

## An Analysis of Phrasal Verb of Headline News in Online English Newspapers

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### ABSTRACT

*The aim of this study were to find out the type of a phrasal verb of headline news in online newspapers and to find out the dominant the findings of thesis research were there every save type of phrasal verb. The study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected and analyzing by comparing, classifying, categories describing, calculating and displaying by using table. The result of this study found there were five type of a phrasal verb of headline news in online newspapers namely: type of phrasal verb verb transitive ( 69%), separable ( 307,2%) inseparable ( 174,4% ) intransitive ( 207,25 % ) ) inseparable / intransitive (10,2% )The most dominant type of a phrasal verb of headline news in online newspapers used was ta phrasal verb separable*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

English is still a foreign language in Indonesia, but for some people English is a second language that is for people whose family economy come from high class, they are able to provide the best or international schools for their children. They have been familiar and master both written and spoken English, since they learn English from their textbooks, articles, magazines, and English newspapers. Just like learning and speaking Indonesian, English also has the rules or structure like parts of speech, tenses, articles, phrasal verbs, etc. Among others, many people do not know about phrasal verbs; the definition and the meaning as well, while they are always encountered in articles in journals, magazines, and even in English newspapers such as *BBC*, *Tribune*, *Jakarta Post* and etc. Many readers know how to read it but they still don't know the types and the meaning of phrasal verbs. Such as the example of “set off” which in the *Jakarta post* was written in the newspapers headline *Jokowi set off for peace building mission in Ukraine* “set off” which at the beginning

mean “ to arrange something but this context to word set off in use to travel moderately in other context “set off “ many has meaningful *pull the set off and be their subsequent sport* which means to prepare something for match

Phrasal verb is combining a verb with one or two particles in the form of an adverb or preposition or a combination of both found in newspapers, for example make up, drop off, take off, turn up, blow up, get up and many more that we often encounter and we see in the examples of usage and the sentences contained in them which are followed by invariable particles that function as a single grammatical form of unity of meaning (Narayanawamy, 2004). In addition, Ostyn (2003) say phrasal verbs are verbs plus one or more particles that behave as syntactic and semantic, and are often idiomatic, in this case examples of usage and the sentences contained in them have meaning, especially the Headlines of language newspapers. As the theory mentioned previously, we often find phrasal verbs in Headlines News of English newspapers. The Headline News or often known as News Headline is a strategic location plus certain emphasis. Headline news can be an initial meal for the audience of mass media, even Headlines are often an indicator of assessment on topics that are considered important, not only those related to structural politics but also sensationalism, or what is often called “yellow” journalism. The process of determining Headlines is based on the news that is considered the most important for the public to know, as well as prominent issues that have appeal and interest. Invite the interest of the public to read the news, of course by paying attention to the interests of the readers of the value of the news. Moreover, Santoso and Setiasyah (2010) in Nurhasanah (2011) state Headlines are closely related to the editorial policy of a press company. As believed by many communication thinkers, the mass media have the ability to give special emphasis to certain issues, so that the issues are considered important for the media to be important to society. Newspapers are able to convey something at any time to their readers through educational newspapers, information and interpretations on several things, so that most of the people depend on the press to obtain information. In the current era of globalization, the types of newspapers are divided into two different parts, firstly online and secondly offline, the current digitalization era also has an impact on technological progress. Everything can be facilitated by the existence of technology, especially in the field of communication and information.

Nowadays, many people prefer read online newspaper to offline, because online newspapers are fast, and up to date. However, offline newspapers do still have some advantages, they are more credible or trustworthy and minimal hoaxes because the process is quite long with several editing processes. From there we can conclude that as with cosmetics, users will choose which ones are appropriate and suitable for their skin. The media also has its own fans. Either because it suits to the needs, comfort, or other reasons. In addition, conventional will still survive even though some have to go out of business, but not all. With media convergence, conventional media and online media will complement each other, not turn off. What is in conventional media will be complemented in online media, and vice versa.

