SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF SPORT HEADLINES IN TWO

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

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ABSTRAK

Rizkhi Dewi Utami. Ciri-ciri sintaksis pada kepala berita olahraga di dua koran berbahasa Inggris. Skripsi. Jakarta. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta. Juni 2015.

Koran memiliki bagian penting di dalam media komunikasi. Melalui bahasa yang digunakan pada koran, pembaca mendapatkan informasi tentang berita nasional dan internasional mengenai ekonomi, politik dan olahraga. Untuk menarik pembaca, koran memiliki kalimat pendek terletak diatas artikel berita yang disebut kepala berita. Kepala berita olahraga adalah kepala berita yang paling menarik yang ada pada koran. Oleh karena itu, penulis memilih kepala berita olahraga sebagai data dalam penelitiannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah meneliti perbedaan dan persamaan dalam ciri sintaksis dan juga meneliti ciri sintaksis yang paling banyak digunakan dalam kepala berita olahraga di koran *Jakarta Post* dan *New York Times*. Penulis menggunakan metode analisis isi. Penulis menggolongkan kepala berita berdasarkan teori ciri sintaksis pada kepala berita dari Mardh. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menganalisa 50 kepala berita olahraga dari Koran Jakarta post dan 50 kepala berita olahraga dari New York Times. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa cara penulisan kepala berita olahraga di koran Jakarta post dan New York Times tidak berbeda. Mereka memiliki ciri sintaksis yang sama seperti, *finite verbal headline, statement headline* dan *simple sentence*. Perbedaannya adalah frekuensi yang terjadi pada tipe struktur kepala berita dan tipe fungsi kepala berita.

Kata Kunci: Kepala berita, Kepala berita olahraga, Ciri sintaksis, Jakarta Post, New York Times

ABSTRACT

Rizkhi Dewi Utami. Syntactic Features of Sports Headlines in Two English Newspapers, Thesis. Jakarta. English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts. State University of Jakarta. June 2015.

Newspaper has an important role in media communication. Through the language used in the newspaper, people get information about news from national or international issue concerning economic, politic, and sport. To attract the reader, newspaper has short sentences located at the top of an article called a headline. Sport headline is the most attractive headlines in the newspaper. Therefore the writer chooses the sport headlines for her study. The aim of this study is to investigate the differences and similarities in the syntactic features, also find the syntactic features commonly used in the sports headlines of The *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times*. The research method of the study is content analysis. The writer classified the data based on Mardh's syntactic features of headline theory in order to answer the research questions of the study. In this study the writer analyzed 50 sports headlines of *Jakarta Post* and 50 sports headlines of *New York Times*. The result of this study found that *Jakarta Post and New York Times* are not different in the way of writing the sport headlines. They basically have similar syntactic features commonly used such as finite verbal headline, statement headline and simple sentence. The differences are the frequency of occurrences in the structure types and functional types.

Keywords: Headline, Sport headline, Syntactic features, Jakarta post, New York Times

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Jakarta, 25 June 2015

Rizkhi Dewi Utami

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the introductory part of the study. Therefore, some terms related to the study are explained below; they are the background of the study, research question, purpose of the study, scope of the study and significance of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

The media today has become one of the most effective and widely used channels for disseminating information around the world. Generally, the media refers to institutions that deal with the packaging and dissemination of information to the public. Broadly, there are two categories of the media – the electronic media and the print media.The print media are defined as comprising newspapers and magazines that are printed for mass readership (Ghana National Media Policy, 2000). Newspapers are a very important source of information with various contents such as news, opinion, editorials, comment columns, entertainment and sport section.

Many countries in the world have published newspaper in English. Through the language used in the newspaper, people get information about various news concerning economic, politic, sport or other local, national and international events. Two English daily newspapers famous in local (Indonesia) and international (America) are *The Jakarta Post* and *The New York Times*. Both of those newspaper

may report the same news or same event but their journalist writes in a different way, especially for the headlines.

Peters (1995) states, headlines are short sentences located at the top of an article aimed at attracting the attention of the reader. The headline in a newspaper has its particularity which shows the purpose of communication. It proposes key issues of the news. Giving the news headline is like a movie trailer or merchandise that aims to attract the readers. Also, the difference of text size is used in headline depending on importance of the news event (Thaworn, 1995). Furthermore, it uses short text and sentences in order to save the space on the newspaper's page, and readers are able to understand the news content from the short statement either. In addition, the language feature of the headline aims to make excitement and make the readers read news further. Good or bad the article is, if it has a weak headline, it will not get read by the reader.

