

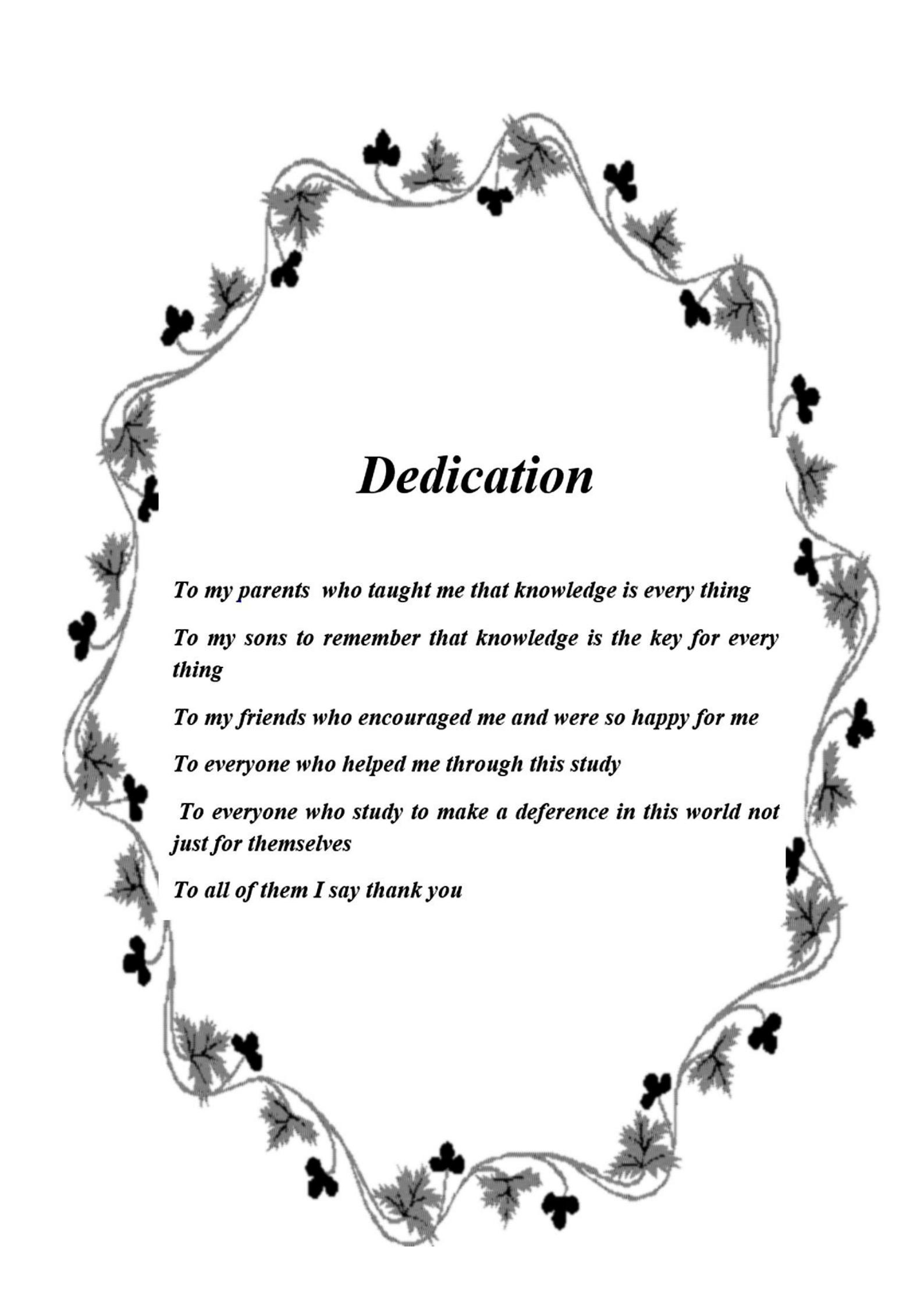
# **Investigating Readability and Grammaticality of Newspapers Headlines , A Case Study of the Telegraphic and The New York Times**

