

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

English is not only the language used for international communication, but it is the most frequently used phenomenon. Although it is not universal, it is the principal language used in international commerce, shipping, popular music, news, advertisement, and sports. It is the most commonly used language at international conference, in the United Nations and at meeting of international organizations dealing with such matters as diplomacy, science, trade, aviation, and tourism. Regarding these facts, we can say that language is primarily a means of communication; communication is the process of transmitting and exchanging ideas, emotions, thoughts, feelings, likes, dislikes and so on from person to person or from place to place.

Change is the essence of the world, being a social phenomenon as well as living one, language cannot certainly be exception to it. After the Second World War (1945), there came a drastic change towards viewing the language. English became accepted international language of technology; and mass communication, and created a new generation of learners who knew especially why they are learning it. The percentage of English publications in science, mathematics, medicine and mass media is dominant and continuing to grow. Every country produces newspapers which are in the English language. Besides, a large majority of the world's international mail is written in English.

### 1.2 Mass Media and its Significance

The terminology "mass media" is composed of two words "mass" and "media". Sometimes, we just refer to media to denote the mass

communication media. Literally, mass denotes the large number of people and media are any physical tools used to communicate. Thus, mass media mean those communication vehicles such as: newspaper, radio, TV, online, etc. which mean mass population. Mass media amplify the messages to reach a large audience. These are the means that carry messages to mass audience.

It is quite obvious that English is an international language used in mass media. Mass media are tools and instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large and scattered heterogeneous audiences as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused by time and space. In fact mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. We are more capable of expanding our communication through mass media.

Mass media play a vital role in the positive realization of plan, programme, policies of government and other institutions. Regarding its importance, Crystal (2000: 713) says that "Developing historically with industrialization and urbanization, the mass media come to play influential role in every nation's economic, political and cultural life." The various media of mass communication such as: press, radio, and television have their respective roles to bring about betterment for the welfare of the people and nation as a whole.

Media have brought the revolution in the world. The world is becoming narrower and information can spread over the world within a few seconds. Mass represent the most economical way of getting the story over the new and wider market in the least time. Mass media have immensely added and assisted the rate and score of development. According to Bell (1991:1), "People in western countries probably hear

more languages from media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow in conversation."

### **1.3 Media and language**

Socio-linguistics and mass communication researchers study media discourse. Today language of news media is very prominent and pervasive in our society. As a student of mass media, we have to understand that how language works, how it affects our perceptions of others and ourselves, how it is produced and how it is- shaped by ourselves.

The language used by mass media can be called a register of language as it differs from the language used in other fields. Moreover, within the media, language of one medium differs from that of other medium though some similarities may appear. So while talking about media language, qualifications such as "relatively" and "to some degree" are important because not all texts have boundaries, which are equally easy to identify or use language, which is equally distinctive.

There are many reasons for studying media language. First of all, mass media use language creatively and the uses become intrinsically interesting to us as language users and receivers. We see, how the advertisers try to persuade us in what distinctive manner and how the news story is told. The language in the media seems larger than life. Secondly, the media do not only use the language but they also generate a lot of it. We see different people and linguists commenting upon or deploring the creation and use of media language. So, this is interesting point for studying it. Thirdly, we are interested both in the content as well as the way the content is structured because language is a tool as well as the expression of the media message. Fourthly, media language offers the linguistic advantages over face-to-face communication. We can easily

study the media language intended for mass public consumption. Fifthly, media language is easily available and is easier to collect than conversation. It is available in large quantities because an average newspaper provides one with 100,000 words of text. Bell (1994 : 4), summarizes the following reasons behind media research:

- ) Accessibility of media as a source of data for some language features they want to study.
- ) Interest in some aspect of media language.
- ) Interest in the way the media use some language features also found in ordinary speech.
- ) Taking advantages of how the media communication situation manipulates language in a revealing way.
- ) Interest in media's role in affecting language in wider society.
- ) Interest language in how media language affects attitudes and opinions in society.

#### **1.4 Print Media**

Mass media are broadly divided into two groups: Print Media and Electronic Media. This division may not be very exact however this provides an overall impression of what the total picture looks like.

Print media are the oldest form of mass communication. With the invention of the printing press, handwritten texts proliferated and people became widely educated. This old system also preserved the treasure of knowledge.

Print media includes books and manuals; newspapers, magazines and periodicals; brochures and prospectuses; pamphlets, posters, banners, signboards, traffic signs and signals; charts, graphs, diagram, tables,

caption writing; menus and bills. They are composed of words inscribed on something by some sort of ink. We can also call them representational media as they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photographs. Print media usually rely on technical devices for producing messages and embedding these messages to be stored, passed over a distance and reproduced in the absence of the participants. On the other hand, these media differ from the presentational media such as public speaking in that they make use of some technical devices for communicating messages.

Print media basically comprise the following three:

- ) Book
- ) Magazine
- ) Newspaper

Bearing in mind time and space available, the research is focused only on newspaper. Here newspaper is taken as a sampling population.

### **1.5 Newspaper**

A newspaper is a publication issued periodically, usually daily or weekly on folded sheets. Thus, it has regular and frequent appearance. It contains news articles and advertisements & newspaper tries to inform its readers objectively what is happening in their community, country and worldwide. To bring certain issues in focus, editorial comments on the paper are very important and given regularly. It is the main source of advertising too.

Some experts like to define newspaper as a light weight and disposable publication usually printed on low-cost paper called news print containing news stories in a variety of topics and some define it as newspapers are private profit-making business with a special role:

delivering information to citizens to allow the robust discussion of public affairs necessary in a democracy.

Basically Newspaper consists of the followings

- ) News article
- ) Editorial writing
- ) Cartoon
- ) Editorial letter
- ) Advertisement

### **1.6 Advertising from Primitive form to Global Phenomenon**

Evidence of advertising can be found in cultures that existed thousands of years ago. In fact, the origin of advertising should be traced back to the beginning of commerce though it was primitive in form and practice.

Advertising has responded to changing business, demands, media technologies and cultural contexts. However, advertising became a major issue in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Primitive form of advertising was already there since the dawn of civilization. The modern form of advertising is there due to the industrial revolution and rise of capitalism. It was the industrial revolution, which provided the condition in which advertisement could be evolved as a profession. Advertising can be prospering only in the society where there is abundance. The development of technology and consequential advancements in the field of mass media have dramatically influenced the thrust of advertising with evolution of modern form of mass media.

Archaeologists have found evidence of advertising dating back to the 3000s BC, among the Babylonians. One of the first known methods of

advertising was the outdoor display, usually an eye-catching sign painted on the building. Archaeologists have uncovered many such signs, notably in the ruins of ancient Rome and Pompeii. An out door advertisement excavated in Rome offers property for rent, and one found painted on a wall in Pompeii calls the attention of travelers to a tavern situated in another town.

Credit of the printing goes to Johannes Gutenberg (a German) for the invention of printing press in 1445. In the beginning, he printed Bibles in 1454 and distributed to their people. The first advertisement in English appeared in 1472 in the form of handbill announcing a prayer book for sale. William Caxton is considered as the publisher of the book. In the American colonies, the Boston News letter, the first regularly published newspaper, began carried ads in 1704 and about 25 years later Benjamin Franklin made ads more readable by using large headlines. The advertising profession began in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1841. William Caxton promoted books with first printed advertisement in 1468. It was the first person who brought the culture of ads in the Newspaper. Similarly, in 1704 Joseph Campeli included advertisement in Boston Newsletter.

Nepal has thousands of years' history of human civilization. Its history is rooted to Vedic period. The evolution of ads in Nepal should be with the evolution of mass media in the country. The modern history of mass communication in Nepal starts after bringing a printing press in 1851 AD (1908 BS) from Britain. Janga Bahadur Rana, the prime minister and founder of Rana family brought a printing press while returning from his England trip. This press was popularly known as 'Giddhe Chhapakhana', because that machine carried the image of vulture. Historians have given a credit to Nepal Maharjan press to initiate

printed commercial ads in Nepal. In 1862 AD (1919 BS), it published a book, 'Mokshasiddhi', authored by Krishna Giri and that book carried an advertisement on its back cover. Gorkhapatra was only one newspaper published first and remained for many years. So, it can be taken as the foundation of Nepali Journalism. Gorkhapatra carried at least an advertisement in its first issue from 1901 AD (1948 BS).

### **1.7 Advertisement: Classification**

There is no single agreed upon way of classifying advertisement. In fact, there are many bases such as types of media involved, types of product, type of institution, types of appeal and the nature of result sought etc. The classification can be done according to geographical coverage as well as according to the purpose of advertisements. However, different scholars have classified it differently according to its purpose. But according to Ahuja (2005 : 153), it is classified into three. They are- Classified Advertisement, Display Advertisement and Business Directory.

Display advertisements usually cover product and are, therefore, mostly illustrated. They may cover all sorts of everyday life products like cosmetic items, kitchenware, electronic goods, sanitary product, etc. Newspapers are innovating new ways to attract advertisements. Some newspapers give industrial and consumer products under the heading of business directory.

### **1.8 Classified Advertisement**

The word 'advertising' in English is derived from the Latin word 'advertere' that means to turn the attention. In traditional sense, advertising was believed attempting to persuade people to purchase a



good or a service. In this way, advertising can be defined from different perspectives. Its definition also depends on its types. Classified advertisement is a type of its. When we define the term classified advertisement separately; it is a combination of two classes of words, i.e. 'adjective' and 'noun'. Classified is an adjective that means information arranged in groups according to subjects and advertisements is a noun that means a notice, pictures or film telling people about a product, job, or service. In combination, classified advertisement is a kind of advertisement presented within a specified and limited space and tells about the product, information and so on in informative types of language under the heading classified:....., classified mart, and classified display.