According to Bowles and Borden (1997) headline structure is totally different from other text types. The headline is usually in the form of dependent clause, noun phrase or the clause with the omission of words. (Mardh, 1980). It can appear ungrammatical and unclear depending on the house style of each newspaper. (Hodgson, 1998). Moreover, the headline language seems to have various styles of writing. In composing headlines, sub-editors use a wide range of language devices such as the use of informal language, idioms, headline words, and the use of intertextuality in order to make the headlines attractive and striking to the

readers.However, to tell and to attract the reader to the news story at the same time, the headlines can often become ambiguous or confusing to the readers (Reah, 1998), especially, those who are non-native speakers of English. As the headline stands alone without any explanation, it is necessary for readers to be familiar with the English headline structure as well as some styles of writing.

In the era of global development, the information explosion has been increased rapidly in the recent years; all are concerned to people's interest and enjoyment. Among such big information explosion, the sport events are the most interesting. The sport events play a very important role in the life. As Nguyen (2012) states the sports headline serves two roles in the newspaper. First, attract the readers at the first sight. Second, describe the games exactly using as little word as possible. From that explanation, I decide to make an investigation into the sports headlines with the topic "Syntactic Features of Sports Headlines in two English newspapers".

In reporting news in the newspapers, journalists are free to use words and expressions, language style and linguistic structures. These differences in the linguistic choices, the language style and the linguistic structures lead to different versions and views of the same event in different newspapers. Therefore, people who read different newspapers about the same event will get different perceptions about the event. In other words, the sentences about the same event written in different newspapers are always syntactically different.Understanding the linguistic differences and similarities between different English newspapers are important, since reading or

translating newspaper headlines, particularly sports headlines, is not just a matter of vocabulary, but understanding the style and genre of headlines.Mardh (1980:49) describe the syntactic features of headline into three categories: *structure type, function type, and complexity* in headlines of the newspaper.

1.2 Research Question

1. What are the syntactic features commonly used in sport headlines of The Jakarta Post and New York Times?
2. What are the differences and similarities in the syntactic features between sport headlines in The Jakarta Post and New York Times?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find the syntactic features commonly used in sport headlines of Jakarta Post and New York Times and also investigate the differences and similarities in the syntactic features between sport headlines in the The Jakarta Post and New York Times.

1.4 Scope of this Study

This study takes sport headlines from June – August 2014 in The Jakarta Post and New York Times to investigate the syntactic features of headline.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes this study can be useful for English Department students and anyone who want to enrich knowledge about how to write headlines especially sport headlines with an appropriate syntactic features.

1.6 Previous Related Study

The writer has ever been conducted by a member of researchers. *A Contrastive Analysis of Sports Headlines in Two English Newspapers*(2010) by Ali Roohani.The study was an attempt to characterize syntactic and lexical features of headlines in the sports section of two English newspapers: one non-Iranian (The Times) and one Iranian (Tehran Times). *Syntactic Feature between New York Times and Times Supplement News Headlines (2010)* by Jian-ShiungShie. His study was made to establish and analyze the syntactic features in both newspaper and article headlines.Those previous study has gained the knowledge to the writer in understanding the headline study and leads the writer doing this study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the writer elaborates the methodology used throughout this research with the intention of answering the problems of the study stated in the first chapter.

3.1. Research Method

Content analysis is used as the method of the study in order to analyze the Syntactic Feature of Sport Headline in The Jakarta Post and New York Times newspaper. Content analysis is a research method for the subjective interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns" (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). Content analysis is chosen to be the method in conducting the study since it can be used to analyze the contents of text data of communications, including headlines.

3.2. Data and Data Source

The sources of the data are taken from The Jakarta Post and New York Times newspapers. The data are the sentences of sport headlines in The Jakarta Post and New York Times dated on June - August 2014. During that time there are big sports event, those are: FIFA world cup, SEA games and N.B.A season.

3.3. Data Collection Procedures

1. Finding The Jakarta Post and New York Times newspaper.

2. Reading the sports news.

3. Collecting the sports headlines with the same theme such as FIFA World Cup, SEA games and N.B.A season

4. Identifying the data.

3.4. Data Analysis Procedures

1. Analyzing the data based on syntactic features of headlines.

2. Classifying the results.

3. Drawing conclusions based on the analysis.

The table below is used to analyze sport headline in The Jakarta post and New York Times to find out its structure by classifying the syntactic features of headlines based on Mardh's theory.

