

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Communication is a process of transferring information from a sender to a receiver with the use of a medium in which the communicated information is understood by both sender and receiver. It is a process that allows organisms to exchange information by several means such as auditory (speaking, singing, etc), non verbal or physical means to body language, sign language, touch, eye contact, writing etc. It is a process by which we assign and convey meaning in an attempt to create shared understanding. As Crystal (2003, p.85) stated: “Communication refers to the transmission and reception of INFORMATION (a ‘message’) between a source and receiver using a signaling system . . .”

Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts ideas and emotions that involves a sender who encodes and sends the message, which is then carried via the communication channel to the receiver where the receiver decodes the message, processes the information and sends an appropriate reply through the same communication channel.

On the basis of participants involved, there are four types of communication.

- 1) Personal Communication
- 2) Group Communication
- 3) Public Communication
- 4) Mass Communication

1) Personal Communication

Personal communication involves the following two types:

a) Intra-personal

When an individual communicates himself is called interpersonal communication. Such as monologue, dream, imagination, thoughts, etc.

b) Interpersonal Communication

In this sort of communication someone may talk to another one. For example: letter writing, dialogue, telephone conversation, etc.

2) Group Communication

Group communication involves 'one to few' or considerable number of people such as when a person gives a lecture in a class or speech to a gathering of people, the communicators may be from the same profession or occupation.

3) Public Communication

Public communication involves the communication between 'one to many'. In this type of communication, a person delivers speech or the addresses a group of people who become his audience. It is larger than group communication where the communicators may not know each other.

4) Mass Communication

Mass communication is the process through which message is transmitted through media to individuals in a diversified group. Mass communication involves the use of print or electronic media such as newspaper or television to communicate to a large number of people who are located in various places. In fact mass communication is the process to transmit information and experiences to the large scattered and heterogeneous audiences.

1.1.1 Significance of Mass Media in the Society

Literally, the term mass media has two words, 'mass' and 'media'. The word 'mass' indicates 'a large number of people and 'media' indicate means of mass communication such as TV, radio, newspaper etc. Thus, etymologically mass

media refers to a large scattered number of people over a vast area at the same time. Mass communication is made possible by the use of mass media which include print and electronic media. These media are transmitting message to the mass. The print media such as newspaper, book, magazine, etc. have a very old history in comparison to the electronic media. Electronic media include radio, TV, cinema and other media as well like public speaking and live commentaries etc. these different media inform, educate, entertain, influence, persuade the people of the society or country.

Mass media are the means or services or instruments used to convey or impact or send or exchange or transmit our ideas and thoughts through speech or writing. They are the mediators of message to the mass. They usually make mass communication possible by transmitting messages over a vast area simultaneously and rapidly to a large heterogeneous people. They have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. They help us to expand our communication and overcome the barriers caused by time and space.

Mass Media are medium through which information news, views, reviews and other matters of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people of various locations who are different in their cultural background, age, sex, education and so on relatively at the same time. Mass communication is made possible by using mass media.

Mass media are tools for the transformation of information, concepts and ideas to the both general and specific audiences. Media has always played a significance role in our society. Nowadays, media is one of the main parts of our lives and our society, because we use media to combine all sources of information. In our context, men are spending their hours a day on watching T.V, reading newspaper and listening radio. There are a lot of different types of

information sources; all of them are specific and dedicated for different kinds of information. The importance of media is to publish the message worldwide so that it can become popular.

Mass media performs three key functions: educating, shaping public relations and advocacy for a particular policy or point of view. As educational tools, media, not only impart knowledge, but can be part of larger effort to promote actions having social utility. As a public relation tools, media assists organizations in achieving credibility and respect among public health opinion leaders, stakeholders and so on. As an advocacy tool, mass media assists leaders in setting a policy agenda, shaping debates about controversial issues and getting support for particular viewpoint.

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Besides these above mentioned functions of mass communication, six more specific functions of the mass media could be identified here. They are:

1. Severance of environment: This is the collection and distribution of information within and outside a particular environment. The information flow is necessary for unity and coherence if we live in the society of collectivity.
2. Correlation parts of the society: This includes the interpretation of the information, the prescription of conduct and the comment on social values.
3. Transmission of social heritage: By communicating information through the mass media we are transmitting social and cultural values which aim at sustaining the society.
4. Educating the masses: Education on the policies of governments and on the right and responsibilities could be carried out through the mass media.

5. Entertainment function: The mass media also entertain the public by providing emotional relaxation, intrinsic and cultural enjoyment (i.e. provision of momentary escapes from problems) and killing boredom. and

6. Mobilization function: This function of mass media is very important to developing communities everywhere. It seeks to bring the people together and helps to advance development. It could be seen from the foregoing functions that the mass media provide information and education, personal identity, entertainment and most importantly integration and social interaction by giving insight into the circumstances of others as well as by helping with the development of social empathy.

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Media play an important role in enhancing level in those areas of knowledge where the 'interest is low' where 'the need to know' or the 'desire for information is high, people do not wait for modern media to dissimilar information, instead they seek information in hits and pieces, absorb and store it. The various media of mass communication as press, radio and television have their respective role to bring about betterment for the welfare of the people and nation as a whole. Media can be one of the significant means to bring the revolution in the world. The world is becoming narrower and information can spread over the world within a few seconds. Media influence on political consciousness, urbanization, professional mobility, adult literacy, media consumption and broad general participation in the nation's construction and similar activities.

1.1.2 Language in the Process of Change

Language is not a static entity; it is very dynamic and changes over time. All living languages are in wheel of change and it is a natural phenomenon. As a social entity, it changes along with the changes in social needs, aspiration, advancement, culture and attitudes. Language has to fulfill a lot of functions in the society so that it has to match the trends or status of the society. Change in language is continuous as stated by Lyons (1986, p.183)

The brief and highly oversimplified account of the evolution and expansion of English that has just been given will serve to illustrate the general point that, although there may be good reason to divide both external and internal history of a language into more or less distinct periods, the process of language change itself is continuous.