According to Hornby (2000 : 214), "The section in a newspaper with small advertisement arranged in groups according to their subject , that are placed by people or small companies who want to buy or sell sth- find or offer a job etc".

According to Ahuja (2005:153), "They are small insertion and chargeable per word". In comparison to other types of advertisements, it is given without decorated and catchy type of language. The language used in classified advertisement consists of clarity, brevity, accuracy, etc.

Classified advertisements are sub divided under the following headings:

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| ) Public announcement       | • Situation vacant     |
| ) Situation wanted          | • Matrimonial          |
| ) Court and company notices | • Public appointment   |
| ) Auction notices           | • To let               |
| ) Business                  | • Property             |
| ) On sale                   | • Tender notices, etc. |

## **1.9 Why Classified Advertisement?**

The classified advertisements are used:

- ) To announce the things
- ) To solicit the customers
- ) To announce the modification
- ) To announce the price change
- ) To make a special offers
- ) To appoint staffs
- ) To announce the result
- ) To search for bride-groom
- ) To appoint distributors, etc.

## **1.10 Construction**

The construction in which the words are used together and arranged to form a sentence, phrases etc. i.e. called grammatical construction. It is the over all process of internal organization of grammatical units. The following structures of English have been taken into account to analyze the structures in classified advertisement:

- ) Simple sentence/construction
- ) Compound sentence/construction
- ) Complex sentence/construction
- ) Verb less sentence/construction
- ) Passive sentence/construction
- ) Imperative sentence/construction

### 1.10.1 Simple Sentence/Construction

A simple sentence can be defined as a sentence in which none of the function is realized by a clause. In other words, a simple sentence does not contain an embedded (subordinate) sentence as a realization of one of its functions. A simple sentence is always an independent sentence capable of occurring on its own.

The general structures of the simple construction are as follows.

- ) Sub + P
- ) Sub + P + Do
- ) Sub + P + Io + Do
- ) Sub + P + Bo + Do
- ) Sub + P + SA
- ) Sub + P + PC
- ) Sub + P + PC
- ) Sub + P + Do + OA
- ) Sub + P + Do + PC

**Subject:** NP, Prep.p, unstressed there, non-finite clause, if  
+finite/non-finite clause, finite clause

**Predicate:** main verb and aux+ main verb

**Complement:** DO, IO, BO, SA, OA, PC

#### **Direct Object (DO)**

A single complement may generally be said to function as direct object if it follows immediately after a verb phrase which can occur in a passive sentence and after passivization preserves its meaning.

e.g. Embassy of Japan requires executive secretary (S+P+DO)

### **Indirect Object (IO)**

The function indirect object is associated with the first of two complements, both of which are characterised by their ability to function as subject in a corresponding passive sentence.

eg. The firm has offered Jim a job. (S+P+IO+DO)

### **Benefactive Object (BO)**

As far as its position in the sentence is concerned, the constituent functioning as benefactive object resembles the indirect object; it immediately precedes the direct object constituent. It can also be substituted for by a prepositional phrase, which usually requires the preposition 'for', not to as in the case of the indirect object.

eg. My has bought his daughter a flat. (S+P+BO+DO)

### **Subject Attribute (SA)**

The function subject attribute is associated with a constituent which complements the verb and is related to the subject to the sentence. This relationship is such that what is expressed by the subject attribute constituent each predicted of the subject. Copula verb and explicit verb link the subject and subject attribute.

e..g. PC skills are essentials (S+P+SA)

### **Object Attribute (OA)**

Object attribute is that constituent which follows and is related to the direct object.

e.g. it has brought them together. (S+P+DO+OA)

### **Predicator Complement (PC)**

Although the term predicator compliment could not capture all the constituents which follow the verb but here by predicator complement we

mean the constituent which is not any one of the above mentioned (DO, IO, BO, SA and OA) complements.

e.g. Tricon requires experienced person for the post. (S+P+DO+PC)

### **Adverbial (A)**

Sentences consist of two obligatory constituents, viz the subject constituent and predicate constituent; it follows that adverbial is a non obligatory constituent of the subject.

e.g. This position is based at a property in Naha Okinawa. (S+P+A+A)

### **1.10.2 Compound Sentence/Construction**

A compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences have been co-ordinate. Each of the conjoins is independent since there is no questions of embedding. Co-ordinations may be asyndetic, in which case it is not marked overtly.

The compound sentence has the following general structures:

- ) Simple +simple sentence
- ) Simple + complex sentence
- ) Complex + simple sentence
- ) Complex + Complex sentence

### **1.10.3 Complex Sentence/Construction**

Sentence in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite of Non-finite) are complex. A sentence or clause that contains one or more clauses is called super ordinate.

The complex sentence has the following general structures:

- ) Finite clause + Main clause
- ) Non-finite clause + Main clause
- ) Verb less clause + Main clause

#### 1.10.4 Verbless Sentence/ Construction

Verbless clauses do not contain a verbal form. They often consist of noun phrase or adjective phrase only. Frequently they lack a subject and they may be looked upon as clauses in which a form of the verb "be" has been omitted. The following structures are included under this verbless construction.

Most of structures (of the language in the classified advertisement of newspapers) are found without verb form. The construction consists of NPs.

The general structure of NP is as follows:

NP | (Pre M) + Head + (Post M)

From these possible structures the following structures are found in the English language.

) NP | H = Members, Friendship

) NP | H + Post M = Dead line for Monday ads, course for marriage only.

) NP | Pre M + H = Public notice, people's campus, sale Wednesday

) NP | Pre M + H + Post M = Career opportunity in sales and management, separate hostel facilities for boys.....

##### a. Head

Two types of head are found in the English Language.

) **Simple Head** (single word head) = eg. Members, friendship etc.

) **Compound Head** (multi words head) = admission officer, maid service,

## **b. Pre – Modifier**

The general structures of pre - modifier are as follows:

) Determiner (Det)

) Noun (N)

) Adjective (Adj.)

) Det + Adj.

All these possible structures of Pre M are found in the English Language.

) Pre M | Determiner, eg. The printed page , the world's daily newspaper etc.

) Pre M | Noun, eg. David Bischoff, world wide's exclusive

) Pre M | Adjective, eg. Public equipment, detailed editing, rewriting ...

) Pre M | Det. + Adj. eg. The perfect partner, The printed page  
.....

## **c. Post Modifier**

The general structures of the post modifier are given below:

) NP

) Adj. Phr

) Pre p. Phr

) Adv. Phr

) Finite-clause

) Non-finite clause

The following possible structures of Post Modifier are found in the English Language.

- ) Post M | Np. eg. To-let
- ) Post M | Adj. Phr. eg. Narrow primordial loyalties, good qualification.
- ) Post M | Prep. Phr. eg. Wanted instructor For IELTS.
- ) Post M | Adv. phr. eg. Service anytime.
- ) Post M | finite clause (Not found as post modifier)
- ) Post M | Non finite clause. Eg. Potential to earn 300,000 yen....., scholarship for deserving students.

#### **d. Discontinuous Modifier**

The general structures of the discontinuous modifier are given below.

- ) Adj. + N + Prep. Phr.
- ) Adj. + N + infinitive clause
- ) Comparative Adj.+ N + than +(reduced) comparative clause or NP
- ) As +Adj. + N + As ++(reduced) comparative clause.
- ) So +Adj. + N +that-clause or also – clause.
- ) Too +Adj. +N + infinitive clause.

#### **e. Determiner**

The general structures of determiner are as follows:

- ) Pre. D.
- ) CD
- ) Post



Theoretically, the following structures are possible in the English language.

) CD

) Post D

) CD + Post D

) Pre D

) Pre D + CD

) Pre D + Post D

) Pre D + CD + Post D

### **1.10.5 Imperative Sentence / Construction**

A sentence that lacks subject and expresses some command, advice, request or wish is called an imperative sentence.

The general structure of imperative construction is given below.

Imperative | Verb (+NP)

### **1.10.6 Passive Sentence / Construction**

The voice of verb shows whether it is an active or passive. The verb is passive if the subject receives an action.

The general structure of passive construction is given below.

Passive: NP<sub>2</sub> + aux + v<sup>3</sup> + by + NP<sub>1</sub>

### **1.11 Tense**

Tense refers to a verb form used to express a time relation. Morphologically, English has two tense systems. They are:

) Past tense

) Non – past tense

## **1.12 Language Aspects**

Aspect refers to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced. English has four types of aspect. They are given below:

- ) Simple
- ) Progressive
- ) Perfective
- ) Perfective progressive

## **1.13 Language Functions**

A function in language refers to the purpose for which an utterance or a unit of language is used. Such functions are often described as categories or behaviours e.g. asking, requesting, notifying, congratulating, suggesting, directing and so on. The function of language cannot be determined simply by studying the grammatical structures of sentence but also the purposes for which they are used. Functions of language can be roughly divided into following types:

### **1.13.1 Grammatical Function**

By grammatical function, we mean the relationship of a constituent (word or phrase) with other constituents in a sentence. In the sentence "He eats rice everyday" the constituent "He" has the function of a subject, "eats" as a verb, "rice" as an object and "everyday" as an adverbial. Lyons (1971: 324) distinguishes three major grammatical functions. According to him, in this sentence "He eats rice everyday" – "He" has the function of a subject, "eats rice" has the function of a predicate and "everyday" has the function of an adjunct.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1986: 127), "The sentence constituents can have the function of subject, predicate and adverbial. The

first two functions are obligatory and the third one is optional in the sense that it can be removed without affecting the meaning of the sentence."

### **1.13.2 Communicative Function**

By communication, we mean the exchange of ideas, feelings, information etc. between two or more persons. In course of communication, the speaker sends the message to a person by means of an established code and hearer receives the message. The main function of language is its communicative functions. Communicative functions of language refer to the communicative goal for which a language is used in a community.

