ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC FEATURE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES NEWS HEADLINES

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ABSTRACT

This research is about the analysis of linguistic features and types of news headlines in articles at New York Times. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of news headlines in the articles about coronavirus at New York Times, published in May, June, and July 2020. The research uses the descriptive method to describe the linguistic features of the news and types of news headlines. This research reveals that there are uses of simple sentences, compound sentences, and simple past in writing headlines and there are simple and multiple sentence types in writing headlines in the New York Times. The results show that headlines in the New York Times only use 2 of the 8 linguistic features, namely using common words that are easily understood by readers and using verbs on each headline even though some headlines use punctuation in writing headlines. Then, there are two types of sentential headlines, consisting of 10 multiple headlines and the rest are simple headlines.

Keywords: news headlines, linguistic features, types of neews headlines

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas analisis fitur linguistik dan jenis headline berita dalam artikel di surat kabar New York Times. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis headline berita dalam artikel tentang virus corona di surat kabar New York Times terbitan bulan Mei, Juni, dan Juli 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk mendeskripsikan ciri kebahasaan dan jenis-jenis headline. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat penggunaan kalimat sederhana, kalimat majemuk, dan simple past dalam penulisan headline dan terdapat jenis kalimat simple dan multiple dalam penulisan headline di New York Times. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa headline di New York Times hanya menggunakan 2 dari 8 fitur kebahasaan yaitu menggunakan kata-kata umum yang mudah dipahami oleh pembaca dan menggunakan kata kerja pada setiap headline meskipun ada beberapa headline yang menggunakan tanda baca dalam penulisan headline. Kemudian, ada dua jenis headline sentential yaitu 10 headlines multiple dan selebihnya merupakan jenis simple headline.

Kata kunci: tajuk berita, fitur linguistik, jenis tajuk berita

INTRODUCTION

The most significant part of a newspaper is the headline because it contains the significant words written by a journalist that portrays a topic. It is also the first part before the readers read the news. Dor (2003) detected that some people who read the news frequently browse headlines more often than they read articles. The headline must be fascinating because it affects the readers' willingness to know the news. The more fascinating headline that is displayed, the more interested the reader is. The text that is placed on the top of the article is the headline and is commonly written by the news writer, the page layout designer, or the editors. This headline is written because it is made to grab the reader's attention quickly and concisely.

Some essential words included in the headline implies the subject and the topic. Tinono (2008) stated that specific, accurate, clear, and concise are the characteristics of all aspects of headlines. The headline is regulated by a special language. This happens because it is meant to entice the reader to read the story. In addition, space for writing headlines on newspaper pages is limited. Therefore, grammar and structure will facilitate the writers to write every headline in a newspaper and it frequently uses nonstandard and ungrammatical structure to generate headlines successfully. Tinono (2008) structurally determines many sorts of headlines, such as sentential headlines and non-sentential headlines. A sentential headline could be a headline that has a common sentence structure. This sort is divided into straightforward and multiple sentences. While a non-sentential headline could be a headline that has an irregular structure. This structure is termed minor sentence, which is a sentence with no finite verb form.

On the other hand, linguistic features are related to structure in the headline news. Linguistic features are specific pairs of structures or meanings formed in language. This example was taken from the article by Anugrah Pradibta (2015) entitled **Ahok officially nominated Djarot.** This headline is included because there are several linguistic features. It uses simple and specific words. It means that the first pre-requisite of any good headline, like official or nominated. In addition, it uses active verbs to give

meaning and weight. This means that this headline is written by using an active verb and provides its meaning. The active verb used in this headline is a nominate. This means that Ahok will officially nominate Djarot as deputy governor. In addition, long words should be replaced with short ones. In this headline, it is given take a closer a very long text. Ahok will officially nominate Djarot. However, this headline is short because a language feature must be used. It uses infinitive to describe the future tense. Because of that, it turned out that Ahok officially nominated Djarot. In terms of tense, this headline uses a future form in its structure. This means using an infinitive to indicate that it will happen in the future

Some previous researches are similar to this topic research. The first previous research is from a thesis, entitled "Language style in the headlines of Lampu Hijau Newspaper" by Genjit Marjianto (2016). This thesis focused on analyzing the language style of Lampu Hijau Newspaper. He used the descriptive qualitative method. The result of the research showed that the headlines of Lampu Hijau newspaper use formal, informal, and slang language style. The author used different language styles to make their headlines look different from the others. The second previous research is from a journal by Anugrah Pradibta (2015), entitled "Linguistic feature of the Jakarta Post News Headline". He used the descriptive qualitative method. This research only focused on semantics. The result is if writing headlines is included with the meaning, it will be a long headline by using the linguistic feature the author can make it short and structured. The last previous research is from a journal, entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis of News Headline about Imran Khna's Peace March towards Wazaristan" by Farhat Sajjad (2012). He used the descriptive qualitative method. In this research, he focused on finding out the different representations of the same news item in local and foreign media through CDA of media by Van Dijk's with Olowe's technique for analysis of newspaper headlines. His research found out how ideologies are constructed through news headlines by working within the framework of CDA of media.

