

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

The introductory part of my research sheds light on general background, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication by which a person can share his ideas, emotions, thoughts and information with others. The perception of the world as a whole or part is largely possible by means of language, the history, literature, ideas, culture and achievements of human beings are transmitted from one person to another through the medium of language. From this point of views, we can say that language is responsible for social change, social mobility and stratification. So, language is a powerful means, by the absence of which present day world particularly the development of education, science and technology would never have been possible.

Language is the possession of only human beings. Language simply is the system of human communication. For Crystal (2003, p. 255), "language, at its most specific level, refers to the concrete act of speaking, writing or signing in a situation". Similarly, Richards et al. (1985) think that language is "the system of human arrangement of sounds into larger units, such as morphemes into words and words into clauses, sentences and utterances".

Language is a symbol based on more arbitrary convention infinitely extendable and modifiable according to changing needs and conditions of speakers. In this regard, Brown (1992, p.5) says, "Language is a systematic and generative which is a set of arbitrary symbols. These symbols are primarily vocal which have conventionalized meaning and is used for communication". Similarly, Wardhaugh (1972 p. 3) views that "language is a means of arbitrary vocal symbols used for communication".

Thousands of languages are spoken all over the world. According to the census report (2011), there are more than 123 languages in use in case of Nepal.

Among them, English is regarded as international and one of the most popular languages. So, it is a lingua franca since native speakers of different languages use it. Many famous books, journals, magazines and newspapers are published in English language.

There are different means of communicating with the world. Among them, effective ones are mass media and English is the main language used in mass media both at national and international levels.

Mass media comprises three types of communication tools. They are print media, electronic media and other media. Print media includes newspapers, posters, pamphlets, prospectus, etc. Electronic media includes radio or FM, TV and cinema and other media such as public speaking, online khabar, etc.

Here for my concern the present research is based on Analysis of Language Used in FM News which is current issue in the field of mass media. In short, mass is the information about the current events and significant issues which are the areas of public concern. So, news must be curious, attractive and humorous.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Language is used for communication and always involves a 'medium' or different media. The use of language differs from as type of media to another. Electronic and print media share different programmes to the people. Among different programmers, news is much more important, critical and sensible things which are broadcast from different media like, FM, radio and television and so on. They launch different news messages, information, advertisements, educations, etc. It means such types of media educate to the people. In the world, all the people listen to FM radio and watch the television and they take some information from them.

So, the use of language should be accurate and appropriate in news story. FM news should have simple, clear, interesting and correct language. Similarly, word types (content and function word), word form, sentence length, tense, voice and sentence structures should be balanced and accurate in broadcasting news of FM. There is also an important role of collocation, phrasal verb and idiom in news story.

FNJ (Federation of Nepal Journalist) also provides different news production and news reading related training to the news reporter, editor and newsreader of FM for broadcasting the correct information. Even though, FM or radio stations cannot broadcast the accurate and appropriate language in the case of using collocation, phrasal verb and idiom in news stories. Sometimes, by misuse of the phrasal verb and idiom the news give the bad meaning or wrong concept. Thus, it should be researched, to know whether FM and radio use collocation, phrasal verb and idiom contextually and correctly or not. To remove the problems of FM news, the government of Nepal has implemented different kinds of rules and regulation and Press Council Nepal also has implemented some code of conduct for the journalists who are involved in the field of news production. Code of Journalistic Ethics-2003 (amended and revised 2008). Similarly, FNJ (Federation of Nepal Journalist) also has implemented some code of conduct in the case of broadcasting news. Code of Conduct 2057 and 2061 (<http://www.federation of Nepal journalist.com.np>).

Thus, it is necessary to study the Analysis of Language Used in FM News to find the phrasal verb, collocation, idioms, tense and voice of FM news.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study were as follows:

- (i) To identify the language in terms of sentence types, phrasal verb, collocation and idiom, and grammatical categories such as, tense and voice in Political, Economic and Sports news.
- (ii) To suggest the pedagogical implications.

1.4 Research Questions

This study was oriented to find out the answers of the following research questions;

- (i) What types of sentences and tenses are mostly used in FM news ?
- (ii) Are the collocations, phrasal verbs and idioms used in different sectors of FM news?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study will be useful for those who are directly or indirectly concerned with journalism specially, news reporters, newsreaders and editors. It is also useful and fruitful for me because I am involving directly and indirectly in electronic media. I work in FM radio, especially as a reporter, newsreader and news editor. So that, I hope this research is much more useful in my daily life. Similarly, it will also be useful to the prospective researchers who want to undertake researchers on mass media in future. It will be useful for these language teachers who want to use news bulletin as an authentic materials in the classroom. Furthermore, it will be significant to the students and the teachers who are involved in learning and teaching mass media.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

The scope of this study was limited to the following:

- (i) The area of the study as the title indicates was limited to only the English news of Image FM 97.9 MHz news broadcast on 8 pm in Kathmandu district.
- (ii) The study was limited to identify the language in terms of sentence type, phrasal verb, collocation and idiom and grammatical categories such as tense and voice used in Image FM news.
- (iii) The study included political, economic and sports news.

1.7 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

Media - The main ways that large numbers of people receive information and entertainment that is Kantipur television, radio Nepal, Nagarik Dainik newspaper.

News - Reports of recent events that appear in newspapers or on television or radio.

Journalism - Work of writing for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.

Phrasal Verb- verb combined with an adverb or preposition to give a new meaning. e.g. set up, give up and so on.

Collocation - A group of two word or more words that usually go together. e.g. open an account, make the bed and so on.

Idiom - Phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meanings of individual words it contains. e.g. Kick the bucket (die), fish in the troubled water (take advantage by wrong means) and so on.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consist the detail of reviewed studies and their implications on the study. In the same way the theoretical concepts and conceptual frameworks also be included under this chapter.

2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature

Theoretical literature is closely associated with the existing theory on the topic. It sheds lights on mass media and the aspects of the language.

2.1.1 Mass Media

Literally, the term 'mass' refers to a large number of people and media means of mass communication such as Radio or FM, Television, Newspaper etc. So, etymologically mass media refers to the means of communication to a large scattered number of people over the vast area at the same time. Mass media comprises three types of communication tools. They are print media, electronic media and other media. Print media includes newspapers, posters, pamphlets, prospectus, etc. Electronic media includes radio or FM, TVs, cinemas and other media such as public speaking, online khabar, etc.

In the words of Gamble and Gamble (1989 as cited in Saud, 2057, p. 8) " Mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered heterogeneous audience as such they extend our ability to take to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused time and space".

