

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

English is a far and wide applied and most frequently used communication means. It is considered as a necessary language because this medium is deliberately used for the purpose of communication. Arena of English users is getting wider owing to globalisation through English today, studying how language functions and what aspects of language are much exploited in use is a matter to study.

Most countries around the world have put more emphasis on the English language realising that English has played greater role in international trade, technology, education, entertainment and other aspects of social life. Along with these, purposes and instances uncountable are leading this language into a height.

English used in electronic media is yet a discipline under studies. This as a new discipline has reserved discussions plenty. There are situations by which the nature of English is brought to study in terms of language used in electronic media on one genre or aspect or other.

Use of vocabulary is a strong domain to study and analyse. Borrowing of words is highly and widely accepted in the English language, more than it is marked elsewhere. It is therefore of a need to put more efforts on the part of the language researcher so far studying English. How the very borrowed and Anglicised words are spelt along with the paradigm and syntagm of native English words in email is more of a matter under study. Word spelling in the internet text, even of English originated words, is a strange entity of language study today.

1.1.1 What is Vocabulary?

'Vocabulary' in general is understood as the body of words known to person or used in a particular book, subject, etc.

Broadly speaking, “vocabulary” refers to the words that we use in our day to day life for expressing our thoughts and feelings.

As defined by Richards et al. (1985, p. 307), ‘vocabulary’ refers to a ‘set of lexeme’ including single words, compound words and idioms.

Vocabulary is the indispensable aspect of language, a verbal system of human communication. Realising the importance of vocabulary, Wilkins says, “Without grammar very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed” (cited in Gyawali, 2004, p. 24). Without the knowledge of proper size of vocabulary of the learners as per the level, it would be very difficult to deal with the vocabularies. Big problem lies in the selection and classification of vocabulary items. (Ibid, 26)

If language structures make the skeleton of language, then it’s vocabulary that provides the vital organs and the flesh (Harmer, 1991, p. 153).

Frisby (1954, p. 94) says that there are four vocabularies. They are our speaking vocabulary, our listening vocabulary, our writing vocabulary and our reading vocabulary. One of the aims of English language teaching is to transfer words from the larger vocabulary that is reading vocabulary to the smaller that is to the speaking vocabulary. And one half of a language is grammar, other at the base is vocabulary (cited in Tiwari, 2001, p. 6).

Billows (1961) has clearly stated about various techniques of vocabulary teaching in his book. Lado (1964) mentions about the limitlessness of vocabulary and states the essence of selection and gradation of vocabulary for teaching purposes (cited in K. C., 1996, p. 8).

The main criteria of selection of vocabulary are frequency and coverage. By frequency, we mean how often a word is used. It refers to the number of occurrence. We can decide which words we should teach on the basis of frequency.

By coverage, we mean the type or quality of a word used in a variety of situations. For example, an elevator or a staircase or a lift or a machine carrier, what can be chosen for special and temporal economy best sums up the sense of coverage. A word should, therefore, be taught on the basis of coverage as to what size and selection the words are used in the text for written or oral language classes.

Word is the set of spelling/s functioning a unit of sound and script. Spellings forming morphemes, parts of words, and complete words stand an aspect of vocabulary, which is more a set of words, than a mere synonymy to word.

In short,

Word is a set of spelling/s.

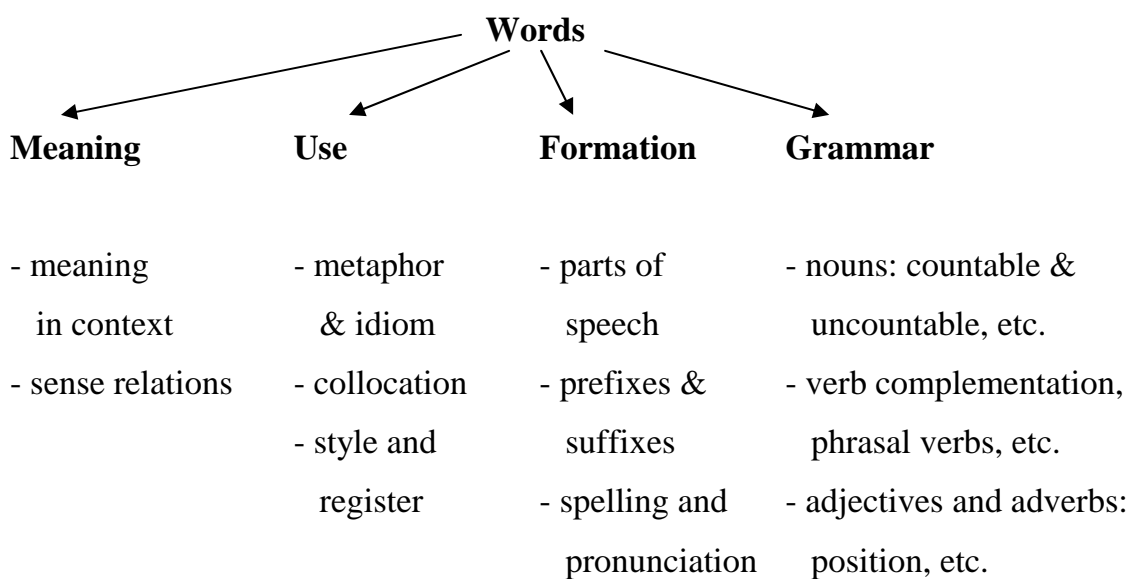
Word is a self existing unit of sound and script.

Word is a unit of meaning, which is the part of semantics.

Word is an aspect of discourse, formed of morpheme/s, and smaller than phrase.

Vocabulary, on the other hand, is a set and store of words one has acquired.

Harmer (1991, p. 158) has made a summary of knowing a word as below.



Word, synonymous to vocabulary here, has been dealt with its trend in spelling in formation and frequency in use only.

Word whether in isolation or in context is at the core of language. This aspect of forming vocabulary in a set of verbal communication is dominant in CMC and it is no doubt a high dignified genre of e-mail, a part of internet service. It is therefore important and is under study here. The following section after this will present what internet is, what CMC is and what e-mail is respectively.

1.1.2 What is Internet?

The Internet is a network of networks – a global communication system that links together thousands of individual networks. As a result, virtually any computer on any network can communicate with any other computer on any other network. These connections allow users to exchange messages, to communicate in real time (seeing messages and responses immediately) to share data and programs, and to access limitless stores of information (Norton, 2007, p. 285).

The seeds of the internet were planted in 1969, when the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U. S. Department of Defense began connecting computers at different universities and defense contractors. The resulting network was called ARPANET. The goal of this early project was to create a large computer network with multiple paths – in the form of telephone lines – that could survive a nuclear attack or a natural disaster such as earthquake. The system of the established network of computer would simultaneously allow people in remote locations to share scarce computing resources – such as communicating with other users within network access (Ibid, 286).

The internet started in Europe in 1973 and other internet users by 90's entertained different net-servers worldwide gradually. The system that had been created as a tool for surviving a nuclear war found its way into businesses and homes. It is now – beyond anybody's control – open to anyone who can access it. Access to internet

service in today's form came via Web (World Wide Web or WWW) created in 1989 in Europe (Tanenbaum, 2001, p. 52).

The internet offers many fun and exciting features. What it offers can be featuring in the following points.