Living languages, indeed, never hold still. All of them are continuously changing their sound, their grammars, their vocabulary and their meaning for various reasons. For that we can compare the English of Shakespeare and the modern English. As Varshney (1995, p.275) found:

Language has a tendency to change from complexity towards simplicity, from length towards precision, from difficulty towards ease, from disorder towards order. Need for novelty, need for new expressions because of new invention, discoveries, developments, and need to find words for new objects, concepts and places cause language change.

It is no doubt that language is always in the process of gradual change. Till now there is lack of satisfactory explanation for the cause of change. As stated by Lyons (1986, P.207) “Why do languages change in course of time? There is no generally accepted answer to this question several theories of languages –

change have been put forward. But none of them covers all the facts.” Broadly change of language can be divided into two categories: external change and internal change. Borrowing in all its forms are the example of external change. And causes beyond that may be called internal change. The causes of languages changing can be stated as follows:

- 1) Sociolinguistic causes
- 2) Therapeutic causes
- 3) Inherent causes
- 4) Chain reaction causes

1) Sociolinguistic Cause

Language is a social entity. We can not imagine society beyond language and if there is no society, there is no growing environment and development of the language. Language can affect society by influencing or ever controlling world’s view of its speaker. The social traditions or practices change day by day which force the language to change. We can agree with Lyons’s (1986, P.213) who says “social factors are undoubtedly more important than they were once thought to be.” In this progressive society social factors hugely affect language directly and indirectly. There are different theories on sociolinguistic causes.

i) Substratum Theory

Language comes into contact and foreign elements enter into one language to another and this initiates changes in language. This phenomenon can be called as Substratum theory. This may happen in the following situations.

-) In border areas where the people frequently mix up the codes and they may get changed in the phonological and lexical features.
-) When an indigenous population has to learn new language they learn their new language imperfectly and pass it to their children and to other fellow and eventually change the language.

Substratum influence and borrowing are two different phenomena of language change although it is not possible to separate them completely. The language from which linguistic items are borrowed is donor language.

ii) Theory of Social Need

It is very a natural process of language change. Language change takes place according to the social need. When the needs of the user change, the language also gets changed. New vocabularies are used to the need and old ones are dropped out. Need is certainly relevant at the level of vocabulary.

iii) Theory of Imitation

The culture of a community influences its neighboring communities; sometimes it attracts and sometimes detracts to them. The more they import the culture the more language change takes place. Because new vocabularies are imported and they are very difficult to word make translation. They tend to change their speaking style to accommodate their speech to the source language.

2. Inherent Cause

The causes which are inherent in language itself are also called linguistic causes for language change. These changes are prediction because language is always gets change for the ease of its speaker. Various phonological processes like assimilation, dissimilation, addition, deletion, metathesis, spoonerism etc. universally exists in cause of language change.

3. Therapeutic Causes

Therapeutic cause is the tendency to change language in order to fill the broken pattern or make language congruent or neat sound and syntactic pattern by adding or subtracting some of its elements. It is a very natural process which takes place according to the principle of utility, significance and use. Aitchson calls this as the process of neatening the sound pattern. We can give the

example of /h/ in English and /ऋ/ and /लृ/ in Nepali which are in verge of extinction.

4. Chain reaction Cause

Sometimes changes affect languages in a relatively minor way. Natural tendencies, exaggerated by social factors, cause disruptions, then the language restore the equilibrium again. It is a process which takes place in a chain or involves spiral or circular change in language.

Language is a social and mental phenomenon in which sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors are likely to be inextricably intertwined. Anyone, who attempts to study the causes of language change, must be aware of multiplicity of factors involved in it.

1.1.3 Politics, Society, Media and Language

Language is most frequently used and highly developed means of communication that human beings possess. It is specific to mankind only. It is human vocal noises used systematically and conventionally by communities for the purpose of communication of their total cultures. It is the institution where humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols. In the process of communication, one perceives a clear picture of the whole world through the language. It is a means, which helps us to think, interpret, perceive and express about the real world. Language is the dynamic set of sensory symbols of communication and the elements used to manipulate them. Language can also refer to the use of such system as a general phenomenon. Strictly speaking, language is considered to be an exclusively human mode of communication. Although other animals make use of quite sophisticated communicative system,

sometimes casually referred to as animal language, none of these are known to make use of all of the properties that linguists use to define language.

In ancient Greek philosophical terminology, the word 'logos' was used as a term for both language or speech or reason, and the philosopher Thomas Hobbes used the English word 'speech' so that it similarly could refer to reason. More commonly though, the English word 'language' was derived ultimately from 'lingua' Latin for tongue typically refers only to expressions of reason which can be understood by other people most obviously by speaking.

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Language live, die, move from one place to another and change in course of time. The languages which die in course of time are called dead language and which are in existence are called living language. 'Greek' and 'Sanskrit' languages can be taken as dead language and Nepali, English, Hindi are living languages. The living languages are always in process of gradual change.

Language plays a great part in our life. Perhaps because of its familiarity, we rarely observe it taking it rather for granted as we do breathing or walking. The effects of language are remarkable and include much or what distinguishes man from animals. Sapir (1978, p.8) says “Language is primary human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of system of voluntarily produced symbols.”

A society is structured by different kinds of people living in a certain area to manage to live together. Society and language are extremely inter-related with each other. Without language, we can not imagine society and if there is no

society, there is no growing environment and development of language. Language can affect society by influencing or even controlling world's view of its speaker. Living language, indeed, never hold still. The relation between language and society is bidirectional.

Media and society influence each other. Media have tremendous effect in every aspects of human life. Mehta (1992, p.3) states “.Media provide information education or instruction and entertainment to the people.” Politics, fashion, the whether, the stock market, health pleasure, all are provided by the mass media to the people (society). Media play a significant role to change the society. As stated by Peterson et al. (1996, p.21) “Indeed contemporary forms of society, democratic or totalitarian, probably would not have been possible without high speed press and electronic media for communication with large number of people over vast areas.”