## 2. LITERATURE

Phrasal is a group of words. In this equation, it can be explained that the phrase always consists of two or more words. In general, phrasal is a combination or grouping of two or more words, but cannot form a perfect sentence because it does not have a predicate. In a sentence, a phrase is positioned as a syntactic function. The syntactic function is better known as the subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), complement (complement), the phrasal is to complete the sentence. Phrasal consists of only one function. It can be just a subject or just a verb and a work. This opinion is also the same as some opinions regarding the meaning of phrases according expert McCarthy and O’dell (2007, p. 8),

Object of adverbial phrasal verb can be before or after the particle, while the object of prepositional phrasal verb comes after the particle. The old belief in linguistics and psychology has been that idiomatic phrases are dead metaphors which figuratively meaning cannot be determined through an analysis of the meaning of their individual units (Gibbs, 1991, p. 613). The traditional theory of idiomatic phrases requires the assumption that idiomatic phrases are noncompositional (Gibbs, 1990) and are therefore studied as giant lexical units (Nippold, 1998, p. 106). The relationship between the figurative meaning and expression created

by the speaker is "arbitrary" and unsystematic, and hence there is no particular reason why different phrasal produce a particular meaning (Boers, 2004). In this study, the focus is on the analysis of functions and phrasal categories prepositional in simple sentences using the theory of Aarts and Aarts (1982)

Based on their theory, there are two ways to analyze sentence structure, namely function and category analysis. Functional analysis to analyze the functions possessed by each constituent in the structure sentences, while category analysis is to analyze the categories of each constituent. The function in the sentence structure can be explained as an external function consisting of a subject, a predicate, and an adverb, as well as an internal function located in a predicate function consisting of a predicate and complement, which in its complement includes a direct object (DO), an indirect object Direct and indirect object (IO), beneficial object (BO), subject/subject attribute (SA), object/object attribute (OA), and complementary predictor/predicator complement (PC). Meanwhile, the categories in the sentence structure can be in the form of noun phrasal/noun phrasal (NP), verbal phrasal/verb phrases (VP), adverbial phrases/adverb phrases (Adv.P), adjective phrases/adjective phrases (Adj.P), and prepositional phrase (Prep.P). Besides that there are several types such as phrasal verb, adjective phrasal, nominal phrasal, phrasal, phrasal adverb and phrasal prepositional.

In addition there is a history of the formation of Phrasal verbs have been present for much of the history of the English language they are easily traceable back to early Middle English (McArthur, 1992, p. 773). There are similar constructions in other Germanic languages, such as Dutch (Neeleman & Weerman, 1993), but such constructions are less common in other language families and can therefore be considered typologically unusual. Like the phenomenon of preposition-stranding, phrasal verbs appear to occur only in the Germanic languages (Newmeyer, 2005, p. 113). Van Dongen (1919) traces the elements of the English phrasal verb back as far as old English, in which adverbs (i.e., the particles) occurred by default as post-positions, but could also occur in other positions in the sentence (p. 325) He then follows the verbs to Middle English, where "the adverb is more and more attracted by the verb and takes its place before the noun object" (p. 325), establishing the existence of phrasal verbs in works such as Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur* and in the Wycliffe Bible. Another author, Elenbass (2003), argues that, in Old English, the particles which would later become part of the phrasal verbs functioned as regulative predicates, and did so to an extent in Middle English as well. English phrasal verbs have varied in productivity over the centuries, but the number and usage of phrasal verbs has been increasing since the nineteenth century and especially during the last fifty years.

This development has been most notable in American English (McArthur, 1992, p. 775). McArthur (1992) notes that Samuel Johnson was the first to describe phrasal verbs in 1755, calling them a "composition," but Walker (1655), a century earlier, considered some particles as words which could be included as "part of the signification of the foregoing verb" (p. 1), illustrating that the verb-particle combination was at times semantically unified. Currently, many phrasal verbs occur within semantic frames

Which are typically considered idiomatic. While often, certainly initially, analyzed as additional variations in the meaning of the root verb, the combination of the verb and the particle can result in a meaning drastically different from that of the root verb. Machonis (2009) calls these more idiomatic phrasal verbs "frozen verbs," relegating them to the realm of the lexicon (p. 253). "Compositional" verbs, on the other hand, are seen as a verb plus a particle which adds aspect to the verb, while retaining the core meaning of the original verb (Machonis, 2009, p. 253). For example, Machonis (2009) identifies the aspect added by the particle up as completion, intensity, direction, or a combination of those three (p. 264) Machonis argues that because certain phrasal verbs are "frozen" they are different from "compositional" verbs; however, once a phrasal verb is in usage, its compositionality changes and the meaning moves, sometimes quite swiftly, towards the metaphoric, rather than the literal. Phrasal verbs are phrases whose contents combine a verb with a preposition or adverb (adverb). Usually the phrases that are the result of the combination create a new meaning that you will often encounter in everyday English conversation. Verbs and particles are written separately words in orthography, and phrasal verbs have things in common, such as transitivity and irregularity, with one-word verbs that the 'verb' part of the phrasal verb resembles.

