrative pronoun. The demonstrative pronoun *this* refers to the antecedent *new coronavirus*. *This* is used for singular noun. *New coronavirus* is singular. Both the pronoun and antecedent are singular. It means the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people* has a subject *new coronavirus* and two verbs *was*

discovered and *has killed*. The subject *new coronavirus* is singular and the first verb *was discovered* is a passive voice in the simple past tense form. The auxiliary verb *was* is singular. The second verb is *has killed* is the verb used in the present perfect tense form. The auxiliary verb *has* is singular. Both the subject and verb are singular. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

k. Sentence Eleven

Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *Cases have emerged*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. *In a number of Middle Eastern countries* is a prepositional phrase. *Including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe* is a prepositional phrase.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and two prepositional phrases. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

After reading and analyzing the sentence *Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe*, researcher does not find any pronoun.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *Cases have emerged* has a subject *cases* and a verb *have emerged*. The subject *cases* is plural and the verb *have emerged* is plural. The auxiliary verb *have* is plural. Both the subject and verb are plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

1. Sentence Twelve

Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains a main clause *Another coronavirus killed nearly 800 people in 2003*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. *Widely known by its acronym SARS* is an appositive.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, nor, or, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and an appositive. It means, comma splice is unnecessary, because it has only a main clause.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main clause *Another coronavirus killed nearly 800 people in 2003* has an indefinite adjective. *Another* in this sentence is used as indefinite adjective.

Another is telling us about the subject, *coronavirus*. It is not taking the place of *coronavirus*. It is modifying it. Because of this, it is acting as an indefinite adjective.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

The main clause *Another coronavirus killed nearly 800 people in 2003* has a subject *coronavirus* and a verb *killed*. The subject *coronavirus* is singular and the verb *killed* is a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

m. Sentence Thirteen

It originated in Asia, but turned into a global epidemic.

1. Comma Splice

The sentence above contains of a main clause *it originated in Asia*. This clause can stand alone; it means, this clause does not depend on the other clause. The sentence above contains of a subordinate clause *but turned into a global epidemic*. This clause cannot stand alone; it means, this clause depends on the main or independent clause.

According to the theory, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because comma splice only used to separate independent clause when they are joined by any of these coordinating conjunctions *and, but, for, or, not, so, yet*. This sentence consists of a main clause and a subordinate clause. It means, comma splice is unnecessary in this sentence, because it has only has a main

clause. The sentence could be: *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic.*

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Disagreement

The main clause *It originated in Asia* has a pronoun *it*. *It* in this sentence is a subjective pronoun. *It* refers to the antecedent *SARS*. Both the pronoun and its antecedent are singular, third person, and neuter. It means, the pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender.

3. Subject-Verb Disagreement

This sentence *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic* has a subject *it* and two verbs *originated* and *turned*. The subjective pronoun *it* refers to the antecedent *SARS*. *SARS* is singular and the verbs *originated* and *turned* are a past verb. According to the theory, in the past tense form, a lot of verbs will be the same whether the subject is singular or plural. It means, the subject agrees with its verb in number.

3.3.2 Style

a. Sentence One

LONDON – A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact*

according to the World Health Organization, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

The sentence above consists of the name of the city, *London*, proper name (The name of the organization), *World Health Organization*. According to the theory, the name of the city and proper name should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the city and proper name is correct. **LONDON** – *A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the **World Health Organization**.*

3. Numbers

The sentence above consists of the number above 10, *18*. According to the theory, this number should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; she writes the number with figures. **LONDON** – *A new coronavirus that has killed **18** people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory, all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. **LONDON** – *A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing the sentence *LONDON – A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

b. Sentence Two

Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.