Thus, communicative function is what specific communicative need the language is used for in a community. We can communicate through the use of language, therefore, communication is the overall global function of language. This function of language is also reflected in the definition of language as a system of communication and a vehicle used for the sake of communication. But under communication, there are several functions of language, for example, we can ask or make a query, we can command, request, order, caution, direct etc. through the use of language.

The language functions described by the scholars are in general. More specifically, the following functions were taken to analyze the language functions used in the classified advertisements.

- ) Expressing ability
- ) Expressing requesting
- ) Expressing permission
- ) Expressing obligation

- ) Expressing suggestion
- ) Expressing invitation
- ) Expressing direction

Above all type of communicative functions are found in English Language. The examples are:

- ) Vehicles can be inspected.
- ) Please send to fogcity writers.....
- ) You may E-mail to.....
- ) Applicants must posses a Bachelor degree.
- ) You are welcome to go through.....
- ) Start immediately.

#### **1.14 Review of Related literature**

In the vast and ever growing area of mass media, a very few studies have been carried out so far as particularly in Nepal. There are various research works in the aboard and sizable literature as language of printed or broadcast news but on language of classified advertisement, no such literature are found. No research has been carried out yet particularly on classified advertisement which consists of various kinds of advertisement which is quite different from other types of advertisement. It consists of simple and direct language. The purpose of it is to provide information to the readers who are interested.

Ray (2003) has conducted a research entitled "English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries." He has tried to analyze and describe the English language used in cricket commentaries interms of the vocabulary and other syntactic features. This study concludes that the language used

in live commentaries is different from formal and standard English. It is mostly similar to informal spoken English and typical use of vocabs as run, bat, boundary, sixes, etc. can be found but ordinary English words are used with different in meaning.

Pokhrel (2003) has conducted a research entitled " The Use of English in Broadcast and Print Media: A Comparative Study." He has concluded that simple sentence, direct narration and past tense are maximally used in print media than in broadcast media but perfect aspect is used more frequently than progressive aspect in both media. He has not talked about other things as editorials, advertisement and many more.

Bhattarai (2003) has carried out the research entitled " A Language Used in the Brochure: A Descriptive Study", aiming to find out and describe the physical features of brochure, underlying principles related to those features and classify brochures from functional and physical point of view and describe the language used in brochures. This study, on the basis of physical features, has concluded that brochure having color background with single writing is frequently found and regarding the language of brochures, verbless slogans are found most frequently.

Neupane (2006) has studied the distinctive features of language used in newspaper notices. In this M. Ed. thesis "Language used in notices", he analyzed the notices in terms of characteristic features especially related to vocabulary, structure, language functions and compared the characteristic features of notices.

Although all above mentioned studies are related to mass media, no study has been done on the language used in classified advertisements yet. The language used in classified advertisement, which is said to be the soul of the newspapers. Therefore, the present study aims to study the language used in classified Ads. Regarding the constructions, tense,

aspect, and language functions, the proposed study will be different from all above mentioned study.

### **1.15 Objectives of the Study**

The proposed study has the following objectives:

- a. To find out Sentence Constructions used in Classified Advertisement
- b. To find out English Tense used in Classified Advertisement
- c. To find out Language Aspect used in Classified Advertisement
- d. To find out Language Functions used in Classified Advertisement
- e. To suggest some Pedagogical Implications.

### **1.16 Significance of Study**

This study is significant as it throws insight on the language used in classified advertisements which in turn proceed a very useful information in planning and designing the syllabus of mass communication and journalism, and mass media. Likewise, it will be useful for those language teachers who want to use classified advertisement as an authentic material in the class room. This study will be useful for the forthcoming research work mass media. This study will have direct relevance to the learning and teaching of current B.Ed. English course entitled. "English for Mass Media", "Communicative English", "Syntactic Structure" and other people who are directly or indirectly involved in mass media. This study will be significant to the students and teachers who are involved in learning and teaching mass media and grammar books. The researcher will hope that the study will have global significance as well.

## 1.17 Definition of the Terms

- ) **Mass Media:** Mass media refer to the tools or instruments of communication which permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered and heterogeneous audiences.
- ) **Print Media:** Print Media refers to the mass media which make the use of the printed symbols, graphics and photographs to communicate the message to the receivers e.g. newspapers, magazines, journals and notices.
- ) **Construction:** Construction refers to the overall process of internal organization of grammatical unit. In this study construction are analyzed by dividing the structure into different small categories such as: simple, compound, complex, verbless, passive and imperative.
- ) **Tense:** Tense denotes a verb form used to express a time relation. In this Story tense is viewed from structural point of view. Morphologically, English has the tense system: past and non-past.
- ) **Language Aspect:** Aspect refers to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced. English has four types of aspects: simple, progressive, perfective and progressive perfective.
- ) **Language Functions:** Language function refers to the communities functions of language used in classified advertisement function are generally described as behaviors.

) **Classified Advertisement:** The section in a newspaper with small advertisement arranged in groups according to their subjects, that are placed by people or small companies who want to buy or sell sth-find or offer a job, etc. is said to be a classified advertisement.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

# **METHODOLOGY**

The following methodology was used to carryout the study.

### **2.1 Source of Data**

#### **2.1.1 Primary Sources**

Primary sources were not used to collect relevant data.

#### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources**

The secondary sources of the study were the English Classified Advertisement published from different countries such as; the USA, Japan, India and Nepal. In addition, the researcher consulted some books, previous theses, journals, and dictionary related to the study work in order to facilitate the study.

### **2.2 Sampling Procedure**

The researcher applied the non-random judgemental sampling procedures to collect the newspapers and applied random sampling procedure to collect the classified advertisements from different Newspapers of different countries.

### **2.3 Tools for the Data Collection**

For this research, checklist and rating scale were used as a tool.

### **2.4 Process of the Data Collection**

) First of all, the researcher visited the Central Library in Kirtipur and American Library in Darbar Marg to collect the newspapers published from the USA, Japan, India and Nepal.

- ) The researcher collected The Himalayan Times, The Japan Times and The Hindustan Times from the Central Library Kirtipur and The New York Times from the American Library.
- ) Then, the researcher took thirty pieces of classified advertisements from each newspaper using random sampling procedures. Repeated pieces of advertisements were excluded so as to make the sample typical.
- ) The researcher interpreted the data in descriptive form and presented the findings.

## 2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- ) The area of the study as indicated by the title was limited to only the language of newspapers used in classified advertisements.
- ) The study was further limited to the study of one-hundred twenty classified advertisements published in the selected newspapers. The selected newspapers for the study were:

S.N	News-paper	Country	Newspaper	No of sample to be studied
1	The New York Times	USA	Daily	30
2	The Japan Times	Japan	Daily	30
3	The Hindustan Times	India	Daily	30
4	The Himalayan Times	Nepal	Daily	30

- ) The study was limited to the analysis of the following categories such as sentence construction, aspect, tense, and language functions.

## **CHAPTER-THREE**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **3.1 Linguistic Analysis of the Language**

In this chapter, the data collected from different newspapers are analyzed and interpreted in descriptive form. It is done under the five sub headings that come under the linguistic analysis of the language used in the classified advertisement which were on the basis of sentence structure, language aspect, English tense, and language functions.

#### **3.2 On the Basis of Sentence Structure**

Structures used in classified advertisements were categorized in terms of the titles of the newspaper such as; The New York Times, The Japan Times, The Hindustan Times and The Himalayan Times.

##### **The New York Times**

The researcher found thirty pieces of classified advertisements under this sector. The constructions were seventy-six in number. One example of each type is given below but detailed interpretations are given in Appendix-1.

- ) Simple construction: eg. I am radiant Nobel faminity.
- ) Compound construction: eg. Classic photographs, books, posters, collectible, commemorative reprints and move out the New York Times hytstore .com.
- ) Complex construction: eg. Meet the partner who understands your life style.

- ) Verb less construction: eg. Worldwide exclusive.
- ) Imperative constructions: eg. Contact in the industry.
- ) Passive construction: eg. The very best young ladies are usually married.....

**Table No- 1**

**Occurrence of the Constructions in The New York Times**

SN	Types of Construction	Frequency	Percentage	Remarks
1	Simple	8	10.52	
2	Compound	13	17.10	
3	Complex	5	6.57	
4	Verb less	33	43.42	
5	Passive	3	3.94	
6	Imperative	14	18.42	
	Total	76	100%	

The table indicates that there are seventy-six constructions. Among them, thirty-three (43.42%) are verbless constructions, fourteen (18.42%) imperative, three (3.94%) passive, eight (10.52%) compound and five (6.57%) are complex constructions.

The table also indicates that verbless constructions are the most and passive constructions are the least used item.

## **The Japan Times**

The researcher found thirty pieces classified advertisements under this sector. The constructions found in the newspaper were eighty-two in number. They were categorized into different constructions as mentioned the above table. One example of each construction is given below whereas detail interpretation is given in appendix-I.

- ) Simple construction : eg. PC skills are essential
- ) Compound construction : eg. Submit resume and submit cover letter.
- ) Complex construction : eg. As next Monday in a national holiday; classifieds ads will appear on Tuesday March-19
- ) Verb less construction : eg. TELL community counseling service.
- ) Passive construction : eg. Only successful candidate will be conducted.
- ) Imperative construction: eg. Send English for Japanese resume to Taiyo, Nakajlma, and koto....