The particle used in phrasal verbs is not a preposition, although it resembles one in appearance. Rather, it is semantically fused with verbs, and the meaning of the verbs with their particles may differ significantly from the verbs when it has no particles attached to it. The particle may be considered an adverb by some author (Huddleston, 1984). Prosodic ally, the construction of phrasal verbs results in the stress being placed on verbs

and particles, not just on verbs, especially in an inseparable state (Master, 1996) Verbal phrasal in English have two combinations, namely verbs with preposition ('give up', comes from the verb give and the preposition up which means 'to give up', 'carry on', comes from the verb carry and the preposition on which means 'to continue') which is present this preposition changes the meaning of the verb. The most commonly used preposition is the preposition place or location markers, such as: in, out, on, off, over, up, down, and through. Second, the combination of verbal phrases with object prepositions (keep up with – , look down on–) which does not change the meaning of the basic verbal phrase which in other words can be translated The structural feature is the combination of verbal phrases and object prepositions that are used after the verb although it is not part of the verb. However, this preposition is required before the noun or object that will appear after the verb (Leech, 1989; Murphy, 2012) Type of Phrasal Verb.

A compositional verb can eventually become a 'frozen' verb, or it can remain productive. Jackendoff (2010) comments on this: "Some combinations of verb particle are productive, some are semi productive, and some are purely idiosyncratic" (p. 228). However, Jackendoff does not elaborate on whether or not productivity in a phrasal verb depends on its being what Machonis (2009) calls "compositional." While the historical development of phrasal verbs is important to understanding the phenomenon, the end result is, of course, how the phrasal verbs are used at this point in time. Their current usage is better explained if we address their semantics. Besides that, phrasal verbs also have Phrasal verbs like verbs, their function is to indicate an action.

The difference is, if the verb only consists of one word, the phrasal verb is in the form of a phrase alias consisting of several words. Phrasal verb itself consists of verb + one or two particles. Particles are grammatically important complementary components, but do not have a fixed meaning such as off, up, by, in, out, down, and many others. Common examples of phrasal verbs include get up , look up , turn on , turn in and many others. Phrasal verb also has the type of phrasal verb as noun phrasal Modifiers

### Headline News

A headline must possess a legitimate sentence construction comprising of a subject and a respective verb as per the changes in situation; generally features do not think of helpers, conjunctions, articles, pronouns or conjunctions. It characterizes the lone lexical instead of grammatical function. The most extensive purpose behind that is the space particularly given for every feature and the settling issue of the best words may approach. Attractive front-page headlines force the buyers to purchase that newspaper. Moreover enchanting the buyers to read the news stories by putting forward the appealing stories as every headline narrates the main news and the basic details, which permit the readers to seek positivity from important ideas even when they go through the page. In all languages we consider pack of words that partition grammatical masters. These gatherings are called "parts of Speech." There are eight sections of Speech in English dialect. A grammatical feature is an arrangement of words with some grammar characteristic(s) like. Newspaper headlines are the one of the interesting parts of news reports. Swan in Practical English Usage (2005) defines headlines are the short title above the news.

### Newspapers

Understanding Newspapers are a kind of mass media that report daily events in human life. Newspapers are usually intended as a commercial activity of the newspaper publisher in question. The writings contained in a newspaper are produced by news writers who are called journalists. The reporter is tasked with writing interesting events that occur in the community. In a newspaper, there are usually many journalists who are distributed to various regions to collect and write interesting news which will later become the contents of the newspaper.

The journalist serves officially on behalf of the newspaper in question and gets paid or a salary from the newspaper where he publishes his news or writings.

Newspaper (from Dutch: Krant, from French courant) or newspaper is a lightweight and easy-to-dispose publication, usually printed on low-cost paper called newsprint, containing the latest news on various topics. The topics can be political events, crime, sports, editorials, weather. Newspapers also usually contain caricatures which are usually used as satire through pictures regarding certain issues, comics, crossword

puzzles and other entertainment. There are also newspapers that are developed for certain fields, for example news for politics, property, certain industries, certain sports fans, art fans or participants in certain activities. This type of general newspaper is usually published every day, except on holidays.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, newspaper is synonymous with or daily whose definition is sheets of paper bearing the news (news) and so on are divided into columns (8-9 columns), published every day periodically (2003:595)