Table 1.1 (Table Analysis)

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reveals the result of the study consists of data description, findings, discussion of the study, in order to answer the research question in Chapter 1.

4.1. Data Description

This study aims to analyze the syntactic features of sport headlines in two English newspapers. The data are the sentences of sport headlines in the *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* dated on June – August 2014. The sports headlines are all about FIFA world cup, SEA games and N.B.A season. In this identification, the writer identifies the syntactic features of headlines based on three categories; structure type, functional type and complexity through the table identification of both newspapers.

4.2. Findings

The writer analyzed sports headlines of *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* in purpose to investigate the differences and similarities in the syntactic features of sports headlines and also find the syntactic commonly used in both newspapers. In the process of collecting data, first the researcher finds the sports headline with the same theme such as FIFA World Cup, SEA games and N.B.A season. Then,

identifying the sports headlines syntactically based on three categories of syntactic features such as structure type, functional type and complexity. In order to answer the research question: 1) What are syntactic features commonly used in *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times*?; 2) What are the differences and similarities in the syntactic features between sport headlines in The Jakarta Post and New York Times? Then the writer classifying the result and drawing conclusions.

To describe the syntactic features of headlines, there are three categories should be investigated such as structure type, functional type and complexity. The structure type of headline is divided into three types such as Verbal headline (finite verbal headline, non finite verbal headline and verbal headline omitting auxiliaries), Nominal headline (premodification and postmodification) and Adverbial headline. The functional type is divided into four types such as statement, question command and exclamation. The last, complexity is divided into three types such as simple sentence, complex sentence and compound sentence.

4.2.1 Result analysis of Structure types

According to the analysis from both newspapers, it is found 34 sports headlines from *Jakarta Post* and 30 sports headlines from *New York Times* as the Finite verbal headlines. The results of the analysis are presented in the table below:

Table 4.2.1 Structure Type Result of Jakarta Post

No	Structure Type	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Finite Verbal Headline	34	68%
2	Non Finite Verbal Headline	1	2%
3	Verbal Headline Omitting Auxiliaries	4	8%
4	Postmodification Nominal Headline	2	4%
5	Premodification Nominal Headline	3	6%
6	Adverbial Headline	0	0%
7	Headline with more than one free structure	6	12%
	Total	50	100%

As shown in the tables above, the finite verbal headline (68%) is the highest percentage of structure type headlines in the *Jakarta Post.* The second most frequent is the headline with more than one free structure (12%). The third frequent is verbal headline omitting auxiliaries (8%). The fourth frequent is premodification nominal headline (6%). The fifth frequent is postmodification nominal headline (4%). The sixth frequent is non finite verbal headline (2%). However, there are not headlines that can be classified as Adverbial headline at all in *Jakarta Post*.

Table 4.2.1 Structure Type Result of New York Times

No	Structure Type	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Finite Verbal Headline	30	60%
2	Non Finite Verbal Headline	5	10%
3	Verbal Headline Omitting Auxiliaries	4	8%
4	Postmodification Nominal Headline	0	0%
5	Premodification Nominal Headline	2	4%
6	Adverbial Headline	0	0%
7	Headline with more than one free structure	8	16%
	Total	50	100%

As shown in the tables above, the finite verbal headline (60%) is the highest percentage of structure type headlines in *New York Times*. The second most frequent is the headline with more than one free structure (16%). The third frequent is non finite verbal headline (10%). The fourth frequent is verbal headline omitting auxiliaries (8%). The fifth frequent is premodification nominal headline (4%). However, there are not headlines that can be classified as postmodification nominal headline and adverbial headline at all in *New York Times*.

It can be seen from both tables, the Finite verbal headline is the main structure in composing sports headline in the *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times*. It is related to the previous studies that finite verbal headline mostly occurred in headline. The form that occurred the most is the form of S+V+O/Com+A. For example:

Example 1: (The Jakarta Post)

Colombia beats Greece 3-0 in Group C opener

Colombia	beats	Greece	3-0 in group C opener
S	V	O	A

Example 2: (The New York Times)

Host Brazil stunned by Germany in semifinal

Host Brazil	stunned	by Germany	in semifinal
S	V	O	A

The second most frequent structure type of both newspapers is the headline with more than one free structure. Headline with more than one free structure is divided as follows: Verbal + Verbal, Nominal +Verbal, Verbal + Nominal, Nominal + Nominal. In this identification, it was found that Verbal + Verbal structure was mostly used. For example:

Example 1: (The Jakarta Post)

Ronaldo expected to play for Portugal against US

Verbal Omitting Auxiliaries + Non Finite Verbal

Expected   +   *To play*

V3 (Verb *to be* is omitted)

Example 2: (New York Times)

England and Italy prepare to play in Manaus

Finite Verbal   +   Non-finite Verbal Headline

Prepare   +   *To play*

The third frequent structure type of *Jakarta Post* is Verbal Headline Omitting Auxiliaries (8%). Mardh (1980) mentions that headlines omitting auxiliaries are in the form of non-finite verb phrases, in which the verb *to be* is usually left out. In Mardh's study, she found that in this kind of headline the verb might be followed by an object or an adverbial phrase. For example:

Example 1: (The Jakarta Post)

<u>*More than 1,300 fans notified of ticket changes*</u>

Omitting Auxiliaries: Notified

V3 (Verb *to be* is omitted)

Example 2: (Jakarta Post)

Netherlands's Robben absolved of wrongdoing

Omitting Auxiliaries: absolved

V3 (Verb *to be* is omitted)

Different from the *Jakarta Post*, the third frequent structure type of *New York Times* is Non finite verbal headline. Greenbaum and Quirk (1990:41) explains that the present participle (ing) and the past participle (ed) are non-finite verb. For example:

Example 1: (New York Times)

Taking issue with the grind of the N.B.A season

Taking	issue with the grind of the N.B.A season
V3	S

Example 2: (New York Times)

Still walking on air Germans touchdown for world cup party

Still walking	on air Germans touchdown for world cup party
V3	S

The other structure type of headlines is Nominal headline. The number of nominal headlines in both newspapers is quite similar. It is found 6% premodification nominal headline for Jakarta Post and 4% premodification nominal headline for New York Times. However, postmodification headline rarely occurred in both newspapers. Jakarta post has 4% and there there are not headlines that can be classified as postmodification headline in *New York Times*.

A nominal headline is a headline that does not have a verb phrase at all or where a verb phrase exists but headed by another noun phrase. Greenbaum and Quirk (1990:383) mentions that the premodification comprises all items, which are placed before the head noun and postmodificationis the items that follow the head noun. The examples for these are:

Example 1: (The Jakarta Post)

World cup fever

Head noun	+	Postmodification
Worldcup	+	fever

Example 2: (New York Times)

2014 Incheon Asian games

Premodification	+	Head noun
2014 Incheon	+	Asian games

It can be seen from the examples above the main element of nominal headline is the noun phrase structure which very suitable as Mardh (1980) explained. Nominal headlines provide information with a limited number of words (Halliday 1985). They enable the author to delete both participants i.e. the agent and the indication of time since there is no verb to express the tense (Bedrichova 2006). However, adverbial headlines cannot be found in either the *Jakarta Post* or *New York Times.*

4.2.2 Result analysis of Functional types

According to the analysis from both newspapers, it is found 48 sports headline from *Jakarta Post* and 47 sports headline from *New York Times* as the statement headlines. The results of the analysis are presented in the table below:

Table 4.2.2 Functional Type Result of Jakarta Post

No	Functional Type	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Statement	48	96%
2	Question	0	0%
3	Command	0	0%
4	Exclamation	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

As shown in the tables above, the statement (96%) is the highest functional type in the sport headlines of *Jakarta Post.* The second most frequent is the exclamation (4%). However, there are not headlines that can be classified as question and command at all in *Jakarta Post.*

Table 4.2.2 Functional Type Result of New York Times

No	Functional Type	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Statement	47	94%
2	Question	2	4%
3	Command	1	2%
4	Exclamation	0	0%
	Total	50	100%

As shown in the tables above, the statement (94%) is also the highest functional type in the sport headlines of *New York Times.* The second most frequent is the question (4%). The third frequent is command (2%). However, there are not headlines that can be classified as exclamation at all in *Jakarta Post.*

Both tables result of functional type is suitable as Mardh (1980) mentioned that the statement headlines are the most frequent type. It consists of a subject followed by a verb. This type of headline usually has a declarative structure to declare or make something known (Crystal 2003). They also fulfill one of the functions of headline which is to inform the readers of what the articles is about. The examples for these are:

"*Soccer frenzy sets in for World Cup kick off*" (The Jakarta Post)