**Table No. 2**  
**Occurrence of Construction in The Japan Times**

S.N	Types of Construction	Frequency	Percentage	Remark
1	Simple	14	17.07	
2	Compound	8	9.75	
3	Complex	4	4.87	
4	Verb less	35	42.68	
5	Passive	8	9.75	
6	Imperative	13	15.85	
	Total	82	100%	

The above table shows that there are altogether eighty-two constructions, Out of them fourteen (17.07%) are simple, eight (9.75%) compound, four (4.87%) complex, thirty-five (42.68) verbless, eight (9.75%) passive and thirteen (15.85%) imperative constructions.

The above table also shows that verb less constructions are the most frequently used and complex constructions are the least frequently used constructions, but compound and passive constructions are found similar in number.

### **The Hindustan Times**

The researcher found thirty classified advertisements under the newspaper. The constructions found in the newspaper were seventy-two in number. One example of each construction is given below but detailed interpretation is given in appendix I.

- ) Simple construction: eg. it has brought them together.
- ) Compound construction: eg. This is to inform that schedule workshop on facilitation skill for sexual and reproductive health has been post poned.
- ) Complex Construction: eg. if any body has any claim on the said property, shall contact the undersigned with documents within 15 days.
- ) Verb less construction: eg. B. C. Civil
- ) Imperative construction: eg. send your write ups creation.
- ) Passive construction: eg. Laboratory technicians are wanted for the following departments.

**Table No. 3**

**Occurrence of Construction in The Hindustan Times**

S.N.	Types of Construction	Frequency	Percentage	Remarks
1	Simple	11	15.27	
2	Compound	5	6.94	
3	Complex	5	6.94	
4	Verb less	30	41.66	
5	Imperative	12	16.66	
6	Passive	9	12.5	
	Total	72	100%	

The table shows that there are altogether seventy two constructions. Among them, eleven (15.27%) are simple constructions, five (6.94%) compound, five (6.94%) complex, thirty (41.66%) verbless, twelve (16.66%) imperative and nine (12.5%) passive constructions.

The table also shows that verbless constructions are found most frequently used and compound and complex constructions are found to be used the least.

**The Himalayan Times**

The researcher found only thirty classified advertisements. They were seventy-two in numbers. One example of each construction is given below whereas detail interpretation is given in the appendix - I.

) Simple construction: eg. Admission process is going on.

- ) Complex construction: eg. Free party available; you can contact to us.
- ) Complex constructions: eg. Preference will be given to those candidates who have prior experience in marketing of Fm Cg products.
- ) Verb less construction: eg. People’s campus.
- ) Imperative construction: eg. Take your pick.....
- ) Passive construction: eg. Interested candidates are requested to contact...

**Table No-4**

**Occurrence of Constructions in The Himalayan Times**

S.N.	Types of Construction	Frequency	Percentage	Remarks
1	Simple	11	15.27	
2	Compound	3	4.16	
3	Complex	2	2.77	
4	Verb less	31	43.05	
5	Imperative	11	15.27	
6	Passive	14	19.44	
	Total	72	100%	

The table shows that there are seventy-two constructions. Among them, eleven (15.27%) are simple constructions, three (4.14%) are compound, two- (2.77%) are complex, thirty-one (43.05%) are verbless,



eleven (15.27%) are imperative, and fourteen (19.44%) are passive constructions.

The table also shows that verbless constructions are most frequently used and compound and complex are the least frequently used constructions.

### **3.3 On the Basis of English Tense**

Tense used in classified advertisements were categorized and analyzed in a single table but separately.

Tense is categorized into two:

) Past

) Non-past

The Past tense was not found in three types of newspaper; it was found only in the newspapers of The Hindustan Times which was only one in number. One example of each type of newspaper is given below whereas detailed interpretation is given in appendix II.

#### **Non-past Tense:**

) Tricon requires experienced person for the post. (THT)

) The position will be based at a property in Naha, Okinawa. (TJT)

) A supreme class demands reliable protection of privacy. (TNYT)

) A community based private institute opens admission for class XI.  
(THT-N)

## Past Tense:

**Table No-5**

### **Occurrence of Tense in all type of Newspapers**

SN.	Types of Construction	Name of Concerned Newspapers											
		TNYT			TJT			THT			THT-N		
		Fr.	Pr.	Remarks	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks
1.	Past	–	–	Not found	–	–	Not found	1	3.33		–	–	Not found
2.	Non-past	27	100%		34	100%		29	96.66		33	100%	
	Total	27	100%		34	100%		30	100%		33	100%	

The table shows that The New York Times has altogether twenty-seven constructions. All constructions are found in the non-past tense. Past tense is not found in this type of newspaper. Similarly, In the newspaper of Japan Times, there are thirty four constructions. All are in the non-past tense. In the Hindustan Times, there are thirty constructions. Among them twenty-nine (96.66%) are in non-past tense and only one (3.33%) is in the past tense. In the Himalayan Times, there are thirty-three constructions. They all belong to non-past tense.

### **3.4 On the Basis of Language Aspect**

Aspects used in classified advertisements were classified and analyzed in a single table but separately. Regarding the aspects of language, there are four types of aspects. They are:-

- ) Aspect -Simple
- ) Aspect-progressive
- ) Aspect- perfective
- ) Aspect- perfective-progressive

One example of each aspect in each type of newspaper is given below but detail interpretation is given in the appendix-III

#### **The New York Times**

- ) Simple: eg. You make your better than good.
- ) Progressive: eg. Experienced in pharma sales? We are looking for you.
- ) Perfective: eg. Meet your partners who have understood your life style.
- ) Perfective progressive: (not found)

#### **The Japan Times**

- ) Simple: eg. Pc skills are essential.
- ) Progressive: eg. Asia pacific University is now accepting applicants.
- ) Perfective: eg. Have you seen the biggest comedy in the year?
- ) Perfective - Progressive: (Not found)

### **The Hindustan Times**

- ) Simple: eg. Trican requires experienced person for the post.
- ) Progressive: eg. We are leading German MNC.....
- ) Perfective: eg. My client has entered in to an agreement to...
- ) Perfective - Progressive: (Not found)

### **The Himalayan Times**

- ) Simple: eg. A community based private school opens admission for class xi.
- ) Progressive: eg. Admission process is going on.
- ) Perfective: eg. I have got news.
- ) Perfective - Progressive: (Not found)

**Table No- 6****Occurrence of Aspect in all type of Newspaper**

S.N	Types of Aspect	NYT			TJT			THT			THT-N		
		Fr.	Pr.	Remarks	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks
1.	Simple	11	73.33		16	69.56		8	57.14		7	53.84	
2.	Progressive	2	13.33		4	17.39		4	28.57		4	30.76	
3	Perfective	2	13.33		3	13.04		2	14.28		2	15.38	
4	Perfective-Progressive	-	-	Not found	-	-	Not found	-	-	Not found	-	-	Not found
	Total	15	100%		23	100%		14	100%		13	100%	

The table shows that the newspaper of The New York Times has fifteen constructions in the language aspects. Among them, eleven (73.33%) simple, two (13.33%) progressive, two (13.33%) perfective but perfective progressive construction are not found. The above table also shows that simple aspects are the most frequently used but perfective and progressive constructions are found similar in frequency.

Similarly in The Japan Times, twenty-three constructions are found in language aspect. Among them, Sixteen (69.56%) simple, Four (17.39%) progressive, three (13.04%) perfective but perfective progressive aspect is not found. It also shows that simple aspect is the most frequently used and perfective is the least frequently used aspect.

In The Hindustan Times there are fourteen constructions found in the language aspect. Among them, eight (57.14%) simple, four (28.57%) progressive, two (14.28%) perfective but perfective progressive is not found. It also shows that simple construction is the most frequently used and perfective is the least frequently used.

As The Himalayan Times shows in the table, there are thirteen constructions found in the language aspect. Among them, seven (53.84%) simple, four (30.76%) progressive, two (15.38%) perfective but perfective progressive is not found. It also shows that simple aspect is the most frequently used and perfective is the least frequently used.

### **3.5 On the Basis of Language Functions**

Functions used in classified advertisements were categorized and analysed in terms of the titles of the newspaper such as: The New York Times, The Japan Times, The Hindustan Times and The Himalayan Times.

## **The New York Times**

The researcher found only thirty exponents of language functions on the basis of analysis of whole data under this sector and they were classified into seven types of language functions. The functions of constructions found in the newspaper were twenty-one. One example of each function is given below and detail interpretation is given in the appendix III.

- ) Expressing ability: eg. Can now be done by phone.
- ) Expressing request: eg .Please send your resume to.....
- ) Expressing Permission :eg. Fax messages may preferably be sent from 5pm to 7am (night time)
- ) Expressing obligation: Not found
- ) Expressing suggestion: eg. The rate quoted should be valid for one month.
- ) Expressing invitation: eg.You are Welcome to go through email: Caroline Guyot in are Paris.
- ) Expressing direction: eg. Send your unpublished entry.

**Table No. 7**

### **Occurrence of Language Functions in The New York Times**

SN	Types of function	Fr	Pr	Remarks
1	Ability	5	23.80	
2	Requesting	3	14.28	
3	Permission	1	4.76	
4	Obligation	-	-	Not found
5	Suggestion	2	9.52	
6	Invitation	1	4.76	
7	Direction	9	42.85	
	Total	21	100%	

The table shows that there are altogether twenty-one exponents. Among them, five (23.80%) – exponents are found in ability. Similarly, three (14.28%) in requesting, one (4.76%) in permission, two (9.52%) in suggestion, one (4.76%) in invitation, nine (42.85%) in direction but obligation is not found under this sector.

### **The Japan Times**

The researcher found only twenty-six exponents of language functions on the basis of analysis of the whole data under this sector. They were classified into seven types of language functions. One example of each type is given below but detailed interpretation is given in the appendix-111

- ) Expressing ability: eg. We couldn't stop it
- ) Expressing requesting: eg. Please send non-returnable eve (English and Japanese by.....)
- ) Expressing permission: eg. Candidate from the private and public sector may apply.
- ) Expressing obligation: eg. Applicants must possess a bachelor degree.
- ) Expressing suggestion: eg. The articles from you should meet the deadline.
- ) Expressing invitation: eg. All the members are invited for general assembly.
- ) Expressing direction: eg. Read JT and go through it.