1. Electronic mail (e-mail)
2. Other information (by use of different websites)
3. Entertainment (audio, video, games, etc.)
4. Online discussion (chatting)
5. Online shopping (e-business)

Web helps to 'link' documents in a format called hypertext. It is the system which is supported by a special protocol called hypertext transfer protocol or HTTP. A hypertext document is a specially encoded file that uses the hypertext markup language, or HTML. Because the web uses the internet as its communication medium, it must follow internet communication protocols. A protocol is a set of rules governing the procedures for exchanging information. The internet's transmission control protocol (TCP) and internet protocol (IP) enable worldwide connectivity between browsers and servers. There is also the exchange of the text as mail in between (James, 1999, p. 6).

Web page is the face of the document on screen and it may have many texts or documents in other pages in the Internet. Web pages also can display navigational tools to help the users move around within a web page, from one page to another within a web site, or among different sites. A collection of related Web pages is called a web site. Web sites are housed on web servers which serve or provide news, information, catalogs, and even live audio and video signals on demand. This is possible by the use of a web browser which is a software application designed to find hypertext documents on the web and then open the documents on the user's computer. Only the thing is that web site address has to be typed or signalled and service is displayed by the help of many helper applications like hyperlink and search engine.

1.1.3 What is CMC?

Computer mediated discourse (CMD) that is equally understood as computer mediated communication (CMC) has attracted many language users and researchers one way or other. Communication today is wider in its range and it is additionally so by the invention of computer. (Crystal, 2001, p. 98) CMC, thus, is an indispensable part of communication today. It makes use of different verbal and non-verbal channels. Verbal channels are carried with words and non-verbal channels include different emoticons (keyboard symbols used to convey sentiment or emotion) and smileys (typed characters creating a rough picture of something such as a facial expression). These channels as a whole help supply different functions like sending mail synchronously and asynchronously.

Synchronous mode of CMC is the mode of online communication which enables individuals to chat by real time typing when simultaneously logged on and tracked. Asynchronous mode includes the types of interaction like e-mail which is stored and used as convenience leads.

Netspeak, e-speak, e-language, cyber language, electronic discourse, electronic communication are some of other terms denoting CMC. It is on transaction person to person, person to firm, firm to person, firm to firm and also from a set of computer to other sets in the network. The size of the use of CMC doubles approximately every year. Along with the erection of the Internet Society in 1992, it has come a long way not only in list serving and managerial in business, but in communications of all types (Tanenbaum, 2001, pp. 52-53).

1.1.4 What is E-mail?

E-mail, as defined by Spencer (1994) in his dictionary, is the abbreviation for electronic mail which is a communication service for computer users wherein textual messages are sent to a central computer system, or electronic “mailbox” and later retrieved by the addressee.

As the most broadly used mode of CMC, email is undoubtedly an influential force in contemporary communication exchange. E-mail is one service CMC provides. It is an asynchronous mode of CMC. In asynchronous situation, the interaction is stored in some format, and made available to users upon demand, so that they can catch up with the discussion, or add to it, at any time even after an appreciable period has passed (Sapkota, 2004, p. 6).

E-mail is the mail electronically set and brought in communicational exchange. This widespread mailing means has the medium of writing, though it allows rooms for the characteristics of spoken language. Foertsch (cited in Sapkota, 2004, p. 13) opines that e-discourse is neither pure writing nor pure speech but somewhere in between.

Email is thus one service internet-based system provides. We can manage e-mail through a typical ISP (Internet Service Provide) account and a desktop computer, or use a Web-based email service at Web sites. Many cellular telephones and pagers provide email features, too. Some email systems can even interact with any telephone and actually “read” messages to the users (Norton, 2000, p. 313). Set an email address as *nnepal@yahoo.com* and update it often for email references: these enable people to send and receive email messages over the internet.

Email is the most frequently used application of the internet. People having access the internet at home, school or work use the internet primarily for no other purpose than to send and receive email which no doubt has been the most efficient and cheapest means of communication on run globally.

Email programme (Swami, 2002, p. 206) includes the features of sending mail, receiving mail, forwarding mail, storing mail, deleting mail and printing mail. This mail programme has mainly four locations inside it, though we can make other locations (i.e. folders) as our requirements.

1. Inbox – it contains receiving mails
2. Outbox – when we send mails then it will store at outbox folder at first

3. Sent Items – outgoing mail is listed as to show to whom or when sent
4. Deleted items – deleted messages are stored in the deleted items folder

Email transaction can be proceeded through two types of addresses: local email address and global or worldwide email address. Email locally exchanged is restricted to certain areas or countries, where globally exchanged is through worldwide mail sites like *Yahoo* and is available anywhere in the world.

Email system functions on the operating whole of modem, telephone line, point to point protocol account with an internet service provider and various email supporting software. It is no longer restricted to exchange only text information; it is used to deliver voice mail, facsimiles and various audio-visual images. (Kotur, 2001, pp. 52-53) This fastest way of modern communication passes through the following five stages.

- a. Message Sender

It makes uses of mail software and works for ISP.

- b. Internet Mail Address

After ISP is assured, certain address for email is made by the users on any serve channel like Yahoo Messenger.

- c. Mail Submission Server

It converts the computer-name of the receiver's mail address into Internet Protocol address that rests in numeric form.

- d. Routers

This refers to the computers over Internet relaying mail transactions.

- e. Destination Mail Server

This application helps store the message in the receiver's mail box.

The language used in email has its own characteristics. Business email does have one variety where officially dealt one does keep the other. The type of language used in one type of email is far different from that of another in terms of word type, grammar and other expressional elements like discourse markers. The words in person to person exchanged e-mails are often different from that used in general

communications. Lexical difference in registers is highly observed. English used in e-mail is so characterised by its strange trends in the choice of diction and use of vocabulary.


Email has equally been an internal network link in the language classrooms. This has beneficially led and is leading teaching learning activities on the part of both teachers and students. The communication which occurs via email between teachers and students is unique in that it is written, but it also closely resembles spoken language. Students use keyboarding and technology as tools to translate what would usually be spoken comments into writing. This provides students with practice expressing themselves clearly in written English, and it can be a powerful way for students whose spoken English may be heavily accented to express themselves without inhibition.

Students can use email to ask questions they would normally not voice in large group discussions, and they can communicate with students whom they may not regularly talk face to face. All of these factors contribute to active participation from all class members, a goal that is only a dream for many teachers (Brandjes, 1997, p. 20).

Email is a necessary communication means both in and outside the English language classrooms. Again, this popular electronic means of communication supplies various personal, business and other messages and information. It has been the part and parcel of communication in homes, business stalls to the organisational offices in plenty. Minor to minor work like asking for a book or something one person to another or placing an order for some goods for a commercial transaction or even to set a circular or bit of information, use of email is at the top today. It is therefore evident that language it uses does naturally differ from one type of email to another. It is so imperative for every one concerned to keep in mind the type of language and particularly the trends of using words in different types of emails. Language of person to person exchanged or personal email being a major concern

to this researcher, the words used in such emails have been taken as an area for study here all to analyse the type of spelling and its frequency in use.

A sample of an email

RE: hello there	Friday, May 22, 2009 6:45 AM
From: "suman adhikari" sumanadh@gmail.com	
To: narayan_nepal@yahoo.com	
<p>Hello sir how you doing there. I have heard that you have just completed your exam. Please tell me about it in your next mail. See ya later.</p>	
<hr/>	
Windows Live™: Keep your life in sync. Check it out!	
	