"Belgium eliminates team U.S.A" (New York Times)

New York Times more often used question type rather than *Jakarta Post.* Questions are used in headlines to stimulate the readers' curiosity to read what follows the headline. Syntactically questions are sentences with inversion of subject and verb, the use of question words or end with a question tag (Crystal 2003) .Praskova (2009:2) states that questions make the headlines attractive and catching. The examples for these are:

"Is LeBron james the N.B.A finals M.V.P, win or lose?" (New York Times)
"How teams can advance to the next round?" (New York Times)

Jakarta post more often used exclamation type rather than *New York Times.* They are used to express the speaker's feeling. They may be a full sentence or they take the form of a single word or phrase. Sometimes their form is reduced and no verb is used (Crystal, 2003). The examples for these are:

Algeria coach: fasting up to players at World Cup(The Jakarta Post)
'We will score' vs Algeria, vows Russia captain (The Jakarta Post)

For the command types *New York Times* used only one command types despite there is no command types in *Jakarta Post*. Command is used to instruct someone or the readers to do something. Syntactically a command is a sentence which typically has no subject and when the verb is in the imperative mood. Since it is about sports headlines the author of both newspapers prefer to inform how the games going rather than make a command like can be seen in the politic news headline. For example:

"Let the soccer drama begin" (New York Times)

4.2.3 Result analysis of Complexity

Table 4.2.3 Complexity Result of Jakarta Post

No	Complexity	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Simple sentences	42	84%
2	Compound sentences	7	14%
3	Complex sentences	1	2%
	Total	50	100 %

As shown in the tables above, simple sentence (84%) is the highest functional type in the sport headlines of *Jakarta Post.* The second most frequent compound sentence (14%). However, there is only (2%) of complex sentence of headlines in *Jakarta Post.*

Table 4.2.3 Complexity Result of New York Times

No	Complexity	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Simple sentences	44	88%
2	Compound sentences	5	10%
3	Complex sentences	1	2%
	Total	50	100 %

As shown in the tables above, the simple sentence (88%) is also the highest complexity type in the sport headlines of *New York Times.* It is quite similar like the *Jakarta Post*, The New York Times's second most frequent is the compound sentence (10%) and (2%) of complex sentence.

It can be seen from both table that simple sentence is the highest frequent of complexity type. It is related to the previous study that simple sentence mostly occurs in headlines. Simple sentence is used to simplify the circumstantial complements.

The sports headline will be more understandable and still eye catching by using simple sentence rather than complex and compound sentence. For example:

Example 1: (The Jakarta Post)

United Germany stands at the top of the world

S   *V*   *O*

Example 2: (The New York Times)

Germany defeats Brazil, 7-1

S   V   O   A

4.3. Discussions

According to the findings, the three syntactic features of headline are occurs in the sports headlines of *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* dated on June – October 2014. Both of newspapers were compared in order to see the similarities and differences of syntactic features commonly used in the sport headlines. The frequency count and the percentage were used to describe all the findings. The syntactic features of sports headlines in the *Jakarta Post*and *New York Times* are similar. The results indicated that the syntactic features of sport headlines generally appear in both newspapers whereas the frequency of occurrences is different. This can imply that there isa core of grammatical rules for English newspaper headlines.

For the structure types, according to the findings; verbal headline is the main structure in composing sports headline in both newspapers. The use of verbal headlines in the *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* sport headlines implies that they are written in full sentences, which consists of subject, verb, object or complement, or the adverbial phrase. To look closer, verbal headlines were mostly in the form of finite verb phrases rather than non-finite verb phrases. It occurred 38 times or 68% for Jakarta Post and 30 times or 60% for New York Times (see table 4.2.1). The form that occurred the most was the form of S+V+O/Com+A. Therefore, it can be assumed that the subject, verb, object and adverbial phrase are the main elements in composing headlines. According to Crystal (1996: 220) *Subject* is the first element in clause. It identifies the theme or the main topic of the clause, and the *verb* is the second element. It expresses the wide range of meaning such as action, sensation and state of being. The third element is the *object*, which identifies who or what has been directly affected by the subject. The *adverbial phrase* is the element that adds the extra information about situation, such as time, place, and manner to the clause.