Based on those three researches, the similarity can be seen in the corpus data, which is headline news. However, there are slight differences between this research and those previous research. This study has the purpose of analyzing the linguistic features of news headlines which include the analysis of semantic factors found in newspaper headlines and determine what types of a news headline, so that the readers not only get the information but also can understand the meaning of the headline written by the journalists.

This research analyzes linguistic features and types of news headlines in articles at New York Times newspaper using the theory of the linguistic features, by Sunil Saxena and the theory of the types of news headlines by I. Nani Tinono. Through a headline, the readers can find out what are linguistic features occur and are used in the headline on a newspaper such as the use of common words, the use of finite verbs, the omission of auxiliary verbs, the omission of articles, the use of abbreviations, the use of infinitive, the use of punctuations (comma, colons, and semi-colons), and the use of numerals instead of alphabets and determine the type of a headline.

There are linguistic features which are presented below by Saxena (2008):

1. **The use of common words**

   This aspect introduces the use of common words that is more common than scientific words. The use of simple words is the first prerequisite of any good headline. Simple words are the words that are commonly used every day. It is easily understood by the readers so that they understand the meaning and they will be interested to read the content. While scientific words are the words that provide precise, sensory, and concrete. It can be stated that scientific words are words that are not easy to understand.

2. **The use of finite verbs**

   This aspect introduces the use of finite verbs in the news headline. In this case, the best headline is a headline that contains verbs. According to Aarts and Aarts (1982), finite verb forms are those which

many are marked for three categories, such as tense, voice, and mood. The first category is tense, which is an obligatory category in the finite verb. It is distinguished by two tenses in English, such as the present tense and the past tense. It is always marked on the first verbal form.

The second category is voice, which refers to the alternation in the form of the finite verb in pairs of sentences. There are two kinds of voice. They are active voice and passive voice. The third category introduces mood. In English, there are three kinds of mood. One of them is indicative mood. The indicative mood is not morphologically distinct from the base except for the third person singular present tense of lexical verbs, which is marked by a sibilant-suffix.

3. The omission of auxiliary verbs

This aspect introduces the omission of auxiliary verbs. The use of auxiliary verbs (is/are/to be going) in a headline should be omitted. Based on Saxena (2006), this occurs because it can save space sparingly. This phenomenon also is often called ellipsis.

4. The omission of articles

This aspect introduces the articles (a/an/the) that should be omitted in the news headline. The reason why they are omitted is that they can save space sparingly. Moreover, using the articles can make the news headlines look awkward.

5. The use of abbreviations

Using abbreviations in a headline should be supported. The reason is that they can help to save space sparingly. According to Saxena (2004,44-50), an abbreviation is a process of shortening a root that is linguistically convenient but need not reflect the morphological make-up of the full form. There are three kinds of abbreviations, such as clippings, acronyms, and blending.

5.1. Clippings are the process of shortening a word to the initial syllable, first two-syllable(s), middle syllable, or final syllable (the last two syllables). For example:

1. Shortening to the initial syllable or first two syllables

Advertisement →Ad (s)

2. Shortening to the middle syllable

    Influenza →flu

3. Shortening to the final syllables

    Telephone →phone

5.2. While, acronyms are the process of shortening a word initial letter (s) that make up a name. The acronyms are categorized into two categories. They are:

a. Acronyms pronounced as a sequence of letters.

  (1.) The letters represent full words, such as *C.O.D, EEC, eg., UN, VIP*.

  (2.) The letters represent constituents in a compound or just part of a word, such as *GHQ, ID, TV, TB*.

b. Acronyms pronounced as a word.

    For example: *laser, NATO, UNESCO, ASEAN, TOEFL,* etc.

5.3. On the other hand, blending is the process of shortening a word by blending one word with another. For example breakfast + lunch becomes *brunch*.

6. The use of infinitive

This aspect introduces the headline which uses infinitive form. This kind of verb is used to indicate the event which occurs to the future.