A sample of a worldwide popular search engine's homepage



1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Cyber communication is quite a new genre for linguistic references. It is again a rare field of study in our context. There are only a few works and researches here locally carried out in this field. Firstly about the aspect of language, that is on vocabulary and secondly about email, this study is aimed at twinning up these two areas of study and it has been carried on 'e-mail vocabulary'. Some works and researches related to this topic have been presented here below for reference.

Horn (1926) carried out a research on "A basic writing vocabulary". The main purpose of his work was not only to determine the most important words common to the various classes of business letters but also to find out the nature and extend or overlap between vocabularies of one class of business letters to another and all such characteristics of the personal letters chosen. The study as its aims came up with the findings that types of vocabulary are marked different from one field to another. There have also been the cases of overlapping of a class of vocabulary of

the letters into the class of another to certain degree. General words denoting the names of domestic things and those common descriptive words are maximally used in the fields of teaching and learning.

Crystal (2001) in his book entitled 'Language and the internet' has cited many instances that the type of language in internet is different. Netspeak is different from the language of day to day communication and there is a considerable effect of the Internet on language.

Muniandy (2002) carried out a research entitled 'Electronic-discourse (E-discourse): Spoken, written or a new hybrid?' This study has attempted to analyse the language found in email and other forms of electronic media. The researcher has aimed at making the teachers in the language classroom aware of this new form of communication with a finding that language of e-discourse is more of a mix of both spoken and written traits in use, though there are still the characteristics of patternings as in written language and ignorance to the punctuation marks and carefree use of language as in general discourse.

Fliss (2003) presented an article entitled *The language of email* aiming to show what tendency is prevailing in the use of language in emails in general. Whether it is oral and written and what sort of language is characteristically marked in emails – to set the type of email language in fact. The article summed up with the information that language of email is based on the oral and written standards of communication both equally. It was equally inserted that the emailers do not care spellings, word grammar and font cases. The illustratively presented article came with the recommendations that understanding the type of language of email can be beneficial to anybody using language. It was also said that lapses in the language norms in email that from the language norms in general are not owing to poor grammar of the concerned; it's a type of email language in use worldwide.

Baron (2003) in her book *Alphabet to Email* says there is the relationship between writing and the technology by which it is produced. There is obviously some difference between writing with a quill on velum, a pen on paper, or onto a hard

disk using a word-processor. Along the talk on the history of the English language and its development, spelling reform, the history of writing as a physical activity, she includes about the feature of online and collaborative writing. She writes language has evolved through written and oral channels from various forms of expressions like made on the semaphore and on the telephone through to email.

Zitzen (2004) in her book of the title “Establishing topical coherence in electronic communications” has written about asynchronous (ASY) and synchronous (SY) modes of CMC attributing to topic organisational purposes. She includes her studies about topic changes, refocusings and closings in ASY and SY modes. Referring to case studies with regard to commercial and academic emails of various e-professionals like Herring, and after her corpus-based analysis, Zitzen suggests that in CMC, there is need for further cues to look into electronic linguistics, a new area for broad references.

Sapkota (2004) has carried out a research entitled ‘A study on the language used in e-mail, chat and text messaging (SMS).’ After studying about the nature and function of the language used in e-discourse in general, the researcher has found out that vocabulary as a component of e-discourse is shortened, acronymous and other way coined in spellings. Language of netspeak is informal and colloquial in nature, along its hybrid form of both oral and written conventions. Since the regular users of internet as found are of intermediate level, everyone concerned was suggested for being pedagogically aware of the features of this new dimension of globally acclaimed communication mediated by computer, to get it useful in getting to know wider range of human communication of this universe.

Groom and Pennebaker (2005) in a comparative study of the online language used by male and female explored various items and found that men focused more on physical traits, money and possessions, and personal success, while women were more concerned with personalities and building interpersonal relationships. And again, language of male is direct and easy words where that of female is more polite in use.

Luitel (2007) carried out a research entitled “Language study on SMS: a descriptive study.” The main purpose of the study was to find out about the language of SMS as to how SMS is used by different groups of people, like non-language teachers. It was found that Non-Language English Teachers (NELATS) used simple sentences in comparison to English Language Teachers (ELATS). ELATS committed fewer mistakes, and by both types of people SMS was used rather informally. The language teachers and the concerned like curriculum designers were also recommended for being aware of the findings.

Language of email is not a highlighted subject in the language classroom even though it is a sufficiently talked phenomenon. Such a phenomenon is at the top wherever cyber language is adopted for instruction or analysis or both.

Being a new discipline, email is popularly used even in Nepal. Since no specific research has been carried or two of the researches done are again general in attempts, it was felt necessary to study whatabouts of certain genre of internet language, particularly that of email here. Two other thesis proposals so far forwarded are on the language of junk email and on the code switching in the internet language. There is not any research work done in concern with the person to person exchanged email. Since there has not any study been yet carried, the present attempt is for the same.

The purpose of present study is to explore the linguistic features of email, particularly to investigate the spelling trend, one of the lexical features of person to person exchanged emails in English. The researcher has come forward with the studies on this essential element collecting sufficient data and information from the selected arena for studies; i. e. via sources from books on cyber language, necessary journals, previous theses, chosen articles, report papers and from different human and technical media possible.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- i. to list the types of vocabulary used in person to person exchanged emails in terms of spelling of major and minor word classes. And for this purpose, the type of vocabulary is checked in terms of spelling and its frequency related with the major words (that include nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs) and the similar trends concerning that with minor words (pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection).
- ii. to trace how the selected users of email display on their vocabulary spelling trend and the frequency of other way spelt words they use.
- iii. to analyse and trace the said characteristic features of other way spelt vocabulary and its frequency used in those selected person to person exchanged emails.
- iv. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

We know that success of understanding cyber language depends upon getting to know its mode of use, especially in email. It is but blamed to be the part of either ignorant emailers or random users of email language. Somebody having commands over an English language or just so users (users of email without proper understanding of language in interaction) of email – emailers have been found using of vocabulary as the basis of information or mail they type. We must therefore know for sure what type of vocabulary is used and to what access of linguistic freedom in person to person exchanged mails electronically assisted.

The issue is:

Of what type spelling is found in vocabulary used in personal emails made in English, and to what frequency vocabulary is used?

It is necessary for any language users that there is knowledge of language at some workable degree or sufficient. Use of language is a vital part of the existence of language and this is marked by the use of words the users of language incorporate in their lingual expressions. Knowledge of words and more about dictional understanding in all determine the success of using words in fact. Knowledge of words is but restricted by the category shown by the use of language and its users – it is a broad concept to know what language and of what characteristics. Variety in language is marked by the varieties of the speakers and users of language prevalent in societies far and around. While studying about a language, one has to be obviously specific in choosing the language, its type and its aspect. In studying emails, understanding the vocabulary as an aspect of language is a must. Again in English, to know how it is internationally dealt and accepted in email is important for everyone in touch with CMC directly or indirectly. Such an important field of study will certainly be useful to the students, teachers, syllabus designers, textbook writers and others associated with teaching and learning about cyber communication. More specifically, this study will somehow be beneficial to the linguistically enthusiastic users and researchers of email in English.