Headline with more than one free structure is the second most frequent structure type of both newspapers headlines. It was found that verbal + verbal structure was most frequently used. It occurred 6 times or 12% for Jakarta Post and 8 times or 16% for New York Times. Natthawa mentioned that the headlines comprise more than one free structure, the verbal + verbal, verbal + nominal, or nominal +

verbal structure are used to present the speaker and his speech. The nominal + nominal structure is the structure in which the preceding element is intended to explain the one that precedes it or vice versa. Examples of verbal + verbal headline: *Ronaldo expected to play for Portugal against US.* It consists of omitted auxiliries (expected) and non finite verbal (to play).

The other structure type used but in less frequent is Nominal headline. In a nominal headline, an adjective is used as a premodifier of the head noun and a prepositional phrase usually occurs as a postmodifier of the head noun. It can be assumed that to describe sports headline, the nominal structure is not enough. Because it is only occurs a head noun and postmodifier or premodifier. It is need a complete form like the verbal headline form to tell the whole games. For the adverbial headlines, it is appear in neither the *Jakarta Post* nor *New York Times*. It is consistent findings between previous study and this present study because in the previous study (Mardh 1980) the adverbial headline is the most rarely structure headline. It can be stated that the adverbial headline is not apreferred headline structure especially for sport headline.

The other similarities syntactic features of sports headlines in the *Jakarta Post* and *New York Times* is the functional type. According to the findings, it is found 96% (Jakarta post) and 94% (New York Times) for the statement headlines. It is suitable as Mardh (1980) mentioned that the statement headlines are the most frequent

functional type. It consists of a subject followed by a verb. This type of headline usually has a declarative structure to declare or make something known (Crystal 2003). Statement headlines are also conventional and equally short. This justifies why editors had preference for them. Next, *New York Times* more often used question type rather than *Jakarta Post.* Questions are used in headlines to stimulate the readers' curiosity to read what follows the headline. Syntactically questions are sentences with inversion of subject and verb, the use of question words or end with a question tag (Crystal 2003) .Praskova (2009:2) states that questions make the headlines attractive and catching.

For the exclamation headlines, Jakarta post more often used it rather than *New York Times.* They are used to express the speaker's feeling. They may be a full sentence or they take the form of a single word or phrase. Sometimes their form is reduced and no verb is used (Crystal, 2003). Command headline is the most rarely functional types in both of newspaper. There are not headlines that can be classified command at all in *Jakarta Post* and New York Times only got (2%) of command headlines. One possibility might be that command type of headline carries too much force, which is not culturally acceptable in sports. Perhaps the use of this type of headline puts the sports headline writer in a difficult situation for criticism.

For the complexity, both Jakarta Post (84%) and New York Times (88%) showed same syntactic features in the simple tense. This is because simple tense is often used in sports

headlines, contrary to standard language, to refer to the past and future time. The sports headline will be more understandable and still eye catching by using simple sentence rather than complex and compound sentence. Because complex and compound sentences need more length sentence, since this is headline matters, it is not appropriate if headline has the long sentence.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter shows the conclusion and suggestion of the study after finding out the result. The explanation is discussed below.

5.1.   Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer found out three syntactic features of headlines commonly used in two English newspapers. There are finite verbal headline, statement headlines and simple sentences. The structure type commonly used in *Jakarta Post and New York* Times is finite verbal headline. The verbal headline is the main structure in writing headlines. It is because, finite verbal headlines has main elements: Subject, Verb, Object, and/ or Complement, and Adverbial phrase that can clearly explain the main topic or theme of the news story to the readers.The functional type commonly used in *Jakarta post and New York Times* is statement headlines. Statement headlines are the most frequent kind in newspapers because they fulfill one of the functions of headlines which to inform the reader of what the article is about.The complexity commonly used in *Jakarta post and New York Times* is simple sentence. Simple sentence is often used in sports headlines, contrary to standard language, to refer to the past and future time. One reason is to save space and produce economical texts with higher degree of readability; headline writers of the two newspapers effectively

In conclusion, *Jakarta Post and New YorkTimes* are not different in the way of writing the sport headlines. They basically have similar syntactic features commonly used such as finite

verbal headline, statement headline and simple sentence. The difference is the frequency of occurrences in structure types; *New York Times* more often used non finite verbal headline (10%) instead of nominal headline (premodification 4% and postmodification 0%) and the Jakarta Post more often used nominal headline (premodification 6% and postmodification 4%) instead of non finite verbal headline (2%).Also, functional types: Jakarta Post more often used exclamation (4%) instead of question and command (0%). But New York Times more often used question (4%) and command (2%) instead of exclamation (0%).