1. Abbreviation

The sentence above consists of abbreviation, *WHO*. *WHO* is well-recognized organization. According to the theory, well-recognized name abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organization is correct. *Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.*

2. Capitalization

The sentence above consists of the name of the country, *Saudi*, the name of the day, *Sunday*, the name preceded by the title, *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukda*. According to the theory, the name of the country, the name of the day, and the name preceded by the title should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the country, the name of the day, and the name preceded by the title is correct. *Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director*

General Keiji Fukda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.*

5. Spelling

The sentence above consists of the word *tranmission* according to Webster Dictionary, the word *tranmission* should be *transmission*. The name of *Keiji Fukda* should be *Keiji Fukuda* according to all the news in a variety media. The sentence could be: *Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji **Fukuda** said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person **transmission**.*

c. Sentence Three

“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,” he said.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,” he said,* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing the sentence, *“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,”* all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,”*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

This sentence consists of the word using quotation mark, *“close contact.”* According to the theory, quotation marks are always double and the periods and

commas always go inside the quotation mark. The way the writer writes the punctuation is correct. *“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,”* he said.

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,”* he said, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

d. Sentence Four

His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus,* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the title, *France Health Ministry*, the name of the country, *French*, the name of the day, *Sunday*. According to the theory, the title,

the name of the country, and the name of the day should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalize the title, the name of the country, and the name of the day is correct. *His comments came after the **French Health Ministry** confirmed **Sunday** that a second person in **France** had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus.*

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

e. Sentence Five

The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Number

This sentence consists of the decades, *fifties*. According to the theory, spells out the decades. *The man, who's in his **fifties**, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. According to the theory all the periods and commas always go inside quotation marks. *The man,*

who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission.

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence *The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

f. Sentence Six

The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the proper name, *Health Ministry*. According to the theory, the name proper name should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the city and proper name is correct. ***The Health Ministry*** *said the two were in prolonged and close contact.*

3. Numbers

This sentence consists of cardinal number below 10, *two*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the number. The way the writer writes the number is correct, she spells out the number. *The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

g. Sentence Seven

Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the name of person, *Marisol Touraine*, the name of the country, France. According to the theory, the name of person and the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the person and the name of the country is correct. *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation.*

3. Numbers

This sentence consists of ordinal number below 10, *first*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the number. The way the writer writes the number is correct, she spells out the number. *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the **first** patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

h. Sentence Eight

The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Number

This sentence consists of ordinal number below 10, *second*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the number. The way the writer writes the number is correct, she spells out the number. *The health of the **second** patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

i. Sentence Nine

Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Number

This sentence consists of the ordinal number below 10, *second*. According to the theory, the writer should spell out the number. The way the writer writes the number is correct, she spells out the number. *Both men now are in isolation, and*

*authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the **second** patient.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient,* all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

j. Sentence Ten

This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people,* the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

This sentence consists of ordinal number below 10, *first*, and cardinal number above 10, *20*. According to the theory, this number *20* should be written with figures. The way the writer writes the number is correct; she writes the number with figures. According to the theory, the writer should spell out this number *first*. The way the writer writes the number is correct, she spells out the number. *This new coronavirus was **first** discovered last year and has killed about **20** people.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

k. Sentence Eleven

Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the name of the country *Middle Eastern, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Qatar, Europe*. According to the theory, the name of the country should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalizes the name of the country is correct. *Cases have emerged in a number of **Middle Eastern** countries, including **Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar**, and also in **Europe**.*

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe*, this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

1. Sentence Twelve

Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003.

1. Abbreviation

This sentence consists of abbreviation, *SARS*. *SARS* is well-recognized virus. According to the theory, well-recognized virus abbreviation should be abbreviated with all caps and no period. The way the writer abbreviates this organization is correct. *Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym **SARS**, killed nearly 800 people in 2003.*

2. Capitalization

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym **SARS**, killed nearly 800 people in 2003*, all of the capitalizations in this sentence are correct.

3. Numbers

This sentence consists of the cardinal number above 10, *800*, and the year, *2003*. According to the theory, these numbers should be written with figures. The way the writer writes these numbers is correct; she writes these numbers with figures. *Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly **800** people in **2003**.*

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

m. Sentence Thirteen

It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic.

1. Abbreviation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any abbreviation.

2. Capitalization

This sentence consists of the name of the continent, *Asia*. According to the theory, the name of the continent should be capitalized. The way the writer capitalize the name of the continent is correct. *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic.*

3. Numbers

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic*, the researcher found that this sentence does not have any number.

