



## The Comparison of Quality Science Journalism in The Washington Post and The Guardian

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### ABSTRACT

The wave of science news related to climate change at the global level has become a trending topic of online media coverage during 2022. The purpose of this study is to determine the focus in elaborating science communication through the practice of science journalism in leading online media in the United States and the United Kingdom. The focus of the coverage moved to discuss more specific issues; the phenomenon of heat waves and global carbon. This research was conducted using a quantitative content analysis method. Data was collected through documentation of online media news content throughout 2022. The object of this research is science news articles on climate change issues in the online media The New York Times and The Guardian. The conceptual basis of this research is based on the opinion of Crystle M. Bruno (2020) who classifies the article into three parts; the introduction, the body, and the conclusion. The study found that how information is delivered in online media in the UK and America shows similarities and differences. The root of the equation can be seen in the choice of long-form journalism format. Meanwhile, differences were identified in the variations in preparing the introduction, the body, and the conclusion. More importantly, the direction and development of journalism in America and Britain is moving towards the institutionalization of quality journalism.

**Keyword** : science journalism; long-form journalism; quality journalism; online journalism, climate change

## INTRODUCTION

Recently, there have been fluctuations in online news coverage about climate change. One trigger is about the heat wave that hit most countries in various parts of the world. Referring to data from The Copernicus Programme in 2022, the temperature in Northern India reached 33°C, Afghanistan and Pakistan 51°C, Southwestern Europe 41°C, and North America, especially Texas 38.3°C. These areas were also the places with the worst heat waves at that time (The Copernicus Programme, 2022).

This fact has sparked an increase in interest in studying and seeking information related to climate change. In the United States, the study of global warming has increased significantly. Data from Google Trends shows that during 2022, the issue of climate change attracted public attention three times as the most frequently discussed topic; in April, July, and August. Meanwhile, in the UK, the public has also shown similar interest in observing the issue of climate change. The difference is that the public in the UK only has one peak moment, which is in July 2022.

The variation in these facts can be interpreted as a sign of increasing public interest and awareness of climate change at the global level. As attention to this issue increases, online media coverage moves on to more specific issues, especially two main issues; the global heat wave and the increase in carbon emissions worldwide.

In the United States, The Washington Post media facilitated the issue of climate change through the Climate column, and The Guardian in the UK created a special column entitled Climate Crisis. Both media have consistency in reporting on environmental issues around the world. In 2022, The Washington Post published 239 articles and The Guardian published 277 articles. It is important to note that the selection of online media in the United States and the United Kingdom as the focus of the study has significant implications for understanding the dynamics of global climate news. Online media from these two countries are not only major players in conveying global information but also have a great influence in shaping public opinion and policy at the international level.

Online media products from several developed countries, including the United States and the United Kingdom, are often referred to for information by many regions in other parts of the world. Neilson (2015) called it a global value chain network. In his view, globalization encourages the emergence of a worldwide production and distribution system. This system summarizes various global economic constellations and governance. It produces two important terms; central countries and periphery countries. This illustration is considered appropriate to illustrate the globalization of information through two leading online media, The Washington Post and The Guardian.

Online media from the United States and the United Kingdom have a wide and influential global reach. The way they report and present climate issues can shape public opinion around the world. In an era marked by widespread dissemination of information and rapid dissemination, the way news about climate change is presented in the media plays an important role in shaping people's understanding, perception, and response to the challenge of climate change. The online media ecosystem is characterized by diverse ideas, each with its strengths, limitations, and modes of audience engagement. This diversity raises critical questions about the quality, accuracy, and balance of climate news coverage, as well as its potential impact on public perception and behavior.

This research focuses on elaborating science communication through the practice of science journalism in leading online media in the United States and the United Kingdom. To obtain a comprehensive answer, the researcher developed the following research question; how is the quality of science journalism in the online media The Washington Post and The Guardian. In principle, this study aims to measure the quality of science journalism. The researcher chose two media that came from different journalistic environments and cultures. Furthermore, the focus of observation and measurement was centered on the science news of each media during 2022.