It is through communication people can learn about new ideas, can be stimulated by change which is conveyed them to be cognizant of change and what is going around them. Mass media are essentially agent of social change they are expected to help accomplish in the transitions of new customs and practices, and in some cases to different social relationships. Behind such changes in behavior must necessarily present substantial alternation attitudes beliefs, skills and social norms.

Souza'D (1997, pp.7-8).

He means media are the agent or source which plays a great role to educate or mobilize the people of the society. Media have tremendous effect in every aspect of human life. The effect can be observed for creating awareness, acquiring knowledge and develop attitude and behavior change on value systems and ideology of society.

Politics is the process by which groups of people make decisions. Politics has been observed in all human groups. It consists of social relations involving social authority or power and regulation of political unit, and the methods and tactics used to formulate and apply policy. According to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary (2005, p.1164) "Politics is the activities involved in greeting and using power in public life and being able to influence decision that affect country or a society". As other policies, which are introduced and/or applied by the government of the country, language policy is also determined by the government. New vocabularies are also used on the basis of rules, regulation, political systems of the country. We can take the example of Nepal: at the time of dictatorship of king, there are some vocabularies which are found in every where they are: His Majesty King, darshanbhet, box, bahuli bata charanakamalma etc. But nowadays, when we use the same sense of vocabularies to indicate the same work of same person we use: ex. king, bhetghat, hatbata, etc. that sort of changes occur on the basis of political changes.

Beyond the language changes brought about by migration, politics often engenders language change in more immediate ways by the public debates it incites regarding changing economics and social realities. For example, increasing environmental awareness and environmental policies (both private and public) in recent decades has led to a number of new words and phrases such as 'tree-hugger', 'eco-friendly', 'carbon footprint', 'green washing' 'locavore', 'eco-terrorism', and 'green collar job', and has expanded the use and meaning of other words and phrases such as 'gas-guzzler', 'sustainability' 'organic', 'capture', and 'hybrid'.

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Politics affects every field of a country. Political systems are different in different countries. Political situation directly affects the language of the nation. Political situation determine the language of a country. If there is autocratic or dictatorship in politics, the language used by the people is suitable for them. We can take the example of Nepal; at the time of insurgency in Nepal there are some words which use frequently used were: His Majesty King/Queen/Crown Prince/Princess, patrolling, escort etc. But nowadays there are some words which are used in every field of country are republic, federal, ethnic group, etc.

As already discussed, there is a relationship of chain among political situation of a country; language which is used in the country and societies of that nation and language used by the media. Media always play the vital role to educate or to make people aware of being conscious of everything. Society becomes aware of its right which is right or wrong. And when people of that country become aware about the political situation or leaders if they are not satisfy with them, the political situation or system is changed and the using trend of language is automatically get change. Because there may be convention of new words or they compel to use the words either borrowing or by coinage. Social need is one of the most important factors of language change.

1.1.4 Vocabulary: An Introduction

Generally speaking, vocabulary refers to the words which we use in our day to day communication in order to express our thoughts, feelings, ideas and emotions. Vocabulary is a set of letters or a letter which give a single meaning. Richards et al. (1985, p.307) states vocabulary as: “set of Lexemes, including single words and idioms.” Vocabulary is the most important aspect of language

without command over it no language is possible. According to Wilkins (1972, p.11) "Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed. It is the basic building block of language". According to Harmer (1991, p.153) "If language structures make up the skeleton of language it is vocabulary that provides the vital organ and flesh. An ability to manipulate grammatical structures does not have any potential for expressing meaning unless words are used".

Thus, we can argue that vocabulary is such a vital aspect of language without which communication is not easy even if one has a good knowledge about the system of that language.

1.1.4. i) Types of Vocabulary

Vocabulary has been classified in a number of ways: productive or active or receptive or passive vocabulary. Active or productive vocabulary is that over which the learners or speakers have full command and/or which the learners or speakers use in their speech and writing. Passive or receptive vocabularies, on the other hand, are those which the learners or speakers understand when these words appear in speech or writing because they are not fully conversant with them. As Harmer (1991, p.153) states:

A distinction is frequently made between 'active' and 'passive' vocabulary. The former refers to vocabulary that students have been taught or learnt which they are expected to be able to use – whilst the latter refers to words towards which the students will recognize when they will probably not be able to produce.

He means the words which are frequently used by the speakers are active and those which they cannot use frequently are passive vocabularies. It is not so reliable because an active vocabulary can be passive and vice versa in course of time.

On the basis of its nature vocabulary can be classified into two types, viz – content words and function words. To which Aarts and Aarts (1986) called major and minor word classes. Content words which have lexical meaning and which refer to the thing, quality, state or action and can stand alone with meaning. They include noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. They are also called open class words. Functional words have little meaning of their own but it shows the grammatical relationship in and sentences. It includes prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliaries, quantifiers, pronouns, articles etc.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

In this vast and over going area of mass media in this modern world, a very few studies have been carried out so far particularly in this department.

Bhandari (1999) carried out a research on the topic “Tense and Aspect in Nepali English Newspaper.” She tried to analyze the tense and aspect variations in the news discourse of Nepali English especially in comparison to the native newspaper and concluded that the structure of non past tense had been used more than often the past tense structures.

Shrestha (2000) carried out the research “The Language Used in Newspaper Headlines.” This study attempted to analyze newspaper headlines based on

their structures tense and aspects and concluded that news headlines had their own style of writing which differs considerably from general pattern of writing.

Rai (2003) carried out a research entitled “English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries.” He analyzed and described the features of the English language used in live cricket commentaries. He analyzes the language in terms of vocabulary and other syntactic features. He concluded that the English language used in live cricket commentaries differs from the standard and formed English.

Pokhrel (2003) carried out the research entitled “The Use of English in Broadcast and Print Media.” His study tried to compare and contrast between the language used in broadcast and print media on the basis of news only. He found out that broadcast media use relatively simple language than print media.