4. Punctuation

After reading and analyzing this sentence, all the periods, commas are correct, and this sentence does not have any quotation mark. *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic.*

5. Spelling

After reading and analyzing this sentence, *It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic*, all the spellings are correct based on the Webster dictionary.

3.2.3. Principles of Clear Writing

a. Sentence One

LONDON – A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, this sentence already use the fewest possible words and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The place of the event is mentioned, the date of the event is mentioned, the organization that is responsible with the event is mentioned, and the issues are mentioned in this sentence.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. The sentence supports and explains about the title *WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus*. This first paragraph explain about the statement from WHO that SARS-like virus has killed at least 18 people in Middle East, and this virus could be pass between the person after prolonged contact.

7. Being Natural

The sentence uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

b. Sentence Two

Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

The phrase *speaking from* can be eliminated. The meaning will not change although the writer removes this phrase. The sentence could be: *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said Sunday in Saudi Arabia that he's concerned about person to person transmission.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easier to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who is responsible with this disease *Fukuda* is mentioned. The place where he speaks *Saudi Arabia* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. The sentence in this paragraph explains about person to person transmission. In the first paragraph *LONDON – A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization* the writer explains about the virus could be passed between people in close contact. In the second paragraph the writer give more explanation about close contact.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of *being natural* is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

c. Sentence Three

“Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, from this novel coronavirus can transmit person to person,” he said.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. Sentences that begin with *what, what is, there are (or is), it is* and similar openings frequently

can be revised to be more concise. The word *however* is not needed. The meaning is already clear without this word. The sentence could be: *“Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person in close,” he said.*

2. Using Familiar Words

There is a word in the sentence above that is not common. The word *group* is more natural than the word *cluster*. The sentence could be: *But he added: “Of most concern is the fact that the different groups seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person in close contact.”*

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The person who is responsible to handle this virus *WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda* is mentioned, the fact, and the hypothesis are explained.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph is continuing what Fukuda said in the previous paragraph *WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said Sunday in Saudi Arabia that he's concerned about person to person transmission.*

7. Being Natural

The sentence above is not short and simple. This sentence uses more words than it needs, this sentence is too long. This sentence also uses unfamiliar word.

d. Sentence Four

His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, this sentence already use the fewest possible words and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The day when the event happens *Sunday* is mentioned. The name of the virus *The new respiratory virus* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about when Fukuda's comments came. In the previous paragraph "*Of most concern is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person in close,*" he said. Fukuda said a statement, in this paragraph explains when Fukuda said it.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

e. Sentence Five

The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

The adjective clause can be eliminated. The sentence should be: *50 year old man had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus. It seems to be a human-to-human transmission.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence *another patient suffering from virus* is clear enough, but it is too general. *Another patient suffering from a new coronavirus*, however, is more specific. The sentence should be: *50 year old man had previously shared a*

hospital room with another patient suffering from a new respiratory virus. It seems to be a human-to-human transmission.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about the patient that had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus. The previous paragraph explains about the patients that had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus too *His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus.*

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short; otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

f. Sentence Six

The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

This sentence uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence *The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact* is clear enough, but it is too general. *The Health Ministry said the two patients were in prolonged and close contact*, however, is more specific. The sentence should be: *The Health Ministry said the two patients were in prolonged and close contact.*

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about the patient that had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus in the previous paragraph, *The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from virus – in what seems to be a human – to – human transmission.*

7. Being Natural

The sentence above uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

g. Sentence Seven

Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable but worrying situation.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. This sentence will still have the same meaning although by removing some words. Being concise will not change any meaning of this sentence.

Infected by coronavirus is not needed. It is clear that the patient is infected by coronavirus, because it has been mentioned above. The sentence should be: *Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient is in a stable but worrying situation.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and easy to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The name of the France's Health Minister *Marisol Tourine* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and the writer does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about the patient that had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus in the previous paragraph *The Health Ministry said the two patients were in prolonged and close contact*, and the writer give more information about the first patient's condition in this paragraph.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

h. Sentence Eight

The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The word *deteriorated* in the sentence above is an unfamiliar word. The familiar word of this is *worse*. The sentence should be: *the health of the second patient is getting worse, and he has been transferred to intensive care.*

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and easy to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, this sentence uses specific words and the meaning is clear.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This paragraph explains about the patient that had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus in the previous

paragraph *The Health Ministry said the two patients were in prolonged and close contact*, and the writer gives more information about the second patient's condition in this paragraph.