### Newspapers Content

1. **Hard** news has important meaning for many readers, listeners and viewers because it usually contains current events that have just happened or will happen in government, politics, foreign relations, education, employment, religion, courts, financial markets, and so on. Hard News writing follows an inverted pyramid structure with the most important part being the opening of the news. Hard News usually uses the WHO WHAT WHEN WHERE WHY HOW structure — Who does what, when, where, why and how style on the front page of a newspaper. Stories that fall under the umbrella of hard news often deal with topics like business, politics and international news. A hard news story takes a factual approach: What happened? Who was involved? Where and when did it happen? Why? To/by whom?. It must be kept brief and simple, because the purpose of the rest of the story will be to elaborate on this lead.
2. **Soft** news is a form of news that is presented through media that can be accessed by the public. Soft news is a story that is displayed in the media for the benefit of the audience, is a term for journalism that focuses on a specific target audience. Soft news also conveys the latest news or information, and can make topics that have been discussed previously with a different side. Soft news is considered as light news that highlights human interest that is not bound by time or timeless
3. **Breaking** news refers to events that are currently developing, or "breaking." Breaking news usually refers to events that are unexpected (a plane crash or building fire). Breaking news can also refer to news that occurs late in the day, close to a news outlet's usual deadline. Such stories can be developed for hours, days or longer.
4. **A mainbar** is the main news story about a big news event. It's the story that includes the main points of the event, and it tends to focus on the hard-news aspects of the story. Remember the five W's and the H - who, what, where, when, why and how? Those are the things you generally want to include in the mainbar.
5. **A sidebar** is a story that accompanies the mainbar. But instead of including all the main points of the event, the sidebar focuses on one aspect of it. Depending on the magnitude of the news event, the main bar can be accompanied by just one sidebar or by many.
6. **A feature** story a news feature takes one step back from the headlines. It explores an issue. News features are less time-sensitive than hard news but no less newsworthy. They can be an effective way to write about complex issues too large for the terse style of a hard news item. Features are journalism's shopping center. They're full of interesting people, ideas, colour, lights, action and energy. Storytelling at its height! A good feature is about the people in your community and their struggles, victories and defeats. A feature takes a certain angle. People suffering from poverty are a perfect example. The stories of their individual lives are full of complexities which can be reflected in a longer piece i.e.) and explores it by interviewing the people involved and drawing conclusions from that information. The writer takes an important issue of the day and explains it to the reader through comments from people involved in the story.
7. **An interview** essay is the essence of a breaking news story, a feature of an investigative
8. **An editorial** the editorial expresses an opinion. The editorial page of the newspaper lets the writer comment on issues in the news. All editorials are personal but the topics must still be relevant to the reader.
9. **A column** is an article written by the same person on a regular basis. A columnist (the writer of the column) writes about subjects of interest to him/her, current events or community happenings. Columns are not considered news stories.
10. **A review** is an informative account of the content and qualities of an art form (book, play, film, etc.) Reviewers should know their subject matter and should not make snap judgments or express personal objections or prejudices.
11. **An obituary** is a story about some well-known or important person who has just passed away.

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13. **Weather Coverage and Forecasting** - here the newspapers tell readers how storms, floods, frigid or sizzling temperatures, strong winds or other weather conditions can affect them.
14. **Sport Coverage** – the newspapers inform their audiences about results of matches, various sports events and careers or publish interviews with important people from field.
15. **Advertising** – usually provides means that hugely support existence and quality of newspapers.

### Offline Newspapers

Media offline is a means or intermediary of communication that is printed on printed materials. Paper and cloth base to convey messages or information. The main elements of media offline are text and visualization images. Types of print media included in the mass media are newspapers or newspapers, magazines, tabloids and so on. The role of the media offline is very important, for centuries the media .

Offline is the only means of exchanging and disseminating information, ideas and entertainment, which are currently served by various media communication. Apart from being the main means of reaching the public, print media is also the main means of bringing buyers and sellers together (William L. Rivers, 2003). Media offline is a static media and prioritizes visual messages. This media consists of sheets with a number of words, Images, or photos, in color and white pages (Kasali, 2007). Print media is a document that contains recordings of events obtained by a journalist and converted into words, offline newspapers are a means or intermediary of communication printed on material. Paper and cloth base to convey messages or information. The main elements of print media are text and visualization images. The main elements of print media are text and visualization images.

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### Online Newspapers

Online news is a relatively new phenomenon in the history of news and journalism. In the early 1990s, newspapers and other broadcast news providers were just beginning to explore the possibilities of delivering news content to readers via the World Wide Web (WWW) (Deuze 2003). By 2005, reading news online was becoming a regular habit for many people. According to the World Association of Newspapers (WAN) report at that time, the global readership for online newspapers rose by more than 200 percent between 2001 and 2005 (Asia Media, 2006). Since then , not only newspapers publishers. But also television and radio stations, magazines, and other publications have constantly improved their presence online. Statistics from the Newspaper Association of America. (NAA, 2009) report shows 67.3 million visitors in the year 2008, which is an increase of 12.1 percent over year 2007. Nielsen Online for the NAA also reported that in the fourth quarter of 2008, there were an average of 68.2 million visitors, an 8.6 percent increase, over the same period of 2007, when there were only 62.8 million visitors. In Australia Fairfax Digital (from Fairfax Media Limited Annual Report 2007) claim to be the ‘No.1 online news site’, and reported over 14.3 million unique browsers per month have visited their online site, which was a growth rate of over 33 percent. An obvious trend is the merging of information and communications technologies and the Internet with all forms of the entertainment

and news media. In addition, entirely new online news websites are emerging outside the mainstream traditional news media ownership, allowing both professional and amateur journalists a global forum for individual reports and opinions (see e.g. Connery and Hassan 2005).