5.2.   Limitation of the Study

The writer found that the thesis is still limited in length of the quantity of the samples. Moreover, the syntactic features are restricted in the emphasizing kinds. Furthermore, there remain a lot of the headings in other aspects in need of further study.

5.3.   Suggestions

After conducting this study, the writer suggests especially the English Department students who are interested in syntactic feature of headline theory by Mardh (1980) to analyze headlines structure. Since this study proposed to find out the frequency of occurrences, it would be better to conduct further research with more data in order to give clearer results and conclusions and to support the result of this present study.

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Structure Types:	**Functional Types:**	**Complexity**
A = Finite Verbal	**ST** = Statement	**SP** = Simple sentence
B = Non Finite Verbal	**Q =** Question	**CS** = Complex sentence
C = Verbal Omitting Auxiliaries	**CO** = Command	**COS** = Compound sentence
D = Postmodification Nominal	**EX** = Exclamation	
E = Premodification Nominal		
F = Adverbial		
G = More than one free structure		

Table Syntactic Features of Jakarta Post

	SYNTACTIC FEATURES			
No	**Headlines of Jakarta Post**	**Structure type**	**Functional type**	**Complexity**
1	Costa looks healthy as Spain tops El Salvador 2 - 0	A	ST	COS
2	England, Honduras draw physical WCup warm-up 0-0	A	ST	SP
3	Alvarez, Messi score as Argentina beats Slovenia	A	ST	SP
4	More than 1,300 fans notified of ticket changes	C	ST	SP
5	World cup fever	D	ST	SP
6	Soccer frenzy sets in for World Cup kick off	A	ST	COS

7	Costa Rica stuns Uruguay 3-1 at World Cup	A	ST	SP
8	Balotelli goal gives Italy 2-1 win over England	A	ST	SP
9	Colombia beats Greece 3-0 in Group C opener	A	ST	SP
10	2018 Cup offers ticketed fans free ground travel	A	ST	SP
11	Drogba inspires Ivory Coast to 2-1 win over Japan	A	ST	SP
12	Italy has no time to celebrate after England win	G (A+B)	ST	COS
13	Germany draws 2-2 with Ghana at World Cup	A	ST	SP
14	Algeria lowers target before South Korea match	A	ST	SP
15	Ronaldo expected to play for Portugal against US	G (C+B)	ST	SP
16	Nigeria beats Bosnia-Herzegovina 1-0 at World Cup	A	ST	SP
17	Colombia tops World Cup group by beating Japan 4 - 1	G (A+B)	ST	SP
18	'We will score' vs Algeria, vows Russia captain	A	EX	CS

19	Colombia beats Uruguay 2-0 at World Cup	A	ST	SP
20	Algeria coach: fasting up to players at World Cup	B	EX	SP
21	World Cup: Europe vs Africa in 2nd-round matches	E	ST	SP
22	World Cup kisses goodbye to Africa	A	ST	SP
23	Messi stays, Howard goes home from World Cup	A	ST	COS
24	Belgium holds on to beat US 2-1 in extra time	A	ST	SP
25	Brazil fans crushed by 7-1 loss to Germany	C	ST	SP
26	Your letters: Humiliation for the Brazilians	D	ST	SP
27	Netherlands beats host Brazil 3-0 to finish 3rd	A	ST	SP
28	Ukraine president to be at World Cup final in Rio	G (A+B)	ST	SP
29	World Cup trophy	E	ST	SP
30	United Germany stands at the top of the world	A	ST	SP
31	Netherlands beats Costa Rica in penalty shootout	A	ST	SP

32	Brazilian trades in 1950 ticket for 2014 final	A	ST	SP
33	2014 Incheon Asian games	.E	ST	SP
34	Gender test rejected for volleyball player	C	ST	SP
35	Kunanon wins 400m thriller for Thailanf	A	ST	SP
36	Malaysian gymnast hits back at 'aurat' trolls	A	ST	SP
37	Thailand continue to rule in football after 3-0 final win over Myanmar	G A+B	ST	COS
38	Indonesian gain 'strength' from FIFA ban	A	ST	SP
39	Singapore women's 4x400 m runners smash 41 year national record	A	ST	SP
40	SEA games rocked by match-fixing scandal	C	ST	SP
41	Ceremony host sorry for 'insensitive' comment	A	ST	SP
42	Malaysian share rhythmic gymnastics gold at SEA games	A	ST	SP
43	Thailand thumps Indonesia, sets up SEA games final against myanmar	A	ST	COS

