

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is primarily a means of communication. It is one of the most widely used means of communication. There are other means of communication too, olfactory system of communication, gustatory system of communication, tactile system of communication etc. But these systems are not developed as language.

There are hundreds of languages in the world. These languages are the tools for human beings to communicate with each other. Among these languages English is the most widely used language in the world. English vocabulary is largest about two million words. Its literature is regarded as the richest one in the world. In this way, English is the most dominant language in almost all areas, e.g. international diplomacy, foreign mission, mass media, academics, world politics and the like. It is used as the link language for people belonging to different speech communities world wide. Therefore unless one develops competence in the use of the English language he will be at a disadvantage.

As mentioned above, English is the most dominant language in mass media. The term 'mass media' refers to various means of carrying or communicating information to the people. Radio, television and newspapers are the examples of some important mass media. In any type of change or progress of a social the media for mass communication plays a vital role. To quote D'Souza (1997): "The change that we want to achieve is towards the positive realization of plan, programme and policies of the government and it goes without saying that the media have a role to play in this process." In the process of positive development, the

role to be played by various media can not be undermined. In his work 'The Language of Mass Media', Allan Bell as cited in Bhattarai 2002, p.8 says, 'People in western countries probably hear more language from media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow humans in conversation.' Therefore, the impact of mass media on people is very significant.

1.1.1 Mass Media and its Significance

Mass media include electronic and print media that are used to convey or send messages to the mass. (Bhattarai 2002, p.7) Mass communication is made possible by the use of mass media. Between the two types of media books, newspapers and magazines, etc. are included under print media. On the other hand, radio, television, cinema etc. are included under electronic media. Print media have a very old history. These are the results of progress made in the fields of science and technology in the recent years. We depend on the technological innovation or entertainment information or instruction. In the words of Gamble and Gamble (1989),

“The mass media are tools or instruments of communication, that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered and heterogeneous audience. In fact, the mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. We are more capable of expanding our communication through mass media and thus enabled to overcome the barriers caused by time and space (p.8)

According to Bhattarai (2002 p. 7), the services that Mass media provides us are as follows:

-) The first service the mass media provide is to inform us. This is known as surveillance function. We make change or modify our decisions by reading the news, information etc. we are aware of many threatening and serious consequences through media. Today, we know about threatening wars, diseases, the black hole, the epidemics etc. through the mass media.
-) Secondly the mass media help 'structure our lives'. We are persuaded by the news, the comments, analyses and evaluations and become sure of our own position.
-) Thirdly, the mass media help us to connect with various groups in society.
-) Fourthly, this expands our socialization.
-) Fifthly, this mass media provide platforms for new ideas and products. By using advertisements the produces persuade us towards new consumerism.
-) Lastly, the media entertain us. e.g.- wide variety of readers or audiences are entertained by comics, crossword, puzzles, games, horoscopes, film, reviews; films, motion pictures, recordings etc.

In addition, in the western society as Gamble and Gamble (1989), put most people spend approximately seventeen hours or one half of all their leisure time as well as a portion of their working hours consuming the mass media. Most of the people spend time in radio, television.

Commenting on this life pattern of the American people, they put further,

"Millions of our dollars and millions of our hours are spent on and with the mass media in twelve months' period. For better or worse, we and the mass media are inextricably linked to each other. Usage, patterns and media preferences

and habits may change as the times change, but the mass media will remain our companions and integral part of American life. Consequently, we can expect to be surrounded, immersed and engulfed by a continual deluge of mass communication." Cited in Bhattarai (2003, p.8)

By the abovementioned facts, we can say that not only the people of western countries but also the people of Nepal are spending their leisure as well as working time in mass media; especially in internet. It has become the necessity of the people. Therefore, the lifestyle and the cultural patterns of Nepal as well may change in no time.

1.1.2 Characteristics of Mass Media

The media people face a problem of conveying the truth at the same time communicating this to a wider mass. The reader is always confronted with the results of language selection. This is in case of a newspaper editorial, radio news report, a film documentary or piece of television advertising. People face difficulties regarding the observation of the reasoning used and linguistic means used to express it. According to Bhattarai (2003 p. 17), the characteristics of mass media are :

- Mass media imply that the sender of the message is not an individual, more than one medium is required here to send the message because a large audience is awaiting to be informed and entertained.
- The audience covers people from different range of social strata with very different norms of social behaviours.
- Mass communication is not two way communication, instead it is the one way or unidirectional communication.
- The language used in mass media is simple and common.

- The sender and receiver are not known personally in mass communication.
- Due to the physical and social distance between sender and receiver an air of impersonality pervades between them.

1.1.3 Types of Mass Media

As we already discussed mass media is a means of communication to the large, scattered and heterogeneous audiences. It has become the necessity of the people of 21st century. People spend more time on media than they do with their family and friends. Mass Media are broadly divided into two groups: (i) Electronic Media (ii) Print Media.

1.1.3.1 Electronic Media

The term electronic refers to things or results produced or operated by a flow of electrons (Bhattarai 2003, p.45). Electronic Media includes radio, television, cinema etc. The electronic media is also called telemetric media because two words telecommunications and information are clipped and made telematic. Radio is an old electronic media whereas television supported by computer network is known as new media. In the production of electronic media several kinds of technology involve in the transmission of messages. Cables or satellites are utilized and the electronic technology helps in miniaturization, storage, retrieval, display and control of messages.

1.1.3.2 Print Media

Print Media is 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. This oldest medium has found now tough competitors among them in the television. Despite this a recent survey

has shown that an adult American spends an average of fourteen hours a week reading books (Bhattarai 2003, p.20). Book has become more accessible today, and it has continued to shape our lives. Print media includes books and manuals, newspapers, magazines periodicals, posters, banners etc. but my study is only related to the newspapers; especially editorials of the newspapers.

) **Newspapers** – A newspaper is a publication issued periodically, usually daily or weekly, on folded sheets. (Adhikary and others 2005, p.20). Thus it has regular and frequent appearance.