Similarly, Boutwell (1962, p. 31 as cited in Saud, 2057, p. 8) says " the mass media have demonstrated over and over in the areas of entertainment,

information, education and inspiration that they are instruments potential for man's growth in mind and spirit".

Bhattarai (2002) states "The mass media are tools or instruments of communication that permits us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered and heterogeneous audiences. In fact, the mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life".

From the above definitions, we can conclude that mass media provides people of diverse communities and geographical settings with the opportunity to keep in touch with the world's happenings often at the same time. They are also the best means of entertainment and education. Thus, mass media is generally, considered as the medium through which some information, news, views, reviews and other matters of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people scattered in the various location who are heterogeneous in term of their cultural background, age, sex, education and so on, relatively at the same time. Electronic media are the products of progress made in the field of science and technology in the recent years. They use human voices with the help of electronic waves; even illiterate people can be benefited from them.

The language used in mass media varies from the language used in other fields. Mass media have also been recognized as a register of language. The language used in mass media is called Journalese which is the register typical only for mass media. The present study aims to identify the broadcasting language that is FM news particularly focusing on the image FM 97.9 MHz in terms of collocation, phrasal verb and idiom.

2.1.2 Electronic Media

The term electronic refers to the things or results produced or operated by a flow of electrons. Electronic media that are used to convey or send message to the mass. Electronic media are so named because they make use of electronic wave to communicate message to the receiver. Electronic media include radio,

television, film etc. the electronic media is also called telematics media because two words telecommunication and information are clipped and made telematics.

Mc Quell (as cited in Bhattraai, 2003, p. 45) says, "a set of different electronic technologies with a varied application which have yet to be widely taken up as mass media or to acquire a clear definition of their function.

Cables or satellites are utilized and the electronic technology helps in miniaturization storage, retrieval, display and control the messages. Radio and television are popular electronic media. The radio or FM has high degree of regulation, control or licensing by public authority. Radio or FM is the cheapest means of mass communication, 'radio' mainly broadcasts news, notices, song and other information. In this new era radio or FM has appeared as the cheapest and most common means of mass communication used for getting knowledge, information and entertainment than the other electronic media like as television.

2.1.3 The Significance of Electronic Media

Electronic media is a special means of transmitting the message everywhere as soon as possible through, the medium of air waves and electromagnetic waves. The significance of electronic media is growing rapidly in the world with the invention of radios, television, internet etc. in modern age in considered to be the era of information and communication. Today is the time of globalization, electronic media importantly contribute to the enhancement and prosperity of the present world. Electronic media have been playing a vital role to gear up the pace of modern development and to accelerate the speed of well- cultured and aptly civilized human society. They both directly and indirectly educate the people and ultimately promote public awareness that significantly enhances socio- economic and socio-cultural aspect of society. Electronic media provide multiple contacts to the heterogeneous audiences simultaneously and also provide adequate information, apt education, attractive advertisement, different

types of programmes for entertainments, employment, etc. to all audiences. They also play the role of the agents of advertisement that is significant to enhance economic status of the country. Through the process of cultural transmission, they contribute to expand and well- cultured socialization.

2.1.4 Radio

Radio is a type of an electronic media which was first invented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1896. Marconi's first radio transmissions were coded signals that were transmitted only about a mile far. In 1899, Marconi opened the first radio factory in Chelmsford, Essex and established a radio link between Britain and France. A link with the USA was established in 1901. But Marconi's wireless telegraph transmitted only signals. Voice over the air, as we know radio today, came only in 1921. Similarly, Edwin Armstrong is most commonly known for inventing Frequency Modulation or FM radio in 1933. He was one of the great engineers of the 20th century in New York City. Frequency modulation or FM improved the audio signals of radio by controlling the noise static caused by electrical equipment and the earth's atmosphere. However, Edwin Armstrong should be known for inventing three key innovations: regeneration, super heterodyning and frequency modulation (<https://www.historyofradio.net>).

Radio is the cheapest means of media. Even in Nepal, radio has been the most widespread form of mass media. The history of Radio starts along with the government owned Radio Nepal, but we can also find the history of other radio broadcasting stations before radio Nepal which was used for the revolution against the Rana Regime. It was known as Nepal Prajatantra Radio. In 1950, the Nepali Congress Party and freedom fighters begun radio transmissions called Prajatantra Nepal Radio from Biratnagar, eastern city of Nepal. This programme was used to broadcast their activities as well as other information which encouraged the general people to support their movement against the Rana rulers. When Nepali Congress Campaign succeeded the new government shifted the radio programme to Kathmandu. Later on it was renamed Nepal

Radio and it ultimately became Radio Nepal. Prime Minister Mohan Shamsar made arrangements to bring two transmitters in order to improve transmission of radio. Only when radio transmitter was brought to Kathmandu in 1962, April 2, Radio Nepal became formally established. Only 250 watts was used to broadcast and was only broadcasted four and half hour on a day. Until 1995 Radio Nepal was the only radio station to broadcast in Nepal. Then Frequency Modulation (FM) radio technology entered Nepal. In 1997, Nepal adapted community radio. Radio Sagarmatha 102.4 MHz is the first independent community radio station not only in Nepal but in all of south Asia. It was established by the Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (Nefej) in May 1997. In recent years, the private sector has become actively involved in FM broadcasting. Now, there are 600 and above licensed FM station all over Nepal among them, 41 FM stations broadcasting from Kathmandu. In Nepal, there are no separate policies or laws to running community radio. The existing policy and law is for both community and commercial radio stations. Nowadays, radio has become an intimate friend of many Nepalese people. (<https://www.historyofradio.net>).

2.1.5 News

News simply refers to new information about something that has happened recently. It also indicates reports of recent events that appear in newspapers or on the FM radio or on the television. News is also called 'news story'. 'Broadcast media' news is called 'news bulletin'. In short, news is the information about the current events and significant issues which are the areas of public concern.

Different scholars have been defined news differently. Menchar (1979) says, "News has been defined as a break in the normal flow of events, an action or statement so important or unusual that is worth sharing with others". It is said that when a dog bites a man that is not news when a man bites a dog that is news. To quote James and Brown (1976) " anything you didn't know yesterday,

whatever interests the reader that makes tomorrow history today, any change in the status quo and the status quo itself, a finely factual report of events, ideas and situation that interacts the public is news".

We can define news as a piece of accurate, balanced and credible information about a significant and recent even that affects the audience and is of their interest. News is the piece of information about the rises and falls of government, wars, international relation, the saying and activities of famous personalities, disasters, human achievement in the field of science and technology. But all the pieces of information are not news. Usual facts, gossips, rumous literature and history are not news.