**التحقيق في قراءة و نحو عناوين الصحف، دراسة حالة في  
صحيفتي التلغراف والنيويورك تايمز**

**A Thesis Submitted in a Fulfillment of Master  
Degree in Linguistics**

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## *Dedication*

*To my parents who taught me that knowledge is every thing*

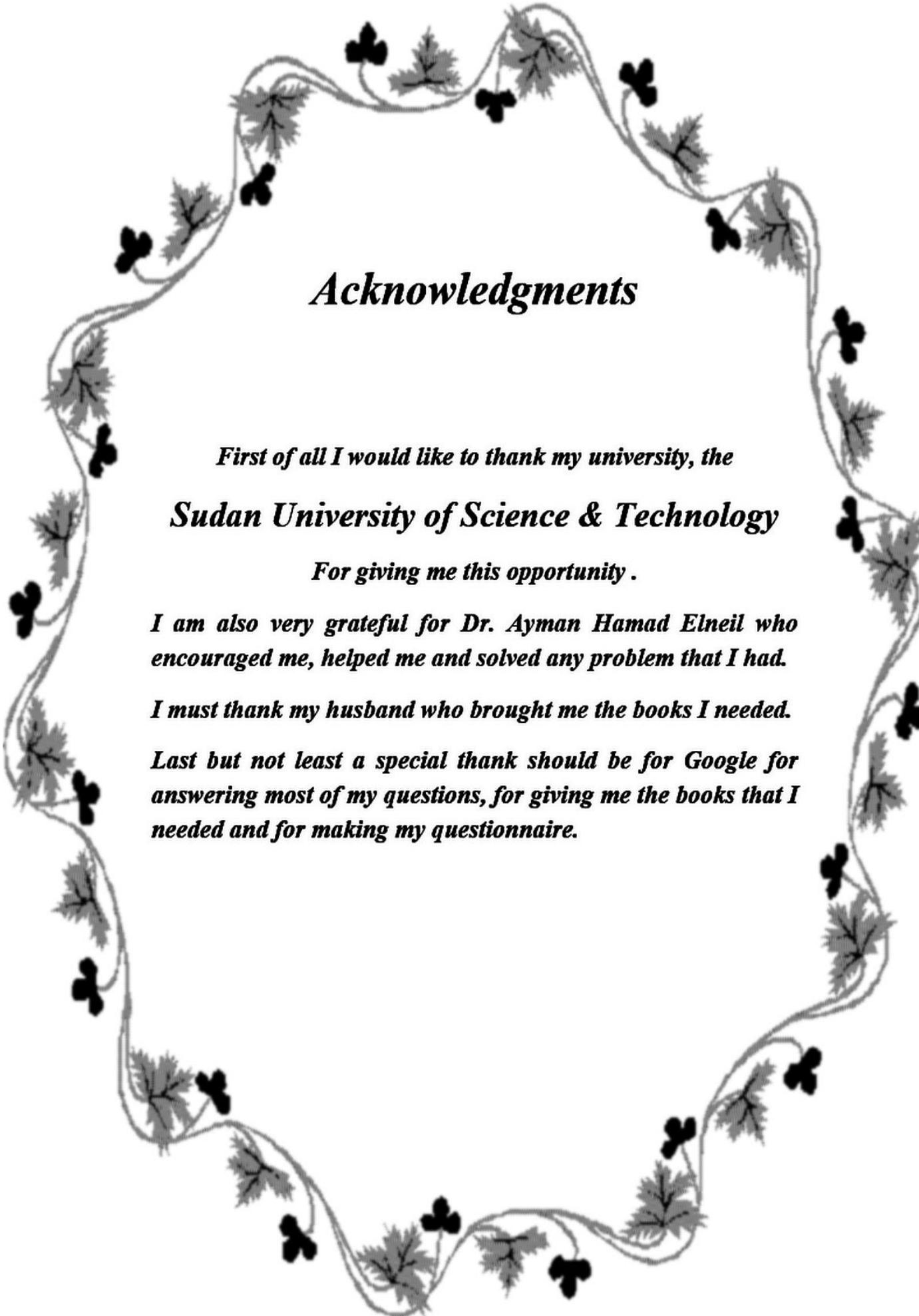
*To my sons to remember that knowledge is the key for every thing*