7. The use of punctuations (comma, colons, and semi colons)

This aspect is talking about the use of punctuations that should be avoided in headlines. They clutter the headline and take more space. However, it does not mean that punctuations should not be used automatically in the headline. There are some cases when punctuations help structure of headline save space. Furthermore, they also add meaning to the headline.

Firstly, the use of a comma can save space. This replaces the conjunction and which is contained in the structure of the headline. Moreover, this replaces the connectors which are contained in headline

structure, such as *and*, and *but*. A comma that shows as a connector used to connect two clauses can save space sparingly.

Moreover, the comma is also used to prevent a mistake in the meaning of the headline. A misplaced comma can play havoc with the meaning of the headline, as do missing comma'. It means that the headline writer should not be wrong in placing the comma, otherwise the readers cannot understand when reading the headline.

8. The use of numerals, instead of alphabets

This aspect talks about the use of numerals which is more proper than alphabets. Sometimes headline contains numerals to show that there are things to explain based on its news. However, it needs to be paid attention to, especially about writing numerals. When there is quantity in the headline, it is better to write the numerals rather than alphabets. Saxena (2004) argues that the reason why numerals are more appropriate is that headline only has limited space. Therefore, using numerals helps to save space. While the use of numerals by using the alphabets cannot make the headline save space. It means that it can make the headlines look longer.

After finding out the linguistic features in the headlines, grammar and its structure help the writers to write every headline in a newspaper. They often use nonstandard structure and ungrammatically create a successful headline. Headlines are classified into two major types which are sentential headlines and non-sentential headlines:

8.1. Sentential headline

A sentential headline is a headline that has a common sentence structure. This type is classified into simple and multiple sentences. The headline with regular sentence structure which is a subject and a finite verb phrase occurs the most frequently.

8.2. Non-sentential headline

The non-sentential headline is a headline that has an irregular structure. This structure is called a minor sentence, which is a sentence with no finite verb form. A minor sentence is not constructed regularly.

The use of unusual and abnormal patterns cannot be analyzed into a sequence of clause elements in the same way that regular sentences can. The minor sentence does not obey the same grammatical rules as the major sentence, which is why it appears so odd when we analyze them. In headlines with non-finite construction, an auxiliary verb is always omitted-the subject is always present, the verb is non-finite, and a form of the verb be may be added between them. This way, these headlines can be turned into regular sentences. This type of headline is used to describe either a past event, which means that the omitted auxiliary is usually in the past or present perfect tense, or a future event, signifying that it is necessary to insert the auxiliary verb in the form of will, be going to or be to.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the linguistic features of the news headline. It aims to describe the linguistic features of news headlines and to find out the types of news headlines that are used by the New York Times in their articles. Gay (1992) defines descriptive research involves collecting data to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes events, phenomena, or facts systematically dealing with a certain area or population. Besides that, a qualitative research study is needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials-case study, personal experience, introspection, life story, interview, artifacts, cultural texts and productions, observational, historical, interactional, and visual text-that describe routine & problematic moments & meanings in individual's lives (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000).

As a data source, the data of this research are headline news taken from the New York Times online newspaper edition in May until July 2020.

Then, the data for this research were taken randomly from different editions start from May until the end of July.

Here are some steps which the researcher used to collect and analyze the data.

1. Finds interesting news headlines from the online newspaper.
2. Chose the topic
3. Select the data
4. Analyzes the selected headlines.

There are several news headlines in the New York Times published start from May until the end of July. The following data sources are

1. Coronavirus Survivors want answers, and China is silencing them
2. This drug may cause birth defects. Japan's pushing it for Coronavirus
3. From 'Respect' to 'Sick and Twisted': How Coronavirus hit U.S-China ties
4. With new hot spots emerging, no sign of a respite
5. China hails its Virus Triumphs, and glosses over its mistakes
6. New York city begins reopening after 3 months of outbreak and hardship
7. How the world missed Covid-19's silent spread
8. Here's what recovery from Covid-19 looks like for many survivors.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis starts from the headline which can be categorized according to linguistic features proposed by Saxena (2008). The researcher found that headlines in the New York Times only use 3 of the 8 linguistic features, namely using common words that are easily understood by readers, using verbs on each headline even though there are some headlines that use punctuation in writing headlines, and using punctuation, a comma can be used to save space sparingly. Then, there are two types of sentential

headlines, consisting of 4 multiple headlines, the rest are simple headlines and one is a phrase.