Adhikari (2004) conducted a research on the topic “Language used in Manuals.” He analyzed and described the features of the English language used in manuals in terms of tense, aspect, and voice and vocabulary items. He concluded that the use of non-past tense, simple and perfective aspects with active structure are the common features of manuals. Similarly, he also found that a lot of words of their own field are used in manuals.

Sapkota (2005) conducted a research entitled “A Study of Language used in E-mail, chat and text Message.” He found out that the language of e-mail and text message is different from usual language and especially incomplete sentences and abbreviation forms are used in this type of language.

Panthee (2006) carried out the research on “Impact of Nepalese Conflict on Nepali Language Use” and concluded that there was positive impact of conflict

on language use, because of it, the power of vocabularies have been increasing in both English and Nepali languages and newly coined words are used in this field and they come popular to common people and they have also become the part of day to day communication.

Sharma (2007) carried out a research “Language used in Newspaper Editorials: A Descriptive Study” and concluded the complex sentences are maximally used in newspapers of Nepal and abroad covering more than half of the total sentences. Non past tense, simple aspect, active voice were maximally used.

Though all the above mentioned studies are related to mass media surely throw some lights above the language used in mass media, no study has yet been carried out on the impact of politics in the words used or language in print media, which is very important factor affect on the language use of the mass media. So, I have selected this area for study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives:

1. To examine the use of vocabularies in the context of political change;
2. To find out causes of more frequent vocabulary items;
3. To suggest some pedagogical implication.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is significant as it throws light on the trends of use of language in print media which is affected by the contemporary politics of the nation which

is a global trend. As the contemporary politics is getting changed different new vocabulary items are going to be used more frequently and some are fashioned out.

There is no research work conducted in this field in the University Campus, at Department of English Education, T.U. So, I think, this study will be invaluable and important treasure for the Department of the English Education, language teachers, students, linguists, subject experts and other interested people of this area as well

1.5 Definition of Specific Terms:

Political news: News refers to new or fresh information or reports of recent events. Political news means the news which is written about the contemporary politics. It may be many types but have to be about politics.

Vocabulary: Here, vocabulary, word and vocabulary item are treated as synonyms of each other, so any are used interchangeably.

Newspaper: Newspaper is printed publication which is issued daily with news, advertisement or articles of recent event. Here magazine, daily and newspaper are used interchangeably.

CHAPTER- TWO

METHODOLOGY

The research study followed the following methodology:

2.1 Sources of Data

For this study, only the secondary sources of data were used. The secondary sources of data were the magazines mentioned below:

1. "The Rising Nepal" daily published in Nepal.
2. "The Kathmandu Post" daily published in Nepal.

In addition to these magazines, all the materials available in print and electronic media which are directly and indirectly related to study and books journals, previous researches, various articles and other published materials related to mass media, mass communication, language and politics were taken as secondary sources of data.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied judgmental sampling which is one of the most useful non-probability sampling designs especially when somebody attempts to study about language used in magazines and newspapers. For this the researcher collected the two English daily of Nepal which is mentioned in 2.1 of three different phases: Pre- janaandolan phase (2062/11/24-2062/12/23) janaandolan phase (2062/12/24-2063/01/12) and Post janaandolan phase (2063/01/13-2063/02/13) in Nepal.

Again, he applied judgmental sampling and collected the news of seven days of each phase of each daily.

2.3 Tools of Data Collection

For this research, the main tool of data collection was observation. The researcher collected the magazines of three different phases as mentioned in 2.2. Then, he read and reread these magazines to get required information for the study.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

1. First the researcher collected 'The Rising Nepal' and 'The Kathmandu Post' of three different phases as mentioned in 2.2.
2. Among the news of three phases, the researcher again randomly selected the newspapers of seven days of each phase of each daily.
3. The researcher found out the political news of front page and observed the vocabularies of them and took the required information.
4. Then he listed out the frequent vocabularies of one newspapers of the first phase.
5. Same process was adopted in case of other phases and another daily.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

This study had the following limitations:

1. The area of study was limited only the vocabularies of the newspapers.

2. The study was further limited to the study of regular issue of selected English Newspapers 'The Rising Nepal' and 'Kathmandu Post' of three different phases pre janaandolan (2062/11/24-2062/12/23) and janaandolan (2062/12/24-2063/01/12) and post janaandolan (2063/01/13-2063/02/13) in Nepal.
3. The researcher analyzed only the political news of the front page.
4. The researcher analyzed only the news of seven days of each phase.
5. The study was limited to analysis the trend of used vocabulary of the two English dailies.
6. The researcher only analyzed the vocabularies which have at least three frequencies in the news of a day.
7. The researcher analyzed the content words only.

CHAPTER- THREE

ANALISIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from two different newspapers i.e. The Rising Nepal and The Kathmandu Post. The main aim of this research is to determine, describe and provide the comprehensive analysis of the used words of the TKP and TRN on the basis of its phases (pre-janaandolan, janaandolan and post-janaandolan).

3.1 Interpretation of the Vocabularies of TKP

3.1. 1. The Words Found in First Phase of TKP

Table No: 1

Words of First Phase of TKP

Activity	massive
Attack	Military
Arrival	Organization
Arrest	Order
Appealed	Protest
Accomplish	Preparing
Announced	Preparing
Blast	Pressure
Black-flay	Resolution
Central	Reschedule
Casualty	Rally
Commander	Regime

Crown	Strike
Development	Sudden
Effort	Take-over
Express	Upcoming
Explosion	Victim
Effective	Level
Human right	aloud
Impact	aloud
International	

Above table shows that out of 86 words, only 42 words are found in the first phase of TKP. It means 48.83% of words are found in that phase. Among whole words of TKP, only 16.15% words are not common to others (42 out of 260 words). This can be shown in the following figures:

3.1. 2. Words Found in Second Phase of TKP

Table No: 2
Words of Second Phase of TKP

Army	Forward
Active	Immediately
Aspiration	Joint
Beaten	Locals
Blood	Lives
Crades	Lost
Capital	Massage
Crisis	Marched
Court	Offer