2.1.6 Types of News

News is a piece of information which is restated some factual events, human activities and issues. News cannot be easily categorized but generally some types of news is mentioned below.

-) Hard and Soft News
-) Straight and Analytical News.
-) Breaking and Follow-up News
-) Natural and Artificial News
-) Bad and Good News.

I. Hard and Soft News

The news about important and factual events, like as political events, speeches from famous personalities, crime, accidents, disasters, and so on. But soft news for pleasure for e.g. Weddings of well-known people, sports, music and other modes of entertainment.

II. Straight and Analytical News

The news that mirrors the events, accidents, programmes, etc. are called straight news. Straight news are the descriptions of factual event and

programmes. But Analytical news involves the news are descriptions with interpretation, analysis and investigation.

III. Breaking and Follow-up News

The news that is of huge importance and affects a large mass occurring unexpectedly is called breaking news. It is clearly unexpected and unique. For e.g.- 'September-11 attack in US Twin Tower'. But the news that seeks new information about previously developed important events is called follow -up news. For e.g. corruption, series of crimes, developmental stories, etc.

IV. Natural and Artificial News

The news about the events which are beyond human beings' control are referred to as natural news. The news about bus accident, a plane crash, natural disasters such as floods, landslides etc. but the news about the planned events and programmes such as sports, games, the PM's visit, press meets, etc. are called artificial news.

V. Bad and Good News

The news about the events having negative results/impacts are called bad news. The news about conflicts, tragedies, deaths, social evils, accidents etc. are bad news and the events and programmes having positive impacts are called good news. For e.g. the news about constructions and development programmes, scientific discoveries, etc.

2.1.7 FM and News Broadcast

FM or radio makes the beginning of news era. FM or radio added a fresh dimension of communication. Primarily, it was seen as an entertainment medium but gradually it became powerful medium of communication. Bell (1991, p.56) says, "People in western countries probably hear more language from the media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow human in conversation". With FM even the illiterate people could hear the news before it

comes into print. It has become the cheapest and commonest medium. It informs people about the immediate environment and world events.

The news is one of the best known commodities in today's world. The concept of news must have existed even before the beginning of the era of mass media. The news items that appear in news reports are called news stories. A news story is always based on facts dealing with the things on current events.

Mencher (2000, p. 42) says, a news story should meet the following requirements

-) Accurate: Each information is verified before it is used.
-) Properly attributed: The reporter identifies his or her source of information.
-) Balanced and fair: All sides in a controversy are presented.
-) Objective: the news writer does not inject his or her feelings or opinions.
-) Brief and focused: The news story gets to the point quickly and keeps to the point.
-) Well written: The stories should be clear, direct and interesting. These are some requirements of news for broadcasting in FM or radio. Similarly, broadcasting news should have simple, short and clear language. Then voice, tense and other aspect of language should be determined in FM or radio news.

There are mainly three components of FM or radio news. They are:

-) **Headline**
-) **Lead**
-) **Body**

a) **Headline**

Headline is the title of news story which is printed in large letter above the story. The headline of a news story or newspaper article indicates the nature of the article below it.

For e.g. ' CPN- M ready for talks with HLPC, says Dahal'

b) Lead

Lead is the first paragraph of a news or it is the introduction or an opening paragraph. The lead must be interesting, attractive and clear. It is believed to be the heart to the news story. The lead can answer to six Wh- questions. They are 5W's and 1H. It should not exceed 35 words. There are three basic types of leads. They are:

I. Direct lead

Direct lead focuses on the theme of the news story. It tells the reader or listener the most important aspect of the story at once. It is usually used on breaking news events.

II. Delayed Lead

Delayed lead entices the reader or listener into the story by hinting at its contents. It is often used with feature stories.

III. The Descriptive Lead

The lead appears as the description of the event is called a descriptive lead.

c) Body

The rest of the story or part of a story that follows the lead is called body of the news story. It amplifies examples and explains the beginning. It given details information of the news story.

So that, FM news should have some especial systems and rules while broadcasting news from the radio or FM. The FM news there must be sincerity, truthfulness, accuracy and facts dealing with the things on current events.

2.1.8 Phrasal Verb

The common phrase 'idioms and phrases' refer to commonly used groups of words in English. These idioms and phrase are used in specific situations and often used in an idiomatic, rather than in a figurative sense. Idioms are often full sentences without supporting clauses oftentimes, and phrases, however, are usually made up of a few words and are used as a grammatical unit in a sentence. Phrase is a group of words used as a single part of speech and it does not contain a subject and a predicate. They are noun phrase, adverbial phrase, adjective phrase and verb phrase. But at present the core analysis of the study is verb phrase or phrasal verb. A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both and adverb and a preposition, any of which are part of the syntax of the sentence, and so are complete semantic units. Sentences may contain direct and indirect objects in addition to the phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in the English language. A phrasal verb often has a meaning, which is different from the base verb.

In accordance with Spears (1993, p. 16), "Phrasal verb is a verb + particle collocation in which a verb governs a particle that looks like a preposition but functions as an adverb; for example; put it down, stand up, call her up, meet up a friend etc." The particle can occur before or after a direct object. Phrasal verb is a generic term covering prepositional verb, phrasal-prepositional verb, and other verb+ particle collocation where the particle is an adverb or other functional word.

Alternative terms for phrasal verb are 'compound verb', 'verb-adverb combination', 'verb-particle construction', 'two-part word/verb' and 'three-part word/verb' (depending on the number of particles), and multi-worded verb.

According to Cowan (2010, p.170), "Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb and a following particle. The term particle is used to refer to words that function as prepositions or adverbs in other context." For example;

- Bell *set up* all the lights before the party started.
- Don't *give up*!
- Merry *handed in* her homework early!

So on the basis of above examples, we can say that phrasal verbs cannot always be predicted from the meanings of its individual elements. For example; the meaning of 'rule out ' means eliminate, 'kicked off' means started, and they cannot be determined by simply understanding of its separated meaning, i.e. 'rule' and 'out'. So due to such reason phrasal verbs present a challenge to English language learners.

Types of phrasal verbs

In accordance to Cowan (2010, pp.170-174), phrasal verbs are divided into two major categories:

-) Transitive phrasal verbs
-) Intransitive phrasal verbs

I. Transitive phrasal verbs

Transitive phrasal verbs fall into three categories, depending on where the object noun phrase can occur in relation to the verb and the particle, they are:

i. Inseparable (non-separable) transitive phrasal verbs

A small group of transitive phrasal verbs do not permit the particle to move over the direct objection if it is a pronoun. Particle movement is not possible with these inseparable phrasal verbs. For example;

-) Don't *pick on* my brother. (To harass/mistreat).
-) Don't *pick on* him.