**Table No. 8**

**Occurrence of Language Functions in The Japan Times**

S.N	Type of function	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks
1	Ability	4	15.38	
2	Requesting	5	19.23	
3	Permission	2	7.69	
4	Obligation	3	11.53	
5	Suggestion	2	7.69	
6	Invitation	3	11.53	
7	Direction	7	26.92	
	Total	26	100%	

The table shows that there are altogether twenty-six constructions found under this sector. Among them, four (15.38%) exponents are found in ability. Similarly, five (19.23%) in requesting, two (7.69%) in permission, three (11.53%) in obligation, two (7.69%) in suggestion, three (11.53%) in invitation and seven (26.92%) in direction.

**The Hindustan Times**

The researcher found only thirty exponents on the basis of analysis of the whole data under this sector. They were classified into seven types of language functions. One example of each type is given below whereas detail interpretation is given in the appendix-III

) Expressing ability : eg. Who can immediately handle accounts up to balance sheet?

) Expressing requesting: eg. Interested parties are kindly requested.

- ) Expressing permission: eg. rained and experienced candidates may apply to the principal latest by 12.3.2007,
- ) Expressing obligation: eg. Students must attach a certificate from the school institute.
- ) Expressing suggestion: eg. He should have experienced in tally.
- ) Expressing invitation: eg. Applications are invited for the following positions.....
- ) Expressing direction: eg. contact Vijay Kumar.....

**Table No. 9**

**Occurrence of Language Functions in The Hindustan Times**

S.N	Type of function	Fr.	Pr.	Remarks
1	Ability	4	13.33	
2	Requesting	5	16.66	
3	Permission	-	-	Not found
4	Obligation	2	6.66	
5	Suggestion	6	20.00	
6	Invitation	5	16.66	
7	Direction	8	26.66	
	Total	30	100%	

The table shows that there are altogether thirty exponents. Among them four(13.33%) exponents are found in ability, five (16.66%) exponents in requesting, two(6.66%) exponents in obligation, six(20.00%) exponents in suggestion, five(16.66%) exponents in invitation and eight (26.66%) in direction. But permission is not found under this sector.

## **The Himalayan Times**

The researcher found only eighteen exponents on the basis of analysis of the whole data under this sector. They were classified into seven types of language functions. One example of each function is given below but detail interpretation is given in the appendix –III.

- ) Expressing ability: eg. Eligibility candidate can apply.
- ) Expressing requesting: eg. Please, apply to: the advertiser P.O.Box. 5392, Kathmandu.
- ) Expressing Permission : (Not found)
- ) Expressing obligation: eg. Interested applicants must submit their bio-data.
- ) Expressing suggestion: eg. Should be commercial graduate.
- ) Expressing Invitation: eg. Offers are invited from the following persons.
- ) Expressing Direction: eg. Consult to co-college Lamatar Lalitpur, Nepal.

**Table No- 10**  
**Occurrence of Language Functions in The Himalayan Times.**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Type of Function</b>	<b>Fr.</b>	<b>Pr.</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Ability	4	17.39	
2	Requesting	3	13.04	
3	Permission	-	-	Not found
4	Obligation	2	8.69	
5	Suggestion	5	21.73	
6	Invitation	3	13.04	
7	Direction	6	26.08	
	Total	23	100%	

The table shows that the occurrence of the direction is the highest (26.08%) but the occurrence of the obligation is the lowest (8.69%). The occurrence of ability (17.39%) and obligation (21.73%) are near to each other whereas requesting and invitation are equally frequent. Permission in The Himalayan Times is not found.

## CHAPTER FOUR

# FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation the following findings have been derived:

1. Among six types of sentence construction used in the study the verbless constructions are found highly frequent than the rest of the constructions and complex constructions are found the least frequent.
  - a. The structures of complex sentence such as: finite + main clause, non-finite + main clause are found to be used in classified advertisements but the structure of verbless + main clause is not found to be used.
  - b. The compound sentence has the structures of simple + simple sentence, simple + complex sentence, complex + simple sentence and complex + complex sentence. Among them, simple + simple sentence and simple + complex sentence are found to be used but complex + complex and complex + simple are not found to be used.
  - c. The structures of simple sentence (S+P+BO+DO) and (S+P+IO+DO) are not found in Classified Advertisement.
  - d. Complements: Subjects attribute (SA) and predicate complement (PC) are found to be used the highest and Adverbial (A) is found to be used the least.

e. The discontinuous modifier has altogether six types of structures but only Adj + Noun + Prep. Phr and Adj. + N + infinitive clause are found to be used in classified advertisements.

f. The following structures of determiner are not found in Classified Advertisement.

Det – PreD + CD

Det – PreD + PostD

Det – PreD+ CD + PostD

g. The following structures of subject are not found in Classified Advertisement.

Sub – Finite clause

Sub – Non-finite clause

Sub – Prep. Phr.

2. All types of language functions drawn for the study are found in the classified advertisements. Among them expressing directions are comparatively found the most frequent as it remains in the highest position and expressing permission is the least frequent.

a. Almost all types of language functions are found in the newspapers except expressing obligation and permission. Expressing obligation is not found in The New York Times and expressing permission is not found in the Hindustan Times and The Himalayan Times.

3. Out of four language aspects, only three types, i.e. simple, perfective and progressive aspects are found to be used. Simple aspect is in the highest position, perfective is in the lowest position, progressive in between them and the occurrence of perfective progressive aspect is not found.

4. There are two types of tense in English. They are the past tense and Non-past tense. Non-past tense is found to be used the highest. Past tense is found to be used only in the newspaper of 'The Hindustan Times' published from India.

#### **4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications**

On the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretations of the data, some recommendations have been made. They are as follows:

- 1) The advertisement writer should have the sound knowledge of language constructions, language functions, aspects and tense. As the advertisement writing, being a challenging job, she/he should clearly indicate the objectives of writing, all sort of constructions, language functions, language aspect and tense.
- 2) It should be written in simple constructions; short, unambiguous type of sentences should be used so that all people can comprehend them.
- 3) Suggestive type of language functions should be used more rather than directive type of language functions.
- 4) Attractive and catchy type of constructions are found to be used the least which are the main features of advertisement, so such type of constructions should be given more priority.
- 5) This study found that classified advertisement has its own style of writing and sentence structure which in some cases do not follow general pattern of writing. Therefore, it is recommended for the teacher of journalism that they should keep their students fully

informed of the journalistic style of writing and use of tense, aspect, voice, constructions in them.

- 6) The curriculum framers should include some samples of classified advertisement in the textbook to acquaint the students with it. This facilitates them not only to familiar with classified advertisements of different countries but also to get familiar with the language construction, language functions, language aspect and so on.
- 7) Classified advertisements are found in all types of newspapers in all countries so they should be given more priority pedagogically.



## REFERENCES

- Aarts, F. and J. Aarts. 1986. *English Syntactic Structures*. New York: Pergamon Press.
- Adhikari, N.M. 2007. *Advertising, Public Relations and Media Issues*. Kathmandu: Prashanti Pustak Bhandar.
- Ahuja, B. N. 2005. *The Theory and Practice of Journalism*. Delhi: Surjeet Publication.
- Bell, A. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford : Basil Blackwell.
- Bhandari, B.M. 2005. *English Sounds and Structures*. Kathmandu: Vidyarthi Prakashan (P) Ltd.
- Bhattarai, A. 2001. *A Thematic Analysis of Research Reports*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Bhattarai, B.M. 2003. *Language Used in the Brochure*. An unpublished M.ED. Thesis. Kathmandu : T.U.
- Bhattarai, G.R. 2002. *A Text book for English Mass Media*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Crystal, D. 1996. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. New York: Black Well.
- D' Souza, Y. K. 1997. *Mass Media Today and Tomorrow*. Delhi: Satish Hang for Publishers and Distributors.
- Hornby, A.S. 2000. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Lyons, J. 1981. *Functions of English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Kumar, R. 1996. *Research Methodology*. London: Sage Publication.
- Leech, G. and J. Svartvik. 1986. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. London: Longman.
- Mc Quail, D. 1994. *Mass Communication Theory*. London: Sage Publication.
- Neupane, R.N. 2006. *Language Used in Notices*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, Kathmandu : T.U.
- Pokhrel, B.R. 2003. *Use of English in Broadcast and Print Media: A Comparative Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu : T.U.
- Rai, V.S. 2004. *English Sounds and Structures*. Katmandu: Bhudipuran Prakashan.
- Ray, R.B. 2003. *English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries*. An Unpublished M. ED. Thesis. Kathmandu : T. U.
- Richards, J. et al. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Applied linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Roderlick, W. 2001. *Advertising: What it is and How to do it*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
- Shrestha, G. P. 2000. *An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines: A Descriptive Study*. An Unpublished M. E d. Thesis. Kathmandu : T.U.
- Stannard Allen, W. 1997. *Living English Structure*. India: Jai Hind Press.
- Subedi, H.L. 2006. *English Sounds and Structures*. Kathmandu: Neema Pustak Prakashan.
- Thomson, A.J and A.V. Martinet. 1994. *A Practical English Grammar*. London: Oxford University Press.

Van Ek, J.A. 1977. *The Threshold level for Modern Language Learning in School*. Stransbourg: Council of Europe.

*The New York Times*, Daily, March -2007.

*The Japan Times*, Daily, March -2007.

*The Hindustan Times*, Daily, March -2007.