Council	Opening
Clash	Ongoing
Chopper	Procession
Committed	Pre-democracy
District	Pistol
Defense	Participation
Duties	Palace
Direct	Rejected
Enforce	Republican
Exercise	Responsibility
Except	Recovery
Firing	Rescue
Resolved	Tear gas
Restain	Troops
Street	Torch rally
Special	Violated
12-point understanding	

It is clearly shown that among 102 words of the second phase of TKP, only the 56% of the words i.e. (52 words) are not common to other phases. Among the whole words of TKP only 21.53% of words are not common to other phases (52 out of 260 words). This can be shown in the following figures:

3.1.3. Vocabularies Found in Third Phase of TKP

Table No: 3

Vocabularies of Third Phase of TKP

Action	Monarchy
Agitating	Oath
Army	Overusing
Blockade	Parliamentary
Business	Peace-process
Carrier	Panel
Control	Previous
Ceremonial	Post-funeral
Cabinet	Restoration
Corner	Rebel
Dense	Session
Deputy	Soldiers
Decided	Sovereignty
Freedom	Victimized
Fighting	12-point understanding
Families	Jana-andolan
Gang-rape	Liberation
Historic	Martyr
HM	Interim

From the above table, it is clear that out of 72 words of that phase 37 words are not common to other phases (51.38 % of the words of 3rd phase of TKP).

Among the whole words of TKP it covers 14.23% (37 out of 260 words). It can be shown in the following figures:

3.1.4. Common Words of First, Second and Third Phase of TKP

Table No: 4

Common Words of First, Second and Third Phase of TKP

Address	Movement
Civilians	Meeting
Constitution	Minister
Democracy	Political-party
Government	Police
Injured	People
King	RNA
Maoist	SPA
Security-force	

Above table shows that out of 260 words, 17 words are common to all the phases of TKP. It covers 6.53% of whole words.

3.1.5. Words Common to First and Second Phase of TKP

Table: 5

Words Common to First and Second Phase of TKP

Allow	Power
Bullet	Protest
Bomb	National
Chief	Mass
Curfew	Secretary
Dialogue	Situation
General	Statement
Peaceful	Violent

From above table we can say that, out of 260 words, 16 words are common to first and second phase of TKP. It covers 6.15%

3.1.6. Words Common to Second and Third Phase of TKP

Table No: 6

Words Common to Second and Third Phase of TKP

CA	Issue
Country	Kill
Committee	PM
Demonstrator	Royal
Election	Roadmap
HOR	12-point understanding

Above table shows that, out of 260 words only 12 words are common to second and third phase. It covers 4.61% of whole words.

3.1.7. Words Common to First and Third Phase of TKP

Table No: 7

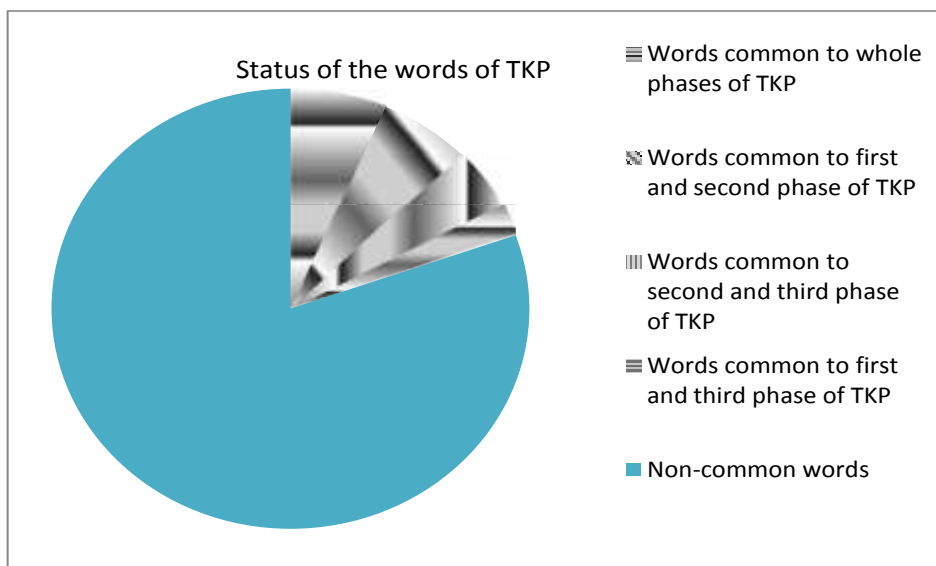
Words Common to First and Third Phase of TKP

Cease fire	Rebel
Conflict	Support
Leaders	Slogans

From the above table, it is clear that out of 260 words only 6 words are common to first and third phase of TKP. It covers 2.30% of the whole words.

On the basis of above mentioned table, it can be illustrated in the following figure:

Figure No: 1
Status of the words of TKP



3.2 Interpretation of the Vocabularies of TRN

3.2.1. Words Found First Phase of TRN

Table No: 8

Words of First Phase of TRN

Arena	Community	International
Alert	Construct	Media
Act	Crades	Magazine
Anti-terror	Demonstration	Martyrdom
Association	enhance	Outflow
Assistant	Emergency	Occasion
Braider	Foreign	Prince

Crown	Freedom	Program
Confrontation	Fire	Pistol
Check	Grace	Press
Citizen	Highness	Rifle
Capture	HRH	Religion
Critical	Insurgency	Stated
Target	Shelter	Search
urged		

Above table shows that out of 321 words of TRN, 43 words are not common to other phases of TRN. It covers only 13.39% of whole words of TRN. Among the words of first phase of TRN, it covers 48.31%. (43 out of 89 words).