) * Don't *pick* him *on*.

ii. Permanently (obligatorily) separable transitive phrasal verbs

A very small group of transitive phrasal verbs require that the direct object occur between the verbs and the particle. These verbs are therefore referred to as permanently (obligatorily) separable transitive phrasal verbs. For example;

- Can you *add up* the bill? (Total)

- Can you *add the bill up*?

-Can you *add it up*?

* Can you *add up* it? (Incorrect)

In addition to, get (someone) down, let (someone) off, these groups of verbs include ask (someone) out, do (something) over, see (something) through etc.

iii. Separable transitive phrasal verbs

Separable transitive phrasal verbs occur frequently in conversation, fiction, and news reports. They appear less frequently in academic writing/ field, some examples that occur with high frequency are get back, pick up, put on, look up, take off, turn off etc.

In separable transitive phrasal verbs, its parts may be separated by an object; that is the direct object may appear between the verbs and particle.

For example; Maggie *looked* the address *up*. (Found)

(i) Intransitive phrasal verbs- As with other phrasal verbs, the meaning of an intransitive phrasal verb usually can not arrive at by simply combining the meaning of its individual parts. Phrasal verbs that do not/ cannot take the direct object and the preposition functioning as a particle must directly follow the verb. For example;

– What time did you get up today? (Arise)

– My neighbor recently passed away. (Died)

2.1.9 Collocation

A collocation is made up of two or more words that are commonly used together in English. Originally, the term 'collocation' was introduced by Firth (1957) as one of the levels of meaning. He distinguished meaning by collocation from both the 'conceptual or idea approach to meaning of words and 'contextual meaning'.

Collocation refers to a group of two or more words that usually go together. A good way to think of collocation is to look at the word collocation –co-meaning together-location-meaning place. So, collocations are words that are located together. It is a group of two or more words that like to hang out together.

For example,

- Make the bed.
- do the homework.
- close the deal.
- open an account.

(Source : <https://www.google.com.np/search?q=collocation>)

Lewis (2000,p.54) defines collocation as "words which are statistically much more likely to appear than random chances suggest".

Thus, collocation refers to the syntagmatic tendency of lexemes to work together (Collocate) in predictable ways. The collocations are treated as single blocks of language. It means they are taken as individual blocks or chunks.

Learning collocation is an important part of learning vocabulary of language. Regarding the types of collocation, there are open collocations and restricted ones, otherwise known as weak collocations and fixed or strong collocations respectively. In strong collocations, words are fixed like idioms. For instance, *take* collocates with *photo* where no other word other than *take* collocates with *photo* to give the same meaning. Same is the case with *shrug shoulder*, *water*

freezes, mouse squeak, etc. However, some collocations are rather open, where a single word can cluster with a wide range of other words to give the same sense. For example, *keep to/stick to the rules* and *see* collocates with a *man/car/book/doctor*. Analogous to this classification, collocation is then grouped as grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. Grammatical collocations are the combination of a preposition with a noun, adverb or an adjective, e.g. *by accident, agree with, account for, interested in, afraid of*, etc. Similarly, lexical collocation is made from the combination of a verb, noun, adjective, etc. (Source:<https://www.google.com.np/search?q=collocation>)

Hill (1999,p.5) views that "students with good ideas often lose marks because they don't know the four or five most important collocation of a key word that is central to what they are writing about".

Thus, collocation allows us to think more quickly and communicate more effectively. Moreover, the use of collocative expressions makes our speech and writing sound much more natural and more native speaker like.

2.1.10 Idioms

Idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements, as 'kick the bucket' or 'hang one's head'. It is a group of words which has a single meaning which cannot be concluded from the habitual (usual) meanings of the words that take part in the idiom. For example- "it is raining cats and dogs".

This sentence does not mean that dogs and cats are raining but " it is raining heavily".

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2007) mentioned that "an idiom is a phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meanings of the individual words it contains." For example, the phrase *be in the same boat* has a literal meaning that is easy to understand but it also has

a common idiomatic meaning – I found the job difficult at first. But we were all in the same boat, we were all learning.

Here, *be in the same boat* means 'to be in the same difficult or unfortunate situation.'

Crystal (1985) states that an idiom is "a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, so that they function as a single unit" (p. 260). From a semantic viewpoint, the meanings of the individual words cannot be summed to produce the meaning of the 'idiomatic' expression as a whole. From syntactic view point, the words often do not permit the usual variability they display in the other contexts. So the meaning of individual words in an idiom does not correspond to the meaning of the idiom as a whole. Thus, the idiom, 'kick the bucket' which means 'die' cannot be understood in terms of the individual words, 'kick' and 'the bucket'. The choice and order of words in idioms are fixed and cannot be changed. For example 'bread and butter' cannot be changed into 'butter and bread' , and similarly 'a dead duck' cannot be changed modified into 'that dead duck'. Idioms are, therefore, sometimes called as 'ready-made utterances' or 'habitual collocations'. Usually, they are used in speech rather than in writhing and their translation from one language to another is not possible.

Thus, idioms a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words.

Idioms can be classified in various ways. Leech (1981, p.47) has classified idioms in the following types:

Alternative comparison:

- Dead as dodo
- Fit as fiddle
- Good as gold

Noun phrase:

- A blind alley (route that leads now here, a false trial)
- A close shave (narrow escape)
- -A red letter day (a day that will never be forgotten)

Prepositional phrase:

- At sixes and sevens (unable to agree)
- By book or by crook (by whatever methods necessary)
- In for a penny/pound (involved irrespective of cash)

Verb+ noun phrase:

- Kick the bucket (die)
- Pop you clog (die)
- Spill the beans (reveal a secret)

Verb + preposition phrase:

- Be in elover (be exceptionally comfortable)
- Be in dog house (be in disgrace)
- Be between rock and a hard place (have no room)

Verb + adverb:

- Give in (yield, surrender)
- Put down (kill)
- Take to (like)
- Make out (understand)
- Go on (continue)

2.2 Review of Related Empirical Literature

A number of research works have been conducted in the field of mass media. Some of the related major research works and articles are reviewed here bellow:

Adhikari (2008) conducted a study "Language Used in the News Story". The prime purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics features of the language used in news stories in terms of sentence construction, voice, tense and expect. He collected samples of news stories from four different newspapers namely The Times, The Hindustan Times, published from the UK, India and Nepal respectively. The collected stories included 200 sample structures. He used observation as a tool to collect data and applied non-random judgmental sampling procedure. This study found that finite constructions were used the highest among all the construction and verb less constructions are found to have been used the least. Similarly, minor words are used much less in comparison to major words in the news stories. As a regard of simple past tense has high frequency in the single element print news stories in average.