*The Himalayan Times*, Daily, March -2007.

## APPENDIX - I

### VERBLESS SENTENCE / CONSTRUCTION

#### TNYT

- Mike Sorita writing service.
- Service including detailed manuscript critique, editing, revisions and submission guidance.
- The printed page.
- Brarcliff manor, NY 10510.
- Detailed editing, rewriting ghost query creation critiques.
- David Bischoff 1161 Jefferson st. #B Eugene or 97492.
- Friendship.
- World wide exclusive.
- Gabriele Thiers-Bense.
- For elite marriages.
- Had office Switzerland -8044 Zurich- Zurich berg.
- Slime and Athletic 185 – An elegant genuine grandseigneur and dream gentleman with the charm you will not dare to resist.
- Of course of marriage only.
- Venture new love.
- Noble horse .... Noble century life.
- Sales vice president.
- Classic photographs, books, poster, collectible, commemorative reprints and move at the New York Times or line store.

- Sick of retail brokerage????
- Opportunity to gain entry level position and exposure to the private equity business.
- Sale reasonable, 60 available.
- Hogue family foundation .....
- Enough intelligent student.
- Fogcity writers short story contest.
- Short story I<sup>st</sup> prize.....
- Reading fee; \$20-One.
- Public equipment auction.
- N. Porchetta's contracting.
- Sale Wednesday.
- ATN. Porchetta's new location.
- The prefect partner.
- The world wide daily newspaper.
- David Bischoff!
- Amazon. Com [Total-33]

**TJT**

- Help wanted.
- Genuine top designer luxury brand hand bags at well below whole Sale prize.
- TELL community counseling service.

- ❑ Face to face counseling in English, Japanese and other languages by professional, qualified therapist on a flexible- fee basis.
- ❑ Sale from kitchen utensils to Chinese Antiques, European, American furniture, curtain, piano, electricity.
- ❑ Tokyo lease (03) 35585580 <http://www.furniture-...>
- ❑ Fax (03)3403-3438.
- ❑ Efficient service in Japanese or English.
- ❑ Deadline for Monday ads: Thursday 1 pm.
- ❑ Sun reality and Insurance Corporation, reliable arreled service.
- ❑ Double qualification.
- ❑ Maid service.
- ❑ Tokyo Maid service: 03-3291-3595.(authorization No-13-10-Yu-0028)
- ❑ Fulltime from 330,000/mo
- ❑ Part-time from 4,000/hr.
- ❑ Interested candidates to submit resume with photo to jaranmn Yatsuka Building 2f -1-1-11, Atago, Minoto-ku, Tokyo T 105-0002.
- ❑ Immediate openings at our professional and stylish learning student.....
- ❑ Teach one to one lesson using our unique and advanced web based technology.
- ❑ One to one English.
- ❑ Flexible schedules.
- ❑ Potential to earn 300000 yen or more monthly .....

- ❑ Career opportunity in sales and management.
- ❑ Initial and on going trading.
- ❑ Possible visa assistance after four months of teaching.
- ❑ Currently residing in Japan with valid visa and permit.
- ❑ University degree and teaching expression preferred.
- ❑ Basic typic and computer skills.
- ❑ Change of classified ad. Insertion order.
- ❑ Advertising department- The Japan Times.
- ❑ Resume to interested fax [03-3717-2355/info@ittered.com](mailto:03-3717-2355/info@ittered.com).
- ❑ Technical background preferred.
- ❑ Good opportunity to start a career in the field of intellectual property.
- ❑ Deadline March 31, 2007.
- ❑ English teacher for language school, Meguro-ku and Mahindra.
- ❑ Experienced preferred. [Total-35]

## **THT**

- ❑ Holly child public school.
- ❑ Sec 29 Faridabad.
- ❑ The fifth step.
- ❑ PGT-Physics.
- ❑ PGT-Mathematics
- ❑ PGT-English.

- ❑ Band instructor.
- ❑ Salary on per grade.
- ❑ Cambridge school, sector -27 Noids.
- ❑ Service any time.
- ❑ Account executive .
- ❑ On rest on south Delhi.
- ❑ E-mail: Fmpltd@usnm.net.
- ❑ Receptionist (01): graduate and dynamic female.
- ❑ Public notice.
- ❑ 24 hr. Masseurs service.
- ❑ Vehicle for sale.
- ❑ For immediate sale company own maruti-800 model -2003.
- ❑ For sale of one Ambassador Car (white petrol based- Model 2001 in running condition).
- ❑ Qualification: master degree.
- ❑ Pre qualification tender notice.
- ❑ Construction of building for 50 bar and 250 bar ( ng test facility)
- ❑ Narrow primordial loyalties.
- ❑ Required house accommodation preferably ground floor with basement.
- ❑ Annual salary for 10 lakhs.
- ❑ Minimum 8 years hands-on experience in trouble shooting of production machine.



- Msc. Program.
- Central state.
- Admission officer.
- B.E. Civil.
- Members.
- Representative.
- Society of English literature.
- Head of office.
- Tender notice.

[Total-35]

#### **THT-N**

- People's campus.
- Scholarship for deserving students.
- House on rent or sale.
- J1 training in America.
- Hospitality management (hotel and tourism), engineering management.....
- Wanted for.....
- Wanted ladies secretary.
- 2 years min. experience in secretarial job.
- Good qualification.
- Fluent in English.
- Diploma in computer.

- Any nationality.
- Salary negotiable.
- To-let
- 100% furnished home/apartments rent [www.nepal](http://www.nepal.com).....
- Sale marketing executives.
- Eligibility: plus two and above.
- Vacancy announcement.
- Study in Bangladesh.
- Opportunity to study and work in Australia.
- Dream academic council (p.)ltd
- Our office in Australia.....
- Computerized accounting job oriented training.
- Data ex tally cima. Fact.
- IELTS fee Rs.1500.
- No hidden charges high quality.....
- Wanted instructor for IELTS and TOEFL.
- Part time and fulltime.
- A complete residential college first time in Nepal.
- Separate hostel facility for boys and girls only in Rs. 4500.
- Co. college Lamatar Lalitpur Nepal [Total-31]

### **Simple Sentence/ Construction (TNYT)**

- A supreme class demands reliable protection of privacy.

S+P+DO+PC

- ❑ It is much more than just discretion.

S+P+SA

- ❑ I am radiant Noble faminity.

S+P+SA

- ❑ Knowing her means wanting to marry her.

S+P+PC

- ❑ You make your book better than good.

S+P+DO+OA

- ❑ 30 year experience help you take your noble.

S+P+DO+PC

- ❑ Private equity firm is looking for experience stroked brokers.

S+P+PC

- ❑ Every player needs a coach.

S+P+DO

[Total-8]

### **Simple Sentence/Construction (TJT)**

- ❑ This position is based at a property in Naha Okinawa.

S+P+A+A

- ❑ Pc skills are essentials.

S+P+SA

- ❑ Good communication skills and admistrative skills will be necessary.

S+P+SA

- ❑ Tokyo-English life line invites.....  
S+P
- ❑ Sponsorship is available.  
S+P+SA
- ❑ Embassy of Japan requires executive secretary.  
S + P + DO
- ❑ Experienced technical translator also welcome.  
S+P
- ❑ English lecturers Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University is now accepting applicant.  
S+P+DO
- ❑ The best have been potentials.  
S+P+SA
- ❑ I have got news.  
S+P+DO
- ❑ Have you seen biggest comedy in the year?  
P+S+DO+A
- ❑ Returns begins March-15  
S+P+PC
- ❑ New songs destinations are coming soon.  
S+P+SA
- ❑ The price is beautiful.  
S+P+SA

[Total-14]

## Simple Sentence/Construction-(THT)

- ❑ Tricon requires experienced person for the post.

S+P+DO+PC

- ❑ Remarks property requires accountant.

S+P+DO

- ❑ A candidate having command over short hand will be preferred.

S+P

- ❑ We serve hi-profile Indians for requires female model's as per your desire.

S+P+DO+PC

- ❑ We are leading German MNC manufacturing high quality architectural hardware.

S+P+SA

- ❑ The last date for submission of filled in application is 31-11-2007.

S+P+SA

- ❑ Time and date of receiving of tender is up to 3.00pm on 30.11,2007.

S+P+SA

- ❑ Do you have position to sell!!!

S+P+DO+PC

- ❑ 1000's of sits are taking of.

S+P

- 10. We are seeking candidates for the following posts.

S+P+DO+PC

- 11. It has brought them together.

S+P+DO+OA

[Total-11]

### **Simple Sentence/Construction-(THT-N)**

- Community based private campus opens admissions for class XI  
Science, Commerce and I.Com/I.A

S+P+DO+PC

- Admissions process is going on.

S+P

- Salary will be negotiable as per experience.

S+P+SA

- A reputed business house in Nepal engaged in marketing of Fm cg.  
Product invites applications from suitable candidate.

S+P+DO+PC

- One of the well reputed MNC is looking for motivated.....

S+P+SA

- All got above 6.5 classes starts 16<sup>th</sup>.

S+P+PC

- Experience is preferred.

S+P

- Application is to be accepted up to March 2007.

S+P+SA

- ❑ The co- operative bank is customized, ethnically guided.

S+P+SA

- ❑ Women are encouraged to apply.