The researcher analyses the data by determining the types of headlines and analyzing the linguistic feature which is used by the New York Times newspaper. The analysis of news headlines is as follows.

Result of Analysis

Classification	Total
Linguistic Features	
The use of common words	8
Finite verbs	7
The ommision auxiliary verbs	-
The ommision of article	-
The use of abbreviation	-
The use of infinitive	-
The use of punctuations	5
The use of numerals, instead of alphabet	-
Sentential headline & Non- sentential headline	
Simple sentence	3
Multiple sentence	4
Phrase	1
Minor sentence	-
Total Data	8

3.1 Types of Headline

Data 1: *Coronavirus Survivors Want Answers, and China Is Silencing Them.* In this data, the headlines *Coronavirus Survivors Want Answers, and China Is Silencing Them* is categorized as sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *Coronavirus Survivors Want Answers, and China Is Silencing Them* is classified into multiple sentences because there

are two subject *Coronavirus Survivors* and *China* and two predicates *Want* and *Is Silencing*. Furthermore, the headline includes compound sentence, in which there are two subjects and two finite verb phrases and there is a conjunction between two independent clauses and which also include regular sentence structure. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.1.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are three linguistic features found in this headline; the first is a common word, the second is a finite verb, and the third is a punctuation comma. Based on the use of the word, there is a phrase which is (Want and Is Silencing) and this includes a simple word and is understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word will have the reader's appeal to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in this headline such as tense, voice, and mood. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in the phrase (Want and Is Silencing) it is important to determine this as a verb. In this context, the verb is important part of a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense, voice, and mood after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework, it becomes declarative forms. Based on the use of punctuation, a comma can be used to save space sparingly. It is the conjunctive and that is contained in the structure of the headline. A comma is used to connect two clauses (as a connector). The headline is Coronavirus Survivors Want Answers, and China Is Silencing Them while its meaning is when the pandemic happened in Wuhan, the police have vulnerable and interrogated grieving relatives. Lawyers have been warned not to help them

sue. Wuhan residents make messages to Chinese activists where they want to be helped in suing the Chinese government. According to Yang Zhanqing, the Chinese activist, the plan changed at the end of April 2020, at least two of them have been threatened by the police. Not only that, in this case, the local attorney was warned not to file a lawsuit against the government. Police have questioned grieving family members online for those who are still in contact with other people. Not only that, the action of volunteers who tried to thwart the state censorship apparatus by keeping reports about the outbreak has disappeared. According to Yang Zhanqing the government is concerned that if its people defend their rights, this could cause the international community to know what the real situation is like in Wuhan and the true experiences of the families who are still there. Now, Yang lives in New York where he fled after being detained for a while because of his job still in China. The crackdown underscores the party's fear that any attempt to think about what happened in Wuhan, or to hold officials accountable, will undermine the country's narrative, leading to the opinion that only China's authoritarian system can save the country from a devastating health crisis. To inspire patriotic fervor, state propaganda has portrayed the dead not as victims, but as witnesses. Censors have removed Chinese news reports that exposed officials' initial attempts to hide the severity of the outbreak.

3.2 Types of Headline

Data 2: **This Drug May Cause Birth Defects. Japan's Pushing It for Coronavirus**. In this data, the headlines **This Drug May Cause Birth Defects. Japan's Pushing It for Coronavirus** is categorized as a sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. **This Drug May Cause Birth Defects. Japan's Pushing It for Coronavirus** is classified into a simple sentence because there is only one subject This drug and one predicate **may cause**. Furthermore, the headline includes a simple sentence, in which there is one subject and one finite verb phrase which are also regular sentence structures. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.2.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are two linguistic features found in this headline; the first is a common word and the second is a finite verb. Based on the use of the word, there is a word (May cause) which is a simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word has the reader's appeal to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in this headline such as tense, voice, and mood. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in a word (May cause) this is a verb. In this context, the verb is an important of part a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense, voice, and mood after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework in chapter two it becomes declarative forms. The headline is This Drug May Cause Birth Defects. Japan's Pushing It for Coronavirus while its meaning is malaria medicine a mainstay for President Trump, where pale yellow pills which he thinks can be very important ti fight the coronavirus pandemic. The main initiator of the antiviral drug known as Avigan is Japan's prime minister, Shinzo Abe. It can raise hope for those who have been waiting for the drug. It seems that the Japanese prime minister is very enthusiastic in helping Trump's draft of the yellow pill, as evidenced by allocating nearly $130 million to put the drugs in place and offer services to free tens of other countries. The Prime Minister has crossed out one important fact that Avigan does not have strong evidence in its effectiveness to be used against the coronavirus. While these drugs have shown the potential to treat some deadly diseases such as Ebola in the case of animal studies, there are also limited findings of success for any disease that occurs in humans. Avigan has the Latin name

