INTRODUCTION

News is a report of actual events. News text is a text that contains events around the world. It is distributed through various social media, electronic, and print media, such as radio, television, internet, and websites. Charles Dana explains that "news is anything which interests a large part of the community and which has never been brought to their attentions" (as cited in Anna McKane, 2006, p.1). In producing good news, the journalists should be aware of the elements and structures of the news. The elements that determine the value of the news are timeliness, proximity, prominence, human interest, consequence and accuracy (Barus, 2011).

News can be distributed in print and online. Printed news can be found in the form of newspapers and magazines. On the other hand, online news can be found anywhere while using the internet. Newspapers and magazines are printed news that contain many kinds of news, such as politics, economy, sports, entertainment and other topics. According to Mitchell V. Charnley (as cited in Ekeanyanmu, 2012, p.3) as, "the timely report or facts or opinions that hold interest or importance or both for a considerable number of people". Newspapers and magazines contain a variety of materials bothering on different subject matters and interests of different individuals in the society. They cover more stories and give in depth reporting of stories than the broadcast media. They allow readers to absorb news and information at their own convenient time.

Newspapers are an unbound publication issued at regular intervals and containing a variety of materials, usually printed on a paper called newsprint. Newspapers provide a wider variety of news and information than the other media and they present far more details than radio and television. In addition to

newspapers, magazines is one of the print media that provide various information for the public. Magazines are not daily publications. They are published weekly, monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly. They have the ability to reach specific audience. Newspapers have broad coverage but magazines are specific and direct (Margaret Solo-Anaeto, 2009).

News writing is often regarded as highly stylized and conventional; it has styles based on the needs. There are two types of writing styles. The first is hard news. It is a news that usually becomes the main news (headline) which is actual, brief, straight to the point, which is published immediately or as soon as the public must know, such as crimes, business, politics, international news, or sports. The second is soft news. It informs the readers in an interesting way. It deal with human interest, novelty and it has less immediacy than hard news. The stories that often appears on it, such as feature story, comedy or biography because each type of news can be presented in a different form, this makes the structure of the writing also different.

The news writing style is a style that is used in writing news as a guide to simplify the writer in writing the news. The style consists the news structure that is used to organize the information in order to make the news more easily understood by the readers (Anna McKane, 2006). The structure is the sections of the news such as lead, body, and ending. Leads is the first paragraph in the news that contains an overview of the overall content of the news. The body or ending provides supporting facts, additional information, or less important information of the news.

News writing style has been studied by David Afero (2014) in his thesis entitled "The News Writing Styles of Hard News Articles About Football Matches
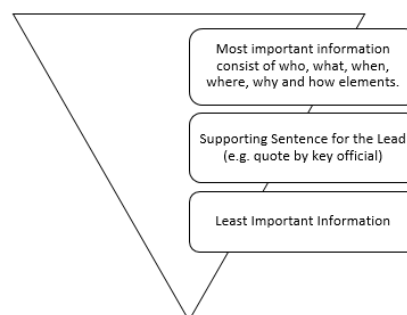
at www.thejakartapost.com". The same thing has also been done by Achmad Rozali (2017), with a thesis entitled "The writing styles of hard news articles about the race results of motogp 2016 at the printed newspaper of the Jakarta Post". They both used theory by Carole Rich (2010). The conclusion of David Afero's thesis is Thejakartapost uses three types of writing style for hard news about football matches; inverted pyramid, hourglass structure, and list technique. Meanwhile, the conclusion of Achmad Rozali's thesis is Thejakartapost newspaper applies the inverted pyramid and there are three articles that apply the combination of hourglass structure and inverted pyramid, one article applies the combination of hourglass structure and circle kicker of wall street journal formula.

Research by David Afero and Achmad Rozali uses the categorization of news writing style from Carole Rich. Although there are many model of the news writing style, the following are the most common.

1) Inverted Pyramid

Inverted pyramid is one of the most basic story forms for print, broadcast and online news as well as news release. It is used most often for hard-news stories. This style has 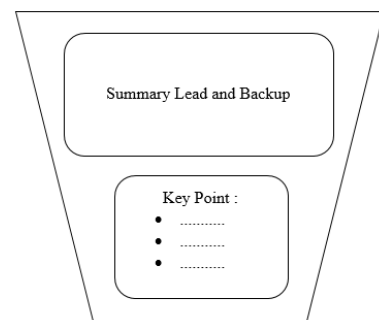its strengths and weaknesses. One of its strengths is that the reader can get the crucial information quickly. Meanwhile, one of its weaknesses is that the reader may not read past the crucial information. The structure of news begins with the summary lead that provides the most important infomation at the top. It consists of some of the basics of 'who', 'what', 'when',

'where', 'why, and 'how' elements in order to give main points of the story. It is required as the subject, place, and time of the story. Then, it is followed by back-up information that consists of quotes or facts to provide supporting facts. There are supporting points that give additional information to the main point of the story. Then, the news is closed with the least important, information which is called as the ending of the news.
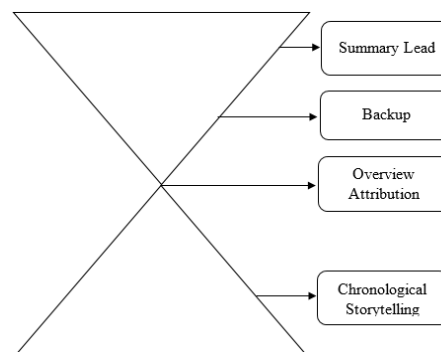
2) List Technique