S+P+PC

- ❑ Interviews are planned for IIIrd week of March 2007

S+P+SA

[Total-11]

### **Compound Sentence/Construction-(TNYT)**

- ❑ Slim and athletic 185- An elegant, genuine grand seigneur and dream gentleman with charm, you will not dare to resist.
- ❑ The very best young ladies are usually married-true-but where a very best one is available.
- ❑ Multimillionaires and the most endearing, flawless beauty you may have over had chance to consider as your life....
- ❑ Experienced in pharma sales? We are looking for you.
- ❑ We are young public Florida healthcare ITCO.with a great compensation package; each in excess of \$400k with full benefit.
- ❑ Classic photographs, books, posters, collectible, commemorative reprint and more at the New York Times [hytstore.com](http://hytstore.com).
- ❑ We are a public reverse merger and pipe found seeking established brokers with exciting client relationship.
- ❑ Ideal candidates will have an established book with interest in small emerging growth company and will be capable of transferring a minimum of \$1,000,000 in client assets.

- ❑ Primary responsibilities include raising capital for the firm, internal investor relations, and sourcing potential.
  - ❑ Opportunity to gain entry level position and exposure to the private equity business.
  - ❑ Secrete of stradivari violin solved! Come see and bring money.
  - ❑ Your perfect partner could be arriving in the city; you are leaving tomorrow.
  - ❑ The compensation package includes an attractive tax-free salary and perks, and it will not be a constraint for the right candidates.
- [Total-13]

**Compound Sentence/Construction-(TJT)**

- ❑ Submit resume and submit cover letter to essence at 033590-8867(fax) or resume [@essence co.jp](mailto:essence.co.jp).
- ❑ Publishing editors /publications sales work for foreign translators and Japanese customers to make and sell catalogs, pamphlets, manual, etc.
- ❑ Good command of English and Japanese both written and spoken degree and experience required.
- ❑ To attend an orientation and to arrange an interview, call our recruiting office.
- ❑ Candidates should be able to manage work load and under pressure.
- ❑ Potential to earn 3000, 000 years or more monthly, depending on your availability and effort.



- ❑ Potential Finance is growing and protecting your health.
- ❑ We cut the risks, and you get higher returns. [Total-8]

**Compound Sentence/Construction-(THT)**

- ❑ Interested parties may use it and give their quotations along with 10% earnest money of the quoted value by 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2007.
- ❑ Candidates must also be prepared to perform panel trouble shooting / wiring, shift duties and worked overtime when required.
- ❑ This is to inform that schedule workshop on facilitation skill for sexual and reproductive health has been postponed.
- ❑ Nothing could be quicker or nothing could be easier.
- ❑ Prices are one way and it includes taxes and charges. [Total-5]

**Compound Sentence/ construction -(THT-N)**

- ❑ 5 minutes walk from Sitapaila chowk and situated at Sitapaila height with beautiful views.
- ❑ Salary and other perks are negotiable and will depend on qualifications, experience and merit of the candidate.
- ❑ Free parking is available, you can contact you. [Total-3]

**Complex Sentence / Construction -(NYT)**

- ❑ To advertise, contact Carolina Guyot in our Paris office at +3314143912 or [cguyot@info.com](mailto:cguyot@info.com)
- ❑ Meet your life partner who has understood your life style.
- ❑ Slender with an immaculate figure 5’8” tall, mid 40s needs natures, horse riding, her hunting dogs, water and alpine skiing, in

which a must are excellent manners, the international lifestyle and she on traditions oriented family life.

- ❑ He lives a life of philosophy which will enthuse your spirits.....
- ❑ His name is a magnificent island residence, he is an occasional golfer that enjoys collecting the finest art pieces and antiques around the world and due to his profound knowledge and integrity

[Total-5]

### **Complex Sentence /Construction / -(TJT)**

- ❑ As next Monday is a national holiday, classified Ads. will appear on Tuesday, March-19.
- ❑ Marketing and communication manager Hilton Narita, one of the properties of Ishin Hotels Group, seeks qualified applicant for marketing and communications manager.
- ❑ Reliable pay- maids, babysitters help you with your special needs when requested.
- ❑ The Co-ordinate is responsible for seeing that if it is available.
- ❑ Go where it is all possible.

[Total-5]

### **Complex Sentence/ Construction - (THT)**

- ❑ My client has entered into an agreement to sale with Sh. Haripal Malik in respect of property which No-G-17, GNOSE part-II, New Delhi under khasra No-245(part) of village kotla Mubarikpur measured 180sq. yards.
- ❑ If any body has any claim on the said property, shall contact the undersigned with documents within 15 days.

- ❑ Item rate sealed tenders super scribing the name of work tendered for, are invited from contractors on approved list of CPWD, Railways, MES, state PWD Govt. Understanding and contractors of repute who have successfully completed works of value more than Rupees Twenty lakhs in single order.
- ❑ If narrow primordial loyalties in the election process then move will be the corruption.
- ❑ The last date of receiving quotation is 1/11 12007 which will be opened on 2/11/2007 in presence of..... [Total-5]

**Complex Sentence / Construction -(THT-N)**

- ❑ Preference will be given to those candidates who have prior experience in marketing of f m CG products
- ❑ Minimum qualification should be +2 equivalents with good English, Science majors will be preferred. [Total-2]

**Imperative Sentence/ Construction-(TNYT)**

- ❑ Let a writing professional and author of nineteen published novels help you.....
- ❑ Call (619) 807-7915 or email mike at info @ [Mikes Irote. com](mailto:info@MikesIrote.com).
- ❑ Let a professional with 30 years experience help you take your novel, short story.....
- ❑ Contact in the industry.
- ❑ Email- writes or calls for a free chat about our services and our affordable rates.
- ❑ Read all about it.
- ❑ Enter or line or by mail.

- ❑ Send your unpublished entry.
- ❑ Enter by march 31,2007
- ❑ Mail to fog city writers 350, Bay street, suite 100-348,  
SanFrancisco, ca 94133-1966
- ❑ Email: contest @ [fog city writers. com](mailto:contest@fogcitywriters.com)
- ❑ Visit: [www. fog city writers . com](http://www.fogcitywriters.com)
- ❑ Meet the partner.....
- ❑ Contact Caroline Guyot in our Paris office at +33141439219.....

[Total-14]

### **Imperative Sentence/ Construction-(TJT)**

- ❑ Call classifieds (03) 3403-7584
- ❑ Let us show you Tokyo's most prestigious accommodation homat  
properties.
- ❑ Read JT classified.
- ❑ Call alcoholics Anonymous (03)39711471, [www.aatokyo.org](http://www.aatokyo.org).
- ❑ Please contact eye warehouse
- ❑ Call 0246-54-6374. ABC house.
- ❑ Please send your resume with photo ( non.returnable) to MiDA  
Osako.....
- ❑ Start immediately.
- ❑ Please send cv both in English and Japanese by email.....
- ❑ Send English and Japanese resume to Taiyo, Nakajima and Koto,  
Ath.

- ❑ See the notice section at [www.aple.acJp](http://www.aple.acJp) for detailed or call 0977-78-1122
- ❑ Be part the magic.
- ❑ Go where it is all possible. [Total-13]

**Imperative Sentence/ Construction-(THT)**

- ❑ Contact immediately 95129-2500060.
- ❑ Contact Vijay Kumar 9811282135
- ❑ Walk in the interviews from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2007 between 10.00am-05.00pm at four seasons marketing (P). (Ltd).
- ❑ Apply to: Ruthenium dental product P. Ltd.
- ❑ Welcome.
- ❑ Apply within 7 days to Admn.
- ❑ Contact number and recent photograph to.....
- ❑ Please contact for Mr. LB
- ❑ Submit a list of publication.
- ❑ Come and join us for processing.
- ❑ Please pay the amount.
- ❑ Please send your write –ups creation. [Total-12]

**Imperative Sentence/ Construction-(THT-N)**

- ❑ For detailed contact Chalise.
- ❑ Contact Krishna ji 9851022495
- ❑ Study the MBBS osh STATE. University.
- ❑ Please apply with your cv within 7days of the advertisement.....

- Please apply to: the advertiser poBox 5392, Kathmandu.
- Consult to co. college Lamatar Lakitpur, NEPAL.
- Take your pick.
- Push now to win.....
- Contact personally within for 4 days.
- Add some zing to your life.
- Talk to us first. [Total-11]

**Passive Sentence / Construction (TNYT)**

- The very best young ladies are usually married-true-but where a very best one is available.
- All our fall designer apparel has been reduced for a limited time.
- Only selected writes-ups will be published [Total-3]

**Passive Sentence/ Construction – (TJT)**

- Experience teacher is preferred.
- Only successful candidates will be conducted.
- Residents of okihawa are preferred.
- Computer in English and Japanese are required.
- Prior experience in hospitality business, Japanese and English frequently and pc skills are required.
- Translation and proof. reader is required for a leading international patent firm shinjaker.
- Technical background is preferred.
- Advanced Japanese reading is required. [Total-8]

### **Passive Sentence / Construction – (THT)**

- Laboratory technicians are wanted for the following departments.
- The name of the work tendered are invited from contractors on approved list .....
- Preference shall be given to candidates with experience in .....
- Candidates must also be prepared to perform panel shooting wiring .....
- Applications are invited for the following positions .....
- Applications, instruction to the candidates and eligibility condition can be downloaded from the university website: [www b-4- ac. in](http://www.b-4-ac.in)
- Applications are invited from the eligible candidates for the post...
- Tender forms and other detail can be had form .....
- Interested parties are kindly requested. [Total-9]

### **Passive Sentence / Construction (THT-N)**

- Interested applications are requested to contact at human resources development GPO Box No- 4805.
- Successful candidate will be recommended for placement.
- Offers are invited from the following persons.
- Experienced is preferred.
- Application is to be accepted up to March -2007.
- All concerned are invited.
- Distance learning programme is offered by IIMM.
- Oman mobile is connected with you.