Favipiravir which has a dangerous side effect, namely birth defects. In his press conference, Mr. Abe noted that Avigan has a side effect similar to Thalidomide, which can cause abnormalities in thousands of babies. This happened in the 1950s and 1960s. At the end of the month, Mr. Abe requested that Avigan be agreed for use against Covid-19. Its footing for the treatment such as the the testimony of Mr.Trump for anti-malaria hydroxicholourquine is compounded by fears that national leaders can cancel the drug assent process by making unusual interventions to support unproven drugs. Representatives from the country's foreign ministry said nearly 80 countries had requested the drug because the Prime Minister had helped convert Avigan into more than 1,000 medical facilities in Japan.

3.3 Types of Headline

Data 3: *From 'Respect' to 'Sick and Twisted': How Coronavirus Hit U.S. – China Ties* in this data, the headlines *From 'Respect' to 'Sick and Twisted': How Coronavirus Hit U.S. – China Ties* is categorized as sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *From 'Respect' to 'Sick and Twisted': How Coronavirus Hit U.S. – China Ties* is classified into simple sentence because there is only one subject *How Coronavirus* and one predicate *Hit*. Furthermore, the headline includes simple sentence, in which there is one subject and one finite verb phrase which also includes regular sentence structure. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.3.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are three linguistic features found in this headline; the first is a common word, the second is a finite verb, the third is a punctuation colon. Based on the use of the word, there is a word (Hit), and which is a simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word has the reader's appeal to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in

this headline such as tense, voice, and mood. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in word (**Hit**), this is a verb. In this context, the verb is an important of part a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense and voice after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework in chapter two it becomes declarative forms. The headline is **From 'Respect' to 'Sick and Twisted': How Coronavirus Hit U.S. – China Ties while its meaning** is the bitter allegations made by the U.S to China made relations between the two countries worsened, causing them to become a cold war. This cycle of speech and action has raised Beijing's longstanding suspicion that the United States and its allies are determined to contain China's rise as an economic, diplomatic, and military power. Driven by the Trump administration's efforts to blame China for the rising death toll in the United States, hardliners are calling on Beijing to rebel more. Moderates have warned that Beijing's stern response may be counterproductive and will isolate Beijing when China needs its export markets and diplomatic partners most to revitalize its economy and regain international credibility. The pandemic's conflict with the United States has exacerbated broader tensions in technology trade, espionage, and previous disputes, and these tensions could escalate during President Trump's re-election campaign against Beijing. Trump also said in an interview with Fox Business that he can cut all ties. So far, hostility has been limited to words, and there are signs that the relationship could deteriorate. Despite recent promises to stick to his terms, Trump and his Chinese counterparts can still reach a truce. Other tensions, including in Taiwan and the South China Sea, have also increased. According to Zhu Feng, a professor of international relations at Nanjing University in eastern China, in China's eyes, the Trump administration is

trying to legitimize the power of the Communist Party and insult not only China but its leaders.

3.4   Types of Headline

Data 4: *With New Hot Spots Emerging, No sign of a Respite* In this data, the headlines *With New Hot Spots Emerging, No sign of a Respite* is categorized as a sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *With New Hot Spots Emerging, No sign of a Respite* classified into phrase because there is no subject and verb. Furthermore, this phrase can be used as a headline where it is not found in the theory.

3.4.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are two linguistic features found in this headline, the first is a common word and the second is a punctuation comma. Based on the use of the word, there is a phrase (**New Hot Spots**) which is a simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word has the reader's appeal to read its content. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in this phrase there is no subject and verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework in chapter two it becomes declarative forms. Based on the use of punctuation, the comma can be used to save space sparingly and it is used to connect two clauses (as a connector). The headline is **With New Hot Spots Emerging, No sign of a Respite** while its meaning is Although several cities in the United States have not experienced a significant decline, all have experienced a decline. In New York, the number of daily deaths from the coronavirus has halved. In Chicago, the temporary hospital at the Lakeside Convention Center was

closed and deemed unnecessary. In New Orleans, new cases are reducing to a measly few every day, but across the United States, signs of progress are obscuring a darker reality. For all the signs of improving virus control, new outbreaks have emerged elsewhere, putting the country in an endless process of death and infection. As countries continue to lift bans aimed at stopping the virus, impatient Americans are free to return to shopping, stay in restaurants and gather in parks. It is hoped that there will usually be new sudden outbreaks and very widespread events. Contrary to the latest data, the view that the threat of the coronavirus is fading seems to be a miracle. The hope is that there will usually be a sudden new outbreak and a very widespread event. Contrary to the latest data, the notion that the threat of the coronavirus is starting to disappear seems to be a miracle.