1.5 Definition of some Specific Terms

E-discourse : Electronically supported discourse

Email : Electronically made, run or assisted mail (also written as *e-mail* or *email*)

Emailers : Those using e-mail

E-professionals : Professionals related to electronic coverage

Other way spelt words: Words spelt differently from that of general text, unusually spelt words;
for example,
spelling omitted; as in, *beliv* for *believe*
broken spelling or other way coined spelling; as in, *thru* for
through

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

The following methodology has been adopted while conducting the research work.

2.1 Sources of Data

This study has been based on both primary and secondary sources of obtaining data and information.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of informational data collection for this research have been taken into account as to the net users personally exchanging emails in English. Their opinions they put in questionnaire has equally been analysed. The print-outs carrying email from the selected emailers have been used as primary source, too.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The researcher has referred to various books {like the ones by Crystal (2001), Kotur (2001) and Tanenbaum (2001)}, articles {like the one by Fliss (2003)}, journals (net journals on computer mediated discourse) and research reports as the secondary sources of data and information for the analysis.

Other theses and research papers have also been brought under concern as avails and needs.

2.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study included email users of English, person to person emailing people as selected. Chosen email samples referred to half of the population to be brought under study where the rest half included those responding to the questionnaires on distribution.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The sample of the study consisted of 40 personal email samples collected from both Nepalese and non-Nepalese users of email. They were selected on the basis of judgmental non-random sampling procedure. And for opinion collection through necessary questionnaire, 40 frequent users of email were randomly referred to. Both in the case of email and questionnaire, Nepalese users of email and questionnaire included 25 and non-Nepalese were 15 respectively.

2.4 Tools for Data Collection

The researcher used a checklist and questionnaire to obtain and record the data from the selected email using populations. Samples of emails were then collected in fact to collect data and opinions. The researcher collected 40 email samples, 15 from non-Nepalese and 25 from Nepalese email users with a lot of variety in them in terms of using major and minor class words and the trend of spelling them.(see appendix)

2.5 Process of Data Collection

The researcher adopted the following process for data and information collection:

- a. He prepared required tools, i. e. questionnaire, to collect opinions from the selected population and checklist, to list the items brought under study.
- b. He also collected various email samples with a view to obtaining data for study.
- c. He then explained the purpose or objectives of his study to the chosen email users. He then asked them to fill in the questionnaires seeking their valuable opinions. Preserving of their anonymity in case any was assured and further work was carried gaining the confidence from the part of the research guidance committee.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The researcher has grown his interest in finding the trend in the spelling of vocabulary, particularly of major class words (nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs) and chosen minor word classes (prepositions, pronouns, etc.). He has his interest thus in finding the trend in spelling and its frequency in use.

The area of this study is limited to any forty emails individually collected from 15 different foreigners and 25 Nepali nationals. Prints including related questionnaire has also been handed to randomly selected 15 foreigners and 25 Nepalese email users, those making general friendly exchanges of text information via email in English. Trends of these foreigners in terms of email vocabulary spelling has been compared and tallied with that of 25 Nepalese emailers of similar nature, and their frequency of spelling is statistically presented. Its findings with possible pedagogical recommendations have accordingly been stated.

To quote these limitations in points;

- i. The study is limited to 40 selected persons using email.
- ii. This study is limited to English email users only.
(For this study, English emailers are those native and non-native users of English using email at any capacity keeping English words reasonably accounting majority of words at the base.)
- iii. It is limited to 40 email samples and the opinions regarding the take of emails collected from 40 frequent emailers. It is to show how emailers have expressed in response to the questionnaire provided.
- iv. It is equally based on the theoretical knowledge of the researcher and within the statistical bases prepared with the emails and emailers as chosen.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Background to analysis has been set in accordance with the responses to questionnaire. It has been found that Nepalese email users believe in the use of unusual spellings of words in email more than the non-Nepalese do. Email by both nepali and non-nepali email users have unanimously accepted as a fast means of communications, though allowing a lot of unusual trends in the selection of words and the strangely carried trend of word spellings. It has also been find out that out of 15 non-Nepali email users (NNEU) randomly brought under the opinion polls, 14 people and out of 25 Nepali email users (NEU), 21 have accepted email as a fast means of communication and 57.5% in total are using it from about the time of two years minimum. It means email, a type of communication media, is importantly growing and the growth rate is high. People believe in this medium of contact being it a fast means of communication. It's worth noting here that 91.89% users of find their email dominantly made in English and 94.11% are entertaining one person to another and one person to two or more receivers. It has also been found that 42.5% emailers believe the type of text in personal email is conversational where 35% take it like the one in general text.(see Appendix)

This section provides a detail on what data and information the researcher has collected on English vocabulary spelling trend in emails person to person exchanged.

As a formative aspect of vocabulary, word spelling is a base for a type of lexical study of any language. If it is again of email it is necessary to stay intact with the cyber language and its study. In particular, this section carries the sum total of analysis and interpretation over the types of spelling that of major word class used in selected emails. Even the minor words have been taken into consideration on the similar grounds of study. There is therefore the inclusion of what sort of spellings for the cited words Nepali emailers have used, and there is the tabulation of how non-Nepali emailers carry the very act of spelling and its use. There is then a

comparative analysis of the spelling trends shown by Nepali and non-Nepali emailers. This comparison is also adhered to the frequency of other way spelt words by both types of emailers.

The collected data and information have been coded, analysed, interpreted and presented as descriptively and illustratively as possible with the help of tabulation and simple statistical tools. Necessary lists and appendices have also been appended to this work.

3.1 Features of Vocabulary

The researcher has found the vocabulary of emails of different features. Vocabulary spelling and its frequency trend have been separately listed and analysed accordingly.

Table No.1

Lists of words categorically picked in general counting from the emails by

NNEU

S. No. of emails	Noun s	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverb	Prepositions	Pronouns	Conj.	Interj.
1	18	14	14	5	6	14	4	1
2	6	3	8	3	2	6	1	0
3	7	7	4	0	4	1	1	0
4	16	9	11	6	6	13	3	1
5	4	2	6	1	3	2	2	0
6	10	5	18	5	7	19	9	1
7	11	11	12	4	5	12	3	1
8	5	4	5	3	2	5	1	2

9	8	2	6	2	1	6	2	2
10	5	1	6	3	4	6	3	0
11	8	7	9	4	9	8	1	0
12	7	4	8	2	3	14	1	1
13	6	9	20	2	9	23	5	1
14	8	1	7	2	2	7	2	1
15	15	6	17	1	8	11	3	1
Total	134	85	151	47	71	146	41	12

Non-Nepalese email users have used verbs of different kinds more frequently than they have used the words of other class. They have also shown keen interest in using pronouns and nouns respectively at a reasonable frequency after verbs. Other dominant words are adjectives, prepositions and adverbs. Least used words are conjunction and interjection respectively.