Emerging outside the mainstream traditional news media ownership, allowing both professional and amateur journalists a global forum for individual reports and opinions (see e.g. Connery and Hassan 2005).

Mass media is a new institution related to the production and distribution of knowledge in a broad sense. Mass media has a number of prominent characteristics, including the use of relatively advanced technology for the (mass) production and dissemination of messages, having a systematic. Systematic organization and social rules and message targets that lead to large audiences that cannot be determined whether they accept the message, or reject it. Mass media institutions are basically open, operating in the public dimension to provide regular communication channels of various messages that get social approval and are desired by many individuals. Regularly and can be published every day or once a week (Djuroto, 2002:11). Newspaper is one of the studies in the study of communication science, especially in the study of mass communication. In the book "Indonesian Press Encyclopedia" it is stated that the definition of newspaper as a designation for press publishers who are included in the print media are in the form of sheets containing news stories, essays, and advertisements that are published regularly: it can be daily, weekly and monthly, and circulated regularly. General (Junaedhi: 1991:257).

The newspaper was first published and traded for the first time in the United States, according to its history the newspaper was invented and printed first by an immigrant from England in 1690, named Benjamin Harris (Djuroto, 2002:5). Newspapers in their current development have become one of the form of press that has the power and authority to become a social control in the life of the nation and state. This is because the philosophy of the press is always synonymous with social, cultural and political life. The rapid development of the global era of media, especially internet users or online media which grew rapidly in the 1990s in the form of networks. This program is called www, or the World Wide Web, running with the development of increasingly developing communications, increasing information needs. Using the media as a means of delivery information to a large audience as a tool used by communicators to convey, forward or disseminate a message, seen from the many media, especially online media based on internet-based information delivery systems that participate in the development

Chairman and CEO of News Corp. Rupert Murdoch on various occasions often conveys the end of the newspapers era due to the emergence of digital technology. In early 2000, he predicted that print media would die in the next 20 years. With the advent of the internet, paper newspapers will be replaced by digital news where many readers will turn to tablet computers or smartphones. In the United States, the death knell of print media began to occur because it was unable to resist changes to the development of information technology, namely online media

### **Grammar in Headline**

A special language used in newspapers can be distinguished and this is the most obvious with the headlines. They are the first and often the only things which many readers are interested in. A newspaper page has restricted space and headline writers are limited by the layout of the page. Grammar and its structures can help headline writers a lot and they often have to break many grammatical rules and use nonstandard structures to produce a successful headline. This chapter will introduce the basic types of headlines in terms of their structures- sentential and non- sentential headlines. Verbs by nominalization