List Technique can be useful in stories that have several points to stress. This technique is also useful for hard news and soft news articles about studies, government stories such as meetings, or even features about people or programs if there are several key points to list. The structure of this style begins with a summary or soft lead element to give the main point of the story, such as the subject, place, and time. Then, it is followed by back-up information that consists of quotes or facts of provide supporting facts. The news is closed with a nut graph as the key points of the story, itemizing the main points, as the ending of the story.
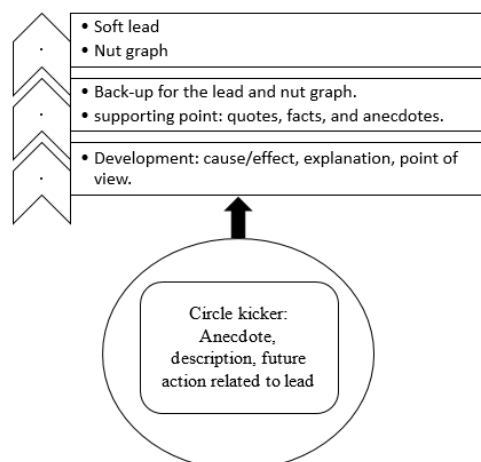
3) Hourglass Structure

This type of writing styles begins with the inverted pyramid and combines with a narration. The structure of the news begins with a summary lead giving the most important hard news information on the top of the story that consists of "who', 'what', 'when', 'where', 'why', and 'how' elements to give the main idea of the

story, such as subject, place, and time. Then, it is followed by back-up information that consists of quotes or facts to provide supporting facts. After that, there are overview attributions to give the additional information and closed by a chronological order to give detailed pictures of the event of the story. This technique is useful in crime or disaster stories to recount the event in details.

4) The Wall Street Journal Formula

This technique begins with a soft lead, focusing on a person, scene or event. The idea is inductive; starting from specific to general. It begins with a person, place or event, which illustrates the main point of the story. The concept, whether stated or implied, is that the person or scene affected by the issuc is in the nut graph. The lead can be anecdotal, descriptive or narrative. Then, it is followed by a focus graph-nut graph-that gives the main point of the story. This paragraph should explain what the story is about and why it is important (the so that' factor). After that, the story presents back-up information for the lead and supporting points. The body of the story is arranged topically with one point leading to another; how one idea of the body of the story connected to the other paragraphs. The ending comes full circle by using a quote or anecdote from the main point in the lead of future development or something mentioned in the beginning of the
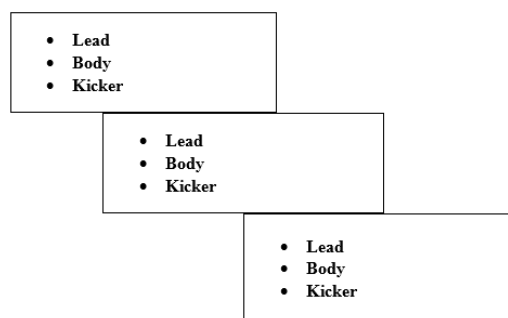
story. This formula is usefil for trends, major issues: features. News sidebars and news events.

5) Section Technique

This is a technique of dividing a story into sections. It is like a book that seperates its content by chapters. However, for this formula, it is separated by a large dot or large capital letter. It works best for for in-depth stories, such as investigations, long features, nonficton story telling or so called "narrative writing".

One common way to organize section stories is by point of view. For example, in a story about a controversial government issue, such as a new landfill, the story could be arranged by sections for each group.

- Lead
- Body
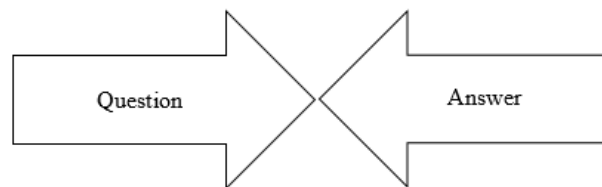- Kicker

- Lead
- Body
- Kicker

- Lead
- Body
- Kicker

The other way frequently used to organize section stories is by time frames, starting with the present, then moving to the past for background and back to the present developments, and ending with the future. Although the order can be flexible, the opening section must contain a nut graph explaining the reader what the story is. This technique is very effective for stories written in a narrative style. It needs visualization subheads in order to determine the story that is more suitable and easy to understand. The following story uses a combination of point of view and time sequences to organize the sections. This is written in a dramatic narrative form, using storytelling that reconstructs the event by the section. Notice how the sections are structured as separate from kicker endings.

6) Question/Answer Format

Organizing a story by question and answer is an effective technique for print and online. It can also be effective in some news release. The Q (the question) and A (the answer), as it is commonly called, is often used for profiles. On the other hand, sometimes the writer uses initials of name of a person instead of using Q and A to make it easy to understand. Some stories in this format just use Q for the question and A for the answer, while the others use names or initials for the questions and answers. It can be a helpful way to explain issues, such as a budget increase or any controversial proposal. This formula begins with a question from the writer to develop the main point of the story. Then, it is followed by the answers from the speaker.

Based on the previous study and the theoretical description from Carole Rich, further understanding is needed regarding the application of this theory to the news presented by magazine. This is because the two previous studies only discuss the application of theory in newspaper news, so a comparison is needed in the application of this theory. Therefore, the research questions for this research are (1) What is the difference in news writing style in online articles about Euro 2020 produced by sports magazine and daily newspaper, (2) How does sports magazine construct the news structure in the articles about Euro 2020, and (3) How does daily newspaper construct the news structure in the articles about Euro 2020.