Several studies on science communication and science journalism have been conducted by previous researchers. [Abrar et al. \(2022\)](#) researched about science communication. This research was conducted in a science article published by The Conversation Indonesia in December 2021. The focus of the research is aimed at finding answers to science writing practices and science writing standards in Indonesia. In addition, this study is also aimed at looking at the pattern of writing arguments in science articles.

Meanwhile, [Kappel and Holmen \(2019\)](#) developed a conceptual framework for understanding science communication. The ideas offered are related to the conceptual framework and paradigm of science communication dissemination. This research produces two important paradigms in looking at science communication; *one way transmission and dialogue & deliberation between the public, experts and decision-makers*.

Furthermore, [Gastil \(2017\)](#) emphasized that the focus of science communication in the public participation model is to facilitate two-way communication. This two-way communication occurs between the community, experts, and policymakers. Another study was conducted by [Arendt et al. \(2023\)](#) which measured the level of newsroom intervention on news quality, especially in several news organizations in Europe. Using the content analysis method, this study found that there was consistency in newsroom interventions to ensure the quality of news articles.

The European Union prepares a policy brief on science communication. The emphasis of the policy brief lies in the important point about the degree of activeness of communication participants which is divided into 3 levels; information, dialogue, and involvement. Science communication in this context is positioned as a tool that bridges the knowledge gap between science and society (Sis.net, 2020: 4). The media plays a role as a distributor of this knowledge. In relation to the media, the role of journalists is needed in voicing science by scientists. Journalists use science quotes to lend authority and legitimacy to their news content but often fail to present scientists as voices capable of convincing the public (Calsamiglia & Ferrero, 2003).

Based on some of these studies, the science communication research map can be classified into three areas. *The first area* is research on the technical and substantive dimensions of science article writing. This area focuses on the elaboration of writing information content that is displayed through the media. *The second area* is research that summarizes the methods and models of science communication dissemination and *the third area* is research related to the involvement of agencies in the production process of science articles. This research basically goes into the first area but this research does not reach the writing practices and standards of news writing in general but rather investigates the quality of science news articles.

Furthermore, this study measures news content. This study selected a sample of online media from the United States and the United Kingdom. The two online media selected are The Washington Post and The Guardian. Both are media that have been known to the public and meet the qualifications of good journalism standards (quality journalism). By choosing the two online media, this study assumes that the two online media selected are media institutions that produce quality science news and provide enlightenment for the public.

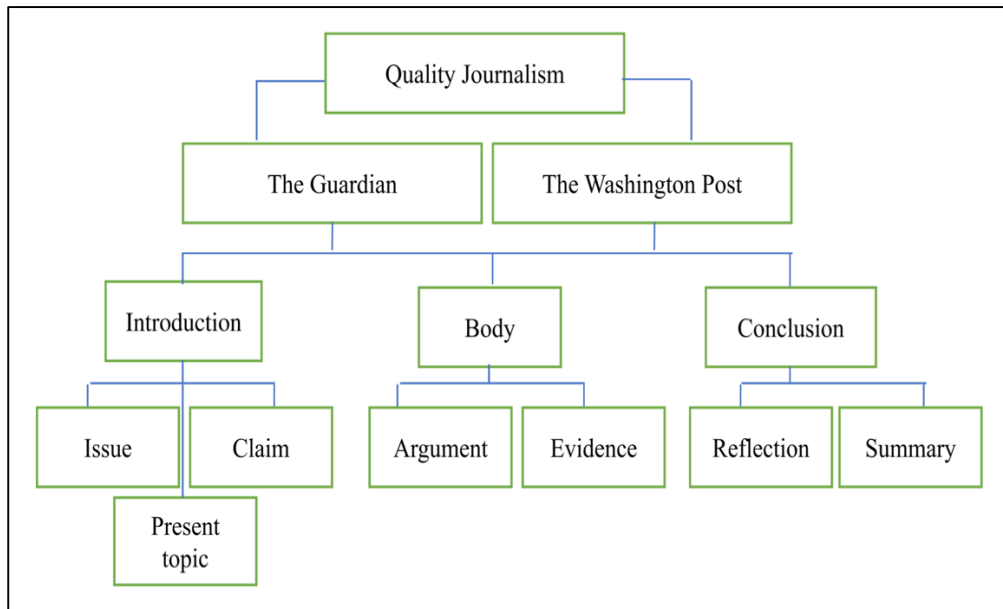
This study uses a quantitative approach with a content analysis method. Quantitative content analysis can be used to conclude from observations of media content objects. Based on Krippendorff's opinion, quantitative content analysis is a research technique to draw conclusions that can be replicated and valid from the content of the text in the context of its use (Krippendorff, 2004, p. 18). Meanwhile, Nuendorf interprets quantitative content analysis as a systematic and objective message analysis mechanism (2002, p. 1).