44	Rini Budiarti repeats SEA games win to clinch gold in Singapore	G A+B	ST	COS
45	Singapore put stamp on colorful games	A	ST	SP
46	Singapore coach resigns following 0-1 loss against Indonesia	A	ST	SP
47	Brunei withdraws as 2019 host, blames lack of time	A	ST	SP
48	NBA, tahir foundation team up to improve education	A	ST	SP
49	The 2014 NBA finals are officially boring	A	ST	SP
50	Brazil rethinks future after World Cup failure	A	ST	SP

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Functional Types:
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Complexity
SP = Simple sentence
CS = Complex sentence
COS = Compound sentence

Table Syntactic Features of New York Times

SYNTACTIC FEATURES				
No	**Headlines of New York Times**	**Structure type**	**Functional type**	**Complexity**
1	The World Cup Hairdo Hall of Fame	E	ST	SP
2	World Cup Comes to Governors Island, via the Big Screen	A	ST	SP
3	England and Italy prepare to play in Manaus	G A+B	ST	SP
4	The clubs that connect to the world cup	B	ST	SP
5	Brazil's world cup winners support protests	A	ST	SP

6	Group G scenarios	E	ST	SP
7	Brazil's fans nervously eye Colombia	A	ST	SP
8	Belgium eliminates team U.S.A	A	ST	SP
9	Controversies player's use of social media	A	ST	SP
10	Germany defeats Brazil, 7-1	A	ST	SP
11	Netherlands defeats Costa Rica in shootout	A	ST	SP
12	Argentina beats Netherlands on penalties, advancing to final	G A+B	ST	SP
13	FIFA seeks to improve World Cup organization	G A+B	ST	CS
14	Brazil defeats Croatia, 3-1	A	ST	SP
15	Germany defeats Argentina in final	A	ST	SP
16	Brazil was a good host despite its team's collapse	A	ST	COS
17	Brazil was embarrassed but an Argentina Victory would have been intorable	A	ST	COS

18	Ugly Reality intrudes on world cup's glow	A	ST	SP
19	A Goldman World Cup Streak Weighs on Brazil	A	ST	SP
20	Still walking on air Germans touchdown for world cup party	B	ST	COS
21	Host Brazil stunned by Germany in semifinal	C	ST	SP
22	How teams can advance to the next round?	A	Q	SP
23	Luis suarez suspended by FIFA for latest bite	C	ST	SP
24	Goal celebrations in soccer are always colorful	A	ST	SP
25	Ivory coast defeats Japan, 2-1	A	ST	SP
26	Mexico and Brazil play to a 0-0 draw	A	ST	SP
27	Netherlands's Robben absolved of wrongdoing	C	ST	SP
28	Christoph Krame's head injury brings FIFA	A	ST	SP

	problem to the forefront			
29	Let the soccer drama begin	B	CO	SP
30	Volunteers in Brazil find reasons to complain	G A+B	ST	SP
31	World cup corruption accusation is disputed	G A+B	ST	SP
32	At the Asian games, Topsy-Turvy sports are traditional too	A	ST	SP
33	At Asian games, China is the team to beat	G A+B	ST	SP
34	In Myanmar, sports choices raise concerns	A	ST	SP
35	Korean port city hopes Asian games will put it on the map	G A+B	ST	COS
36	Giants beats royals in game 7	A	ST	SP
37	North Korea send team to the South Korea for Asian games	A	ST	SP
38	Nicol David seeks 5th Asian games gold medal	A	ST	SP

39	In unusual trip, North Korean aids attend games in South	A	ST	SP
40	Two Danish badminton players report a fixing invitation	A	ST	SP
41	Li Na, two times major winner, is retiring with Knee Woes	G A+B	ST	COS
42	Indonesia ousted in Rout at Southeast Asian games	C	ST	SP
43	The bottom line should decide	A	ST	SP
44	Is LeBron james the N.B.A finals M.V.P, win or lose?	A	Q	SP
45	World cup has precedent of installing grass	A	ST	SP
46	N.B.A approves Ballmer's purchase of clippers	A	ST	SP
47	Warriors' Stephen Curry talks about the upcoming N.B.A season	A	ST	SP
48	Breaking down the conference	B	ST	SP
49	Taking issue with the grind of the N.B.A	B	ST	SP

	season			
50	N.B.A rookies carefully choose stockings to fill	G A+B	ST	SP