

# A Critical Genre Analysis of Broadcast Disaster News

Muhamad Arif Ismail

Universitas Tadulako, Palu, Indonesia

Email: [arif@untad.ac.id](mailto:arif@untad.ac.id)

## ABSTRACT

**Keywords:** broadcast disaster news, critical genre analysis, professional practice

This study investigates how broadcast disaster news is constructed and realised as a professional genre within a time-sensitive context. Drawing on Critical Genre Analysis, the study examines the interaction between textual organisation, intertextuality, interdiscursivity, institutional constraints, and professional practice in disaster reporting. The data consist of 23 broadcast disaster news reports from TVRI Central Sulawesi, a regional station of the Indonesian public broadcasting service, supported by an institutional guidebook and interviews with a journalist and an editor. The analysis reveals that disaster news is organised through relatively stable textual conventions while incorporating multiple institutional and discursive voices through the systematic use of external sources. The findings further indicate that professional practice mediates these conventions, as journalists adapt institutional guidelines to meet the demands of immediacy. In addition, the analysis suggests that disaster news is not fully realised within a single report but unfolds across a sequence of interconnected texts over time. The study contributes to Critical Genre Analysis by highlighting the importance of the temporal dimension of genre realisation in time-sensitive professional contexts, suggesting that professional genres may be understood as evolving communicative processes rather than static textual products.

## 1. Introduction

Disaster reporting plays a crucial role in informing the public about emergencies and guiding community responses to unfolding events. In broadcast journalism, disaster news functions not only as a means of reporting events, but also as a medium through which information, warnings, and official responses are communicated to the public. Due to the urgent and evolving nature of disasters, broadcast news often involves the rapid organisation and dissemination of information within time-sensitive reporting contexts. As part of media discourse, disaster news can therefore be understood within the broader context of professional journalistic communication. Research on media discourse across editorial and news reporting contexts has shown that journalistic texts tend to follow relatively stable rhetorical structures while remaining shaped by socio-cultural and communicative factors. In the context of editorial discourse, Bonyadi (2012) shows that newspaper editorials tend to follow a triadic rhetorical structure consisting of Lead, Follow, and Valuate, where the Lead introduces the

topic, the Follow develops the issue, and the Valuate provides evaluation or commentary. Importantly, this structure highlights the role of editorials as discursive instruments through which media institutions convey attitudes and positions on public issues. Extending this perspective, Wornyo (2022) demonstrates that while editorials in Ghana and the United States share similar rhetorical stages, their realisation is influenced by socio-cultural norms, and Ghanaian editorials tend to employ more cautious and indirect evaluative strategies than their American counterparts.

Beyond editorials, research on newspaper news reporting has similarly identified recurring structural and rhetorical patterns across different journalistic contexts. Studies have shown that news reports commonly follow conventional organisational structures, such as title, lead, and body (Bonini, 2009), while also exhibiting variation in rhetorical realisation depending on national, thematic, and communicative contexts (Hajimia et al., 2022; Jabbari & Farokhipour, 2014). More recent research further suggests that these structures may also function evaluatively, particularly in environmental reporting (Gul et al., 2025). Taken together, these studies indicate that while news discourse exhibits structural regularities, it is also shaped by contextual and communicative factors. In the context of broadcast news, particularly within Indonesian media, relatively few studies have examined the structural organisation of television news discourse. Existing research has identified recurring informational and rhetorical patterns in broadcast reporting, including structural components such as climax, cause, and effect (Herlina et al., 2017), as well as move structures centred on event introduction, impact elaboration, and response in disaster news reporting (Ismail & Zakiyah, 2026). While these studies provide valuable insight into the organisation of broadcast news discourse, their analyses remain primarily focused on textual and rhetorical structures.