3.2.2. Words Found in Second Phase of TRN

Table No: 9

Words Found in Second Phase of TRN

Avoid	Federation	Resident
Action	Facilities	RNA
Appeal	Grants	Recovery
Advocated	House	Restoration
Activating	Hospitals	Responsibility
Bomb	Holding	Responsibility
Bold	Killed	Reconciliation
Bank	Kingdom	Ring-road
Break	Lost	Released
Ballot	Life	Rally
Commitment	Mass	Restain

Continued	Multiparty	Statement
Challenge	Minister	Settlement
Contribute	Management	Slogans
Cordon	Massage	So-called
Decision	Order	Spot
Declare	Ongoing	Services
Dead	Proclamation	Strike
Defense	Prosperity	Victory
Dialogue	Policy	Way-out
District	Property	Welcome
Effective	Positive	
Employees	Pro-constitution	

From the analysis of above table, we can say that out of 321 words of whole phase of TRN, only 67 words are not common to the other phases of TRN. It covers 20.87%. Among the words of first phase it covers 56.30 %.(i.e. 67 out of 119).

3.2.3. Words Found in Third Phase of TRN

Table No: 10
Words of Third Phase of TRN

Arm	Discussion	Office
Announcement	Deputy	Peace-process
Approve	Decision	Polls
Addressing	Demand	PM
Accountable	Extends	Pro-democracy
Agreement	Facilitated	Proposal

Attend	Family	Renounced
Appointment	Forced	Revolution
Abducted	Historic	Red-corner-notice
Bodies	HM	Response
Bereaved	Interim	Republic
Bullet	Issue	Restatement
Change	Injured	Release
Committed	Initial	Revive
Compensation	Laborers	Sworn in
Co-operation	Main-stream	Support
Congratulation	Martyr	Treatment
Cabinet	Motion	Transitions
Civil	Member	Truce
Condition	Minute	Tributary
Conflict	MP's	Union
Dwelling	Massive	View
Dissolved	Oath	weapon

From the above table we can say that out of 321 words, 96 words are not common to other phases. It is 29.90% of the whole words of TRN. It covers 84.95% of the words of first phase of TRN.(i.e. 96 out of 113 words). It can be illustrated in the following figures:

3.2.4. Words Common to First Second and Third Phase of TRN

Table No: 11

Common words of First Second and Third Phase of TRN

Army	Maoist
Country	Nepalese
Democracy	Political parties
Election	Palace
government	people
Royal	Terrorist
sovereign	violence

Above table shows that among 321 words only 14 words are common to all the phases of TRN. It covers 4.36% of whole words.

3.2.5. Words Common to First and Second Phase of TRN

Table No: 12

Common Words of First and Second Phase of TRN

Attack	Clash
Area	Curfew
Audience	HM
Agitation	Ministry
Crisis	Nation

From the above table, it is clear that out of 321 words 10 words are common to first and second phases of TRN. It covers 3.11%.

3.2.6. Words Common to Second and Third Phase of TRN

Table No: 13

Common Words of Second and Third Phase of TRN

Achieved	Locals
CA	Leaders
Expressed	Meeting
General	Movement
HOR	Notice
Issue	Negotiation
Journalist	

Above table shows that out of 321 words only 13 words are common to second and third phase of TRN. It covers 4.04% of whole words of TRN.

3.2.7. Words Common to First and Third Phase of TRN

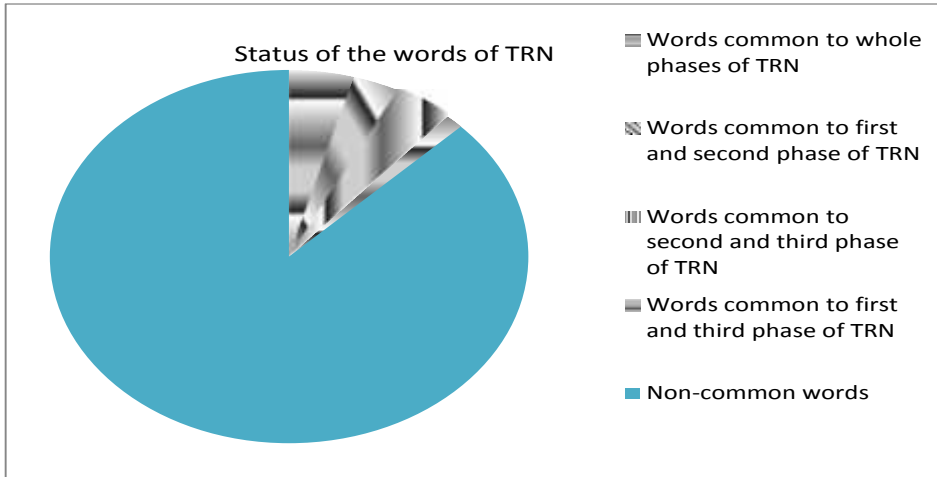
Table No: 14

Common Words of First and Third Phase of TRN

Cease fire	Cease fire
Constitution	Constitution

Above table shows that out of 321 words only four words are common to first and third phase of TRN. It covers 1.24% of whole words of TRN. It can be illustrated in the following figure:

Figure No: 2
Status of the words of TRN



3.3 Comparison of the Vocabularies of TKP and TRN (Phase Wise)

3.3.1. Words Common to First Phase of TKP and TRN

Table No: 15

Common Words of First Phase of TKP and TRN

Attack	King
Crown	Maoist
Constitution	Nation
Cease fire	Political parties
Curfew	Police
Clash	Protest
Democracy	People
Government	SPA
Insurgency	Security force / victim
International	King

Above table shows that out of 175 words only 20 words are common to first phase of TKP and TRN. It is 11.42% of the sum of first phase of TKP and TRN.

3.3.2. Words Common to Second Phase of TKP and TRN

Table No: 16

Common Words of Second Phase of TKP and TRN

Army	Government	Mass	Palace
Country	HOR	Ministry	RNA
CA	Issue	Nation	Recovery
Crisis	King	Ongoing	Restoration
Curfew	Locals	Proclamation	Roadmap
Democracy	Lost	Political party	Royal
Dead	Meeting	Policy	Restain
Defense	Movement	Protest	SPA
Dialogue	Maoist	PM	Security-force
		12-point understanding	Violence

Above table shows that out of 221 words only 38 words are common to second phase of TKP and TRN. It covers 12.66% of the second phase of TKP and TRN.