B.C. (2008) carried out a research entitled "Language used in invitation and Greetings Cards". The main objectives of her study were to find out the physical characteristics features of wedding cards and birthday cards of shape size and fold. The primary sources of data the formal invitation cards for wedding and birthday party. For this research observation was the main tool for data collection. She collected eighty wedding and birthday cards of different types, size, shape, fold used in wedding and birthday party. He used judgmental sampling procedure which is one of the specific non random sampling and this study found that shapes of wedding card and birthday cards are rectangular. Similarly, square was the least used shape. That accounted only 7.5 percent of

the total percentage. The unique shape was found most frequently in birthday cards rather than in wedding cards.

Baskota (2011) carried out a research entitled "Language Used on Radio Jockey: A Case of Kantipur FM". The main objective of his study was to analyze and describe the kinds of language used by radio jockey in terms of specific words, sentence types and language functions. His research was mainly based on secondary sources of data. The data for the study were collected judgmentally from twenty-five regular programs broadcasted from Kantipur FM. Observation was the main tool for his study. This study found that the language used on RJ (Radio Jockey) has its own structures/styles, simple vocabularies, unfamiliar voices, use of both formal and informal language. Similarly, the use of specific word classes makes the language used on RJ different from others.

Sharma (2011) carried out a research on "Language used in Television News". The main objective of her study was to find out the characteristics/features of the language used in news reports in terms of voice (active and passive), tense (part and non-part), major word classes (noun, verb, adjective and adverb). This research is a descriptive one, which is based on only secondary sources of data. The data for the study were judgmentally collected from the English news reports of the ABC Television. She collected and recorded 20 regular bulletins of the English language news. She used 200 sentences as a sample. This study found that most of the sentences were in non-part tense and active voice. Similarly, the highest frequency of verb has the second highest frequency.

Ghale (2012) carried out a study on "Language used in News- Bulletins of Kantipur Television". The main objective of this study was to find out the language used in the news - bulletins of Kantipur television in terms of structural classification of sentence. She collected 15 regular news bulletins

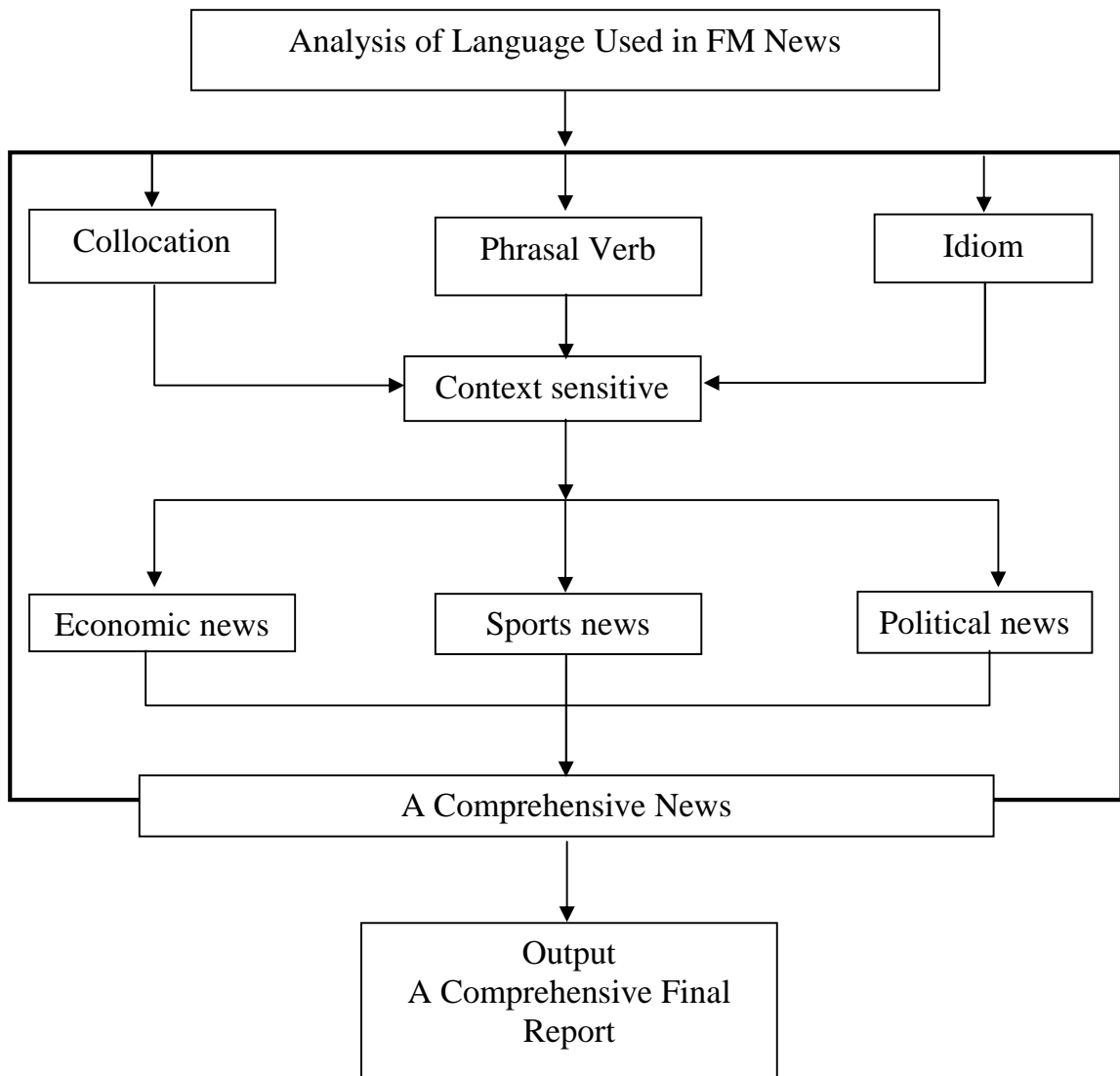
from different news reports broadcast from Kantipur television. Observation was the main tool for data collection. Finally, she found that complex sentences were highly used i.e. 63 % whereas simple and compound sentences were used in proximity i.e. 19 % and 18% respectively.