Despite the growing body of research on media discourse across different contexts, much of the existing work has primarily focused on textual organisation, particularly rhetorical structure. While such analyses offer important insights into how news discourse is structured, they provide only a partial account of professional communication. As Bhatia (2015, 2017) argues, professional discourse extends beyond textual organisation to include intertextuality, interdiscursivity, institutional constraints, and professional practice. The relative neglect of these dimensions highlights a significant gap in understanding how disaster news is constructed and realised within professional and institutional contexts, particularly in fast-changing reporting situations where news coverage unfolds across successive updates. To address this gap, the present study adopts the framework of Critical Genre Analysis (CGA), which examines professional discourse not only at the textual level but also in relation to institutional practices and professional cultures. Within this perspective, genres are understood as socially embedded communicative practices shaped by professional goals, institutional constraints, and the strategic use of discursive resources. CGA further emphasises the role of interdiscursivity and professional practice in shaping how genres are constructed and realised in specific socio-pragmatic contexts.

Drawing on a corpus of broadcast disaster news from an Indonesian national television station, this study investigates how disaster news is constructed and realised as a professional genre. It examines how textual organisation, intertextuality, and interdiscursivity contribute to the construction of disaster news, and how these features are shaped by institutional constraints and professional practice. In doing so, the study also considers the temporal dimension of disaster reporting, recognising that disaster news does not always present complete information in a single report, but unfolds over time across a sequence of reports.

Accordingly, this study is guided by the following research questions:

How is broadcast disaster news constructed in terms of its textual organisation, intertextuality, and interdiscursivity?

How is broadcast disaster news shaped and realised through institutional constraints and professional practice in time-sensitive contexts?

## **2. Method**

This study employs a qualitative approach to examine how broadcast disaster news is constructed and realised as a professional genre. Drawing on Critical Genre Analysis (CGA) as proposed by Vijay K. Bhatia (2015, 2017), the analysis moves beyond textual features to consider how discourse is shaped by intertextual and interdiscursive resources, institutional constraints, and professional practices within its organisational context. This perspective enables the study to account

for both the linguistic and contextual dimensions of disaster news production. The data consist of three interconnected sources. The primary data comprise a corpus of 23 broadcast disaster news texts produced by TVRI Central Sulawesi, a regional station of the Indonesian public broadcaster Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI). TVRI was selected because, as Indonesia's only state-funded public broadcasting institution, it operates through a nationally standardised broadcasting system with regional stations across most provinces in Indonesia.

Its public-service orientation and established professional broadcasting practices make it a relevant institutional context for examining how disaster news is constructed and realised within Indonesian broadcast journalism. The corpus was derived from *Palu News Service*, a weekly news update programme broadcast every Thursday that regularly reports recent developments in Central Sulawesi, including disaster-related events. The selected texts were taken from broadcasts aired between 2024 and 2026 in order to capture recent discourse practices in television news reporting within the disaster context examined in this study. Central Sulawesi was selected as the context of the study due to its frequent exposure to natural disasters, which makes disaster reporting a recurring feature of regional television news coverage. The news reports were transcribed and compiled into a small specialised corpus for analysis. In addition to the news corpus, the TVRI news production guidebook was analysed to identify the institutional guidelines, procedures, and normative expectations that shape news production. To complement these sources, semi-structured interviews were conducted with a journalist and an editor involved in disaster reporting in order to gain insight into how institutional rules are interpreted and applied in professional practice. The use of multiple data sources enabled triangulation across textual, institutional, and practitioner perspectives.

The analysis proceeded through an iterative interpretive process informed by the principles of CGA. The news corpus was first examined through close reading to identify recurring patterns in textual organisation, including how information was prioritised, updated, and developed across successive reports. Particular attention was given to the incorporation of external sources and references, as well as the interaction of multiple discourses within the reports. The guidebook was then analysed to trace how journalistic practices are formalised and regulated at the institutional level, while the interview data were used to explore how these practices are enacted, negotiated, and adapted in real-time reporting situations. To enhance analytical transparency, the analysis was conducted systematically across the corpus, institutional document, and interview data, allowing recurring patterns and interpretations to be cross-checked across multiple sources.