Newspapers contains news, feature articles, advertisements, editorials, letters and so on. Newspapers try to inform their readers objectively what is happening in their community, country and the 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. A newspaper is offered for public sale. The language of newspapers are more complex and difficult to understand in one reading than the language of electronic media. It is because we can read the news on newspaper over and over again until it makes sense.

) Characteristics of Newspapers are :

(According to Adhikary and others (2005 p.21)

- Message received at home in a relaxed atmosphere.
- The readers look forward for receiving their paper.
- More credibility.

- Reading a newspaper becomes a matter of habit, one can achieve regular attention value.
- Written words has more credibility.
- Can cope with detailed coverage.
- Message carry urgency.
- Can be read at leisure.
- Ok for objective information.

Some famous daily newspapers of Nepal are : Gorkhapatra, Kantipur, Annapurna Post, The Himilayan Times, The Kathmandu Post, The Rising Nepal etc. But my study only focused on the language of editorial from two daily English newspapers: The Himalayan Times and The Kathmandu Post.

) Functions of Newspaper :

According to Ahuja (2005 p.18), the functions of a newspaper are : i) to inform ii) to instruct and iii) to entertain.

- i. Information – The first is obviously the most important function but the other two must be paid equal attention if a newspaper is to make a lasting appeal to the public. The first channel of instruction is the leading article or, what is called, the editorial which is the best medium at the newspaper's disposal for the interpretation of the news of the moment. The leader writer today may not have quite the same influence on the reader that he had when there were few newspapers but, nonetheless, a popular newspaper even today guides the public opinion by interpreting the newspaper and elaborating the opinion for creating an impact on the readers.
- ii. Instruction – Modern newspaper cannot afford to make their leading article dry as dust. Infact, the short snappy leading article has become

one of the most striking features of modern journalism. It can fairly said that if the reader studies the leading article in his favourite newspaper everyday, he can obtain a very good picture of international, national and local affairs. While a reader may not accept the views of the leader as a gospel, all the same it enables him to adjust his ideas and encourage him to think for himself. Instruction is also to be gained from many of the articles on specialized subjects.

iii. Entertainment – Modern newspapers tend to carry many light materials including articles written in light vein. These features not only indirectly influence the opinions of the readers but also fulfill the third function – entertainment. Every paper by a process of trial and error must discover what form of entertainment pleases most of its readers for the greater part of the time. The tastes of the readers of different journals vary considerably. Even serious newspapers and magazines nowadays are expected to carry strip cartoons or topical comics here and there. It is one thing on which most of the newspapers seem to be agreed as it makes for the continuing popularity of short stories, film reviews, social comments etc. The pictures, perhaps more than anything else, combine the three functions of the newspaper. Newspapers have many ways of entertaining the reader. Among all cartoon is always welcome. The reader may complain that there is so much in his newspaper that he cannot read it at all, but the aim of the editor must surely be to provide something which will interest, instruct and entertain every reader in every issue of the paper or journal.

) **The Criteria of a Good Newspaper**

According to Ahuja (2005 p.3), the following criteria are essential for a newspaper to be called a good newspaper:

- It prints all important news and provides information, comment and guidance that is most useful to its readers.

- It reports fully and explains the meaning of local, national and international events, which are of major significance to its own community. Its editorial comment provides an informed opinion on matters of vital concern to its readers.
- By reflecting the total image of its own community in its news coverage and by providing wise counsel in its editorial, a good newspaper becomes a public conscience. It also must be lively, imaginative and original; it must have a good sense of humour and the power to arouse keen interest.
- The staff of the newspaper must possess the professional pride and competence necessary to breathe life and meaning into the daily record of history. Good writing must be combined with one effective typographical display of copy and pictures to capture the full drama and excitement of the day's news good printing is essential.
- News and comments of most immediate interest and importance to the local community have priority for the available space, which depends on the size and resources of the newspaper or journal.
- To assure a financially sound, and independent publication and one that is competitive with other media, a good news paper must maintain effective circulation, advertising and promotion departments.
- Finally a good newspaper should be guided in the publication of all material by a concern for truth, the hallmarks of freedom by a concern for human decency and human betterment and by a respect for the accepted standards of its own community.

The above criteria, if dully observed, can certainly gain popularity for a newspaper and pave the way for a sound business foundation.

) **Factors Determining the value of Newspaper**

According to Kamath (1993 p. 93), four main factors determine the value of newspaper: Timeliness, proximity, size and importance.

- Timeliness – The reader wants his news to be new. That’s why he buys his paper or listens to the broadcast. A newspaper that publishes stale news soon ceases to have any meaningful circulation. News coming out of the press must be really hot, in the sense of being not only exciting but new, not till then know. The saying “stale as yesterday’s news” is its own comment.
- Proximity – The reader finds more interest in a minor event close at hand than in a more important event miles away. A local bus crash with three dead can be more interesting than 60 dead in a plane crash on the other side of the world. Therefore, proximity is also one of the determining factor of newspaper value.
- Size – The very small and the very large draw attention. The news reporter should be careful about the size of news while collecting the news because it is one of the determining factor of the value of the newspaper.
- Importance – The final analysis the question that a newspaper editor will ask is whether what has been submitted to him is really important while this is subjective, it has directly bearing on the kind of audience that the newspaper has in mind. What sounds important to Blitz may not be important to the states man and vice versa. Therefore, importance is also the determining factors of the value of newspaper.