Table No.2

Lists of words categorically picked in general counting from the emails by

NEU

S. No of emails	Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs	Adverbs	Prepositions	Pronouns	Con.	Interj.
16	1	6	7	3	0	9	2	1
17	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	0
18	9	7	8	5	4	8	1	0

19	4	3	4	0	2	2	1	0
20	4	1	5	3	0	1	2	0
21	1	1	6	3	0	3	0	1
22	3	1	7	5	1	8	1	1
23	7	7	12	8	5	9	0	2
24	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
25	2	3	4	2	3	3	1	1
26	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	1
27	8	7	8	1	4	4	3	0
28	7	6	7	2	5	4	1	1
29	3	2	2	1	0	2	0	1
30	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
31	3	2	10	1	1	6	2	0
32	8	1	9	4	4	7	2	0
33	11	9	11	2	8	5	2	0
34	4	2	7	2	4	5	2	1
35	12	10	18	4	6	16	5	0
36	3	1	3	1	2	2	0	0
37	6	1	8	4	2	6	1	1
38	5	4	9	4	6	5	0	0

39	12	5	14	7	9	16	2	1
40	23	19	25	7	8	24	6	3
Total	141	102	193	72	76	152	36	17

Nepalese email users have used verbs of different kinds more frequently than they have used the words of other class. They have also shown the trend of using pronouns and nouns respectively at a reasonable frequency after verbs. Other dominant words are adjectives, prepositions and adverbs. Least used words are conjunction and interjection respectively.

Nepalese email users have shown the trend of using words almost similar to that shown by non-Nepalese email users. (From Table No. 1 and 2 above)

3.1.1 Types of Words Used in Emails Person to Person Exchanged by Nepali and non-Nepali Emailers

From the study, it has been found that Nepalese email users have shown a trend of using a stereotype spelling of the words they choose. For example 'you' is about 11% 'u', or it's 'you' as in general text. The same is the case with 'you' by the non-Nepali users of email. They spell words in normal ways at the major, where few go for 'u' single spelling word trend. The study shows, 11.3% of the NEU have been found spelling the word 'you' as 'u' and 4.5% as 'ya'. Non-Nepali email users have spelt the same word 'you' as 'u' by 11.1% and break in spelling trend in other references is still low in rate. This state with NNEU is not so regular; that is to say, this statistical product is owing to 3 emails produced randomly. The very case with NEU, on the other hand, is regular since at least one or two uses of 'u' could be found in use in average.

The type of words in the email by Nepalese emailers is slightly different. It is much of a kind that English words are randomly spelt. The word 'and' has been found

spelt as ‘nd’ and ‘aand’ which again is not uniform in practice. In this term of word use, non-Nepalese are more consistent in choice of word spelling and its frequency. And again, the words spelt by Nepalese email users are found impressed by mother tongue (for example – Roman-Nepali set of words used in emails as in email no 24 and 26) and the dictional choice is other than that used by non- Nepalese email users. However, all of such word features have not been brought under research contents here. Only the type of word spelling in major words has been listed and analysed with the trend of repetition of the other way spelt words compared between that of NEU and NNEU. There is then some inclusion of the cases with minor words for similar categories of study.

3.1.2 Lexical Features of Major and Minor Words

Out of 1540 major words used in selected 40 emails, (see Table No. 1 and 2) 1476 have been found in English and other in non-English language. Nouns spelt in English in total are 275; verbs are 344, adjectives 187 and adverbs 119. Out of 275 nouns 93.45% are spelt correctly as in general text where 1.89% are other way spelt. Other way spelt words included short spelt (for example - ‘GF’ for ‘girlfriend’ in email no. 11), half spelt (for example - ‘sis’ for ‘sister’ in email no. 37), wrong spelt (for example – ‘piictures’ for ‘pictures’ in email no. 18) and hybridised (for example – ‘Madanji’ for ‘Madan’ in email 27) which are other than in grammatically accepted patterns of language.

Table No. 3

List of other way spelt nouns (in emails by NNEU)

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
1	baht	bhat (boiled rice/food)	1
	takhari	tarkari (curry)	1
4	buy	bye	1

5	wander	wonder	1
8	piictures	pictures	1
11	G F	Girlfriend	1
15	UNK	University of Nebraska Kearney	1

Table No. 4
List of other way spelt nouns (in emails by NEU)

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
20	bro	brother	1
23	Madanji	Madan	1
25	msg	message	1
27	Narayanji	Narayan	1
28	fren	friend	1
31	Gh.	Ghanshyam	1
32	ID	Identity	1
33	Nepal jee	Nepal	1
	gramer	grammar	1
	hrs	hours	1
37	sis	sister	1
40	studen	student	1

The verbs listed from selected 40 emails are 344 in total out of which 334 are of general spelling and 10 are other way spelt: in percentage it comes to be 97.09 and 2.9 respectively.

There from the listed 187 adjectives, 98.4% generally spelt and 1.6% other way done, and adverbs in total are 119, 97.5% spelt as that is done in general text and the rest other way done.

It is to analyse that maximum of the words in email are selected generally to what type a person desires to mention. Personal transaction is naturally not restricted to any norm of mailing. Mistake in word selection and its spelling is firstly because of such freedom universally exercised. There is thus no trend of revising over the type of word and spelling, the trend of frequency seen in the emails by NNEU is marginally low again. Nepali emailers from within Nepal to those from the abroad one side and non-Nepali ones from the next door neighbours to those of the US and the UK like countries put together another side, the researcher has found the fact that the trend of vocabulary use shown by NNEU is more like that of general text.

Similarly, the scene with the use of minor words, words understood as pronouns, connectives, prepositions and interjections too is of some difference. To refer to the detailed listing and finding of the minor words, there are 551 minor words collected. Out of 551 minor words 553 are found with their usual trend of spelling where 16 are other way spelt.

In terms of use of minor words Nepalese and non-Nepalese both types of email users have shown the trend of using pronouns like 'you' and 'I' or 'i' at a sufficient range of frequency. In the use of connectives or conjunctions, the examples of 'and' are more frequently inserted.

This table below includes the list of minor words (by NNEU) with their spellings usually and unusually spelt and repetitive trends of unusually spelt words as noted.

Table No. 5**List of minor words in the emails be NNEU**

S. No.	Pronouns		Prepositions		Connectives		Interjections	
	Total	Other way spelt	Total	Other way spelt	Total	Other way spelt	Total	Other way spelt
1	14	0	6	0	4	0	1	0
2	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
3	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
4	13	0	6	0	3	0	1	0
5	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
6	19	0	7	1	9	0	1	0
7	12	0	5	0	3	0	1	0
8	5	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
9	6	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
10	6	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
11	8	4	9	0	1	0	0	0
12	14	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
13	23	0	9	0	5	0	1	0
14	7	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
15	11	0	8	0	3	0	1	0

3.2 Trends of Word-Spellings

There have been found some notable differences in the use of word spellings in the emails by NEU and NNEU and they are accordingly put here down.

3.2.1 Types of the Spellings of the Words

Types of the spellings of the words NEU and NNEU both have used similar to many aspects. However, there have been the indications of difference in the trend of spelling the words, especially in the case of other way spelling and repetition of such trends. In between the researcher has also found some substantial outcomes in terms of word placing: orthographical, paraorthographically and symbolic or just graphical. Symbolical or graphical is not the trend in email. When 1540 words in 40 emails have been used, there is only one expression (: for smile) symbolically or graphically presented. About orthographic and paraorthographic word spellings, there are separate headings below.

3.2.1.1 Orthographic Trends in Word-Spelling

The researcher has found most of the words orthographically set. Out of 1540 words in total 1538 are orthographical where 2 are other in type; and, out of 925 major words 924 are orthographical and all of 551 minor words fall in same category of orthographical.

a. English Word & its Spelling Trends

It has been found that out of 1540 words, 1476 are in English. These English words are different in spellings from among NEU, and NNEU both ways. There has been the list of 1421 generally spelt, 7 half spelt, 5 shortened or abbreviated and 43 other way spelt out of 1476 English words. Abbreviations are again of two types: one is like in general text. For example, in email no.33, the word “hours” has been appreciatively used as “hrs” which is general in use. Another type includes the word /term “University of Nebraska Kearney” spelt as ‘UNK’ (in email no. 15).