These strands of analysis were subsequently integrated to examine how broadcast disaster news is constructed across textual, institutional, and professional dimensions. By bringing together evidence from the corpus, the guidebook, and practitioner perspectives, the study provides a contextualised account of how disaster news operates as a professional genre within a time-sensitive reporting context. This integrative approach is consistent with the principles of CGA, which emphasise the interaction between discourse, institutional structures, and professional practice in the realisation of genre.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

This section presents the results and discussion in relation to the two research questions guiding the study. The analysis proceeds through a series of interconnected sections, beginning with textual organisation, intertextuality, and interdiscursivity to examine how broadcast disaster news is constructed. It then moves to institutional constraints and professional practice to explore how the genre is shaped and realised in time-sensitive contexts. Taken together, these analyses provide an integrated account of broadcast disaster news from a Critical Genre Analysis perspective.

#### ***Textual Organisation of Broadcast Disaster News***

The textual organisation of broadcast disaster news in this study exhibits a relatively consistent rhetorical structure across the corpus, which has been examined in detail in previous research (Ismail & Zakiyah, 2026). The analysis identifies a general pattern consisting of a title, lead, body, and closing, reflecting conventional news organisation. The title introduces the central issue, while the lead summarises the disaster event by highlighting key elements such as location, type of disaster, and immediate impact. The body elaborates on these details through factual information concerning the conditions, consequences, and response actions related to the event. Reports commonly conclude with statements from institutional actors that provide official perspectives or

updates on the situation. Across the corpus, the elaboration stage occupies the largest portion of the reports, particularly through the presentation of factual information concerning disaster occurrence, impact, and response. This pattern suggests that broadcast disaster news primarily functions to deliver concrete and situationally relevant information to the public. At the same time, the inclusion of institutional statements indicates that the reports also serve broader communicative functions related to public accountability and official information dissemination.

The consistency of this structure across the corpus suggests that broadcast disaster news follows established genre conventions commonly identified in studies of news discourse (Bonini, 2009; Gul et al., 2025; Hajimia et al., 2022; Jabbari & Farokhipour, 2014). However, textual organisation alone does not fully explain how meaning is constructed within disaster reporting. The reports also incorporate multiple discursive elements, including factual reporting, institutional communication, and public-oriented messaging, which interact to shape how disaster events are represented to audiences. The following section therefore examines the intertextual features of broadcast disaster news.

### ***Intertextual Relations***

Following Ahmad AlAfnan (2017), intertextuality is understood as the relationship between texts, realised through referential, functional, and generic relations. These relations provide a useful framework for examining how broadcast disaster news draws upon prior texts. In line with this perspective, the analysis identifies three main types of intertextuality across the corpus, namely referential, functional, and generic intertextuality. The findings indicate that intertextuality is a pervasive feature of broadcast disaster news, occurring across the majority of the 23 reports analysed. Rather than functioning as isolated accounts, the reports are systematically constructed through references to external discourse, although the extent and nature of this reliance vary according to communicative purpose. At the most immediate level, referential intertextuality is realised through the incorporation of attributed voices, particularly those of institutional actors and affected communities. This can be observed in excerpts such as:

“The Governor Stated That The Situation Is Under Control...”

“According To Bpbd Officials, The Flood Level Has Started To Decrease...”

“Residents Reported That Water Entered Their Homes Rapidly...”

These excerpts demonstrate how external voices are embedded within the report through explicit attribution. Referential intertextuality therefore functions primarily as a mechanism for incorporating perspectives into the text, supporting AlAfnan’s (2017) view that intertextual references serve to integrate external voices into discourse. At the same time, the data suggest that not all forms of attribution constitute intertextuality; general expressions such as “residents say” are only considered intertextual when they refer to identifiable communicative acts. A more dominant pattern is observed in functional intertextuality, where prior institutional texts actively shape the content of the report. This is evident in excerpts such as:

“Based On BMKG Data, Heavy Rainfall Is Expected To Continue...”