7. Being Natural

This sentence viewed from the side of *being concise* is already short, and use the fewest possible words. This sentence viewed from the side of being natural is not simple or use an uncommon word in the daily although it is not a jargon but it is an uncommon word.

i. Sentence Nine

Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. Sentences that begin with *what, what is, there are (or is), it is* and similar openings frequently can be revised to be more concise. The sentence could be: *Both men now are in isolation, and authorities are in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, this sentence uses specific words. The meaning is clear.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This paragraph comes in the right order. This sentence support and explains more about the patients in the previous sentence *The health of the second patient has deteriorated, and he has been transferred to intensive care* that have been in the intensive care.

7. Being Natural

The sentence above viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short, otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural, it is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

j. Sentence Ten

This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people.

1. Being Concise

The sentence above has more words than it needs to be clear. Sentences that begin with *what, what is, there are (or is), it is* and similar openings frequently can be revised to be more concise. The sentence could be: *New coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people.*

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in the sentence above are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

This sentence uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The name of the virus is mentioned *new coronavirus*. The amount of the victim is mentioned *20 people*. When the virus is founded *last year* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

This sentence does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This sentence does not come in the right order. This paragraph gives more information about coronavirus, but this sentence should be placed after paragraph one *LONDON – A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact according to the World Health Organization.* The previous paragraph is about the patient.

7. Being Natural

This sentence viewed from the side of *being concise* is not short; otherwise, this sentence is too long. This sentence has more word than it needs, but this sentence viewed from the side of being natural, it is simple. The writer uses the natural language, without any jargon in it.

k. Sentence Eleven

Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence above uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The countries that have been identified as a place where all the cases happened *Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe* are mentioned.

5. Being Positive

The sentence above does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*. The writer uses positive statement form.

6. Being Organized

This sentence comes in the right order. This sentence explains about the places that have been infected. The previous sentence explains about the patients that have been travelled to the Middle East and identified with a new respiratory virus.

7. Being Natural

The sentence uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

1. Sentence Twelve

Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing the sentence above, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

The sentence above uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

The sentence uses specific words. The meaning is clear. The name of the virus *SARS* is mentioned. The amount of people that have been killed by this virus *800* is mentioned. When this virus killed a lot of people *2003* is mentioned.

5. Being Positive

This sentence does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*.

6. Being Organized

This sentence comes in the right order. This paragraph gives more information about coronavirus, another coronavirus known as SARS.

7. Being Natural

The sentence uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

m. Sentence Thirteen

It originated in Asia but turned into a global epidemic.

1. Being Concise

After reading and analyzing this sentence, it is already use the fewest possible words, and the message is clear.

2. Using Familiar Words

This sentence uses familiar words that can be understood by the audience. All these words are common words, so the audiences will understand easily. The writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article.

3. Being Concrete

The words in this sentence are closer to something visual, real, and ease to understand. There are no abstract words. All those words can create a clearer picture in the mind of the reader.

4. Being Specific

After reading and analyzing this sentence, the sentence uses specific words.

The meaning is clear.

5. Being Positive

This sentence does not consist of a negative statement, and he does not use the weak word *not*.

6. Being Organized

This sentence comes in the right order. This paragraph gives more information about coronavirus, it originated in Asia. The previous paragraph also discussed about coronavirus *Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003.*

7. Being Natural

The sentence uses natural language, the writer also avoids jargon in this sentence to get the ease to read article. This sentence is short, the writer uses the fewest possible word in this sentence, and simple.

3.3 Discussion

The title of article one is “New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person,” and the article two “WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus” are discuss about the new virus like SARS which is novel coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in Middle East and Europe could be passed between person in prolonged contact.