Meanwhile, the object of this research is science news articles on climate change issues from two online media, The Washington Post and The Guardian. News articles were collected from January 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. The process of collecting news articles makes use of Google's search page which is available for free using keywords. The researcher uses several specific keywords related to the issue of climate change; *global warming*, *climate change*, and *global carbon*. The keyword is then entered simultaneously in one search column. The next

process is to collect the links of the articles that appear by using the Linkclump extension. After that, the researcher cleaned the articles using Openrefine to remove news articles that were considered irrelevant and unnecessary for the study. This process resulted in a number of different news articles that met the research criteria. The Washington Post news articles are eligible, which is 100 news. Meanwhile, The Guardian news articles totaled 140 news. The quantity of news itself is less important in this study because this study emphasizes more on cases and depth of analysis rather than quantitative trends.

The next stage is to enter the data into the research coding sheet using Nvivo software. This study borrows the model of Carellin Brooks (2020) which classifies articles into three parts; the introduction, the body, and the conclusion. The introduction dimension consists of three indicators; introduction of the issue, exposure to claims, and presentation of topics and explanations. The dimension of the body is composed of arguments and evidence that make up the article. Meanwhile, the conclusion dimension is built from two main indicators; reflection on the thesis or claim built and a summary of the important points of the article. This model can be seen in following Figure 1:

Figure 1. Conceptual framework



Source: Processed from various sources

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Formulation of the Introduction

In the conventional format, news usually begins with an opening paragraph known as a *lead*. This paragraph summarizes the important information conveyed in the body of the news so that it is easier for readers to see important messages without having to read to the end of the news. Meanwhile, in online news, the format is not so visible. Online news does not convey the information in its entirety in a single story but tends to convey the most important pieces of information and then string them together with related news links.

Stray (2010) wrote his views related to news links. He claims, links provide opportunities and space for explaining facts. Furthermore, links in the news serve as an effective tool to provide readers with direct access to various sources of related information. This allows readers to explore and understand the facts underlying the news in more depth. With links, news not only presents superficial information but also provides a bridge to uncover additional context that may be important and necessary to build a more comprehensive understanding.

This view emphasizes that links have the potential to encourage readers to make deeper reflections on the reported phenomenon (Stray, 2010), and provide thematic context through the background of information (Coddington, 2012). When readers can access additional sources or related articles through links, they are exposed to a wide range of viewpoints and broader data. This opens up opportunities for readers to analyze and evaluate news from various perspectives, rather than just passively receiving information. Thus, links play a role in enriching the reader's critical thinking process.

Further, Stray implies that the use of links in news can increase transparency and credibility. The links from trustworthy sources allow readers to independently verify the information. Information verification contributes to strengthening news accuracy and building readers' trust in the media. In an increasingly complex world of information, the ability to trace the origins and factual support of news through links is becoming increasingly important in maintaining the integrity of journalism and the quality of the information presented.

This study found that The Guardian wrote news introductions up to 73.57%. While The Washington Post has a slightly higher tendency. Cumulatively, 75.33% of news articles in Washington Post media have a news introduction.