- Entrance tests are scheduled on .....
- No experience necessary, everything is provided.
- X air name may be repossessed .....
- The co-operative bank is costumerted, ethically guided.
- Women are encouraged to apply.
- Interviews are planned for 3 March 2007 [Total-14]



## APPENDIX –II

### LANGUAGE ASPECT

#### Aspect: simple

#### TNYT

- A supreme class demands reliable protection of privacy.
- It is much more than just discretion.
- I am radiant noble feminity.
- Knowing her means wanting to marry.
- You make your book better than good.
- 30 years experience helps you talk your novels.
- He lives a life of philosophy.
- We are young public Florida health care.
- Every player needs a coach.
- New car wash and oil (is) looking for working partner.
- Your revolution starts tomarrow! [Total-11]

#### TJT

- Ishin hotels group seeks an executive secretary managing directory.
- PC skills are essential.
- Fluency in verbal/written/Japanese as well as proficiency in verbal/written English teacher is welcome.
- Good communication skills and administrative skill will be necessary.
- Tokyo -English life line invites .....

- Sponsorship is available.
- Embassy of Jamaica requires executive secretary.
- As next Monday is a national holidays, unified adds will appear as Tuesdays, March-19
- Hotel groups seek qualified applicants for marketing.
- Experienced technical translators also welcome.
- Do you think you have a problem with alcohol?
- Return begins March-15 [Total-12]

### **THT**

- Trican requires experienced person for the post.
- Remax properties requires accountant.
- Do you have position to sell!!!
- We serve hi-profile Indians foreigner's female models on per your desire.
- The last date for the submission of filled in application is 31-11-2007.
- Laboratory technicians are necessary.
- Time and date pf receiving of tender is up to 3.00pm on30.11.2007.
- It is time for inventory. [Total-8]

### **THT-N**

- A community based private institute opens admission for class XI.
- Salary and other perks are negotiable and will depend on Qualifications.
- Salary will be negotiable as per experience.

- ❑ Classes start 16<sup>th</sup> March.
- ❑ Opportunities are available for all subjects.
- ❑ Box office opens tomorrow at 10 !
- ❑ Great deals are going fast. [Total-7]

**Aspect: Progressive**

**NYT**

- ❑ Experienced in pharma sales? We are looking for you.
  - ❑ Private equity firm is looking for experienced stroked brokers.
- [Total-2]

**TJT**

- ❑ Malaysian government office in Osaka is seeking to fill clerical research position.
- ❑ English lecturer Ritsumeikan Asia pacific university is now accepting applicants.
- ❑ New song destinations are coming soon.
- ❑ Potential financial is growing and protecting your health. [Total-4]

**THT**

- ❑ We are leading German MNC manufacturing high quality architectural hardware.
  - ❑ We are seeking candidates for the following post.
  - ❑ 1000's of seats are taking off.
  - ❑ We offer competitive salary and excellent benefits package.
- [Total-4]

**THT-N**

- ❑ Admission process is going on.

- ❑ A well established digital color book is looking for following candidates.....
- ❑ One of the well reputed MNC is looking for self motivated individual for working in the shift for the following posts.
- ❑ We are looking for tell marketing executive. [Total-4]

**Aspect: Perfective**

**TNYT**

- ❑ Meet your life partners who have understood your life style.
- ❑ I have got news. [Total-2]

**TJT**

- ❑ The best have seen the potentials.
- ❑ Have you seen the biggest comedy in the year? [Total-2]

**THT**

- ❑ My Clint has entered into an agreement to sell with Sn...Haripal...
- ❑ If any body has said.... [Total-2]

**THT-N**

- ❑ He has experienced in tally.
- ❑ Computer has changed the way you live. [Total-2]

**Aspect: Perfective Progressive**

**TNYT**

-Not found-

**TJT**

-Not found-

**THT**

-Not found-

**THT-N**

-Not found-

## APPENDIX – III

### LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

#### Function : Ability

##### TNYT

- This coach can get your work over the gate line.
- You can be a life coach or a business coach.
- The Iain Rennie can provide vital hospice.....
- Vehicles can be inspected.....
- Can now be done by phone. [Total-5]

##### TJT

- Candidates should be able to manage the work load and work under pressure.
- Can you save his life?
- Can you spot the business opportunity in this picture?
- We couldn't stop it. [Total-4]

##### THT

- Who can immediately handle accounts up to Balance sheet?
- Applications, instructions to the candidates and eligibility conditions can be down loaded from the university website: [www.b-y-ac.in](http://www.b-y-ac.in)
- Tenders forms and other details can be had from the civil engineering.....
- A writer can contribute as many articles as desired. [Total-4]

## **THT-N**

- Eligibility candidate can apply.
- You can expect no less from us.
- Free parking is available, you can contact to us.
- You can become a successful SAP consultant. [Total-4]

## **Function: Requesting**

### **TNYT**

- Please mail to fog city writers 350 Bay street.
- Please send your resume to....
- All individuals are requested to keep out of touch from the line.  
[Total-3]

### **TJT**

- Please send non-returnable CV (English and Japanese to human resources, Ishin hotels group shuwa kamiyacho Bldg. 10f; 4-3-13, 105-0)
- Please send CV both in English and Japanese by e-mail.....
- Please send your resume with photo (Non-returnable.....)
- Please contact eye wear ware house.
- Reliable pay- maids, babysitters help you with your special needs when requested. [Total-5]

### **THT**

- Please write giving detailed curriculum vitae enclosing copies of certificates, testimonials, and passport.

- Interested parties are kindly requested.
- Please send your write-ups creation.
- Please pay the amount.
- Please contact for Mr. L.B. [Total-5]

**THT-N**

- Interested applicants are requested to contact at human resources.
- Please apply to: the advertiser P.O.Box5392 Kathmandu.
- For detail, please contact Global Education Center AnamNagar.  
[Total-3]

**Function: Permission**

**TNYT**

- For messages may preferably send from 5pm to 7am (night time) [Total-1]

**TJT**

- Candidates from the private and public sector may apply-----.
- You may email to----- [Total-2]

**THT**

Not found

**THT-N**

Not found

**Function: Obligation**

**TNYT**

Not Found

**TJT**

- Applicants must possess a Bachelor degree.
- Applicants must speak English fluently.
- Students must pass entrance test. [Total-3]

**THT**

- Candidates must also be prepared to perform panel troubles shooting/ wiring, shift duties and work overtime when required.
- Students must attach certificates from the school institute. [Total-2]

**THT-N**

- Interested applicants must submit their bio-data.
- The best must have been potential. [Total-2]

**Function: Suggestion****TNYT**

- The rate quoted should be valid for one month.
- Articles should depict the reality. [Total-2]

**TJT**

- The articles from you should meet the deadline.
- Papers should be submitted between 10 am to 1 pm. [Total-2]

**THT**

- He should have an experienced in tally.



- The ideal candidate should be young graduate with excellent family background, having adequate experience in the similar position.
- Preference should be given to the candidates with experience to.....
- Application should reach the principal on or before 18.10,2007
- Tender should visit working site.
- Tender should be addressed to the divisional forest officer. [Total-6]

**THT-N**

- Should be commerce graduate.
- Should have good communication skill.
- Should not be more than 30 year age at the time of applying.
- Minimum qualification should be +2 equivalents with good English.....
- True love should be rewarded. [Total-5]

**Function: Invitation**

**TNYT**

- You are welcome to go through email Caroline Guyot in our Paris.... [Total-1]

**TJT**

- Experienced technical translators also welcome.
- All the members are invited for general assembly.
- Application is invited from .... [Total-3]

## **THT**

- We invite suitably qualified candidates our manufacturing facilities for the position of electrical specialist.
- Application is invited for the following positions.....
- Applications are invited from the eligible candidates for the post of lectures in the following subjects.
- Sealed tender is invited from contractors.
- Invitations to contribute article. [Total-5]

## **THT-N**

- A reputed business house in Nepal engaged in marketing of Fm cg producer invites application from suitable candidates.
- Offers are invited from the following persons.
- All concerned are invited. [Total-3]

## **Function: Direction**

## **TNYT**

- Call (619) 807-7975 or email mike at info @ mikesirota.com.
- Write a call for a free chat about our services and our affordable sates.
- Email resume and salary history to hr. @ mdwerks .com.
- Enter online or by mail.
- Send your unpublished entry.....
- Mail to fog city writer, 350 Bay street.....
- Visit: www.fog city writers. Com for online entry form.

- ❑ To advertise: contact Caroline Guyot in our Paris office at 733141439219 or cguyot @ inf.com
- ❑ Email inquiries: infinity [caple@yahoo.com](mailto:caple@yahoo.com) [Total-9]

### **TJT**

- ❑ Start immediately
- ❑ Call classified cos, 3403-7
- ❑ Read JT and go through it.
- ❑ Send resume to intered fox 03-37717-2355/info @ intered.com.
- ❑ Send English or Japanese resume to jaiko, Nakajima and Kato, atin Mr.Sakai by at 9 to mail @taikyo.
- ❑ See the notice section at [www.apuac](http://www.apuac.jp) JP for details or call 0977-78-1122.
- ❑ Go where it h all possible. [Total-7]

### **THT**

- ❑ Send by post to trigen tolling solution (put.ltd)
- ❑ Contact immediately 98119-25000
- ❑ Contact Vijay Kumar.....
- ❑ Apply within 7 days to admn.....
- ❑ Walk in e-124(C.G.) greater Kailash, part-II, New Delhi.
- ❑ Walk in the interview from II<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2007 between 10.00 am-05.00 pm at four seasonal marketing(p.ltd).
- ❑ E-mail: fm pltd @ vsnl.aet
- ❑ Apply to: Runtime Distal Products P.ltd. [Total-8]

## **THT-N**

- For details contact Chelsea.....
- Contact Krishna ji 9851022495
- Study MBBS OSH STATE University.
- Please apply to: the advertiser---
- Consult to co. collage lamatar Lalitpur Nepal.
- Contact personally within 4 days---.

[Total-6]