“According To Monitoring Results, The Water Level Has Risen Significantly...”

“Based On The Official Report, Several Areas Remain Affected...”

In these cases, the news is constructed from pre-existing documents, including forecasts, assessments, and official reports. Unlike referential intertextuality, which primarily incorporates voices, functional intertextuality provides the epistemic basis of the report by shaping what information is included and prioritised. The reports therefore derive much of their authority from institutional documentation, reflecting Vijay K. Bhatia’s (2017) view that professional discourse is shaped through the integration of institutional knowledge and external documentation. This suggests that broadcast disaster news operates within a broader network of institutional texts rather than through independent observation alone. In addition to these externally oriented forms, the corpus also demonstrates a strong presence of generic intertextuality, realised through recurring formulaic expressions associated with specific communicative functions. This can be seen in excerpts such as:

“The Flood Was Triggered By Heavy Rainfall...”

“The Disaster Has Affected Hundreds Of Residents...”

“Authorities Have Deployed Emergency Response Teams...”

These expressions reflect conventionalised ways of constructing meaning within disaster reporting, where recurring linguistic patterns are repeatedly used to convey causality, impact, and response. Unlike referential and functional intertextuality, which rely on identifiable prior texts, generic intertextuality operates through recognisable discourse patterns shared across instances of the genre. These patterns demonstrate how meaning becomes standardised through repetition, supporting Bhatia's (2017) argument that professional discourse relies on routinised linguistic resources shaped by recurring communicative purposes. A further significant feature of the data is the presence of intertextual chains, where one text leads to another and is subsequently incorporated into news reporting. This can be illustrated in the following sequences:

“Based On Bmkg Data...” → “The Agency Issued A Warning...” → “The Report States That...”

This chain indicates that meteorological data inform institutional advisories, which are then recontextualised within broadcast news. Information therefore moves across multiple stages of communication, creating interconnected textual networks that shape the final report. This finding reinforces Bhatia's (2017) view that professional discourse operates within interconnected textual systems rather than as isolated communicative events. Similar processes of recontextualisation have also been identified in recent studies of news discourse, particularly in digital environments where content circulates across platforms (Thane, 2024).

Taken together, these findings demonstrate that intertextuality functions as a central resource in the construction of broadcast disaster news, from the incorporation of external voices to the integration of institutional knowledge and recurring discourse patterns. At the same time, comparison with previous studies suggests that while intertextuality operates across professional genres, its communicative function varies according to context. In persuasive and institutional discourse, intertextual resources may be used strategically to construct institutional positioning (Bhatia, 2017; Hussein, 2021), whereas in the present study, intertextuality primarily supports informational accuracy, credibility, and public accountability. This indicates that the realisation of intertextuality is shaped by the communicative purposes and institutional contexts in which professional discourse operates.

### ***Interdiscursive Construction***

Interdiscursivity is understood as the integration and strategic appropriation of multiple discourses within a single communicative event (Bhatia, 2017). From a Critical Genre Analysis perspective, this involves the co-existence of different discourse types within a shared socio-pragmatic space, where each contributes to meaning construction and the fulfilment of professional communicative purposes. In this sense, broadcast disaster news is constructed through the integration of multiple discursive resources that extend its communicative scope. The analysis of the 23 news items shows that interdiscursivity is realised through a structured and functionally motivated sequencing of discourses within a predominantly informational framework. These include environmental, technical, humanitarian, institutional, economic, statistical, advisory, and medical discourses. Among these, environmental discourse consistently serves as the entry point of reporting, but it is progressively expanded through additional discursive layers. This indicates that interdiscursivity in disaster news operates not simply through the co-occurrence of discourses, but through their functional organisation within the report.

A recurrent pattern in the dataset is the movement from environmental conditions to human impact, technical explanation, and institutional response. This can be observed in the following excerpt:

“Heavy Rains On Monday Night Triggered Flash Floods... Leaving Dozens Of Homes Inundated...”