#### *Sentential Headline*

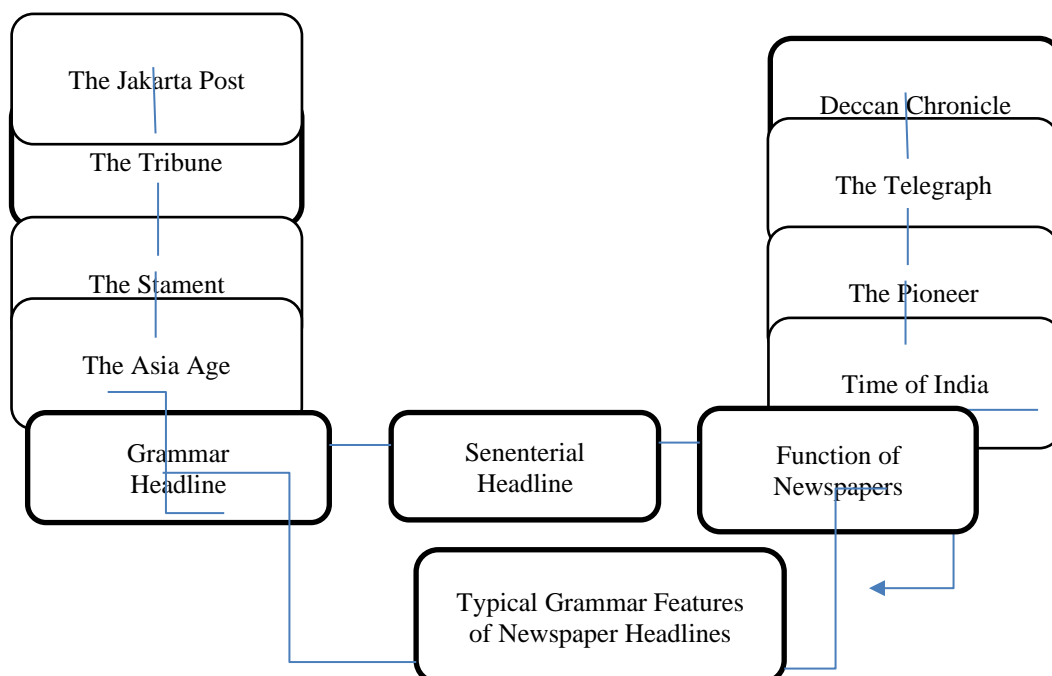
Sentential headlines are all headlines that have a regular sentence structure, i.e. all headlines with a subject and a finite verb phrase which is characterized as a phrase "in which the first or only word is a finite verb, the rest of the verb phrase (if any) consisting of non-finite verbs". (Quirk, 1991, p149) As far as sentence structure is concerned, there are two main types of sentence- simple and multiple sentences (Crystal, 2003, p216). The most natural sentence structure is the simple sentence. it is the first kind which children learn to speak, and it remains by far the most common sentence in the spoken language of people of all ages. In written work, simple sentences can be very effective for grabbing a reader's attention or for summing up an argument as they are simply understandable

### *Typical Grammar Features of Newspaper Headlines*

Previous research into daily paper features has emerged the subject of either comparable components can be found in the press of varying culture and dialects; ponders have still not included features from a sufficiently wide scope of nations to allow for results to be closed. As indicated by Kniffka, cited in Bell (1989: 189), feature body faces to be all the time crosswise over dialects, however his examinations included just German and American English writings.

Different reviews investigate features from just a single nation: like Allan Bell (1989: 185). Newspapers as Mass Media. Mass media as stated by Althusser and Gramsci in Sobur (2004:30) is a tool used to express opinions or aspirations, both from the community and from the government or state. The mass media as a forum for distributing information which is the embodiment of human rights in the life of society and the state, in the mass media are also shrouded in other interests, for example the interests of capitalism and the interests of the continuity of employment for employees and so on. The mass media has a very significant power in influencing the audience. The existence of mass media has an important role in providing important information for the community, knowledge that can broaden horizons, entertainment facilities as a release of tension, and no less important is the role of the media as social control to provide criticism and support government policies to motivate the community. While the notion of social control itself is part of the function of the mass media, which explains that the mass media have the freedom and responsibility to convey information on every government policy to the public or society. On the other hand, basically society is shaped by the influence of various economic forces, both by various forces contained in a group as well as by the attraction of power between interested group various forces contained in a group as well as by the attraction of power between interested groups as well as by the attraction of power between interested groups. Therefore, in relation to the mass media plays an active role as a distributor (Disseminator) and "store" of information (McQuil, 1991: 4). In another statement, McQuill also emphasized that the mass media also functions as a filter that filters out some experiences and highlights other experiences, as well as obstacles that hinder the truth (Littlejhon, 1996: 324, Eriyanto: xii). So it can be seen that the mass media is a source of power, control, management, and innovation in society that can be utilized

To make it easier to understand the flow of this research, parts or sketches of the framework need to be made, so that readers can more easily understand the flow and process in this research. The framework of thinking in this study can describe the sequence of stages in the research. This frame of mind can also provide an explanation



### 3. METHOD

Qualitative descriptive design will be employed in conducting this research because the intention of this research is to identify the types of phrasal verbs of Headline news in online English newspapers. It means the data in this research was in the form of words, not using numbers, and the data was collected and analyzed and then draw a conclusion without making a generalization

The source of the data was taken from eight English online newspapers, they are: The Jakarta Post, The Tribune, Asian Age, Deccan Chronicle, Times of India, The Telegraph, The Pioneer, and Statesman. The online English newspapers publish daily from Monday to Sunday from 1st September - 30st September 2022.

Some procedures were conducted to collect the data as the following:

- 1) Read the Headline news carefully twice or more as considered important.
- 2) Identify the occurrence of the phrasal verbs of Headline news.
- 3) Classify the phrasal verbs in a table.