3.3.3. Words Common to Third Phase of TKP and TRN

Table No: 17

Common Words of Third Phase of TKP and TRN

Army	Families	Movement
CA	Government	Martyr
Cease fire	Historic	Meeting
Conflict	HOR	Oath
Constitution	HM	Parliamentary
Country	Injured	Peace-process
Democracy	Issue	PM

Above table shows that out of 185 words only 21 words are common to third phase of TKP and TRN. It covers 11.35% of the third phase of TKP and TRN.

3.4 Description of the Words of TKP and TRN (Phase Wise)

3.4.1. Interpretation of the Words of TKP and TRN of First Phase

Table No: 18

Words of TKP and TRN of First Phase

TKP	Frequency	TRN	Frequency
Political party	26	Terrorist	30
Maoist	24	Royal	35
Government	30	SPA	17
SPA	28	Highness	25
Movement	19	Political Parties	29
Protest	15	Crown	25

Strike	17	Ministry	21
Emergency	15	Development	29
General	15	Nation	17
Curfew	16	Country	15
Security force	35	Community	17
Rally	16	HRH	27
Maoist	18	Prince	29
RNA	15	Security force	31
Upcoming	16	Protest	17
Dialogue	17	HM	36
Human right	18	Palace	17
		Princess	15
		King	25

There are similarities and differences in most frequent words of both the newspapers (i.e. TRP and TRN). In both the newspapers there are some new most frequent words in each newspaper. Among them the similarity of frequency of most frequent words and security force, cease fire, political, curfew, etc. The differences in frequency of most frequent words are Maoist, protest, emergency, democracy. Words which have high frequency in TKP and king, SPA, terrorist have movement and strike have high frequency in TRP but which is not in TRN as most frequent words. The words royal, highness, crown, country, HRH, prince, grace, HM, palace, etc. are not come under high frequent words of TKP but they have very high frequency in TRN.

3.4.2. Interpretation of the Words of TKP and TRN of Second Phase

Table No: 19

Words of TKP and TRN of Second Phase

TKP	Frequency	TRN	Frequency
King	37	Royal	35
People	32	Crisis	21
Country	21	Security force	32
SPA	19	Proclamation	33
Democracy	16	Maoist	16
Movement	17	House	17
Curfew	15	Democracy	32
Roadmap	22	Movement	16
Demonstration	17	King	35
CA	16	Peace	19
Chopper	15	Country	29
Security force	33	SPA	16
Street	15	Terrorist	15
Torch rally	16	Nation	17
Proclamation	15	Strike	15
Capital	16	Rally	15
Mass	15	Ongoing	15
Peace	25	Bold	16
Continued	15	Restoration	15
Injured	16	Election	17
Address	19	Proclamation	16

Constitutional	20	Grants	15
12-point understanding	17	12-point understanding	15

As same in first phase of each newspaper there are similarities and differences in the frequency of the words. The words which have same frequency are reinstating, ongoing, RNA, government, protests etc. The words which have very high frequency in TRN are Royal, police, proclamation, Maoist dialogue etc. Words which have very low frequency are democracy movement SPA etc. The words King, Political, Parties Country etc have high frequency in TRN. The words security force, 12- point understanding, PM, curfew, Royal etc have high frequency in TKP. The words chopper, road map pro democracy, mass demonstration, street, bullet etc are not in the list of more frequent words of TRN and Parliament ,bold, grant audiences, so called etc are not the list of most frequent words of the TKP.

3.4.3. Interpretation of the Words of TKP and TRN of Third Phase

Table No: 20

Words of TKP and TRN of Third Phase

TKP	Frequency	TRN	Frequency
Political party	35	CA	25
Government	39	People	35
CA	41	Political parties	31
Maoist	19	HOR	15
12-point understanding	16	Government	32
Parliamentary	19	Democracy	25
Peace process	25	Security force	35
HOR	31	SPA	25

Minister	35	Peace process	16
PM	15	Reinstate	15
People	21	Maoist	17
Roadmap	17	King	19
Democracy	35	Cease fine	15
Motion	16	Movement	15
Cabinet	19	Interim	15
Historic	15	12-point understanding	17
Interim	16	Cabinet	25
Session	18	Roadmap	25
Meeting	19	Negotiation	15
Martyr	15	Historic	19
Leaders	16	Commitment	21
Monarchy	15	PM	23
Cease fine	19	Parliament	25
SPA	29		
RNA	31		
Election	27		

On the basis of careful observation of the data, the status of words in TRN is: very high frequent words: Maoist, HM, interim, movement, PM, etc. High frequent words: political, peace, process, etc. Low frequent words: king, HOR, martyrs, etc. Very low frequent words: roadmap, SPA, government, RNA, parliament, etc. And the status of words in TKP is: Very high frequency words: government, parliament, SPA, RNA, roadmap, cabinet, etc. High frequent words: king, HOR, martyrs, etc. Low frequent words: peace, process, political, etc. Very low frequent words: people, PM, Maoist, HM, interim, etc.

The words which have same frequency in both the newspapers are: election, party, CA, restoration, 12-point understanding, cease fire, security force, oath, democracy, royal, historic, etc.

The words which have come under high frequent words of TRN only are: MP's red corner, notice, negotiation, and the words which have come under high frequent words of TKP are: janaandolan, ceremonial, etc.

CHAPTER- FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Findings

On the basis of careful analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings can be listed down as follows:

- a) The contemporary politics of a country affect the trend of using vocabulary items of print media.
- b) There are some vocabularies which are frequently used in this area. These vocabularies are gradually used whether the political situation of a country is changed or not for example: the words are country, democracy, government, Maoists, Nepalese, political parties, people, RNA, etc.) used frequently in all the phases and both of the dailies.
- c) Use of new vocabularies is emerged according to the new political context of the nation. We can take the examples of both dailies. In the second phase of TKP, the newly used words are: ongoing, street, torch rally, reinstate, chopper, proclamation, capital, mass etc. Likewise, at the same phase of TRN, the newly used words are: multi-party, dialogue, strike, rally, ongoing, so-called, parliament, movement, bold, election, restoration, proclamation, grants, audience etc.
- d) New vocabulary items become highly used words according to the political situation of the nation. In the first phase of TRN, the words which highly used are: royal, highness, crown, HRH, prince, grace, HM, palace etc. and in the third phase of the same newspaper are: MPs, red corner notice, CA, HOR, SPA, peace process, historic, oath, cabinet, roadmap etc.