3.5 Types of Headline

Data 5: *China Hails Its Virus Triumphs, and Glosses over Its Mistakes*. In this data, the headlines *China Hails Its Virus Triumphs, and Glosses over Its Mistakes* is categorized as a sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *China Hails Its Virus Triumphs, and Glosses over Its Mistakes* classified into simple sentence because there is only one subject *China* and two predicates, *Hails* and *Glosses*. Furthermore, the headline includes simple sentence, in which there is one subject and one finite verb phrase which also includes regular sentence structure. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.5.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are three linguistic features found in this headline, the first is a common word, the second is a finite verb, the third is punctuations comma. Based on the use of the word, there are phrases (**hails and glosses**). This is categorized as a simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word

has the reader's appeal to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in this headline such as tense and voice. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in a word (**hails and glosses**), this is a verb. In this context, the verb is an important part of a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense, voice, and mood after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework in chapter two it becomes declarative forms. Based on the use of punctuation, the comma can be used to save space. It is the conjunctive **and** that is contained in the structure of the headline. A comma is used to connect two clauses (as a connector). **The headline is China Hails Its Virus Triumphs, and Glosses over Its Mistakes** while its meaning is Due to improper handling of the coronavirus early on, and under constant pressure, the Chinese government steadfastly defended its actions in new and detailed explanations that describe the country's approach to responding to the epidemic as a model for the world. Beijing calls the epidemic the "fire of experimentation". Identifying the virus, preventing its spread, and working hard to alert other countries to this narrative is a picture that Beijing has drawn comprehensively. As for reports that local and provincial officials have played an important role the World Health Organization began providing detailed information on January 3, and Chinese scientists quickly released genome sequences. Xi Jinping said that China's top leaders played an important role during the crisis. Like much of the other national propaganda about the coronavirus in China, the report provides a full version of the incident that brushes aside the political and bureaucratic problems that were exacerbated when the crisis first started in the central Chinese city of Wuhan. It did not mention the doctor who was warned by police for making the initial designation. against viruses or young Chinese bloggers who were detained after taking painful videos in

Wuhan. There was no discussion about delays in reporting of cases by local officials and statements disparaging the outbreak or subsequent shooting. Instead, officials were praised for their efforts to beat the virus in a report that discussed effective control measures across the state. At a press conference, top Chinese officials accused Beijing's accusations of behavior as a completely absurd formulation of the Trump administration's numerous accusations that China was responsible for the pandemic. China takes multiple views about its actions on a global scale. In the coming months and even years, whether it is harassed or bragged about, it may have a profound impact on Beijing's world and see it continue to play an increasingly powerful role in international organization and geopolitical affairs.

3.6   Types of Headline

Data 6: *After 3 Months of Outbreak and Hardship, N.Y.C Is Set to Reopen.* In this data, the headline *After 3 Months of Outbreak and Hardship, N.Y.C Is Set to Reopen* is categorized as sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *After 3 Months of Outbreak and Hardship, N.Y.C Is Set to Reopen* is classified into simple sentence because there is only one subject *New York City* and one predicate *Reopen*. Furthermore, the headline includes a simple sentence, in which there is one subject and one finite verb phrase which also include regular sentence structure. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.6.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are three linguistic features found in this headline; the first is a common word, the second is a finite verb, and the third is punctuations is a comma. The word (**reopen**) is a simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word attracts the audience to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in this headline such as tense,