The rules of grammar in the first article have been used in accordance with the rules. The first, comma splice, 19 sentences of 21 sentences have been using the comma splice rule by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The second, pronoun-antecedent disagreement 5 sentences of 21 sentences do not have pronoun in the sentence. 16 other sentences have been using the pronoun-antecedent disagreement rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The third, subject-verb disagreement, 20 sentences of 21 sentences have been using the subject-verb disagreement rule by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly.

The style rules in the first article have been used in accordance with the rules. The first, abbreviation, 15 sentences of 21 sentences have no abbreviation in their sentence. The other six sentences have been using the abbreviation style according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The second, the capitalization, 20 sentences of 21 sentences have been using the capitalization according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The third, the numbers, eight sentences of 21 sentences have no number in their sentence. The other 13 sentences have been using the numbers according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The fourth, the punctuation, 19 sentences of 21 sentences have been using the punctuation according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The fifth, the spelling, 21 sentences of 21 sentences have been using the spelling correctly according to the Webster Dictionary.

The principles of clear writing rules in the first article have been used in accordance with the rules. The first, being concise, 14 sentences of 21 sentences have been using being concise rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The second, using familiar words, 19 sentences of 21 sentences have been using using familiar words rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The third, being concrete, 20 sentences of 21 sentences have been using being concrete rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The fourth, being specific, 19 sentences of 21 sentences have been using being specific rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The fifth, being positive, 21 sentences of 21 sentences have been using being positive rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The sixth, being organized, 21 sentences of 21 sentences have been using being organized rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The seventh, being natural, 14 sentences of 21 sentences have been using being natural rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly.

The rules of grammar in the second article have been used in accordance with the rules. The first, comma splice, 10 sentences of 13 sentences have been using the comma splice rule by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The second, pronoun-

antecedent disagreement 4 sentences of 13 sentences do not have pronoun in the sentence. 9 other sentences have been using the pronoun-antecedent disagreement rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The third, subject-verb disagreement, 12 sentences of 13 sentences have been using the subject-verb disagreement rule by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly.

The style rules in the second article have been used in accordance with the rules. The first, abbreviation, 11 sentences of 13 sentences have no abbreviation in their sentence. The other two sentences have been using the abbreviation style according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The second, the capitalization, 13 sentences of 13 sentences have been using the capitalization according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The third, the numbers, five sentences of 13 sentences have no number in their sentence. The other eight sentences have been using the numbers according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The fourth, the punctuation, 13 sentences of 13 sentences have been using the punctuation according to the Associated Press stylebook (AP) properly. The fifth, the spelling, 12 sentences of 13 sentences have been using the spelling correctly according to the Webster Dictionary.

The principles of clear writing rules in the second article have not been used in accordance with the rules. The first, being concise, just 7 sentences of 13 sentences have been using being concise rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The

second, using familiar words, 11 sentences of 13 sentences have been using using familiar words rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The third, being concrete, 13 sentences of 13 sentences have been using being concrete rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The fourth, being specific, 11 sentences of 13 sentences have been using being specific rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The fifth, being positive, 13 sentences of 13 sentences have been using being positive rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The sixth, being organized, 12 sentences of 13 sentences have been using being organized rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. The seventh, being natural, just 6 sentences of 13 sentences have been using being natural rule by Doug Newsom and James A Wollert in their book *News for The Mass Media. Media Writing* properly. In conclusion, although there are some sentences that do not apply the rules of principles of good writing in the sentences, most of the sentences apply the principles of good writing rules proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*, so, the articles can still be understand by the reader.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion. This research is to find out how the rules of grammar, the style rules in Standard English, and principles of clear writing are applied in the article. The analysis of the research uses the theory of principles of good writing proposed by Doug Newsom and James A.Wollert. According to Newsom and Wollert, there are three principles of good writing to follow to analyze the text: the rules of grammar, style rules in Standard English, and principles of clear writing.

The analysis and discussion find the principles of good writing rules of grammar, style rules in Standard English, and principles of clear writing applied in the two articles. The principles of good writing of the article one and two are

used properly. The rules of grammar are applied correctly and the sentences do not make the reader confused. The style rules are applied correctly, the writer follows the Standard English rules in his article. The principles of clear writing are also applied correctly although the articles are not concise enough for the printed media. In conclusion, the principles of good writing in the first and second articles have been used in accordance with the principles proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*.