1.1.4 The Impact of Mass Media in Nepal

The impact of mass media in Nepalese people is great. Though we each have different media likes and dislikes and use the media in different ways, few of us can claim that we can ignore them. For a moment, try to conceive our society without newspaper, magazines or books. Imagine

what it would be like to have no radio, television, movies or tapes. Our flow of information would be curtailed, our appetite for entertainment would remain unsatisfied. Thus, we Nepalese people and the mass media are inextricably linked to each other. The mass media in Nepal, by far the most, have been flourishing mainly since democracy was restored in 1990. The mass media have played a very significant role to make Nepalese people aware and conscious of democratic norms and values as well as about their rights and duties. Everything considered, the roles the mass media play in Nepal can be shown as follows:

-) They inform and help us to keep a watch on our world; they serve a surveillance function.
-) The mass media guide us in establishing, extending or displaying meaning, lead us to approve or disapprove portrayal. They also encourage us to reinforce or replace our system of values.
-) They help us to create and maintain connections with various groups in society.
-) They help to socialize and educate us.
-) They persuade us to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas.
-) Last but not the least, they entertain us.

Although both media (i.e. electronic and print media) play the vital role to bring changes in the nation, my study only focused on print media i.e. newspapers particularly focusing on newspaper editorials of daily newspapers from Nepal. They are - The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan Times.

1.1.5 Newspaper Editorial

An editorial is an article that presents the newspaper's opinion on an issue. It reflects the majority vote of the editorial board, the governing body of newspaper made up of editors and business managers. It is usually unsigned. Much in the same manner of a lawyer, editorial writers build on an agreement and try to persuade readers to think the same way they do. Editorials are meant to influence public opinion, promote critical thinking and sometimes cause people to take action on an issue. In essence, an editorial is an opinionated news story.

The Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of current English defines editorials as: "a special article in the newspaper, usually written by the editor, giving his/her opinion on the issue of current importance". The editorial of the newspaper can exercise a lot of influence in making the newspaper popular. The editorials, in fact, in the newspapers are written in a broadminded and unbiased manner. They are interesting, full of life and compel attention of the readers. In this context we can say that, writing a good editorial is chiefly telling the people what they think not what you think. Similarly, The editorial page is a window to the soul of the newspaper. An editorial is regarded as the soul of the newspaper without which the whole newspaper becomes like the body without soul. 'Like soul like body' it is also applicable to the newspapers as it is to human personality.

According to the Tutorial given by Alan Weintraut Annandale High School Annandale, VA2232 Atraut@aol.com, An Editorials have:

-) Introduction, body and conclusion like other news stories.
-) An objective explanation of the issue, especially complex issues.
-) A timely news angle.

-) Opinions from the opposing viewpoint that refute directly the same issues the writer addresses
-) The opinions of the writer delivered in a professional manner. Good editorials engage issues, not personalities and refrain from name calling or other petty tactics of persuasion.
-) Alternative solutions to the problem or issue being criticized. Anyone can gripe about a problem, but a good editorial should take a proactive approach to making the situation better by using constructive criticism and giving solutions.
-) A solid and concise conclusion that powerfully summarizes the writer's opinion. Give it some punch.

Types of Editorial Writing

There are four types of editorial writing, they are as follows:

-) Explain or interpret: Editors often use these editorials to explain the way the newspaper covered a sensitive or controversial subject. School newspapers may explain new school rules or a particular student-body effort like a food drive.
-) Criticize: these editorials constructively criticize actions, decisions or situations while providing solutions to the problems identified. Immediate purpose is to get readers to see the problem, not the solution.
-) Persuade: Editorials of persuasion aim to immediately see the solution, not the problem. From the first paragraph, readers will be encouraged to take a specific, positive action. Political endorsements are good examples of editorials of persuasion.
-) Praise: These editorials commend people and organization for something done well. They are not as common as the other three.

Process of Writing an Editorial

-) Pick a significant topic that has a current news angle and would interest readers.
 -) Collect information and facts; include objective reporting; do research
 -) State your opinion briefly in the fashion of a thesis statement
 -) Explain the issue objectively as a reporter would and tell why this situation is important.
 -) Give opposing viewpoint first with its quotations and facts.
 -) Refute the other side and develop your case using facts, details, figures, quotations. Pick apart the other side's logic.
 -) Concede a point of the opposition they must have some good points you can acknowledge that would make you look rational.
 -) Repeat key phrases to reinforce an idea into the reader's minds.
 -) Give a realistic solutions (s) to the problem that goes beyond common knowledge. Encourage critical thinking and pro-active reaction
 -) Wrap it up in a concluding punch that restates your opening remarks (thesis statement).
 -) Keep it to 500 words; make every work count, never use "I".
- **Language of an Editorial** – Editorial is an article that raises current issue. Editorial is written in broad minded and unbiased manner. Editorials are mainly written by the editors of the newspaper. According to Adhikary and others (2005 p. 151) while writing an editorial, the writer should be careful on:
- **Clarity** : Clarity is in the eye of the beholder, not of the writer. No matter how clear your words seem to you, never assume they're clear to your readers.