2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study

Out of five different studies reviewed, four were found to be conducted on the language used in electronic media and one is in print media. These studies are, to some extent, related to my study because it is also from the field of mass media. After reviewing their works, I have got lots of ideas regarding the use of language in different media from the study of Adhikari (2008). Specifically, I got information of training organizations, institutions, FM or radio stations and different programmes conductor, newsreader of Kathmandu district from the study of Baskota (2011). Similarly, I got the information of history of mass media and electronic media. After reviewing those research works, I got ideas on the process of survey research design from the study of Sharma (2011). Likewise, they have used observation as a tool of data collection and I used the same tool of data collection and I got different ideas, insights and information about the analysis and interpretation of data too.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The study on "Analysis of Language Used in FM News" will be based on following conceptual framework:



CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

The following methodology was adopted to fulfil the above mentioned objectives:

3.1 Design and Methods of the Study

To find out the Analysis of Language Used in FM News in general and the survey research design in particular. In this type of research, researcher visits different fields to find out existing area. Survey research studies large and small population or universe by selecting and studying sample chosen from the population.

Cohen and Manion (1985, as cited in Nunan, 2010, p. 140) say: surveys are the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research and may vary in scope from large scale governmental investigations through to small - scale studies carried out by single researcher. The purpose of survey research is generally to obtain a snapshot of condition, attitudes and events at a single point in time.

Similarly, Cohen et al. (2010) write that survey research in which researcher gathers data at a particular point of time especially to describe the nature of existing situation or to identify more standard one against the existing situation. Likewise, Nunan (2010, p. 140) states, "Surveys are widely used for challenging data in most areas of social inquiry from politics to sociology, from educational to linguistics".

In survey research triangulation approach is used for data collection. Following Cohen et al. (2010) triangulation approach is defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study. Now we understand that in survey research different types of data collection tools can be used. e.g. observation,

and to find out the perception of population on certain issues interview or questionnaire is appropriate tools.

Research is a systematic process of investigating. We cannot conduct research haphazardly. Instead, to conduct the research, researcher has to follow the systematic process. Otherwise there might be the possibility of obtaining fake data. As a result all the effort made by the researcher goes in vain Cohen, et al. (2010, p: 209) have given the following processes of survey research:

1. Define the objectives

In order to conduct any type of research at first objectives of conducting research need to be defined. So, is the case with survey research. If we conduct research without defining objectives it will lead as nowhere. So that, defining objectives is the first and important thing in survey research.

2. Decide the kind of survey required (e.g. longitudinal, cross sectional)

After defining objectives we need to be clear regarding the types of research that we are going to conduct. e.g. longitudinal or cross sectional study.

3. Formulate research questions or hypothesis (if appropriate)

The null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis. According Cohen et al. this is the third phase in survey research. In this phase researcher prepare research question. More than this if s/he feels required then formulates hypothesis.

4. Decide the issues on which to focus

Within one area there might be numerous issues. We cannot conduct research on all issues / areas at the same time. So, we have to decide the single issue on which we are interested to conduct research.

5. Decide the information that is needed to address the issues

After deciding the issues we have to decide whether we have sufficient data/information or not to address that issue. It means, in this phase we need to be clear regarding our study population.

6. Decide the sampling required

In this phase we need to decide what kind of sampling procedure that we are going to use to select the study population. e.g. random sampling, non-random sampling or mixed sampling.

7. Decide the instrumentation and the metrics required

Here, in this phase we as a researcher have to decide instruments and metrics that will be required to conduct the research.

8. Generate the data collection instrument

In this phase we have to generate instruments required for data collection. e.g. questionnaire, opinionnaire form, test items and so on.

9. Decide how the data will be collected

After preparing the tools for data collection we have to decide the processes / ways of data collection. It means to say , in this phase we need to be clear regarding the systematic process of data collection.

10. Pilot the instruments and refine them

After preparing the instrument it is necessary to pilot it before it finally used. Piloting is necessary to be sure that the instrument does what is intended to do. After piloting the instrument in small scale population we can find it strengths and weaknesses and refine them accordingly.

11. Train the interviewers

If the researcher is going to use interview as a tools of data collection he need to be trained. Otherwise, actual data may not be obtained.

12. Collect the data

After doing these all aforementioned points researcher collects the data using various research tools as his / her plan.

13. Analyze the data

Raw data themselves may not give any sense/ information. Therefore, after collecting data we have to analyze it using appropriate statistical and descriptive tools like - mean, mode, median and so on.

14. Report the results

Finally, after analyzing the data we have to prepare the report of our research.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategies

The news broadcast of FM in Kathmandu district were the population of the study. The thirty pieces of different news of Image FM 97.9 MHz were the sample of this study. Researcher used judgmental non-random sampling procedure to select Image FM 97.9 MHz and 30 pieces of news (See Appendix III).

3.3 Area/Field of the Study

The area of this study was Analysis of Language Used in FM News in Kathmandu district and the field of it was concerned to identify the language in terms of sentence type, phrasal verb, collocation and idiom and grammatical categories such as, tense and voice in political, economic and sports news.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

For this research, I used observation as a main research tool and collected data. I read and re-read the 30 pieces of collected bulletins of English news and

observed the language and grammatical categories in terms of its objectives and got the required information for the study (See in Appendix-I-III).

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

In order to collect the necessary for my research work. I established friendly rapport with the Station Manager and News Chief of Image FM station, then I requested him to provide me data regarding news after explaining about the purpose of my study. He provided me with the photocopies of news to conduct my research work.

The following steps were followed for data collection procedure:

-) The researcher collected the regular 30 day's news of Image FM 97.9 MHz news broadcast on 8 pm.
-) The researcher grouped all the different news into Economic, Political and Sports.
-) The researcher collected 10 pieces of economic, 10 pieces of political news, 10 pieces of sports news and took 30 pieces of news all together in 30 days.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

Qualitative data were analyzed in a narrative way with description. Similarly, quantitative data were analyzed and interpreted with the help of simple statistical computation like - mean, median ratio and so on. Then they were presented and displayed in tables to make the analysis more comprehensive.

CHAPTER-FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTEPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Here I have made an attempt to analyze and interpret the data collected from the secondary sources. After visiting different places and stations, I collected different newspapers consisting of news. I also visited some websites and collected news of different fields to suffice the study. The analysis of the collected data was made on the basis of language and grammatical categories in Image FM news. First of all, the information was tabulated and then analyzed and interpreted under different headings. Some statistical tools like comparative table, frequency chart were also used to facilitate the analysis and interpretation of the data and the whole study has been resulted with the following major findings that were drawn from the study.