voice, and mood. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in the word (**reopen**), this is a verb. In this context, the verb is an important of part a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense and voice after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework in chapter two it becomes declarative forms. Based on the use of punctuation, the comma can be used to save space sparingly and a comma is used to connect two clauses (as a connector). The headline is **After 3 Months of Outbreak and Hardship, N.Y.C Is Set to Reopen** while its meaning is that on Monday, just 100 days after New York State's coronavirus cases were confirmed, and after experiencing great hardship during the outbreak, tentative steps have now been taken to reopen the city. Millions of New Yorkers have made sacrifices and lived a completely different life from the previous year. More than 205,000 New Yorkers have been infected and nearly 22,000 have died. In the first phase of the city's reopening, 400,000 workers were able to start returning to construction work, from factories to retail stores. The extraordinary normal surge that occurred a few weeks ago continued until the city's hospitals were still at their peak, and 800 people died from Covid-19 in one day. Many retail stores have fallen sharply and are preparing to reopen on Monday, from roadside and in-store pick-up to not only construction companies but also adding safety features, such as masks and gloves. Since March, there has been an old idle testing machine on the factory floor. Not only citizens, state and city officials are also optimistic that the city will be reborn. The good news is that the number of new coronavirus infections has decreased by about 500 in half a day from a few weeks ago. New York is one of nine other regions in the United States, before reopening it needs some health-related investigations. New York City is the last state to do so. Moving from the north to the second stage,

allowed most shops, offices, and hair salons to open, but capacity and social distancing were limited. The road to reopening is sure to face many challenges. After a while, more than 885,000 jobs were lost due to the epidemic, and profits are expected to be made by 2022. The city budget has reduced tax revenues and now faces a $ 9 billion deficit next year. The situation for reopening is complicated by mass protests against racial justice, which have ravaged the city for more than a week. After reopening, the situation doesn't seem to be improving. The robbery took place in hundreds of shops and had serious repercussions. Some believe that New York City will recover a week or two before sales a week or two. In Manhattan's upscale retail district, they seem reluctant to open Monday because they know lots of muggers. Before the protests, some health officials were irritated by Governor Cuomo's and Mayor de Blasio's overly ambitious decisions. They worry that when people return to work and take the subway again, the infection rate will increase.

3.7   Types of Headline

Data 7: *How the World Missed Covid-19's Silent Spread*. In this data, the headlines *How the World Missed Covid-19's Silent Spread* is categorized as sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *How the World Missed Covid-19's Silent Spread* classified into a simple past sentence because there is only one subject *the world* and one predicate *missed*. Furthermore, the headline includes simple past sentence, in which there is one subject and one finite verb phrase which also includes regular sentence structure. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.7.1   Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are two linguistic features found in this headline; the first is a common word and the second is a finite verb. Based on the use of the word, there is a word (missed), which is a simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline.

It means that the word is normally used every day. So, the use of the common word has the reader's appeal to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in this headline such as tense, voice, and mood. Before determining tense, voice, and mood in a word (**missed**) this is a verb. It can be seen that the verb of this headline uses past tense. The verb **missed** indicates the past tense because the verb is added by suffix –ed. In this context, the verb is an important part of a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense and voice after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses past tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, the interrogative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because its form is a question, which uses interrogative sentences with question marks. The headline is **How the World Missed Covid-19's Silent Spread** while its meaning is A doctor in Germany, Dr. Camilla Rothe discovered the first new case of German Corona. It was discovered through the surprising test results when he got a call from a government laboratory on January 27. For him, the diagnosis was absurd because the patient he was handling was a businessman from an auto parts company, which had a colleague visiting from China, if the colleague was carrying the virus it should not be contagious. The colleague looked healthy during his stay in Germany. There are no signs of fatigue or fever accompanied by coughing and sneezing. He just told his colleagues that he began to feel sick when the flight back to China. A few days after that he was stated positive coronavirus. At that time, scientists believed that only people with symptoms could spread the coronavirus. They thought it was the same as SARS. It seems that the opinion of experts is wrong that, if a seemingly healthy carrier or an asymptomatic person grows, it can transmit the virus further. Doing airport inspections, public awareness activities, if you have a persistent illness can carry out a stay-at-home policy. Other, more aggressive measures may also be needed, such as asking healthy people to wear masks or restricting international travel. Rothe and

his colleagues were the first to warn the world, but when evidence was gathered from other scientists, health officials believed that asymptomatic distribution did not matter. In the coming week, politicians, public health officials, and academics will ignore the Munich team. Some people have ignored the danger warnings through active work, and the disease appears to be spreading regardless of French churches, Italian football stadiums, and Austrian ski bars. The Putri Intan cruise ship will be a fatal sign of an asymptomatic spread. Interviews with doctors and public health officials in more than a dozen countries have shown this is important in the past two months, and in the face of increasing genetic evidence, health officials and political leaders deny asymptomatic transmission is a risk. However, leading health bodies including the World Health Organization and the European Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have sometimes provided misleading advice. As for the change in the public health discussion, it immediately became a semantic debate about what infected people say without obvious symptoms.