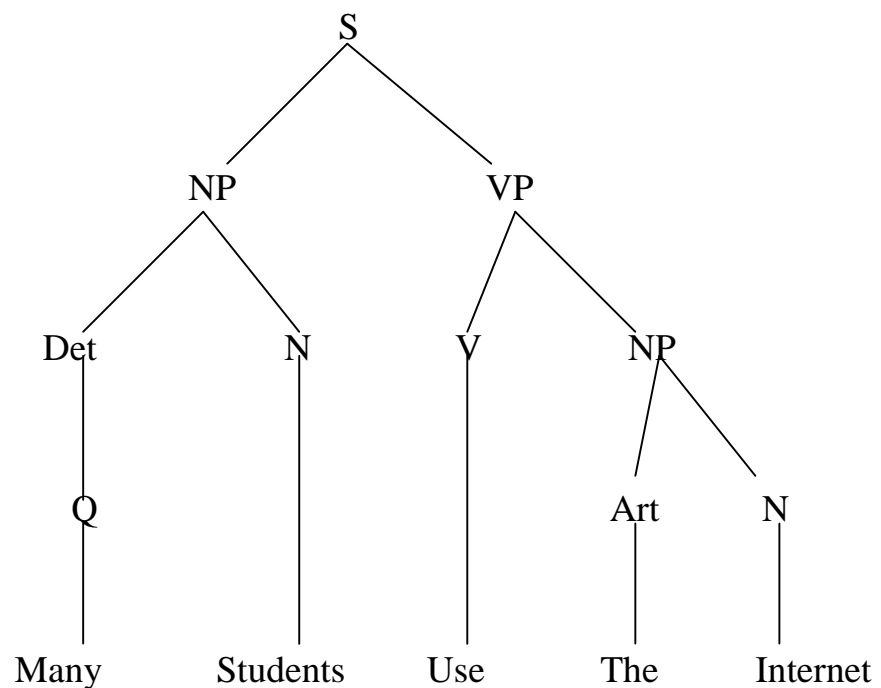
- **Relevance** : Readers expect relevant content. If they don't find it quickly, they will leave. "Don't write about the thing you're selling. Write about the people to whom you're selling it". How do you do that? First you must get in to readers' heads. Watch focus groups live, then again on tape. Talk to people who represent the target audience.
- **Brevity** : Shorter text is not always better. Writing succinctly is a juggling act. Cut every unnecessary word, but never sacrifice clarity for brevity. Scan ability and readability. Readers tend to scan looking for something to act on. Make it easy for them. Whenever possible, break up text by using sub-headlines and frequent paragraph breaks.
- **Consistency** : Navigation, terminology, quality and style should be consistent. Inconsistency tends to confuse and annoy readers. Choose a style guide and stick with it or write your own.
- **Freedom from Errors** : Grammatical mistakes, typos, and misspelling can spoil or even ruin a reader's experience. Not all readers notice, but plenty do. Any chances are a few will be outraged, especially if you're writing about writing. Never be the sole proofreader of your writing. Have someone else – ideally a professional proofreader. Thus, language of editorial of newspaper should be free from grammatical errors. This study included grammatical analysis of the editorial of newspaper.

1.1.6 English Grammar

Grammar plays an important role in every language. Without grammar, language becomes meaningless. For the meaningful and proper language, we need to have a sound knowledge of grammar. Grammar means the set of rules that describes how words and groups of words can be arranged to

form sentences in a particular language (Cowan 2009 p.3). The Grammar of English consists of all the rules that govern the formation of English sentences and this is precisely what learners of English want to know. To know how the English grammar rules work and how the elements in a sentences relate to each other can be shown through the use of diagram which is the phrase structure diagram. This diagram has been taken from Cowan (2009 p. 3).

Phrase Structure Diagram

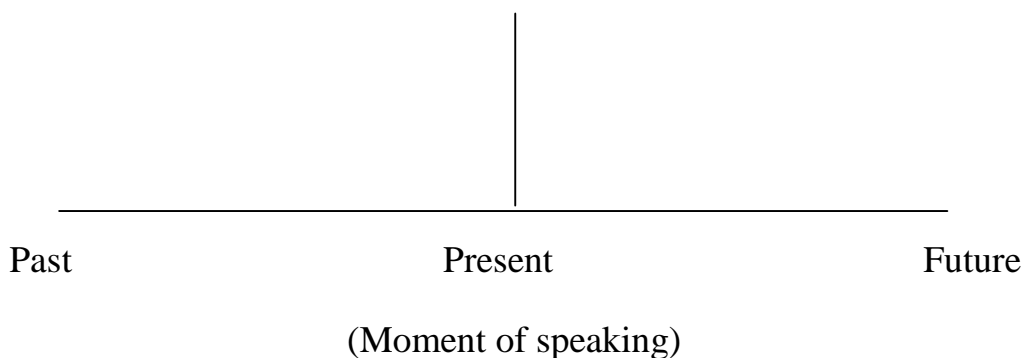


The diagram shows the linear and hierarchical relationship between the various parts of the sentence *many students use the Internet*. In this section I have tried to present the definitions of the grammatical terms being based on the book by Cowan (2009), Palmer, (1971) and Quirk, Green Baum, Leech and Svartvik (1973).

Sentence types: Sentence types refers to the types of the sentences according to its structural complexity. From the structural point of view sentences are of three types. They are as follows:

- a) Simple Sentences- Simple sentence refers to a sentence having only one finite verb. The finite verb may be composed up of many other auxiliaries as well. e.g. John is being followed by police.
- b) Compound Sentences- Compound sentence refers to a sentence having two or more sentences fused by some coordinators like: and, but so etc. e.g. I can go and talk to her.
- c) Complex Sentence- Complex sentence refers to a sentence having at least one simple sentence and one or more dependent clauses linked by some subordinators like: wh-words, that e.g. He became rich when he married Rose.

Tense: Tense in verbs expresses the time that an action occurs in relation to the moment of speaking. Tense has three dimensions- Present, past and future. These can be represented as in the diagram below:



Infact, however, of the three times shown above, only two are expressed in English by inflexions on the verb-past and non-past. Thus non-past time, for third person singular, is indicated by adding-s to a regular verb, and past time is indicated by adding-ed to a regular verb or changing the form of an irregular verb such as 'go' as in 'went'.

e.g He helps her - non-past tense

He helped her - past tense regular verb

He went to the game-past tense irregular verb

Aspect: Aspect expresses how the speaker views the action of the verb. For example, an action that is seen as bounded and complete is perfect in aspect. If the action is seen as incomplete, it is imperfect in aspect; if seen as repeated; it is iterative; if seen as occurring regularly, it is habitual. In English, two aspects are expressed through auxiliary verbs and the form of main verbs: a progressive, or continuous aspect represents ongoing action, and a perfect aspect represents action that is complete. The progressive aspect is indicated with be + present participle (-ing), and the perfect aspect is indicated with have + past participle (-ed).

e.g. He has written a book. (perfect aspect)

He is writing a book (progressive aspect)

Voice : Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationships between a verb and the noun phrases which are associated with it. There are two types of voice in English: active and passive voice. Structurally, if a sentence includes 'Be + - ed participle of a transitive verbs, it is in passive voice; if otherwise, the sentence is in active voice. For example, 'Ravan was killed by Ram' is in passive voice whereas 'Ram killed Ravan' is in active voice.