4.1 Analysis of the Language Used in Image FM News

Language of the news differs from the language of the other form of the electronic and print media. It has its own feature which has been analyzed under the following headings. Here, analysis of language has been made in terms of sentence types, word types such as phrasal verb, collocation and idiom.

4.1.1 Analysis of the Sentences Types

One of the main focuses of the study was to analyze different kinds of sentences. The analysis was based on the structural classification of sentences found in different sectors of FM news.

Table No. 1
Use of Sentence Types in News

Sentence types	No. of occurrence	Percentage
Simple sentence	88	50.87
Compound sentence	11	6.36
Complex sentence	74	42.77
Verbless sentences (clause)	0	0
Imperative sentence	0	0
Total	173	100

The table above shows that simple sentences had the highest frequency of occurrence. It consisted of 50.87 percent. Similarly, complex sentence was found to be in the second position of total sentences. It occupied 42.77 percent of the total sentences. The compound sentence had the third position which occupied 6.36 percent of the total sentences. No sentences of the news were found without any verbs. Likewise, imperative sentences were also not found in the FM news.

Some examples of simple sentence (i-ii), compound sentence (iii-iv) and complex sentence (v-vi) FM news are given below (See in Appendix-I-III):

- (i) The construction works of the Upper Balephi A Hydropower Project (36 Mw) located in Sindhupalchowk district has been started.
- (ii) Last year, altogether 864 Nepalese workers died in foreign countries.
- (iii) Cabinet chair Regmi appraised the president on the Mandamus issued by the Supreme Court and the response the government would finish to it.
- (iv) Sagar Pun tried to hold the innings with not out 52-run knock but it was too late for Nepal.

- (v) Speaking at the meeting of the Parliament's Public Accounts Committee on Sunday, majority of the MPs said the PPAs in dollars signed for the 36Mw Bhotekoshi and 60Mw Khimti Hydropwer Projects are against national interest.
- (vi) James Anderson has taken two wickets for England while Stuart Broad and Graham Swam have take one wicket each for the home team.

By analyzing the above mentioned sentences, it is concluded that the frequency of simple sentence was the highest followed by complex sentence and compound sentence. This is to say that, simple sentences exceeded complex and compound sentences. However, imperative sentence and verbless sentences were not used in the FM news.

4.1.2 Analysis of Word Types in the Different News Sectors

In this section, the analysis of the word Phrasal Verb, Collocation and Idiom in Economic, Political and Sports News has been done.

4.1.2.1 Analysis of Word Types in Economic News

The following table presents the word types used in economic news.

Table 2

Types of Word in Economic News

Word types	Frequency	Percentage
Phrasal verb	6	10
Collocation	50	83.33
Idioms	4	6.67
Total	60	100

The above table shows that the percentage of the collocation was the highest of all the words used in news. It covers more than half of the total 60 words drawn

from 30 analyses. Phrasal verb was on the second position where as idiom was the least used word types in the economic news.

The following are examples of phrasal verb (i), collocation (ii-iii) and Idiom (iv) in the economic news of Image FM (See in Appendix: I-III).

- (i) Account for, called for, worried after, brought for
- (ii) Foreign Direct Investment, so far, power house
- (iii) Managing Director, Executive Director.
- (iv) Get rid from, at any cost, in favour

4.1.2.2 Analysis of Word Types in Political News

The following table presents the word type used in Political news.

Table 3
Types of Word in Political News

Word types	Frequency	Percentage
Phrasal verb	5	9.43
Collocation	42	79.25
Idioms	6	11.32
Total	53	100

The above table shows that collocation was the highest of all in the political news of Image FM. The coverage of collocation was (79.25%) of total words 53. Likewise idiom was in second position (11.32%) followed by phrasal verb (9.43%).

The following are the examples of phrasal verb (i-ii), collocation (iii-iv) and Idioms (v) (See in Appendix: I-III).

- (i) Furnish to it, dwelt on, be ascribed to
- (ii) Fore on, together with, taken a head
- (iii) High level Political Committee, cross party, supreme court
- (iv) Unified CPN, Maoist leader, Constituent Assembly.

- (v) At any cost, in connection with, on the basis of

4.1.2.3 Analysis of Word Types in Sports News

Here, the types of the words used in Sports news have been analyzed.

Table 4
Types of Word in Sports News

Word types	Frequency	Percentage
Phrasal verb	18	26.09
Collocation	45	65.22
Idioms	6	8.70
Total	69	100

The table shows that collocation had the highest frequency of all the words used in Sports news of Image FM. It was 65.22% out of the total words 69. Likewise phrasal verb had stood the second position (26.09%) followed by idioms (8.70%)

Some examples of phrasal verb (i-ii), collocation (iii-iv) and idioms (v) in Sports FM news are given below (See in Appendix: I-III).

- (i) Looking at, at a loss of, looking for
- (ii) Kicked off, make up
- (iii) Cricket Association, International Cricket Council General Secretary
- (iv) Home Team, English Premiere League Football, Knock-out Stage.
- (v) Stay alive, round on against, in sudden death.

4.2 Analysis of the Grammatical Categories Used in FM News

Grammatical categories refers to the tense and voice. The use of the tense and voice in different sector of news have been analyzed below.

4.2.1 Analysis of Tense

The English tense used in the Image FM News were analyzed into two categories:

- (i) Past
- (ii) Non-past

The news were found to have both past and non-past tenses. The researcher found the following frequency of tenses used in the news.

Table No. 5
Use of Tenses in Image FM News

Tense	No. of occurrence	Percentage
Non-past	83	54.25
Past	70	45.75
Total	153	100

The above table shows that the highest percent of the tense was occupied by non past tense that is 54.25 percent with the frequency of 153. However, 70 sentences out of 153 were in past tense which consisted of 45.75 in the total sentences. Some examples of the use of tense, non-past (i-v) and past (vi-viii) in the news of the Image FM have been presented below (See in Appendix: I-III):

- (i) The foreign direct investment (FDI) has reached Rs.18.9 billion during the first seventh month of the current fiscal year.

- (ii) The construction works of the upper Balephi A Hydropower Project (36Mw) located in Sindhupalchowk has been started.
- (iii) Members of Parliament have said that the power purchase agreement or PPA in dollars is against the interest of the nation.
- (iv) It is estimated that some 100,000 workers go aboard for jobs through India.
- (v) Cricket Association of Nepal (CAN) has announced the National Cricket Team to represent Nepal in the ICC Twenty 20 World Cup.
- (vi) At a programme organized at the Prime Minister's Office on Sunday, officials said that 135 projects of FDI have been approved during the period.
- (vii) The meeting decided to grant the responsibility of Chairman of Gorkhapatra Corporation to Media Secretary.
- (viii) Bisheo Thakuri scored the match winning in the stoppage time of added extra time.