**Table 1. Introduction Dimentions**

Media	Introduction		
	Introduce the issue	Preview claim	Present the topic and explanation
The Guardian	77.86%	91.43%	51.43%
The Washington Post	82%	92%	52%

Sumber: Hasil data analisis isi

These findings show that in the context of quality journalism, The Guardian and The Washington Post consider an introduction to issues and claims to be important. The introduction is placed as a narrative that bridges the title with the context of the news content. In another view, the recognition of issues and claims is one of the characteristics inherent in quality journalism practice. Through a study, Merrill mentioned that quality journalism has a high responsibility to its readers. Some of the inherent characteristics include a strong opinion or perspective and an emphasis on interpretation aspects by journalists. Another characteristic, although closely related to the political dimension, is still relevant to explain quality journalism. Vehkoo uses Merrill's perspective, mentioning several areas that need to be framed. In addition to politics, several other fields are international relations, economics, social welfare, cultural enterprises, education, and science (Vehkoo, 2010). In addition, other fields related to the public are also the responsibility of journalists to practice quality journalism, such as health, technology, and the environment.

In the context of the above findings, the use of introduction confirms the view of Sixto (2022) which underlines journalism as the formation of narratives and formats to reach greater user engagement through advanced dissemination strategies. The introduction becomes a storefront to provoke the interest of news readers. Through the scope of introductory information in a news, readers will get an overview of information related to climate change issues, such as drought disasters, water problems, fires, sea level rise, floods, melting polar ice, severe storms, and declining biodiversity.

Further, examples of claims constructed by The Guardian and The Washington Post can be observed through the following table:

Table 2. Preview Claim Examples

Media	Example <i>the claim</i> in the article
The Guardian	The climate crisis has reached a “really bleak moment”, one of the world’s leading climate scientists has said, after a slew of major reports laid bare how close the planet is to catastrophe.
The Washington Post	The fluffy, whimsical collections of water droplets floating in the air have, for some time, confounded climate scientists and models alike. Scientist have long known that depending on how clouds respond to warming temperatures, the world could become even warmer or a little bit cooler. They just haven’t known which.

Source: Results of content analysis data

A claim issued at least contains a general overview of the issue. The example claim above provides an overview of the issue with narrative sentences.

Many scholars agreed, narratives have the power to provide explanations that are easy to understand, seen, or heard (Abrar et.al, 2024), especially when combined with visual elements (Vafeiadis et. Al, 2020). If the issues raised are aimed at the common good, then this aspect must be an important concern for journalists. As exemplified by The Guardian and The Washington Post above.

### **Formulation of the Body**

The body of the news is the core of the information conveyed. The content narrates the reported events in short, concise, and clear language (Abrar, 2005). In news articles, the content can be identified conventionally through the answers to the 5W+1H question formulation. Meanwhile, digitally, the formulation of the 5W+1H question is still important even though the nature of news production and consumption continues to evolve (Waisbord, 2019). Thus the exposure of information can be seen from the entire narrative in the article.

This formulation includes questions about what, who, when, where, why, and how. By answering these questions, journalists can ensure that all important aspects of an event or topic have been covered, providing readers with a thorough and clear picture. In addition, this structure makes it easier for readers to understand the essence of the news quickly and efficiently (Hutama et al, 2017).

The exposure of information in a news article usually follows a sequence that makes it easy to understand, starting from the most important information to additional details. Usually, an article starts with a lead or opening that explains the essence of the news, answering some 5W+1H questions briefly. Then, followed by the body of the article outlining the information in more depth based on the questions. By this way, readers can easily grasp the essence of the news without having to read the entire article thoroughly but still have access to relevant information details if they are interested.

Overall, the use of 5W+1H in news articles ensures that the information presented is not only clear but also comprehensive. This structure allows the narrative of the article to flow logically, making it easier for readers to follow and understand the story. Therefore, by organizing information based on this formulation, journalists can present news in a way that makes it easier for readers to evaluate and analyze news content effectively.

The practice is slightly different when compared to online journalism which breaks down the answers to the formulation of the question in several related news links. At this point, understanding the content of online journalism must be based on the collection of all relevant articles. Then came the practice of framing, priming, or agenda setting that gave prominence to certain keywords to stimulate the audience to interpret the news and give it a certain context. Moreover, the practice of clickbait has also become a trend in online journalism which has caused changes in readers' behavior in consuming media (Fakhruroji et al., 2023). In other



literature, these practices are interconnected processes, collectively influencing public opinion and political forces. This process helps determine what problems stand out and how they are perceived (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007; Entman, 2007).