Sentence Length: Sentence length is concerned with the number of words in a sentence. For example, the sentence 'That he is a teacher is known to all of us' is longer than the sentence 'He is a teacher.' The former consists of 11 words whereas latter only 4 words.

Subject- verb proximity: Subject -verb proximity refers to the distance between the subject and the verb of a sentence. For example, the subject and the verb in the sentence 'John is a kind man' are close than those in the sentence 'John, the chairman of youth club, is a kind man'.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

In this vast and ever growing area of mass media in this modern world very few studies have been carried out so far particularly in Nepal. There are various research works in the abroad and a sizable literature on language of printed or broadcast news but on language of editorials no such literature can be found, apart from the literature on the purpose and function of it. It is generally considered that there is no difference in language whether it is used to write editorials or other news story, which is not right. So this study wants to discover the new facts about the language used in newspaper editorials. There are some researches which are carried out on the language used in print and broadcast media, which are reviewed briefly below:

Jha (1989) has, in his Ph.D. thesis as cited in pokheral (2003), written about the beginning and development of the English language in the field of Nepali mass media including newspaper. He writes that the English language of press in Nepal follows the British variety of English, except some words and phrases of American origin. He further points out that some Nepali words and phrases are also used in the English newspaper such as- prahari, raksi and bandha etc. His dissertation throws some light about the language used in audio-visual media as films, radio, videos etc. and live performances as theatres. But he has not talked about the language used in newspaper editorials regarding vocabulary, structures etc.

Bhandari (1999), has studied the uses of 'Tense and Aspect in Nepali English Newspaper'. Her study present an analysis of tense and aspect variations in the news discourse of Nepali English especially in comparison to the native newspaper. She has come to the conclusion that the non-post tense has bee used more frequently than the past. The

weeklies have used non- past tense more frequently than the dailies. Regarding the aspects, perfective aspect is used more often than the progressive aspect in both dailies and weeklies. But the study doesn't tell anything about other grammatical aspects as voice, narration and sentence length etc.

Shrestha (2000) has carried out the research entitled 'An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines: a Descriptive study.' This research concludes that language of newspaper headlines differs considerably from general patterns of writing and has its own linguistic principles guiding it while writing. But this study does not talk anything about other things as: news story, caption, editorial apart from the headings.

Ray (2003), has conducted a research entitles 'English used in live cricket commentaries. He has tried to analyse and describe the features of English language used in cricket commentaries in terms of the vocabulary and other syntactic features. This study concludes that the language used in live cricket commentaries is different from formal and standard English. It is mostly similar to informal spoken English and typical use of vocals as run, bat, boundary sixes etc. can be found but ordinary English such abbreviations as: LBW, SBW etc. are frequently used.

Although all above mentioned studies are related to mass media and throw some light on the language used in mass media, no study has been carried out on the language used in editorials, which is said to be the soul of the newspapers. Therefore, I tried to study the language used in newspaper editorials in terms of tense and aspect, voice, vocabulary use, sentence length, heading and style of writing and s-v proximity. My study is different from all above mentioned studies.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of my study were:

- To find out the characteristic features of the language used in Nepali English newspaper editorials in terms of :
 - (i) Sentence types
 - (ii) Sentence length
 - (iii) Voice
 - (iv) Tense (past and non-past)
 - (v) Aspect (perfective and progressive)
 - (vi) Heading and style of writing and
 - (vii) S-V proximity.
- To find out similarities and differences between two Nepalese English newspapers i.e. in terms of the features included in 1.
- To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The Study is significant as it throws insights on the language of newspaper editorials, which in turn provides very useful information in planning and designing the syllabus of mass communication and journalism and mass media as well. This study will be useful to the prospective researchers who want to undertake researches on mass media in future. Likewise, it will be useful for those language teachers who want to use newspaper editorials as an authentic materials in the classroom. This study will also be useful for the prospective students of mass communication and journalism, journalist, editors and other people who are directly or indirectly involved in mass media.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To attain the intended goals and objectives I followed following methodological procedures:

2.1 Source of Data

I collected the data from the following two important sources to accomplish the intended goal.

2.1.1 Primary sources

The primary source of my study were the population which are directly or indirectly related to my newspapers, such as - editor, news reporter etc. I interviewed all those people to get required data for my study. I interviewed the editors of both dailies and news reporter as well.

2.1.2 Secondary sources

I collected all the materials available in print and electronic media which are directly or indirectly related to my study as a secondary sources. They are: Previously carried out research works related to mass media. I also collected 15/15 regular instances of the newspaper i.e. The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan Times for my study. I also collected and studied different grammar books related to my study. They are by (Cowan 2009), Palmer (1971) and Quirk, Green Baum, Leech and Svartvik (1973).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

I applied judgment sampling, which is one of the most useful non-probability sampling designs, especially when somebody attempts to study about language used in newspapers. For this, I collected 15/15 regular instance of The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan Times from 22nd Dec to 6th January 2011/012.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this research, observation and un-structured interview were the tools for data collection. I collected 15/15 instances of English newspapers published from Nepal and read and re-read them to get required information for the study. Apart from this, I conducted the unstructured interview with the editors of the abovementioned newspaper published from Nepal.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

- I collected 15/15 issues of newspaper, which consist of editorial column from Nepal.
- I observed the editorials of different newspapers and took notes of required information.
- I conducted the interview with the editors of 'The Kathmandu Post' and 'The Himalayan Times' and took notes of the required information
- I gathered the necessary data from the newspapers of Nepal directly by collecting the issue of them.\
- I wrote down the data systematically under different heading as tense, aspect, sentences, type, sentence length etc. and analyzed them separately.
- I then compared the data of both newspapers and interpreted them.

2.5 Limitation of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

- The area of the study, as indicated by the title, is limited to only the language of newspaper editorial, editorial of magazines have been excluded from the study.