In analyzing data, the content analysis method was used as the following steps:

1. The data was classified according to the types of phrasal verbs.
2. The data was calculated by using the following formula:

$$X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Notes:

X = the percentage of obtained items

F = the total translation shift on verb phrase of each type

n = the total translation shift on verb phrase from all types

1. Decide the most dominant type of phrasal verbs that occur based on the result of the percentage calculation.

2. Conclude the findings as the result of the study.

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### Analysis Data

**Table 1 The Phrasal Verb on September 1<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	2	7%
2.	Separable	10	34%
3.	Intransitive	8	28%
4.	Inseparable	7	24 %
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	2	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 1 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 34% separable while the second is high 24% intransitive

**Table 2 The Phrasal Verb on September 2<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	11	44%
3.	Intransitive	8	32%
4.	Inseparable	6	24%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 2 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 44% separable while the second is high 32% intransitive

**Table 3 The Phrasal Verb on September 3<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	12	54,5%
3.	Intransitive	9	41%
4.	Inseparable	1	4,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 3 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 54,5% separable while the second is high 41% intransitive

**Table 4. The Phrasal Verb on September 4<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	11	46%
3.	Intransitive	6	25%
4.	Inseparable	7	29%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 4 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm,) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 46% separable while the second is high 29% Inseparable

**Table 5 The Phrasal Verb on September 5<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	13	68%
3.	Intransitive	2	11%
4.	Inseparable	4	21%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 5 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 68% separable while the second is high 21% Inseparable

**Table 6 The Phrasal Verb on September 6<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	13	57%
3.	Intransitive	3	13%
4.	Inseparable	7	30%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 6 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 57% separable while the second is high 30% Inseparable

**Table 7 The Phrasal Verb on September 7<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	7%
2.	Separable	5	36%
3.	Intransitive	3	21%
4.	Inseparable	4	29%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	1	7%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 7 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 36% separable while the second is high 29% Inseparable

**Table 8 The Phrasal Verb on September 8<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	7%
2.	Separable	7	50%
3.	Intransitive	3	21,5%
4.	Inseparable	3	21,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 8 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% separable while the second is high 21,5% Intransitive and 21,5% Inseparable

**Table 9 The Phrasal Verb on September 9<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	6%
2.	Separable	1	6%
3.	Intransitive	8	47%
4.	Inseparable	7	41%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 9 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 47% Intransitive while the second is high 41% Inseparable

**Table 10 The Phrasal Verb on September 10<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	4	36,5%
3.	Intransitive	4	36,5%
4.	Inseparable	3	27%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 10 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 36,5% separable and 36,5% Intransitive while the second is high 27% Inseparable

**Table 11 The Phrasal Verb on September 11<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	8,5%
2.	Separable	7	58%
3.	Intransitive	1	8,5%
4.	Inseparable	3	25%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 11 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 58% separable while the second is high 25% Inseparable

**Table 12 The Phrasal Verb on September 12<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	7	58%
3.	Intransitive	3	25%
4.	Inseparable	2	17%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 12 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 58% separable while the second is high 25% Inseparable

**Table 13 The Phrasal Verb on September 13<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	12,5%
2.	Separable	3	37,5%
3.	Intransitive	2	25%
4.	Inseparable	2	25%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 12 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 37,5% separable while the second is high 25% Intransitive and 25% Inseparable

**Table 14 The Phrasal Verb on September 14<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	5	45,5%
3.	Intransitive	4	36,5%
4.	Inseparable	1	9%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	1	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 14 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 45,5% separable while the second is high 36,5% Intransitive

**Table 15 The Phrasal Verb on September 15<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	11%
2.	Separable	5	56%
3.	Intransitive	2	22%
4.	Inseparable	1	11%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 15 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 56% separable while the second is high 22% Intransitive

**Table 16 The Phrasal Verb on September 16<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	7	78%
3.	Intransitive	1	11%
4.	Inseparable	1	11%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 16 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 78% separable while the second is high 11% Intransitive and 11% Inseparable

**Table 17 The Phrasal Verb on September 17<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	4	57%
3.	Intransitive	2	29%
4.	Inseparable	1	14%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 17 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 57% separable while the second is high 29% Intransitive

**Table 18 The Phrasal Verb on September 18<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	4	50%
3.	Intransitive	2	25%
4.	Inseparable	2	25%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 18 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% separable while the second is high 25% Intransitive and 25% Inseparable

**Table 19 The Phrasal Verb on September 19<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	12,5%
2.	Separable	5	62,5%
3.	Intransitive	2	25%
4.	Inseparable	0	0%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 19 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 62,5% separable while the second is high 25% Intransitive

**Table 20 The Phrasal Verb on September 20<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	5	62,5%
3.	Intransitive	2	25%
4.	Inseparable	1	12,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 20 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 62,5% Transitive while the second is high 25% Intransitive