In terms of science journalism, the information conveyed contains general knowledge whose purpose is for the public interest. So the information submitted includes news, reports, statistical data, regulations, important decisions, and resolutions (Abrar, 2005).

Table 3. The Body Dimentions

Media	The body	
	Argument	Evidence
The Guardian	84.29%	95%
The Washington Post	67%	94%

Source: Results of content analysis data

Based on the table above, The Guardian's science news articles are 84.29%. This articles contain an argument aspect in the body of the article, while The Washington Post's argument aspect in the body of the article reaches 67%. In the context of theory, an argument is an explanation from the media's point of view on the claims or thesis that have been conveyed in the introduction. Argument is a process of verbal and social reasoning that aims to increase or decrease acceptance or understanding for the listener or reader, by proposing a constellation of propositions intended to justify or deny the point of view before a rational judge (van Eemeren, 1996: 5). Arguments are needed to provide different colors and points of view of the same information material. In the context of quality journalism, arguments can be sharpen the claims or theses developed by journalists. Arguments are also a characteristic that distinguishes quality journalism content from other informational content.

The use of arguments on one side can complete the context dimension of the explanation or reality being conveyed. The context of reality in a news story provides complete information to its readers. In this case, the use of context can be organized by theme. According to Coddington's (2012) view, a thematically structured context has a contribution to building focus and depth of information. On the issue of climate change, the preparation of themes can help readers understand the current actual issues.

Furthermore, there is a slight difference in the way arguments are constructed by The Guardian and The Washington Post. The following is an example of an argument built by The Guardian and The Washington Post to explain the phenomenon of science, which can be seen in the Table 4:

Table 4. The Body Argument Examples

Media	Example <i>the body argument</i> in the article
The Guardian	Given this scope, and with a liveable future on the line, the assessment could be seen as one of the most important in human history. It was produced by more than 1,000 physical and social scientists and unanimously approved by the governments of 195 nations.
The Washington Post	Communities must more aggressively adapt for the changes they know are coming. These investments could save trillions of dollars and millions of lives, but they have so far been in short supply

Source: Results of content analysis data

Basically, the difference in how to explain the argument between The Guardian and The Washington Post lies in their point of view or perspective. The Guardian focuses more on the complexity of variables that include several aspects, such as historical and future context, support from science experts and government involvement. Some of these variables make the body argument more weighty. Instead, The Washington Post chose a simpler way. In the news content of The Washington Post, the explanation of the argument is carried out through the perspective of the audience or in this case referred to as the community.

The different patterns between the two media are not fundamentally a problem. As a media known for its high credibility, the news products produced have met the professional standards of journalism (Henkel et al. 2020). The practice of online journalism today has departed from the same key professional values as traditional journalism, such as public service, objectivity, and autonomy. The slight difference lies in the discipline to carry out verification. The tendency of online journalism that prioritize speed has an impact on other aspects that are slightly left behind. In simple terms, online journalists tend to publish unverified information and are less interested in holding politicians accountable, but journalists have more freedom in choosing and framing news.

Furthermore, the study also found that 95% of The Guardian's science news were backed by evidence. On the other hand, as many as 94% of The Washington Post's science news also include evidence in their articles. Conceptually, evidence is the use of data to strengthen or answer claims or problems built by journalists. The use of data in media articles is common to complete the context of the information being told. In addition, the use of appropriate evidence, such as quotes, examples, expert opinions, or other fact is an effective way to support an argument (Brooks, 2020).