- The study is further limited to the study of 15 regular issues of the selected Nepali newspaper, such as. 'The Kathmandu Post' and 'The Himalayan Times' and others are excluded from the study. Only the daily newspapers are consulted for the study.
- The study is limited to the analysis of following categories: sentence type, sentences length, voice, tense (past and non past) aspect (perfective and progressive), heading and style of writing.
- Only two newspapers from Nepal namely The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan Times have been taken for the study and they are compared with each other in terms of above mentioned aspects.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section provides the characteristic features of language used in two different news paper editorials namely The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan Times in terms of sentence type, tense and aspect, voice, s-v proximity, sentence length and headings and style of writing. This section also provides a comparative analysis of the language of editorials of two different newspapers on the basis of previously mentioned aspects.

3.1 Sentence Types

Here, the editorial news of The Kathmandu Post (TKP, in short) and the Himalayan Times (THT, in short) published in the period of fifteen days were taken for analysis from 22nd December to 6th January 2011/012.

Table No. 1
Sentences Types Used in THT

Sentence types	Frequency	Percentage
SS	141	31%
CS	95	20%
CXS	229	49%
Total	465	100

Regarding sentences type, it has been found that there is not a great difference between the two different newspaper dailies.

By analyzing the above table, it can be seen that THT has used the complex sentence most frequently (i.e. 229 out of 465). Simple sentences is in the second position (i.e. 141 out of 465) whereas compound sentences are least used (i.e. 95 out of 465)

Some examples of the SS used in THT are given below.

- The president should make decisions that are not partisan. (Dec.29)
- The consumer expects better services from the NES along with the tariff hike. (Dec. 23)

Some examples of CS used in THT are:

- As provisioned in the Interim constitution (IC), the constituent Assembly (CA) was given two years, and an additional six months on emergency grounds to complete writing the new constitution. (Dec. 29)
- Now, Prime minister Baburam Bhattarai has already held his past for 100 days and in that period he has little to boast about by way of achievement.(Dec.23)

Some examples of CXS used in THT are:

- The supreme court (SC) rejected the petitions of the government and the parliament to review its November 25 verdict, citing the fact that the said verdict had given a last chance to extend the CA tenure. (Dec. 29)
- It is an irony that the vast hydro-power resources of the country is unutilized, for which we ourselves are to be blamed. (Dec. 23)

Table No. 2
The Sentences Types Used in TKP

Sentence type	Frequency	Percentage
SS	95	27
CS	75	21
CXS	180	52
Total	350	100

Thus, it can be observed that a high concentration of complex sentences are found in The Kathmandu Post as well (i.e. 180 out of 350) compound sentences are least used (i.e. 75 out of 350) whereas simple sentences are used less frequently than complex sentences but more frequently than compound sentences (i.e. 95 out of 350).

Some examples of the SS used in TKP are given below:

- Today, you can glimpse the lives of people anywhere in world by going online. (Dec.27)
- Many governments around the world are equally concerned with the political contents. (Dec. 27)

Some examples of CS used in TKP are:

- Facebook in particular and internet in general have probably changed human nature itself in ways we do not yet understand. (Dec. 15)
- Over subsequent years, there was a little movement in ensuring greater inclusion, but large policy decisions on the matter could not be formulated or implemented as the political parties ere much more concerned with power-struggles and other political issues. (Dec. 22)

Some examples of CXS used in TKP are:

- This was illustrated most vividly when land belonging to the prominent Nepali congress politician Binod Dhwoj Chand that was returned in Bardiya at public function was recaptured barely hours later by Maoist hardliners. (Nov. 28)
- There is a constituency that is entirely critical of the attempt to ensure greater inclusion with in the bureaucracy and the Army. (Dec.22)

Table No. 3
Comparison of Sentence Types Between THT and TKP

Sentence types	THT		TKP	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
SS	141	31	91	27
CS	95	20	75	21
CXS	229	49	180	52
Total	465	100	350	100

The table shows that both the newspapers have used the complex sentences maximally although THT has used CXS a bit more than TKP. SS occupies the second position in both the dailies whereas CS is in the last position. However, the total number of sentences including CS, SS, CXS can be seen more in THT than in TKP, because THT published two editorials daily whereas, TKP published only one editorial.

3.2 Voice in THT and TKP

Here the language used in THT and TKP published in a period of 15 days has been taken for analysis of voice.

Table No. 4
Voice in THT

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
AV	345	74
PV	120	26
Total	465	100

The above table shows that, in THT, the use of AV is almost three times more than PV (i.e. AV 74% whereas PV 26%)

Some examples of AV in THT.

- The supreme court reject the petitions of the government and the parliament to review its November 25 verdict. (Dec. 29)
- The consumers expect better services from the NEA along with the tariff hike. (Dec.23)

Some examples of PV in THT are:

- The problem of power outages was predicted a long time ago. (Dec 23)
- It is as if the constitution task has been taken hostage by the over-confident and over ambitions political leaders. (Dec. 29)

Table No. 5
Voice in TKP

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
AV	235	67
PV	115	33
Total	350	100

The table shows that the use of AV is much higher than that of PV in TKP (i.e. AV 67% whereas PV 33%).

Some example of AV in TKP are:

- An award ceremony of its first kind-held for the recognition of social entrepreneurs last week heralded a new chapter in the history of social entrepreneurship in Nepal. (Nov. 21)
- The parties also succeeded in making some headway in resolving outstanding disputes regarding the constitution. (Dec. 29)

Some examples of PV in TKP are:

- The seven-point deal was signed and the regrouping of Maoist Combatants began soon after. (Dec. 29)

- The term 'Social entrepreneurship' was coined by William Drayton founder of Ashoka-the words first organization to promote social entrepreneurship. (Nov 27).