At this stage, the disaster is framed through environmental discourse, positioning it as a natural event. However, this framing is subsequently extended:

“Panic Ensued As Locals Rushed To Save Household Belongings...”

“Authorities Suspect The Flooding Was Exacerbated By Poor Drainage Infrastructure...”

Here, humanitarian discourse foregrounds urgency and vulnerability, while technical discourse reframes the disaster in terms of infrastructural conditions. The movement from environmental cause to human impact and technical explanation reconstructs the event across multiple domains of meaning, transforming it from a natural occurrence into a socially and

technically interpretable phenomenon. In line with Bhatia's (2017) perspective, this layered structure demonstrates how different discourses are strategically combined to extend the communicative function of the genre beyond event reporting to include explanation and interpretation. The role of technical discourse within this structure is particularly significant. Consider the following excerpt:

"Most Residential Fires Are Attributed To Electrical Short Circuits..." (News 3)

Rather than presenting the fire as an isolated incident, this statement generalises it into a recurring technical pattern. In doing so, the discourse shifts from event-based reporting to systemic explanation, transforming uncertainty into predictability. This transformation also repositions the disaster within a framework of controllability, thereby legitimising the need for institutional intervention. Technical discourse therefore functions as a mediating layer that connects environmental or event-based triggers with governance-oriented responses. Humanitarian discourse further expands the representation of disaster events by foregrounding their social consequences, often extending into economic implications. This is evident in excerpts such as:

"Hundreds Of Residents Have Been Temporarily Housed..." (News 6)

"Daily Activities Have Been Disrupted... From Cooking To Sanitation Needs." (News 20)

These representations shift attention from the event itself to its impact on everyday life, emphasising vulnerability and disruption. In many cases, this humanitarian layer is reinforced through economic discourse, where the consequences are framed in terms of income loss and financial instability. The co-occurrence of humanitarian and economic discourses therefore amplifies the perceived severity of the disaster by constructing it as both a social and economic crisis. Institutional discourse, in contrast, is typically positioned in the later stages of the report and functions as a response-oriented layer. This can be seen in excerpts such as:

"Bpbd... Has Carried Out An Initial Assessment..." (News 4)

"Locals Are Calling On The Government To Take Immediate Action..." (News 15)

These statements introduce institutional actors as responsible agents who provide coordination, assessment, and solutions. The placement of institutional discourse after the elaboration of causes and impacts constructs intervention as a logical response rather than an externally imposed action. At the same time, the inclusion of both official responses and public demands indicates that institutional discourse operates within a negotiated socio-pragmatic space in which authority is both asserted and socially validated. In addition to these dominant configurations, certain reports foreground alternative discursive emphases. For example, statistical discourse becomes central in the following excerpt:

"Recorded 263 Disaster Events... Floods Were The Most Dominant..." (News 22)

Here, individual disaster events are recontextualised into aggregated data, shifting the discourse from immediacy to evaluation and classification. This aligns the genre with institutional practices of monitoring and policy-making, where quantification supports governance and decision-making. Similarly, advisory discourse introduces a forward-looking dimension:

"The Agency Urged Residents To Implement Mitigation Steps..." (News 23)

This excerpt extends the communicative function of the report beyond describing past events to influencing future behaviour. By incorporating advisory discourse, the report positions audiences as active participants in disaster mitigation, thereby extending the role of news beyond information delivery alone. Collectively, these findings demonstrate that interdiscursivity in broadcast disaster news operates through the structured sequencing of discourses rather than simple co-presence. Environmental discourse provides the initial framing, which is subsequently expanded through humanitarian, technical, and institutional layers, with occasional shifts toward statistical and advisory functions depending on communicative needs. Through this interdiscursive organisation, the genre is able to simultaneously inform, explain, humanise, legitimise, and guide audience responses.