In terms of word class, there are 925 major words and 551 minor words. Out of those listed major words 5 are shortened in form, 34 are other way spelt and 886 are used as the ones in general text in English. To say about minor words, 16 are other way spelt and 535 are as in general text.

b. Trends of non-English word-spelling

There are 64 non-English words out of 1540 words in 40 emails. These words are obviously spelt and used so by NEU listed from 25 emails alone. These words are however just listed, not referred to any study impact of this thesis.

c. Hybridised Word-Spelling

The researcher has found a trend of hybridising in word spelling too. Hybridising is an act of mixing two languages for spelling a word. This trend is more of a mark in emails by NEU. NNEU have used ordinal expression as ‘iind’, in email no.11 as hybridising word in spelling. This coinage though popularly used worldwide, it is a mix of Roman and English which in grammatical view is not acceptable. The same expression can be stated as at least ‘2nd’ or ‘second’. It has been found that NEU have shown more cases of hybridising in word spellings. Such cases are found repeated and randomly included so far.

Table No. 6

Hybridised word spellings in the emails by NEU

Email No.	Roman + English	English + Nepali	Others
23	0	Madanji	‘ji’ (a Nepalese suffix showing respect like ‘jyoo’)
27	0	Narayanji	

31	0	chalaing	Chalau (Nepali Verb) + ing (English inflected for making progressive)
33	0	Nepaljee	

3.2.1.2 Paraorthographic Expressions

The word ‘Paraorthographic’ suggests the word partially referred to by its spelling where partial expressions are figuratively and other way or symbolically presented. Such words have been minimally used. Out of 1476 words the researcher has collected, there has been only one word coined through this way, and the word is ‘sui ’ (for ‘suitable’ from email no. 28).

3.2.1.3 Graphic or Iconic Expressions

Just a graphic symbol or iconic expression has been listed out of when 1476 words have been in use for this thesis. The graphic expression is not under any analysis here in this research. However, in the email numbered.11, one graphic expression included is for smile.

3.3 Comparison of English Vocabulary Used by Nepali and Non-Nepali Users of Email

This section is to present the comparative description of what trends NEU and NNEU have shown in the use of major and minor class words.

3.3.1 Use of Major Words

Major class words include nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. As the researcher has found some differences in the trends of using these words in the emails by Nepali and non-Nepali email users, details of analytical study have been essentially inserted.

3.3.1.1 Use of Nouns

The researcher found that there are 275 nouns in English. Out of these nouns 141 are used by NEU in 25 emails with the individual average mean of 5.64 words each and 134 are used by NNEU in 15 emails with the individual coverage of 8.94. Range of use of the words as noun, adjective and verb is higher in the emails by NEU where this trend in emails by NNEU is slightly down. Out of 141 nouns used by NEU, 129 are spelt as in general English test, 12 are wrong spelt. This is not the case with NNEU in terms of using word spelling. Out of 134 nouns (like *message* and *wonder*) used by NNEU, 127 are spelt as usual in normal way and 7 are other way spelt. Regarding the trend of other way spelt nouns, NEU have spelt the words 48 % and NNEU have done it by 46.67 % respectively. In numerical presentation, ratio of the other way spelt noun is higher in the emails by NEU that is with the percentage of 8.5, where it is only 5.2% with the case of NNEU in the similar case. Repetition of the other way spelt words by NEU is higher again than that by NNEU which prevails 0 to 3 times in range. The use of hybridised words (like *Narayanjee* and *Madanji*) is more in emails by NEU again.

3.3.1.2 Use of Adjectives

There are 187 adjectives in 40 emails sampled. Out of 147 adjectives 102 are used by NEU on individual distribution rate of 4.08, and 85 are by NNEU with the individual distribution rate of 5.66. The adjectives (like *great* and *big*) used by NEU are more other way spelt when taken the reference to interpretation. It is recorded that NNEU and NEU are using so more by 1:2 in ratio.

Table No. 7

List of other way spelt adjectives in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
5	ne	no	1
11	IInd	2 nd /second	1

Table No. 8

List of other way spelt adjectives in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
28	sui	suitable	1

In the emails by NNEU, there are 85 adjectives, and out of which 2 are other way spelt. And this way spelt words are not much repeatedly used. Range of frequency in terms of the use of adjectives exceeds in the emails by NEU from that by NNEU.

3.3.1.3. Use of Verbs

There have been 193 verbs used in the emails by NEU, out of which 7 are other way spelt. There are 151 verbs in the emails by NNEU out of which 3 are other ways spelt, which means that trend or using other way spelt words (like *chalaing* and *chha*) repeatedly is higher in the emails by NEU (3.62%) than that by NNEU (1.98 %).

Overall trend is noted that the rate of using verb in email is much higher in comparison to other word use in the emails both by NEU and NNEU. This proves the fact that verb is maximally used in languages.

Table No. 9

List of other way spelt verbs in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
2	d	do	1
7	re	are	1
13	give	gives	1

Table No. 10

List of other way spelt verbs in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
17	r	are	1
21	studing	studying	1
27	reserach	research	1
31	beliv	believe	1
	wishin	wishing	1
	chalaing	operating	1
37	ar	are	1

3.3.1.4 Use of Adverbs

There are 119 adverbs collected from 40 emails in total. Some examples of adverbs listed are *very*, *now*, *already* and *once a week*. There are 72 adverbs in 25 emails by NEU, and 47 in 15 emails by NNEU, which in average mean marks 2.88 and 3.13 in generally presented numerical expression respectively. The adverbs other way spelt only by NEU cover the data of 4.167 percentage and this by NNEU is nil, which means that range of the other way spelling of adverbs by NEU is higher than that by NNEU. Range of frequency of other way spelt adverbs is similarly higher in the emails by NEU.

Table No. 11

List of other way spelt adverbs in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
0	0	0	0

Table No. 12

List of other way spelt adverbs in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
16	alrit	alright	1

3.3.2 Use of Minor Words

Out of 1476 English words used by NEU and NNEU 551 are minor words from which 147 are prepositions (like *around* and *on*), 77 are connectives (like *which* and *but*), 298 are pronouns (like *that* and *we*) and 29 are interjections (like *oh* and *please*). It, from the calculation of minor words, stands in percentage respectively on preposition 26.67, connectives 13.97, pronouns 54.0 and interjection 5.26.

Spelling these words other way than in general text is to be noted too. Pronouns in the emails by NEU are 6.57% other way spelt, and 3.42% by NNEU. Similarly, connectives of 5.55 % are other way spelt by NEU where its record is of 0 in the emails by NNEU. The record of other way spelt interjection is nil both in the emails by NEU and NNEU respectively.