Table No. 6
Comparison of Voice between THT and TKP

Voice	THT		TKP	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
AV	345	74	235	67
PV	120	26	115	33
Total	465	100	350	100

The table shows that Av is used in a high frequency in both THT and TKP (i.e. 74% and 67% respective) whereas PV is used in a low frequency in both THT and TKP (i.e. 26% and 33%) respectively.

3.3 Tense and Aspect is THT and TKP

Here the language used in 15 issues each of THT and TKP has been analysed to find out the use of tense and aspect in THP and TKP.

Table No. 7
Tense in THT

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	275	59
Non-past	191	41
Total	465	100

Table No. 8
Tense in TKP

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	195	56
Non-past	155	44
Total	350	100

The above table shows that THT has used the past tense more frequently than the non-past tense. The use of past tense is 18% more than the use of non-past tense. The situation is not quite different in TKP. TKP has used the past tense 11% more than non-past tense.

Some example of the use of the past tense in THT and TKP are:

- The problem of power outage was predicted a long time ago, but virtually nothing was done to avert it. (THT Dec. 23)
- It was not that long ago that there appeared to be renewed hope for the peace process. (TKP Dec. 29)

Some example of the use of the non-past tense in THT and TKP are:

- There are a number of reasons why this is the case. (Dec. 29 TLP)
- The consumers expect better services from the NEA along with the tariff hike. (THT Dec.23)

Table No. 9
Aspects in THT

Aspect	Frequency	Percent
Past perfective	75	24
Past progressive	22	7
Non-past perfective	165	54
Non-past progressive	45	15
Total	305	100

Table No. 10
Aspects in TKP

Aspect	Frequency	Percent
Past perfective	50	22
Past progressive	17	7
Non-past perfective	130	57
Non-past progressive	33	15
Total	230	100

According to the table no.9 and 10 above, THT and TKP have used the present perfective aspect more often than the other (i.e. 54% in THT and 57% in TKP respectively). The use of the past perfective is 24 % in THT and 22% in TKP respectively. The use of non-past progressive is 15% in THT and 14% in TKP whereas the past progressive has used very minimally, just 7% in both THT and TKP/

Some examples of the use of non-past perfective aspects in THT and TKP are:

- However, the initial enthusiasm has apparently declined with only 10 complaints coming in daily now. (non-past perfective, THT Dec.29)
- For one, the government has just taken a decision to recruit 3,000 Madhesis and those from Dalit and Janajati communities, into the Nepal Army. (non-past perfective, TKP, Dec. 22)

Some examples of past perfective aspect in THT and TKP are:

- There is no progress in the constitution writing task that has become vexing for the people who had joined the April revolution of 2006 in the hope of a new era for them (past perfective, THT, De. 29)

- One of the aspirations that drove the Jana Andolan of 2006 was a desire for recognition and inclusion by groups that had previously been excluded by the Nepali state. (TKP Dec.22)

Some examples of the use of non-past progressive in THT and TKP are:

- Over subsequent years, there was a little movement in ensuring greater inclusion. (TKP Dec. 22, non- past progressive)
- When the question of completing the draft of the new question comes, all fingers point at the major political parties for dragging their feet in resolving the contentious constitutional issues. (Non-past progressive, THT Dec.29)

Some examples of the use of past progressive in THT and TKP are:

- There are positive indications that the Nepali congress and UML, who had previously been demanding the resignation of this government are ready to join a national consensus government under prime minister Baburam Bhattarai (Past-Progressive TKP Dec. 15)
- The conference had provided a venue for inspiring the efforts of the Nepalese and non-resident Nepalese to accelerate economic growth. (THT. Past progressive Dec. 27).

Table No. 11

Comparison between THT and TKP in the use of tense

	The Himalayan Times		The Kathmandu Post	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Past	275	59	195	56
Non-past	190	41	155	44
Total	465	100	350	100

According to the table no. 11 above, both the dailies have used the past tense more often than the present tense. However, THT has used the past tense slightly more than does TKP.

Table No. 12
Comparison between THT and TKP in the use of aspects

	Aspect	Frequency	Percent
The Himalayan Times	Perfective	240	78
	Progressive	67	22
	Total	307	100
The Kathmandu Post	Perfective	180	79
	Progressive	50	21
	Total	230	100

As presented in the above table no. 12, THT and TKP have used both the perfective and progressive aspects almost in the same way. In both the dailies, the perfective aspect has been used more frequently than the progressive aspect with almost the same percent.

3.4 Sentence Length in THT and TKP

Here, the language used on the editorial of 15 issues each of THT and TKP has been taken for analysis. The number of words has been counted in each and every sentences to find out the sentences length. Then, the average has been calculated to find out the average sentence length. The average sentence length of THT and TKP has been presented below:

Table No. 13
Sentences length in THT and TKP

	No. of sentences analyzed	Average sentence length
THT	456	30 words
TKP	350	24 words

The table above shows that the average number of words in each sentences in THT is 30 whereas the average number of words in each sentence in TKP is 24. The reason for this differences may be due to the fact that THT has used compound and complex sentence more than TKP has.

Some examples of the sentences used in THT are as follows:

- When the question comes of completing the draft of the new question comes, all fingers point at the major political parties for dragging their feet in resolving the contentions constitutional issues. (THT. Dec. 29)
- The hike in electricity tariff has finally been decided upon, and if things move according to plans, it could see a rise of up to 20 percent from mid-January. (THT Dec. 23)

Some examples of the sentences used in TKP are as follows:

- The recent campaign jointly conducted by the traffic police and the Metropolitan police range appears to have paid off with 100 percent decline in fatalities from traffic accidents during these last two months compared with the previous two month period. (TKP Dec 28).
- The parties also succeeded in making some headway in resolving outstanding disputes regarding the constitution and state restructuring commission was formed. (TKP Dec, 29)

3.5 S.V. Proximity in THT and TKP

Here, the language used on the editorials of fifteen issues each of THT and TKP has been taken for analysis. The use of intervening words between subject and verb has been observed in both the dailies and the observation in as follows:

Table No. 14
S-V proximity in THT and TKP

		Frequency	Percent	Average no. of Intervening words
THT	No intervention	320	69	7
	Intervention	145	31	
	Total	465	100	
TKT	No intervention	225	64	6
	Intervention	125	36	
	Total	360	100	

The table above shows that the use of intervention and non-intervention between subject and verb shows slightly different trend in both the dailies. The use of intervention in THT is 5 percent more than in TKP. The average number of intervening words is quite similar (i.e. 7 in THT and 6 in TKP respectively).