First, the rules of grammar, the first and second articles applied the comma splice, pronoun-antecedent disagreement rules, and subject-verb disagreement rules properly. Although there are some sentences that do not apply the grammar rules, most of the sentences apply the rules of grammar proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*.

Second, the style rules in Standard English, the first and second articles applied the abbreviation, capitalization, numbers, punctuation, and spelling rules properly. Although there are some sentences that do not apply the style rules in Standard English, most of the sentences apply the style rules in Standard English proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*.

Third, principles of clear writing, the first and second articles applied the being concise, using familiar words, being concrete, being specific, being positive, being organized, and being natural rules properly. Although some

sentences do not apply the rules of being concise, concrete, specific, and natural, most of the sentences apply the principles of clear writing rules proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*. In conclusion, although there are some sentences that do not apply the rules of principles of good writing in the sentences, most of the sentences apply the principles of good writing rules proposed by Doug Newsom and James A. Wollert in their book *News for the Mass Media. Media Writing*, so, the articles can still be understand by the reader.

Bibliography

- Bailey, P.E. (1997). *The Plain English Approach to Business Writing*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.
- Blackswan, Orient. (2004). *Prose for Our Times*. Kolkata: Orient Longman Private Limited.
- Eppler, D.E., & Ozon, Gabriel. (2012). *Cambridge Introductions to the English Language: English Words and Sentences: An Introduction*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Harcourt, M.H. (2005). *The American Heritage Guide to Contemporary Usage and Style*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Hicks, Adams, Gilbert, Holmes. (2008). *Writing for Journalist* (2nd ed.). New York: Routledge.
- Ishwara, Luwi. (2011). *Jurnalisme Dasar*. Jakarta: PT Kompas Media Nusantara.
- Kirkman, John. (2013). *Good Style: Writing for Science and Technology*. New Fetter Lane: Spon Press.
- Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary (10th ed.). (1996). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.
- Mulyana, Deddy. (2010). *Ilmu Komunikasi. Suatu Pengantar*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Newsom, Doug & Wollert, A.J. (1985). *News for the Mass Media: Media Writing*. California: Wadsworth, Inc.
- Rachmat, Kriyanto. (2006). *Tekhnik Praktis Riset Komunikasi*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Suryadi & Junaida. (2011). *Complete English Grammar*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Suryawati, Indah. (2002). *Jurnalistik Suatu Pengantar Teori dan Praktik*. Indonesia: Ghaliaindo.

Hennessy, S. (2013, May 15). *WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus*.
retrieved from voanews.com: <http://www.voanews.com/content/who-issues-warning-over-sars-like-virus/1660074.html>

Reuters. (2013, May 15). *New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person*.
retrieved from voanews.com:
<http://www.voanews.com/content/new-virus-can-probably-pass-person-to-person-who/1659475.html>

APPENDIX

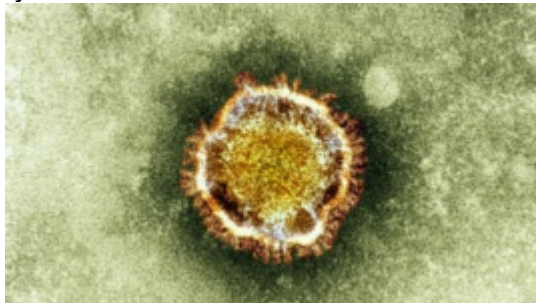
Article 1



May 12, 2013

New SARS-Like Virus Can Probably Pass Person-to-Person

by Reuters



A electron microscope image of a coronavirus is seen in this undated picture provided by the Health Protection Agency in London, (File photo).

[World Health Organization](#) (WHO) officials said on Sunday it seemed likely a new coronavirus that has killed at least 18 people in the Middle East and Europe could be passed between humans, but only after prolonged contact.

A virus from the same family triggered the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that swept the world after emerging in Asia and killed 775 people in 2003.