Table No. 13

List of other way spelt pronouns in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
2	u	you	1
11	u	you	4

Table No. 14

List of other way spelt prepositions in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
6	thru	through	1

Table No. 15

List of other way spelt connectives/conjunctions in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
0	0	0	0

Table No. 16

List of other way spelt interjections in emails by NNEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
0	0	0	0

Table No. 17

List of other way spelt pronouns in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
16	nothin	nothing	1
17	u	you	1
21	u	you	1
22	ya	you	1
30	ya	you	1
31	u	you	1
	ur	your	1

34	ur	your	2
	u	you	1

Table No. 18

List of other way spelt prepositions in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
23	r	over	1

Table No. 19

List of other way spelt connectives/conjunctions in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
17	n	and	1
40	coz	because	1

Table No. 20

List of other way spelt interjections in emails by NEU

Email No.	Other way spelt	To be spelt in general	Frequency of use
21	pls	please	1
	plese	please	1

In terms of frequency of using minor words, pronouns are naturally more frequent than other words. Pronouns cover 54% of all minor words in 40 emails. The pronouns 'I' and 'u' are more frequent than other pronouns again. Pronoun 'I' spelt as 'i' has been 7 times used by NEU and 26 times by NNEU, and 'you' spelt as 'u' has been used 5 times by NEU and 5 times by NNEU.

The trend of spelling the words in emails has also been found affected by the norms of punctuation marks in use. The expression 'd'u' (in email no. 2) leads to the incident of contracting 'do' and 'you' together which could have at least been written as 'do'u', or set 'do you' separately as in general text. Both NEU and NNEU have been found random at using font cases (small and capital letters) and away from the general rules of punctuation in expressions through typed emails.

CHAPTER - FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher used general tools like checklist and questionnaire for collecting data and information. He simultaneously used his own theoretical knowledge and experience for studying things brought under research. Related data and information collected had been analytically concluded. The findings of the research would be presented as to the basis of analysis and interpretation of the gathered data and information. The researcher also saw through what pedagogical concerns could be marked and thereby appropriate recommendations and pedagogical implications now have also been accordingly annexed in the form of summary in points.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarised as in the following:

1. Nepalese who are mailing electronically are using unusually spelt or other way spelt words like 'u' for 'you' 'coz' for 'because' and 'fren' for 'friend' more. And, they are showing a higher frequency for using such type of word spelling trends.
2. Nepalese are low at the careful use of font cases and punctuation marks more than such expressions made by non-Nepalese using email. It has been found that Roman-Nepali and English and Nepali hybridising option is additionally accepted by Nepali emailers resulting it into spelling the words other way in the emails by NEU more.
3. Both NEU and NNEU are random at using font cases and at dropping the norms of punctuation marks in typing mails.
4. Words in email by NEU are fewer than the words used by NNEU. It states the fact that Nepalese emailers do have a smaller stock of vocabulary in comparison to that of non-Nepali emailers.

5. Verbs and pronouns, from the major and minor words respectively, are used maximally in emails by both NEU and NNEU. These words are dominant in the language of email and more frequently used.

4.2 Recommendations

This study is a descriptively carried work along the comparison analytically set.

From the findings as listed above, a few recommendations have been suggested as follows:

1. The electronic media coverage in communication is at its top. Study of cyber language today without understanding the trend of spelling words in email is not complete. Therefore, while teaching and learning in English language in Nepal, the teachers and the students should be aware of the trends of using the words in emails person to person exchanged.
2. Both Nepali and non-Nepali email users have the trend of going random at using small and capital letters and following punctuation rules. Since this trend has affected the trend of using certain word and its spelling, the teachers should strictly check over such types of language characteristics in the classroom which otherwise may lead to confusion over the trend of learning vocabulary in the language classroom in general.
3. Effective use of language rests on the proper use of word and its types of spellings. It is therefore recommended that the trend of using word and its spelling should be well illustrated in the language classrooms categorically.
4. The verb focused variety of language is maximally used in email, a popular means of communication. Therefore the language teachers have to set the class room teaching activities so as to enhance the treasure of words for the effective use of words in the transaction of emails. More importantly, selectively teaching of words is suggested for enlarging word power in the language learners.
5. The nature of words, major and minor, used by NEU and NNEU should be taken into consideration while preparing or developing teaching materials to be used for an electronically based English language teaching classrooms.

References

- Baron, N. S. (2000) *Alphabet to Email: How written English evolved and where it's heading*. London/New York: Routledge.
- Brandjes, E. C. (1997). *Teaching writing in a web based classroom : A case study of Ted Nellen's "cyber English" class*. University of Manhattan, US.
- Crystal, D. (2001). *Language and the internet*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fliss, B. (2003) *The language of email*, an article downloaded and printed in 2/19/2009 at 11:39 AM from <http://www.chass.utoronto.ca/~cpercy/courses/6362Flis2.html>
- Groom, C. J. & Pennebaker, J. W. (2005). *The language of love : Sex, sexual orientation, and language use in online personal advertisements*. *Sex Roles*,52.
- Gyawali, G. (2004). *A study on vocabulary teaching through direct and indirect techniques: A practical study*. An unpublished M. Ed. thesis, TU, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Harmer, J. (1991). *The practice of English language teaching*. London & New York: Longman.
- Horn (1926). *A basic writing vocabulary*. Iowa City: University of Iowa, US.
- James, J. (1999). *Mastering Javascript and jscript*. BPB Publications, New Delhi.
- K. C., C. B. (1996), *Teaching of English vocabulary*. An unpublished M. A. thesis, TU, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Kotur, P. B. (2001). *Computer concepts and C programming*. Sapana Book House: Bangalore, India.
- Luitel, A. P. (2007). *Language study on SMS: A descriptive study*. An unpublished M. Ed. thesis, TU, Kathmandu, Nepal.

- Muniandy, A.V.A. (2002). *Electronic-discourse (E-discourse): Spoken, written or a new hybrid?* Prospect: An Australian Journal of TESOL, 17, 45-68.
lt.msu.edu/vol9num3/jepson/default.html -
- Norton, P. (2006). *Introduction to computers*. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi, India.
- Richards, J. et al. (1985). *Longman dictionary of applied linguistics*. Essex: Longman.
- Sapkota, S. (2004). *A study on the language used in email, chat, and text messaging (SMS)*. An unpublished M. Ed. thesis, TU, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Spencer, D. D. (1994). *The illustrated computer dictionary (3rd edition)*. UBS: Ansari Road, New Delhi, India.
- Swami, P. (2002). *Masters in Computer Applications*. SBS: Dariyaganj, Delhi
- Tanenbaum, A. S. (2001). *Computer networks (3rd edition)*. Prentice-Hall, New Delhi, India.
- Zitzen, M. (2004). *Establishing topical coherence in electronic communications*. ibidem-verlag: Stuttgart, Germany.

APPENDIX I

(Sample of the letter to the email users seeking their opinions)

Respected user of email,

Herewith is a set of questionnaire prepared with a view to collecting opinions from you as a user of email individually. The researcher assuring the preservation of anonymity of the esteemed viewers seeks valuable responses to the queries raised, and remains grateful to you for your views. Hope your support will count quite a lot in building concerns over chosen area of study, i. e. spelling of vocabulary and its frequency trend in person to person exchanged emails in English.

Thanking you for your question to question response in the set.

.....

(The Researcher)

APPENDIX II

(Sample of questionnaire sent to the randomly selected population)

.....

Please entail to your personal information before getting into the set of questionnaire.

Name:

Age:

Occupation/profession:

Studying at:Or, working for:

Nationality:

Date:

.....

Please tick (ð) in the box to mark your opinion.