In the context of online media, opportunities and the availability of supporting data are increasingly easy to meet. Big data provides various options to fulfill news-supporting data. More and more journalistic/news products are compiled and equipped with data collected through big data. This practice was

later known as data-driven journalism. In principle, data-driven journalism (DDJ) is a form of journalism that prioritizes the preparation of news based on a collection of data findings. This practice not only helps to provide a balance of information but also improves the accuracy of the news, as journalists can back up their claims with concrete evidence. Moreover, the DDJ approach is seen as a response to the increasing datafication of the community (Loosen et al., 2020). In a study on Tempo media, for example (Putra, 2023), DDJ can help affirm differentiation, maximize content results, and adjust the mindset of public editors, as well as support media sustainability.

The use of DDJ has implications for the final result of news that has complete data. In the context of science journalism, data completeness is a very important factor in describing information, disseminating science knowledge to the public, helping foster science literacy, and enabling informed public discourse (Pearson, 2017; Polman et al., 2014).

In addition, the integration of data into news reports creates a more in-depth and informative narration, so that readers can gain a better understanding of complex issues. The examples of evidence in The Guardian and The Washington Post can be seen in Table 5:

Table 5. Utilization of *Evidence*

Media	Example the evidence in article
The Guardian	This is the reason why the respected Science Based Targets initiative only allows measures that permanently remove carbon from the atmosphere to neutralise a company's remaining fossil fuel emissions in their net-zero standard – and only alongside deep emissions reductions.
The Washington Post	The IPCC report is a warning letter to a world on the brink. The urgency and escalating toll of climate change has never been clearer, it says. Any further delay will force humanity to miss the “brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a livable and sustainable future for all.”

Source: Results of content analysis data

The aspects that include the evidence used in this analysis are citations, data findings, experiences, and views from experts. For example, the indirect quote used by The Guardian in Table 5 above. In the Table, there is a statement issued by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). SBTi is a corporate climate organization that enables companies and financial institutions around the world to play their part in the fight against crises (World Resources Institute, 2024). It means, the references used by The Guardian are credible sources thus the information can be accounted for. The inclusion of credible sources or references is one of the media's concerns in conveying quality information.

Meanwhile, another method is used by The Washington Post to insert evidence. In Table 5, The Washington Post uses a direct quote that reads "*brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a livable and sustainable future for all*". This quote is taken from the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) an organization part of the United Nations (UN) that has integrity in dealing with climate change issues (IPCC, 2024). In summary, The Guardian and The Washington Post list the evidence but use different techniques.

Thus, data-driven journalism not only supports the presentation of richer information but also provides several new options for compiling evidence. Evidence or valid evidence in the news is able to help readers think critically about the source of data, the content of the news, and its implications. This makes evidence a powerful instrument in the era of information that is produced quickly and massively.

### Formulation of Conclusion

A brief conclusion is the closing part of a news article. The main function is to provide conclusions, summarize the main findings or arguments, and provide a strong view of the importance of the topic that has been discussed. In this study, the context of the conclusion is composed of a reflecting thesis argument and a summary of the main points. Reflection of arguments in this study is interpreted as a form of reflection on the article. Reflection of this argument can be in the form of recommendations or moral statements that are considered relevant to supporting evidence. Janet Giltrow, in *Academic Writing (2014)* describes this form of recommendation as a moral statement. Meanwhile, the summary of the main points refers to the author's expertise in persuading readers. In the context of the theme of the article raised, which is about climate change, the author is expected to be able to provide a concluding sentence that initiates and encourages individual change.

As a news conclusion, the conclusion is an important part of emphasizing the main issue conveyed. The conclusion becomes a space to re-emphasize the justification of arguments and a constructive debate climate, which can improve the quality of public opinion (Wurff et. al, 2016).

Table 6. The Conclusion Dimentions

Media	<i>The conclusion</i>	
	<i>Reflecting thesis argument</i>	<i>Summary of main points</i>
The Guardian	87.86%	27.86%
The Washington Post	75%	10%

Source: Results of content analysis data

From the two media studies, the data showed the same data pattern. The summary of the main points aspect of the two media has a lower percentage than

the reflecting thesis argument. This shows that the conclusions presented in both media are minimal from the perspective of journalists, but are dominated by expert quotes. This construction also eliminates the subjectivity of journalists and strengthens the objectivity of the news as a whole. An overview of the conclusion can be seen in the Table 7.