- e) The vocabulary items of the print media differ according to the internal politics of the organization (or control of private or government media)
- i) Government controlled media always use the language (esp. vocabularies) according to their ease or according to the wish of the government. When the government of the country is changed, the way or presentation of the vocabularies of the newspapers is also changed. For example in the first phase of TRN the words which are highly used : royal, highness, crown, HRH, prince, grace, HM, palace etc. and in the third phase of the same newspaper are: MPs, red corner notice, CA, HOR, SPA, peace process, historic, oath, cabinet, roadmap etc.
 - ii) Private or public media are always in favor of the general people of the country. The language or vocabularies of this type of media differ according to political situation of the country because political situation or condition of the nation is determined by the wish of the majority of the general people. The private media TKP is always in favor of people at that time. The highly used words in the first phase of TKP are: king, SPA, movement, royal, sovereign, election etc. and at the same phase of TRN all the highly used words are related to king or royal dynasty as: royal, highness, crown, HRH, prince, grace, HM, palace etc. and the common words also justify that only 1.24% of words are common to the first and third phase of TRN and 2.30% of words are common to the same phases of TKP.
- f) Change in politics also affects positively to the language learner because they can get the chance to be acquaintance to the newly emerged or used words according to the emergence of new political situation.

4.2 Recommendation and Pedagogical Implications

On the basis of the study the following recommendations/pedagogical implications have been presented:

1. The researcher has found that the using vocabulary items of the media are different according to the contemporary political situation of a country. So, it is recommended for the language teachers that they should make their students familiar with the new vocabularies used in the field of media and surrounding and to be familiar with as well according to the political situation of a country.
2. Vocabularies are the backbone of the language so they should not be neglected whether they are from any field viz. political, sports, business, economic, etc.
3. Today, no area is untouched with the contemporary political situation and educational field cannot be an exception. So, this study can provide massive exposure to the language teachers and learners to understand the political vocabularies to update their power of vocabularies with political words for facilitating their teaching learning process.
4. The curriculum designers/planners should include the some texts of political field in the text books of secondary and higher secondary levels mainly to make them familiar with the different situations.
5. Similar research work is recommended on the field of the English language in relation to politics and language change.

APPENDICES

S.N.	Words	Frequency
	063 Chaitra 15	The Kathmandu Post
1.	Security force	6
2.	Political	4
3.	Parties	4
4.	International	4
5.	Bomb	4
6.	Bank	3
7.	Battalion	3
8.	Casualty	3
9.	Citizen	
10.	Choppers	3
11.	Development	3
12.	Democracy	3
13.	Express	3
14.	Maoist	3
15.	Organization	3
16.	Human right	3
17.	Reschedule	3
18.	Rally	3
19.	Violent	3

S.N.	Words	Frequency
	063 Chaitra 15	The Rising Nepal
1.	Nepalese	7
2.	Terrorist	7
3.	Development	7
4.	SPA	7
5.	Political	7
6.	Party	7
7.	Nation	7
8.	Free	6
9.	Crisis	5
10.	Chairman	5
11.	Country	5
12.	Community	5
13.	Area	4
14.	Security force	4
15.	Critical	4
16.	Condition	4
17.	Emergency	3
18.	Association	3
19.	Issue	3
20.	Ministry	3
21.	Action	3
22.	Assistant	3
23.	Crown	3
24.	Fire	3
25.	Royal	3
26.	Highness	3

S.N.		Frequency
	063 Baisakh 10	The Kathmandu Post
1.	People	12
2.	Demonstrator	12
3.	Chopper	10
4.	Party	9
5.	SPA	7
6.	Police movement	7
7	Mass	6
8.	Address	5
9.	CA	5
10.	Curfew	5
11.	Fire	4
12.	Democracy	4
13.	Attack	4
14.	Troops	4
15	Defence	4
16	Dead	4
17	Bomb	4
18	Force	4
19	Recovery	4
20	RNA	4
21	Rescue	3
22	Torch-rally	3
23	Unity	3
24	Violent	3
25	Blood	3
26	Direct	3

S.N.		Frequency
	063 Baisakh 11	The Rising Nepal
1.	Maoist	13
2.	Nation	13
3.	House	9
4.	Proclamation	8
5.	Prosperity	7
6.	Attack	6
7	Terrorist	6
8.	Security	6
9.	Force HM	5
10.	Locals	5
11.	Hospitals	5
12.	Clash	5
13.	Army	5
14.	SPA	5
15	RNA	3
16	Recovery	4
17	Bomb	4
18	Democracy	4
19	Dead	4
20	Defence	4
21	Political	3
22	Party	3
23	Policy	3
25	Nepalese	3

S.N.		Frequency
	063 Baisakh 16	The Kathmandu Post
1.	People	7
2.	Parliament	6
3.	Roadmap	6
4.	Cease fire	5
5.	HOR	5
6.	CA	4
7	SPA	4
8.	Democracy	4
9.	Motion	4
10.	Parties	4
11.	Political	4
12.	Soldiers	4
13.	Sovereignty	3
14	Previous	3
15	PM	3

S.N.		Frequency
	063 Baisakh 19	The Rising Nepal
1.	Movements	15
2.	CA	12
3.	People	8
4.	Restatement	8
5.	Union	7
6.	Maoist	6
7	HOR	6
8.	Intrim	6
9.	Process	5
10.	Peace	5
11.	Popular	5
12.	Leaders	5
13.	Labourers	5
14	King	5
15	Journalists	5
16	Injuries	5
17	Democracy	4
18	Decision	4
19	Expressed	4
20	Government	4
21	PM	4
22	Addressing	3

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