On Sunday French authorities announced that a second man had been diagnosed with the disease after sharing a hospital room with France's only other sufferer.

WHO Assistant Director-General Keiji Fukuda told reporters in Saudi Arabia, the site of the largest cluster of infections, there was no evidence so far the virus was able to sustain "generalized transmission in communities" - a scenario that would raise the specter of a pandemic.

But he added: "Of most concern... is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries... increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person."

"There is a need for countries to... increase levels of awareness," he said.

A public health expert who declined to be identified, said "close contact" meant being in the same small, enclosed space with an infected person for a prolonged period.

The virus first emerged in the Gulf last year, but deaths have also been recorded in Britain and France of people who had recently been in the Middle East. A total of 34 cases worldwide have been confirmed by blood tests so far.

New deaths

Saudi Deputy Health Minister for Public Health Ziad Memish told reporters that, of 15 confirmed cases in the most recent outbreak, in al-Ahsa district of Eastern Province, nine had died, two more than previously reported.

Saudi Arabia's Health Ministry said in a statement the country had had 24 confirmed cases since last summer, of whom 15 had died. Fukuda said he was not sure if the two newly reported Saudi deaths were included in the numbers confirmed by the WHO.

Memish added that three suspected cases in Saudi Arabia were still under investigation, including previous negative results that were being re-examined.

The first French patient was confirmed as suffering from the disease on Wednesday after travelling in the Gulf. The second patient was transferred to intensive care on Sunday after the two men shared a room in a hospital in Lille.

Professor Benoit Guery, head of the Lille hospital's infectious diseases unit, said the first patient had not been immediately isolated because he presented "quite atypical" symptoms.

He added in comments broadcast by BFMTV channel the case suggested that airborne transmission of the virus was possible, though still unusual, and that the public "should not be concerned" as there had been only 34 cases globally in a year.

Fukuda, part of a WHO team visiting Saudi Arabia to investigate the spread of the disease, said although no specific vaccine or medication was yet available for novel coronavirus, patients were responding to treatment."

"The care that is taken in the hospitals, in terms of using respirators well, in terms of treating pneumonia, in terms of treating complications, in terms of providing support, these steps can get patients through this very severe illness," he said.

Fukuda said that as far as he knew all cases in the latest outbreak in al-Ahsa district were directly or indirectly linked to one hospital.

He added that Saudi Arabian authorities had taken novel coronavirus very seriously and had initiated necessary health measures such as increased surveillance systems.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/new-virus-can-probably-pass-person-to-person-who/1659475.html>

Article 2



May 13, 2013

WHO Issues Warning Over SARS-Like Virus

by Selah Hennessy



French Social Affairs and Health Minister Marisol Touraine (front) leaves Roger Salengro hospital where the patient with confirmed case of the SARS-like coronavirus is being treated, in Lille, France, May 11, 2013.

A new coronavirus that has killed 18 people since last year could be passed between people in close contact, [according to the World Health Organization](#).

Speaking from Saudi Arabia, WHO Assistant Director General Keiji Fukuda said Sunday that he's concerned about person to person transmission.

"Of most concern, however, is the fact that the different clusters seen in multiple countries increasingly support the hypothesis that when there is close contact, this novel coronavirus can transmit from person to person," he said.

His comments came after the French Health Ministry confirmed Sunday that a second person in France had been diagnosed with the new respiratory virus. The man, who's in his fifties, had previously shared a hospital room with another patient suffering from the virus - in what seems to be a human-to-human transmission.

The Health Ministry said the two were in prolonged and close contact.

Marisol Touraine, France's health minister, said the first patient infected by coronavirus is in a stable, but worrying, situation. The health of the second patient has deteriorated and he has been transferred to intensive care.

Both men now are in isolation, and authorities say they're in the process of identifying all those who have been in contact with the second patient.

This new coronavirus was first discovered last year and has killed about 20 people. Cases have emerged in a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Qatar, and also in Europe.

Another coronavirus, widely known by its acronym SARS, killed nearly 800 people in 2003. It originated in Asia, but turned into a global epidemic.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/who-issues-warning-over-sars-like-virus/1660074.html>