The findings also suggest that broadcast disaster news can be understood as a hybrid genre characterised by the integration of multiple discursive and functional elements within a single communicative framework. Similar forms of hybridity have been identified in other CGA studies. For instance, Instagram news reporting combines journalistic discourse with social media interaction and audience engagement (Thane, 2024), while promotional discourse integrates health, lifestyle, and commercial discourses to construct persuasive communication (Antoneta et al., 2024). Likewise, legal genres such as writ petitions combine narrative, argumentative, and institutional discourses

within a single text (Abbas et al., 2025). However, the present study suggests a distinct configuration of hybridity in disaster news. Unlike promotional or social media genres, where hybridity is often oriented towards persuasion or audience engagement, the hybrid nature of disaster reporting is primarily organised around problem-oriented communication. The integration of environmental, humanitarian, technical, and institutional discourses reflects the need to construct disasters as complex social and technical events within a single time-sensitive communicative context. From a Critical Genre Analysis perspective, these findings support Bhatia's (2017) argument that professional genres are dynamic constructs shaped by the strategic integration of multiple discourses within specific institutional contexts. In the case of disaster news, interdiscursivity reflects the need to reconcile multiple communicative demands, including accuracy, explanation, authority, and public responsibility. Disaster news therefore emerges not merely as a descriptive genre, but as a hybrid professional discourse in which natural events are recontextualised through human, technical, and institutional perspectives.

### ***Institutional Constraints and Professional Knowledge***

The construction of broadcast disaster news is not only shaped by textual organisation and interdiscursive practices but also regulated by institutional constraints and professional knowledge. In line with Vijay K. Bhatia (2017), professional discourse operates within organisational frameworks that define how texts are produced, what counts as valid knowledge, and how communicative purposes are fulfilled. The TVRI Central Sulawesi guidebook reflects this regulation by presenting news production as a structured professional practice rather than a purely textual activity. This organisational control is evident in the formalisation of news production into sequential stages. As outlined in the guidebook:

“After going to the field and collecting data, the reporter proceeds to the next task, which is writing the news script...” (TVRI Guidebook, p. 11)

“The stages include selecting relevant information, structuring the news script (5W+1H), and composing the headline, lead, and body of the news.” (TVRI Guidebook, p. 12)

These excerpts indicate that news production follows a clearly defined workflow, from data collection to structured writing. This suggests that discourse is embedded within procedural regulation, where organisational processes shape how texts are constructed. The workflow also helps explain the consistency of rhetorical organisation observed in the disaster news corpus, suggesting that recurring textual patterns are shaped not only by genre conventions but also by institutional procedures. Within this framework, journalistic discourse is established as the core discourse through explicit writing principles. For example:

“Every news report must address the 5W+1H elements.” (TVRI Guidebook, p. 12)

“The inverted pyramid structure should be used, placing the most important information at the beginning.” (TVRI Guidebook, p. 12)

Rather than functioning merely as general journalistic conventions, these principles operate as constraints that standardise how information is selected, prioritised, and organised. The requirement to apply the inverted pyramid model is further illustrated in the guidebook through a visual representation, as shown in Figure 1



**Figure 1.** The inverted pyramid structure of news reporting

As illustrated in Figure 1, the guidebook organises news into hierarchical components, including the headline, lead, news lead, body, and tail. This model reinforces the prioritisation of key information at the beginning of the report, followed by progressively less essential details. From a Critical Genre Analysis perspective, this indicates that textual organisation is not simply a

conventional feature of the genre, but also a codified professional requirement that shapes reporting practices. At the same time, the guidebook embeds pedagogical discourse to standardise and reproduce journalistic practice. This is reflected in the emphasis on procedural steps such as selecting relevant information and structuring the news script according to established conventions:

“The stages include selecting relevant information and structuring the news script...” (TVRI Guidebook, p. 12)