**Table 21 The Phrasal Verb on September 21<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	5	62,5%
3.	Intransitive	2	25%
4.	Inseparable	1	12,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 21 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 62,5% separable while the second is high 25% Intransitive

**Table 22 The Phrasal Verb on September 22<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	5	62,5%
2.	Separable	2	25%
3.	Intransitive	0	0%
4.	Inseparable	1	12,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 22 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 62,5% Transitive while the second is high 25% Separable

**Table 23 The Phrasal Verb on September 23<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	12,5%
2.	Separable	4	50%
3.	Intransitive	1	12,5%
4.	Inseparable	2	25%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 23 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% separable while the second is high 25% Inseparable

**Table 24 The Phrasal Verb on September 24<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	0	0%
2.	Separable	4	50%
3.	Intransitive	3	37,5%
4.	Inseparable	1	12,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 24 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% separable while the second is high 37,5% Intransitive

**Table 25 The Phrasal Verb on September 25<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	2	22%
2.	Separable	4	45%
3.	Intransitive	2	22%
4.	Inseparable	1	11%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 25 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 45% separable while the second is high 22% Transitive and 22% Intransitive

**Table 26 The Phrasal Verb on September 26<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	2	25%
2.	Separable	4	50%
3.	Intransitive	1	12,5%
4.	Inseparable	1	12,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 26 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm,) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% separable while the second is high 25% Transitive

**Table 27 The Phrasal Verb on September 27<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	4	50%
2.	Separable	4	50%
3.	Intransitive	0	0%
4.	Inseparable	0	0%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 27 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% Transitive and 50% Separable

**Table 28 The Phrasal Verb on September 28<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	3	37,5%
2.	Separable	3	37,5%
3.	Intransitive	1	12,5%
4.	Inseparable	1	12,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 28 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 50% Transitive and 50% Separable

**Table 29 The Phrasal Verb on September 29<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	1	16,5%
2.	Separable	4	67%
3.	Intransitive	0	0%
4.	Inseparable	1	16,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	0	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 29 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 67% separable while the second is high 16,5% Transitive and 16,5% Inseparable

**Table 30 The Phrasal Verb on September 30<sup>st</sup> 2022**

No.	Name of Newspaper	Number of Responses	Percentage
1.	Transitive	3	33,5%
2.	Separable	2	22%
3.	Intransitive	0	0%
4.	Inseparable	3	33,5%
5.	Intransitive / Inseparable	1	11%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 30 above, it can be concluded that there are five types of phrasal verb shifts in online English newspapers according to M.C. Chartly and O'odel (2017. Pm, ) these facts are also found in the English newspaper Transitive Separable Intransitive Inseparable Intransitive / Inseparable found that, from the top it can be the most dominant 33,5% Transitive and 33,5% Inseparable while the second is high 22% Separable

### Research Finding

After analyzing phrasal verbs of headline news in online English newspapers, it was found that there were several different types of phrasal verbs then some findings listed on the following points :

1. There were five type of phrasal verb found namely: Transitive ,Separable, Intransitive, Inseparable, Intransitive / Inseparable (can be used on the same object)
2. The dominant phrasal verb of headline news in online newspapers type of separable phrasal verb

No	Name of Newspapers	Transitive	Separable	Intransitive	Inseparable	Intransitive/ Inseparable
1.	The Asian age	13%	46%	23%	15 %	3%
2.	The Jakarta Post	10,5 %	55%	24%	10,5%	0%
3.	Deccan Chronicle	23%	23%	23%	27%	4%
4.	Time of India	6,25%	6,25%	31,25%	56,25%	0 %
5.	The Tribune	6,4 %	42%	27,4 %	21%	3,2%
6.	The Telegraph	9 %	32%	18%	41%	0%
7.	The Pioneer	5%	53%	28%	14%	0%
8.	Statement	5%	50%	22,5%	22,5%	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>69%</b>	<b>307,25%</b>	<b>174,4%</b>	<b>207,25 %</b>	<b>10.2 %</b>

### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data that have been done, the following were that could be drawn:

1. From 8 data of phrasal verb found in a phrasal of headline news in online newspapers. it was found that there were five type of phrasal verb namely: transitive, separable, intransitive, inseparable, intransitive / inseparable
2. The percentage of each each type of phrasal verb transitive (69%) separable (307,25%) intransitive (174,4%) inseparable (207,25%)and intransitive/inseparable (10,2%)
3. The most dominant type of phrasal verb used was the separable in amount 307,25 %

### SUGGESTION

In relation with the conclusion some suggestion are given the students English Education Study Program are deeply expected to probe and learn more about phrasal verb in English newspapers enlarge their insight especially in the headline news contained in online newspapers.

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