It was found that both non-past and past tenses were used. Out of that, the frequency of non past tense was higher than that of past tense in Image FM news.

4.2.2 Analysis of the Voice

Here, I have dealt with the voices used in different news. The data related to the voices were analyzed into two categories. The following table shows the frequency of active voices and passive voices in the news.

Table No. 6
Use of Voices in the Image FM News

Voices	No. of occurrence	Percentage
Active	154	89.53
Passive	19	10.47
Total	173	100

The study shows that most of the news had active sentences. The active sentences occupied 89.53 percent with the frequency of 173. The use of passive voice was found to be least only covering 10.47 percent of the total news used. Some examples of the use of active voices (i-iv) and passive voices (v-vi) are given below (See in Appendix: I-III)

- (i) The number of deaths of Nepalese workers in foreign land is increasing with the increasing number of foreign job seekers from Nepal.
- (ii) The government is to profile 1.65 billion loan assistance to Nepal Oil Corporation.
- (iii) The contribution of export and import in the total trade was 11.5 percent and 88.5 percent respectively.
- (iv) The programme also witnessed support collection for the treatment of journalist B.K. Palpali who has been ailing for a long time.
- (v) CA members from Dhanusha including Ramavatar Paswan, Shital Jha and Gyan Bahadur Bhujel were honoured in the program.
- (vi) The chief Election Commissioner was accompanied by other Election Commissioners at the President's official resident.

By analyzing the above mentioned sentences what is found was that the frequency of active voice was higher than the passive voice in the Image FM news.

4.3 Comparative Study between Economic News, Political and Sports News

Here, the comparison of phrasal verbs, collocations and idioms used in different sector of news has been presented.

Table 7

Comparison of Types of Word in Economic, Political and Sports News

Word types	Economic news		Political news		Sports news	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Phrasal verb	6	10	5	9.43	18	26.09
Collocation	50	83.33	42	79.25	45	65.22
Idioms	4	6.67	6	11.32	6	8.70
Total	60	100	53	100	69	100

The table shows collocation had occupied the highest position in all the sectors of the news of Image FM i.e. 83.33%, 79.25% and 65.22% respectively.

Likewise phrasal verb had occupied the second position in two sectors of the news i.e. 10% and 26.09 respectively. Lastly, idioms had occupied the least position in all the two sectors of the news i.e. 6.67% and 8.70% respectively. However idioms were found to be used a more in political news than the phrasal verb.

In conclusion, collocations were maximally used in all the three sectors of news viz., economic news, sports news and political news.

4.4 Summary of Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

- (i) It was found that simple sentences were used maximally in all the news of Image FM. Nearly, 50% sentences were found to be in simple pattern. However, complex and compound sentences followed simple sentences. They were 42.77% and 6.36% respectively.
- (ii) The collocations were maximally used in all three sectors of news followed by phrasal verb and idioms as well but in the Political news Idioms are used more frequently than the Phrasal Verb.
- (iii) The research shows that the use of non-past tense was more than the use of past tenses.
- (iv) Regarding the use of voice, active voice was found to be used more frequently than passive voice. Nearly, 89% sentences were in passive voice.
- (v) The data show that Image FM used a bit longer sentences in Sports news than in other news.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

News refers to new information about something that has happened recently. It also indicates reports of recent events that appear in newspapers or on the FM radio or on the television. News is also called 'news story'. 'Broadcast media' news is called 'news bulletin'. In short, news is the information about the current events and significant issues which are the areas of public concern.

This research was descriptive in nature which was based on only the secondary sources of data. The data for the study were judgmentally collected from the news bulletin. The total sample of the study consisted of thirty pieces of different news bulletins. The required data were collected using observation as the data collection tool. The descriptive statistical tools were used to analyze the data.

The study consists of the five chapters. In the first chapter, first of all I attempted to make appropriate context for conducting the study. Then the statement of problem and the objectives for conducting the research were introduced. Reason behind selecting particular topic; research questions that were to be answered; significance of the study; and delimitations of the study were all grouped under the first chapter. I broadened my knowledge related to my topic studying the books by Brown (1992), Hill (1999), Lewis (2000), Cowan (2010). Moreover, I frequently visited different websites to get detailed knowledge. On the basis of the review of related literature I developed conceptual framework to conduct this study. Moreover, I frequently visited different websites to get detailed knowledge. On the basis of the review of related literature, I developed conceptual framework to conduct this study.

The methods and procedures of the study were described in third chapter. The design of this study was survey and the data were collected by utilizing the secondary sources. Thirty pieces different sector's news bulletins were selected using non-random sampling procedure to carry out the study. Observation and intensive study were the main tools for collecting data. Similarly, I set the parameters and embarked through it in course of my analysis and interpretation. The whole study is summarized and concluded with the implication in three levels; policy, practice and further research in the last chapter

5.2 Recommendations of the Study

On the basis of the findings, the researcher has pinpointed some recommendations of the study on three different levels as below:

5.2.1 Policy Level Recommendations

- (i) The policy maker should focus on the inclusion of topics of mass media in the school level curriculum.
- (ii) The government of Nepal should utilize the study to formulate the policies in the field of mass communication to make people conscious about genre of the news.
- (iii) Language planning agencies should make policies for promoting journalistic language.
- (iv) The Ministry for Information and Communication should flourish the area of communication through the findings of researches.
- (v) The curriculum designer should make the provision of collocations and phrasal words in the syllabus of school level.

5.2.2 Practice Level Recommendations

The main recommendations of the study at this level are as follows:

- (i) The study shows that different types of words like collocations, phrasal verbs and idioms are used in news. Therefore, teachers should teach collocations, phrasal verbs and idioms to the students to make them able to grasp the news.
- (ii) Similarly, teachers should teach grammatical categories like as, tense and voice to the students to make them able to know the nature of news too.
- (iii) The teachers should make the students familiar with the different features of language used in the news.
- (iv) The differences in various aspects of language in the news should be highly taken into account while preparing or developing teaching materials for teaching mass media.

5.2.3 Further Research

Similar types of other research can be carried out on communicative functions of news. The researcher can use this research to widen the horizon of their knowledge. They can also link this research with other similar researches. Since this research was based only on the types of words, other specific studies can be carried out in more detailed to find out propaganda techniques used in news.