Rather than relying solely on individual expertise, the guidebook codifies reporting practices into a systematic procedure. This reflects the role of pedagogical discourse in reproducing professional knowledge and maintaining consistency across practitioners. Collectively, these findings demonstrate that the guidebook recontextualises journalistic and pedagogical discourses within a unified organisational framework that governs professional practice. Journalistic discourse is therefore not freely enacted but shaped through procedural guidelines that regulate both the organisation of information and the process of news production. This institutional framework also helps explain the intertextuality and interdiscursivity identified in the disaster news corpus. The strong reliance on institutional sources, structured information, and conventionalised discourse patterns can be understood as closely linked to these professional guidelines and organisational practices. In this sense, intertextuality and interdiscursivity are not simply textual features, but professional practices shaped by organisational and institutional constraints.

### ***Genre Realisation and Professional Practice***

The interview data were obtained from a journalist and an editor at TVRI Central Sulawesi, providing further insight into how broadcast disaster news is constructed in practice. The findings reveal how journalists interpret and negotiate institutional constraints and shared professional knowledge. In line with Vijay K. Bhatia (2017), professional practice involves not merely the application of institutional rules, but their dynamic adaptation within specific communicative contexts. A central theme emerging from both informants is the positioning of TVRI as a public broadcaster with a distinct communicative orientation. This is reflected in statements such as:

“TVRI news is informative, educative, and non-sensational... with a focus on balanced reporting.” (Journalist)

“TVRI does not pursue sensational or bombastic news... what matters is that the news is current and factual.” (Editor)

These excerpts indicate that news production is guided by organisational values emphasising balance, factuality, and non-sensational reporting. Such orientations provide a normative framework that shapes both the selection and presentation of information, reinforcing the principles identified in the guidebook analysis. These principles are operationalised through specific reporting practices, particularly in relation to objectivity and source attribution. As the editor explains:

“All news must be supported by statements... the sources must be clear... we are not allowed to express opinions.” (Editor)

Similarly, the journalist highlights the importance of interviews as a means of strengthening credibility. These statements suggest that objectivity is not treated as a passive reflection of reality, but as a constructed reporting practice achieved through the inclusion of attributed voices. This supports the earlier analysis of referential and functional intertextuality, where external sources function as important resources for constructing authority and credibility. At the same time, both informants demonstrate a shared understanding of conventional news structures, including the use of the inverted pyramid and the 5W+1H framework. These conventions function as a stable body of genre knowledge within the newsroom, guiding how information is organised and prioritised. Rather than operating solely as technical procedures, however, they also function as practical resources that enable journalists to meet organisational expectations efficiently, particularly in contexts requiring clarity and speed. Despite this relatively stable framework, the interview data reveal that genre conventions are not always applied uniformly, particularly in disaster reporting. A key factor shaping practice is the need for immediacy, as reflected in the journalist’s statement:

“Disaster news must be reported immediately... it does not need to be lengthy.” (Journalist)

This emphasis on immediacy prioritises the rapid dissemination of essential information, often limiting the inclusion of more elaborate elements such as multiple perspectives or extended interviews in initial reports. This creates a tension between organisational expectations and real-time

constraints. While balanced reporting is generally expected, as indicated by the editor: “Usually, it should present two sides, the victims and the government.” (Editor)

such expectations may not always be fully realised in early-stage reporting. The temporary absence of multiple perspectives therefore reflects a strategic adaptation to situational demands rather than a departure from professional norms.

This tension is addressed through the serial nature of disaster reporting. As reflected in the interviews: “There is usually follow-up coverage... the next day there will be updates on the number of victims.” (Journalist)

“Disaster news is not completed in a single report.” (Editor)

These statements indicate that disaster reporting unfolds across multiple texts, where information is progressively updated and expanded. This pattern is also evident in the corpus, where coverage of a single disaster event is distributed across several reports focusing on different aspects such as immediate impact, response actions, and institutional coordination. Rather than presenting a complete account within a single text, disaster news is realised through a sequence of communicative events in which completeness and balance are achieved cumulatively. From a Critical Genre Analysis perspective, this suggests that genre realisation extends beyond individual texts and is shaped through the interaction of organisational norms, communicative purposes, and situational constraints. Overall, the analysis indicates that broadcast disaster news involves continuous negotiation between stability and flexibility. Organisational guidelines provide a structured framework, but journalists actively interpret and adapt these conventions in response to real-time demands. This further suggests that the intertextual and interdiscursive features identified earlier are closely connected to the situated practices of journalists operating within dynamic professional contexts.