Table 7. Examples of Summary of Main Points Usage and What Not

Media	There is a summary of main points	No summary of main points
The Guardian	We may not be able to give climate breakdown the slip but we can head off further instalments that would appear as a climate cataclysm bad enough to threaten the very survival of human civilisation.	Catherine Mitchell, a professor emerita of energy policy at Exeter University, said the needs of the poorest countries must be prioritised. "Unless we have social justice, there are not going to be more accelerated greenhouse gas reductions. These issues are tied together."
The Washington Post	Educating your peers is a great way to multiply your efforts. Share this article with your friends and family and help them take steps to make their lives a little more climate-friendly.	"It's becoming a bigger piece of the pie, as other sources are cleaned up faster," she said.

Source: Results of content analysis data

The example of the availability of a summary of the main points above provides an opportunity for journalists to explain significantly about their arguments to readers. As the thesis put forward by Brooks (2020) about the importance of the closing sentence, which is like a news body sentence that seeks to present the significance of every fact or quote used, the closing sentence must summarize the importance of the argument. Thus, journalists should write persuasive statements with an emphasis on a clear picture, suggest an outcome or consequence related to the argument, or end with a warning sentence. In addition, a study conducted by Desmalinda (2023) on persuasive communication has a very optimal influence on the audience, especially if the language style used contains powerful speech or sentences that express a convincing impression that connotes strength and produces positive evaluation consequences. In addition, persuasive statements placed in the concluding sentence can convince the audience to adopt new beliefs or behaviors (Brooks, 2020).

Experts agree on the importance of a summary of main points which is crucial in improving efficiency in reviewing and understanding an issue in the news (Lin & Liang, 2008). It helps attract readers' attention and convey important

information quickly, as well as make news more accessible and interesting (Singh et al., 2020), and can significantly improve readability and memory of readers (Moore & Janssens, 2009).

In the context of this research, namely regarding climate change news, The Guardian and The Washington Post have summarized findings from the news body. Therefore, the researcher recommends that every piece of news should contain a firm and clear summary of the main points with the points mentioned above. A study by Kheyene et al. (2020) states that news elements have the power to construct meaning so the media should act wisely in its role of conveying information to the audience.

## CONCLUSION

This study produced two findings related to quality journalism in two online media that were the object of the research. First, The Washington Post and The Guardian both developed long-form journalism formats. This format is a plural format used by foreign media that have an established culture of quality journalism, such as in the United States and the United Kingdom. The format of long-form journalism is usually presented in the form of investigative reports, in-depth reports, and long news articles.

Second, there is a variation in the fulfillment of the dimensions of research indicators developed through the conceptualization of Crystle M. Bruno. Through three main indicators, the introduction, the body, and the conclusion, the quality of the articles presented by The Washington Post and The Guardian has a slight difference. Some of these differences include: The Guardian practices quality journalism better than The Washington Post. The format conformity developed by The Guardian reached 73.65% higher than the conformity written by The Washington Post, 67.42%. The Guardian met 73.57% on the introduction indicator. This percentage is lower than The Washington Post which reached 75.33%.

The sub-dimensions of argument and evidence are the main benchmarks in this study because, in quality journalism practice, data support and arguments are important elements that distinguish it from popular journalism practices. This percentage is slightly higher than The Washington Post's 80.5%. The tendency of The Guardian article in the preparation of the conclusion is the lowest achievement when compared to the previous two dimensions.

The development of journalism in the United States and the United Kingdom is towards the institutionalization of quality journalism through the selection of long-form journalism formats. The format is one of the indicators to assess concerns in the delivery of complete and objective information.

Press institutions in the two countries consistently present information that

is able to provide additional knowledge for their readers. Technological innovation is not just provoking press institutions in the two countries to convey information quickly or rely on the speed of journalism. However, they build attitudes and choices that data completeness and accuracy are more important than the race to upload news. This point can be a reference for future research to be able to evaluate the extent to which local media in developing countries, especially Indonesia, are able to adopt this standard. This research can also explore the main obstacles faced by local media in meeting quality journalism standards.

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