Some examples of sentences used in THT and TKP are as follows:

1. This raise in electricity tariffs, according to the concerned authorities are long over due as no hike has been made in the past decade, which is by all accounts a long time indeed (THT. Dec. 23)
2. More than that, the government and the CA, which double up as the parliament, ought to see the flash of light form getting into action to complete the constitution-writing task within the give months remaining of the CA's latest extended term (THT, Dec. 29).

Some examples of sentences used in TKP are:

1. Thus initiatives such as the award ceremony, that bridge the gap between these two sections of society are indeed necessary for

channeling wealth from a place of its concentration to a place in need (TKP Dec. 27)

2. This bill, which is meant to ensure greater representation of Nepal's diverse communities was formulated in the time of Prachanda led government. (TKP Dec. 22)

3.6 Headings and Style of Writing Editorials in both the Newspaper Dailies (i.e. THT and TKP)

Except all above categories, THT and TKP are different in their style of writing editorial and in headings writing. The differences between them are as:

- THT published two editorials in a day whereas TKP published only one editorial in a day.
- THT has only the headings whereas TKP has headings and its sub-headings too.
- There is a column 'A Thought For Today' before the headings of editorial in THT everyday whereas this lacks in TKP.
- There's a black and white print out in THT where as colour printout in TKP.
- The first word is in capital letter in TKP whereas only first letter is capital in THT.

By observing all the details above we can find out that there is not a vast difference between THT and TKP in editorial writing in terms of sentence type, voice tense and aspect, S-V proximity and so on.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Findings

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

-) Regarding sentence types, complex sentences are used most frequently in both dailies i.e. 229 out of 465 which is 49 percent in THT and 180 out of 350 which is 52 percent in TKP. Simple sentences are in second position in both dailies i.e. 141 out of 465 which is 31 percent in THT and 95 out of 350 which is 27 percent in TKP. Compound sentences are in last position in both dailies i.e. 95 out of 465 which is 20 percent in THT and 75 out of 350 in TKP which is 21 percent.
-) Regarding the voice, active voice has been used more frequently in both dailies than passive voice. The frequency of active voice is 345 out of 465 which is 74 percent in THT and 235 out of 350 in which is 64 percent in TKP. Passive voices are used less in both dailies i.e. 120 out of 465 which is 26 percent in THT and 115 out of 350 which 33 percent in TKP.
-) Regarding the tense, both the dailies have used past tense more frequently than non-past tense. The frequency of past tense in THT is 275 out of 465 which is 59 percent and 195 out of 350 which is 56 percent in TKP. Non-past tense is used less frequently than past tense in both dailies i.e. 191 out of 465 which 41 percent in THT and 155 out of 350 which is 44 percent in TKP.
-) Regarding the aspects, perfective aspect is used more frequently than progressive aspect i.e. past perfective 75 out of 305 that is 24

percent and non-past perfective is 165 out of 305 that is 54 percent in THT where, past perfective is 50 out of 230 that is 22 percent and non-past perfective is 130 that is 57 percent in TKP. In the case of progressive aspect, non-past progressive aspect is used more frequently than past progressive aspect. The frequency of non-past progressive aspect in THT is 45 out of 305 that is 15 percent and past progressive aspect is 22 out of 305 that is 7 percent where, in TKP, non-past progressive is 33 out of 230 that is 15 percent and past progressive is 17 out of 230 that is 7 percent.

) The sentences are longer in THT than in TKP. The total number of sentences analyzed were 465 in THT and 350 in TKP. From the study I found out that, the average number of words in each sentences in THT is 30 words whereas, the average number of words in each sentence in TKP is 24.

) Regarding s-v proximity, I found the use of intervening word/phrases between subject and verb is less in both THT and TKP. The use of no intervening words/phrases are more in both the dailies. The frequency of no intervening sentences in THT is 320 out of 465 which is 69 percent and the frequency of intervening sentences in THT is 145 out of 465 which is 31 percent whereas, in TKP, no. of no intervening sentences is 225 out of 350 which is 64 percent and the frequency of intervening sentences is 125 out of 350 which is 36 percent. The average no. of intervening words is 7 in THT and 6 in TKP.

) Regarding headings and style of writing an editorial, both the newspaper have different rules. They are:

- THT published two editorials in a day whereas TKP published only one editorial in a day.

- THT has only the headings whereas TKP has headings and its sub-headings too.
- There is a column 'A Thought For Today' before the headings of editorial in THT everyday whereas this lacks in TKP.
- There's a black and white print out in THT where as colour printout in TKP.
- The first word is in capital letter in TKP whereas only first letter is capital in THT.

4.2 Recommendations

This study is a descriptive work. However, a few recommendations have been suggested as follows:

- Although, the research has found that there is not a significant difference between the use of the English language in THT and in TKP, it is recommended for the Nepali English teacher or trainers that they should keep their students fully informed of the journalistic style of writing and of different uses of English in print media. That is to say, they should teach their students how to handle newspaper writing.
- The findings of this research will be a great use to the teachers/ learners who have been involved in teaching/ learning some course in 'Mass Media'.
- The curriculum designers/ planners should include the language of PM in the textbooks of secondary and higher secondary level mainly to make the students familiar with the different style of media language.

- The curriculum designers, teachers and students in the sector of journalism, too should pay due attention to the differences and similarities in the language of PM; especially of editorials.
- The differences in various aspect of language in PM should highly be taken into consideration while preparing or developing teaching materials for the course of mass media.

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