#### ***Integrative Discussion: A CGA Perspective***

The analyses demonstrate that broadcast disaster news is constructed through the interaction of textual organisation, intertextuality, interdiscursivity, institutional regulation, and professional practice. From a Critical Genre Analysis (CGA) perspective, these dimensions operate as interconnected layers of professional discourse rather than as separate textual or organisational components (Bhatia, 2015, 2017). The findings show that relatively stable rhetorical structures and intertextual patterns are closely connected to broader interdiscursive and institutional processes. Disaster news systematically integrates environmental, humanitarian, technical, and institutional discourses while drawing heavily on external sources and organisational procedures. At the same time, journalists actively interpret and adapt these conventions in response to real-time reporting demands. This indicates that genre realisation in broadcast disaster news emerges through the interaction of organisational expectations, communicative purposes, and situated professional practice. A significant insight emerging from the study is the temporal dimension of genre realisation. Rather than being fully realised within a single report, disaster news unfolds across a sequence of interconnected texts in which information is progressively updated and expanded. This suggests that professional genres in time-sensitive contexts may operate cumulatively across ongoing communicative events shaped by both institutional structures and professional practice.

#### **4. Conclusion**

This study has examined how broadcast disaster news is constructed and realised as a professional genre through the interaction of textual organisation, intertextuality, interdiscursivity, institutional regulation, and professional practice. The findings indicate that disaster news within the context examined is organised through relatively stable rhetorical conventions while simultaneously drawing on multiple discursive and intertextual resources, including institutional, environmental, and humanitarian discourses. The analysis also demonstrates that these textual and discursive patterns are closely shaped by organisational procedures and situated reporting practices, especially in contexts requiring immediacy and continuous information updates. The study further shows that journalists do not simply apply institutional conventions mechanically, but actively interpret and adapt them in response to real-time reporting demands. In disaster reporting, the need for immediacy often limits the completeness of individual reports, resulting in coverage that develops progressively across successive reports. This suggests that the construction and

realisation of broadcast disaster news may extend beyond individual texts and operate cumulatively through interconnected communicative events.

From a Critical Genre Analysis perspective, the findings highlight the importance of examining professional discourse not only through textual organisation, but also through the interaction of discursive, institutional, and professional dimensions. In this respect, the study contributes to CGA by providing further insight into the temporal dimension of genre realisation in time-sensitive reporting contexts. While CGA emphasises the multi-layered and interdiscursive nature of professional discourse (Bhatia, 2015, 2017), the present findings suggest the importance of considering how genre realisation may unfold across interconnected reports over time. More broadly, the study demonstrates how disaster reporting can be understood as a dynamic professional communicative process shaped by organisational expectations, discursive resources, and situated journalistic practice.

The findings also provide insight into broadcast journalism practices, particularly in understanding how professional norms such as balance, credibility, and accuracy are negotiated under conditions of immediacy. The study suggests that disaster reporting should be understood not solely in terms of individual reports, but also as part of an ongoing communicative process in which information is progressively updated and contextualised. The study may also contribute to broader discussions in Discourse Analysis by demonstrating how professional news discourse is shaped through the interaction of textual organisation, institutional practice, and real-time communicative demands. Despite these contributions, the study is limited to a specific institutional context and a relatively small corpus of broadcast disaster news. Future research may extend this analysis to comparative contexts by examining how disaster reporting is constructed across different media institutions, cultural settings, or national environments. Such comparisons may provide further insight into how professional and organisational practices shape the realisation of disaster news across varying communicative contexts

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