*To my friends who encouraged me and were so happy for me*

*To everyone who helped me through this study*

*To everyone who study to make a deference in this world not just for themselves*

*To all of them I say thank you*



## *Acknowledgments*

*First of all I would like to thank my university, the  
Sudan University of Science & Technology  
For giving me this opportunity .*

*I am also very grateful for Dr. Ayman Hamad Elneil who encouraged me, helped me and solved any problem that I had.*

*I must thank my husband who brought me the books I needed.*

*Last but not least a special thank should be for Google for answering most of my questions, for giving me the books that I needed and for making my questionnaire.*

## Abstract

This study is divided in to two sections the first one investigates the use of tenses in English newspapers' headlines of *the Telegraph* and *The New York Times*. As one of the main objective of this study is to observe which tenses are more frequent than others, the researcher statistically analysed 100 headlines from both newspapers. After analysing the corpus of these two journals, the researcher has come up with some results that the present simple tense, whether conventional or historic, is the most frequently used tense as it gives the Journalists an opportunity to make the story more fresh and more vivid and hence attract readers' attention as part of manipulative media.

The second section is about media language . A questionnaire held in November 2015, was distributed on line to readers and social media users, 18 questions to determine readers reaction to media language, a 47 reader reacted to the questionnaire, then data was collected through Google docs. After analyzing the data it illustrate many things but what mater most is that readers in general believe that media is manipulative but unfortunately couldn't make up their minds about media manipulative language and grammar, to solve this problem this study recommended using the term manipulative media more often among student and readers because this will encourage them to study it more often, and to perform more researches about it hoping for better media. The researcher recommends that media discourse needs more investigations in terms of sentence structure, passivation, the use of articles and conjunctions.

## المستخلص

ينقسم هذا البحث الى قسمين ، يبحث القسم الاول استخدام ازمنة الفعل في عناوين صحيفتي التلغراف وصحيفة النيويورك تايمز. ولأن احد اهداف البحث هو معرفة أي زمان يكثر استعماله في عناوين الصحف تم عمل تحليل احصائي لمئة عنوان من عناوين الصحفتين . وبعد تحليل هذه العينة تم التوصل الى ان زمن المضارع البسيط هو الزمن الاكثر استعمالا بشقيه التقليدي والتاريخي لكي تبدو عناوين الصحف حديثة وطازجة اكثر لجذب انتباه القراء كنوع من التلاعيب الاعلامي .

اما القسم الثاني من البحث يدور حول لغة الاعلام . تم عمل استبيان حول هذه اللغة في شهر 11 سنة 2015 وتم توزيعه عن طريق الانترنت لقراء وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي . 18 سؤال

لتحديد تفاعل القراء مع لغة الاعلام ، تمت الاشارة على الاستبيان من قبل 47 قارئ و تم جمع البيانات عن طريق برنامج مستندات قوقل وبعد جمع البيانات و تحليلها تم التوصل الى عدة نقاط لكن اكثراها اهمية هو ان القراء بصورة عامة يعتقدون بأن الاعلام بصورة عامة هو اعلام تضليلي لكن للاسف لم يستطع القراء ان يحددو موقفهم من لغة الاعلام و اساليبها النحوية . لحل هذه المشكلة يوصي البحث باستخدام مصطلح الاعلام التضليلي بصورة واسعة بين القراء و الطلاب و بعمل المزيد من البحوث حول لغة الاعلام فهي بحاجة الى بحوث في تركيب الجمل ، المبني للمجهول و ادوات التعریف و الربط المستخدمة في هذه اللغة .

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# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **Literature Review**

# **CHPTER THREE**

## **Research Methodology**

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Data Analysis , Results and Discussion**

## **Chapter 5**

# **Summary , Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies**

# **Appendices**