3.8 Types of Headline

Data 8: *Here's What Recovery From Covid-19 Looks Like for Many Survivors*. In this data, the headlines *Here's What Recovery From Covid-19 Looks Like for Many Survivors* is categorized as sentential headline. It is a common sentence structure. *Here's What Recovery From Covid-19 Looks Like for Many Survivors* is classified into a simple sentence because there is only one subject **Covid-19** and one predicate *Looks like*. Furthermore, the headline is categorized into a simple sentence, in which there is one subject and one finite verb phrase which also includes regular sentence structure. So, it is structured and appropriate.

3.8.1 Linguistic Features

According to linguistic features, there are two linguistic features found in this headline; the first is a common word and the second is a finite verb. Based on the use of the word, there is a word (**looks like**), which is a

simple word and understandable. Based on the theoretical framework in chapter two, the simple word is used in the first pre-requisite of any good headline. It means that the word is normally used every day. So the use of the common word has the reader's appeal to read its content. Based on the use of the finite verb, there are three categories in this headline such as tense, voice, and mood. Before determining tense, voice, and mood, the word **looks like** is a verb. In this context, the verb is an important of part a sentence because the word can be said as a sentence if there is a verb. So, it would be easier to determine the form of tense, voice, and mood after determining the verb. In terms of tense, this headline uses present tense that is marked on the first verbal. The type of this headline is an active voice which provides some meaning and weight. In extents of mood, indicative mood is used in this headline. This occurs because the subject comes before the finite and based on the theoretical framework in chapter two it becomes declarative forms. The headline is **Here's What Recovery From Covid-19 Looks Like for Many Survivors** while its meaning is The number of coronavirus patients who are seriously ill to survive and leave the hospital faces a new challenge, the recovery period. Many struggles to overcome the many recurring symptoms that still interfere and some problems can last for months, years, or even a lifetime. Patients who return home after being treated for severe respiratory failure from the virus face physical, neurological, cognitive, and emotional problems. They must monitor their recovery process even though the current pandemic continues. According to the director of rehabilitation innovation at the Mount Sinal Health System in New York, the coronavirus was not just a matter of me having a hard time at the hospital, but you should be thankful when you go home and everything returned to normal instead of feeling a terrible time at the hospital even though the world was still shining. Instead, friends have to overcome it and catch up with what my old life used to be. It seems that it is still too soon to say how recovery will occur for these patients, but so far looking at what they experienced, what can be learned from former patients with the same medical experience, and challenges that are likely to occur in the future. Not

only that, after being discharged from the hospital some patients among them still like to experience pain in the stomach tissue, damage or inflammation in the lungs that still have to be healed, heart, kidney, liver, or other body organs. It can cause various problems, including urinary tract and metabolism. According to Zijian Chen the medical director of the PostCovid Care Center at Mount Sinai Health System said that the biggest physical problem seen by the center was shortness of breath which could be caused by lung or heart damage or blood or clotting problems. Some of them even experienced coughs that did not heal, making it difficult for them to breathe and some used oxygen at home but that was not enough to help. When using a ventilator some patients complain of difficulty swallowing or speaking, which is usually the result of bruising or temporary inflammation of the breathing tube through the vocal cords. According to Dr. Dale Needham, a critical care doctor at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and leader in the field of incentive care recovery, patients also experience muscle weakness after undergoing hospital treatment for so long, as a result, they can have difficulty walking, climbing stairs, and lifting objects.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the article about coronavirus in The New York Times online newspaper begins by using language that can attract the readers. The headlines are also written to instill curiosity, ask interesting questions or describe a little idea about the news that want to convey. The headlines that the writer used in the articles are various like the sentences used in a compound sentence so that the writing news headlines do not only use simple sentences but can also use phrases like in this research.

In this article, there are eight headlines in The New York Times newspaper, each of which has different characteristics. Four headlines use the compound sentence, then three other headlines use the simple sentence, and one headline that is not found in theory, namely headlines using phrases. The use of linguistic features contained in the topic of coronavirus

in The New York Times online newspaper is the use of common words, the use of the finite verb, and the use of punctuation. The use of common words here means that the words that are commonly used every day, the use of finite verbs have three categories which are tense, voice, and mood and the use of punctuation means that can be used to save space sparingly. The other characteristics of these headlines in The New York Times are classified as sentential headlines which have a common sentence structure. Meanwhile, some articles from the same newspaper do not always have the same characteristics. It depends on the writer of the main headline, but they certainly use one point that is always used in the linguistics features, which is the use of common words.

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