1. How do you mail for a fast means of communication?

a. by cargo mail

c. by voice mail

b. by email

d. by post

2. When did you set an email address (email I D) on your name?

a. a year ago

c. two years ago

b. long ago

d. just recently

3. Which language is dominant in your email?

a. Nepali

c. English

b. Urdu

d. Hindi

4. What makes your email come English?

- a. It's never in English. c. It's purely in English.
b. It's occasionally in English. d. It's almost in English.

5. What sort of email do you receive and send much?

- a. person to firm c. firm to person
b. person to person d. other

If *other*, please specify.

.....

6. What type of vocabulary do you find in person to person or personally exchanged emails?

- a. It's like in general text.
b. It's totally of conversational in type.
c. It's a set of new words.
d. It's a different set of words.

7. What is the trend of word spelling in person to person exchanged emails in your view?

- a. It's a new syntactical unit.
b. It's like in general text.
c. There is highly the trend of abbreviations, cutting spellings.
d. It's strange to find email word spellings other way set.

8. How are the words set and used in person to person exchanged emails in your observation?

- a. They are totally hybridised.
- b. They are similar to the word spellings in other emails.
- c. They are strangely spelt and coined.
- d. They are randomly set and are completely informal.

9. What words are used the most in emails in your observation?

- a. Major words
- b. Nominal words
- c. Minor words
- d. Old words

10. What is the class of major words used more frequently in the person to person exchanged emails you are exchanging?

- a. Noun
- b. Verb
- c. Adjective
- d. Adverb

11. Why are the words strangely spelt in emails in your opinion?

- a. For the density of the text
- b. For textual focus
- c. For weight
- d. Other

If *other*, please specify.

.....

12. When you receive an email from a foreigner, what difference do you mark in the language they use?

- a. They base on words. c. They base on grammar.
b. hey base on syntax. d. They base on literature.

13. How do the foreign emailers type the text of emails exchanged person to person?

- a. The way we do. c. They just copy.
b. They type in formal ways. d. They use auto text.

14. What is your view towards the foreigners' typing the mail as we do?

- a. They are syntactically illiterate.
b. They are after the computer grammar.
c. It is the worldwide trend in computer mediated communication.
d. It is believed that we Nepalese use internationally hit texts.

15. And, what in your view is behind Nepalese using an Internet language?

- a. They are syntactically illiterate.
b. Nepalese give priority on computer language these days.
c. They are after the computer grammar.
d. They can't stay away from the universality of email.

16. Would you please produce the type of spellings for the following words while typing your email text? (If your word spelling is the same, you do not need to bother mentioning it aside.)

naughty	.....	thanks	.....	.....
computer	.....	are	.....	.....
brother	.....	doctor	.....	.....
cause	.....	large	.....	.....
carpenter	.....	carefully	.....	.....
happily	.....	flowers	.....	.....
contract	.....	know	.....	.....
madam	.....	love	.....	.....
tall	.....	lately	.....	.....
friend	.....	forward	.....	.....
sleep	.....	telephone	.....	.....
speaker	.....	intelligent	.....	.....
congratulations	.....	you	.....	.....

.....

Do you have anything to say about the use of vocabulary spelling trends in personally exchanged emails (other than in the points this questionnaire raises above)? Please express, if any.

.....

(with thanks / the researcher)

APPENDIX IV

Response to the questionnaire in table

(Here, S. N. stands for 'serial number' and Q. for 'question')

S. N.	Name of responder	Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 4	Q. 5	Q. 6	Q. 7	Q. 8	Q. 9	Q. 10	Q. 11	Q. 12	Q. 13	Q. 14	Q. 15	Oth -er
1	Zerof	b	c	c	-	b	a	b	b	-	-	d	-	-	-	d	
2	Marcus	b	b	c	b	b	b	c	b	c	c	c	c	b	c	-	
3	Linus	b	c	-	b	b	d	b	b	a	a	a	a	c	a	d	
4	Patrik	b	b	c	c	b	b	-	b	-	-	d	a	b	c	d	
5	Tenzin	b	b	c	d	b	b	b	a	d	b	a	b	a	c	d	
6	Chemi	b	b	c	d	b	b	b	a	d	b	a	b	b	c	d	
7	Z.Mathew	b	b	-	d	b	c	c	b	a	-	b	-	c	-	-	
8	Morten	b	b	c	c	-	a	b	b	-	-	d	-	a	-	-	
9	Michael	b	b	c	c	b	b	b	b	c	a	a	c	b	-	-	
10	Lina	c	b	c	c	b	a	b	b	b	c	b	c	b	c	d	
11	Sewjz	b	c	c	d	b	b	c	-	c	a	b	a	c	c	b	
12	Malika	b	b	-	b	-	-	b	d	-	-	b	a	b	d	b	
13	Rafia	b	b	c	d	-	b	b	d	b	-	c	c	b	c	b	
14	Medvedev	b	b	c	d	b	c	b	-	-	b	-	-	a	-	-	
15	Smith	b	b	c	c	b	a	b	-	-	-	b	c	b	-	d	
16	Baburam	c	c	a	b	b	a	c	b	c	a	b	a	b	c	a	
17	Paru	b	b	c	d	b	b	b	a	c	c	c	c	b	c	b	
18	Pujan	b	a	c	d	b	b	b	a	c	-	b	a	b	c	b	

19	Saumya	b	b	c	d	b	b	b	b	a	c	b	a	b	c	b	
20	Prithvi	b	b	c	d	d	b	c	d	c	b	b	a	a	c	d	
21	Kipa	b	c	c	d	b	b	c	b	a	d	b	a	b	a	b	
22	Jiban	b	d	c	d	b	a	c	b	a	a	c	a	a	c	b	
23	Bam Bdr.	b	a	c	d	b	b	d	b	c	c	d	d	b	c	b	
24	Sabita	b	a	b	-	-	-	-	b	c	a	b	b	c	d	b	
25	Hari Pd.	b	a	c	c	b	a	c	a	c	c	b	a	b	b	b	
26	Madhu- sudhan	b	c	b	d	b	b	b	d	b	a	b	c	c	c	b	
27	Bhuwan	c	c	c	d	b	a	a	b	a	a	a	d	a	c	d	
28	Jayandra	b	b	c	d	b	b	c	c	c	a	a	a	b	b	d	
29	Samin	b	b	c	c	b	a	c	a	c	b	a	d	b	c	d	
30	Pravat	c	b	c	d	b	a	b	d	c	a	c	c	a	b	b	
31	Nipin	c	b	c	d	b	b	c	d	c	c	a	a	b	c	d	
32	Anjana	b	b	c	d	-	b	b	d	c	c	b	a	a	c	d	
33	Shyam	d	b	c	b	d	b	b	a	c	a	d	a	b	c	d	
34	Bhima	b	b	c	d	b	a	b	-	b	-	-	-	-	-	c	
35	Indesh	b	c	c	-	-	-	-	b	a	a	b	b	b	b	c	
36	Seema	b	a	c	c	b	a	c	d	b	-	d	-	-	-	d	
37	Saroj	b	b	c	c	b	c	c	c	b	b	b	d	a	c	d	
38	Pramila	b	d	c	d	b	a	b	b	c	d	b	b	d	d	d	
39	G.N.	b	a	c	c	b	a	b	b	b	b	a	c	b	b	d	
40	Yadap	b	c	a	b	b	d	c	-	c	-	-	a	-	-	b	

(Respondents first to fifteen are non-Nepalese from different countries and sixteen to forty are nationally Nepalese)

APPENDIX V

Samples of emails brought under study