**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions and suggestions in the last part of this writing. The conclusions are drawn based on the research problems formulated in the first chapter, while the suggestions are intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing future research in this area.

**A. Conclusion**

The researcher found that there are many phrase structure patterns occurs on the headlines in *The New York Times* online newspaper. Those phrase structure patterns are classified into (1) the pattern of S, (2) the pattern of VP, (3) the pattern of NP and (4) the pattern of PP.

The most frequent phrase structure pattern occurred in *The New York Times* headlines in the first two weeks of May 2014 (May 1st until May 14th) is the pattern of S 🡪 NP VP. This type of pattern is found 83 times out of 192 total of headlines analyzed by the researcher with the percentage of 43%. The next type of phrase structure tree is NP 🡪 (Art) N (PP) occurred in 18 occurrances or of 9,4%. The third type of phrase structure occurred is NP 🡪 N (PP) in 13 occurrances and percentage of 6,8%. The next is the pattern of S 🡪 NP (Aux) VP happens to be the fourth type of pattern with 10 occurrances and percentage of 5%. Other types of phrase structure occurred are below 10 occurrances with the percentage below 5% out of the total percentage.

In the case of communication, in order to be able to deliver the message that the sender intends to, the language structure used is various. The variation of structure made is not only to make the addressee can understand the message but also to beautify the language. As in social media, in this case is online newspaper, many variations of language structures used to make the newspaper or article interesting for the readers, especially in the part of headline. It is to build their interest to read a certain article since at the first glance it would be a headline that catches the reader attention which usually written in a bold font.

Through this research, the researcher is able to find out the trend of language structure which is used the most by the writers in *The New York Times*. Even so, it cannot be judged which pattern should be used by the writers. Emery Edwin (1971:40) “communication is the art of transmitting information, ideas, and attitude from one person to another.” The variation of the patterns used is the proof of the various information, idea and attitude of human being. Everyone is different to each other, so are the writers in *The New York Times*, they have their own style and sense over their way of writing. One thing that matters is that everyone is a good writer.

**B. Suggestion**

After obtaining the result of the analysis from the data, in this session the researcher would like to contribute some suggestions for the considerations which are significant for the readers, the other researchers and the body of knowledge.

Learning linguistics is fun. Linguistics is an interesting subject. By reviewing this study, the readers will acquire valuable information related to Linguistics branch especially Syntax that will enrich their knowledge. The researcher hopes it will help them learn about Syntax specifically about Phrase structure trees and Phrase structure rules so that they will find out the trend of language structure used in any media of communication including the written one like oneline news.

As the researcher stated above that Linguistics is an interesting subject, especially Syntax. It would be also interesting if the future researcher will analyze the headlines in *The New York Times* with different field in Syntax. The researcher should know that doing research about Syntax is interesting and challenging, because the researchers are able to develop their knowledge and understandings about sentence structure. It is expected that people who are interested in the same topic being more critical in analysing the data. So the researcher suggested the next researcher to analyzed those article headline using one of the sytantic structure. It will also be better if the next researcher will analyze not only th eheadline but also the content of the article. Not only it will increase their understanding about syntax but also it will increase their vocabulary mastery.

As for the EFL students, it can increase their vocabulary and provide them with the larger scope of reading material. They should understand that English is not strange language anymore, as many people have known that English is an international language. Learning English can give a great contribution in our life. Eventhough English is not used in daily conversation but in formal conversation, as an EFL students they can apply it in their conversation in classroom.

While for the teacher, the website can be a source for getting material and the articles themselves can be used as learning material. Usually the Indonesian EFL students are only provided by local reading material and of course limited text or article just about their surrounding. By reading a larger scope of article, in this case the article from *The New York Times*, they will be able to easily understand the meaning of the headlines they previously think difficult because they have not been used to. They will also get used to the typical patterns used in a headlining the news within newspaper.