

LANGUAGE USED IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
in Partial Fulfilment for the Master's Degree in English Education**

**Submitted by
Hari Krishna Neupane**

**Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmandu, Nepal
2010**

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Mr. Hari Krishna Neupane** has prepared this thesis entitled '**Language Used in Acknowledgements**' under my guidance and supervision.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated

to

my parents who devotedly tried to bring me in this position.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 2066/11/08

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Hari Krishna Neupane

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ABSTRACT

The research work entitled "**Language Used in Acknowledgements**" is an attempt to analyse and describe the language used in acknowledgements in terms of sentence patterns, language functions and special structures. The study also sought to find out whether the language used in acknowledgements written by Nepali writers was different from language used in acknowledgements written by foreign writers. Since, it is a library based research, the data for this study were the samples of acknowledgements, were collected from different books and research works. The total samples were eighty. Forty were selected from the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers and other forty were selected from acknowledgements written by foreign writers using judgmental sampling procedure. The required data were collected by using observation table as the data collection tool. The findings of this research showed that SU-P-PC-(A) sentence pattern and expressive language function were maximally used in the language of both kinds of acknowledgements. Similarly, the structures were found to be identical.

This study consists of four chapters. The first chapter deals with general background, linguistics, sociolinguistics, varieties of linguistic codes, language of acknowledgement, sentence patterns, language functions, review of the related literature, objectives and significance of the study. The second chapter deals with the methodology adopted for the study in which sources of data, sampling procedure, tools, process of data collection and limitations of the study are discussed. Likewise, the third chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data using simple statistical tools like average and percentage with different tables and figures. The fourth chapter deals with the findings and recommendations based on the analysis and interpretation of the data. This chapter is followed by references and appendices.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percentage
&	Ampersand
CUP	Cambridge University Press
Dr.	Doctor
EFL	English as a Foreign Language
e.g.	For Example
etc.	Etcetera
ELT	English Language Teaching
ESL	English as a Second Language
Freq.	Frequency
i.e.	That is
M. Ed.	Master's of Education
No.	Number
P.	Page
S.N.	Serial Number
TU	Tribhuvan University

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is an indispensable means of human communication. It is defined as a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is the special gift for human being which is the most highly developed and most frequently used means of communication. So, it is the most powerful medium to express our feelings, emotions, opinions, desires and views. Similarly, it is the element that identifies a society/ nation and the means of sharing and preserving the culture for the coming generation.

Language is an abstract phenomenon as complex as human relationship in a society. In the absence of it, there is no possibility of human civilization. It is assumed to be as old as human race itself. It serves various functions to maintain the human communication. We can communicate through the use of language; therefore communication is the overall global function of language. Various linguists have defined language in several ways. Some of them are mentioned as follows:

Sapir (1968) defines language as " the institution whereby human communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols" (as cited in Lyons, 1981, p. 4). This definition is not sufficient to define language properly as it has several defects. However, the definition touches the terms 'communicate' and 'interact', there is much area that is not covered by any of the terms. Similarly, Richards et al. (1999) say, "Language is the system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sounds into longer units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences and utterances" (p.196). This definition is also somehow related to Sapir's. Though, it focuses on structural arrangement of units of language. But, in Todd's words

(1987), "Language is a set of signals by which we communicate"(p.6). Apart from these definitions, Varshney (1977) says:

Language is a very complex human phenomenon; all attempts to define it have been proved inadequate. In a nutshell, language is an 'organized noise' used in actual social situations. That is why it has also been defined as 'contextualized' systematic sounds (p. 1).

Most of the above discussed definitions view language as a system of symbols designed for the purpose of communication. Therefore, these definitions make it clear that language is the unique possession of human beings. It helps human beings to think, interpret, perceive and express about the real world. The system of language points out the linguistic norms, rules and conventions which are transferred from person to person and generation to generation to convey message from one to another. So, it is called system of systems. There are various languages in the world. Among them, English is an international language. It is the world's most common lingua franca. English is used differently in different countries. It is spoken as mother tongue, second language and foreign language. Similarly, the English language is used as an official language. In our country, English is taught and learnt as a foreign language of global significance.

1.1.1 Linguistics: A Brief Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It is scientific in the sense that it has its own spirit, principles and methods to study about language. It studies language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior. It is the theoretical study of language and concerns with what a language is. Linguistics gives us a framework to describe and improve a language in a systematic way with reference to the knowledge about a language. Todd (1987) defines linguistics as, "the scientific study of language" (p. 5). As an academic discipline, the development of this subject has been relatively recent and rapid, which has become particularly widely known and taught in the 1960s.

Linguistics makes the language knowledge oriented. It gives the descriptions of systems and sub-systems of the language.

So, linguistics is that science which studies the origin, organization, nature and development of language descriptively, historically, comparatively and explicitly, and formulates the general rules related to language. Therefore, linguistics is the science that describes and classifies languages. Within the boundary of linguistics, we can study and describe the units and patterns of the sound system, the words and morphemes, and the phrases and sentences that is the structure of a language.

1.1.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a fascinating and challenging field of linguistics. It studies the relationship between the language and society. It is a field of study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviors, some of which are linguistic. Thus, sociolinguistics is concerned with the social dimension of a language; how different people use different varieties of a language in different social situations.

According to Holmes (1992), “Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used” (p.2). The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. Similarly, the message may be expressed very differently to different people in different social contexts.

Language is not an isolated phenomenon. It is a part and parcel of our society. A human society is made up of different groups like national, regional, ethnic and so on. Sociolinguistics studies linguistic structures, natures and functions in relation to society or social factors. Social factors refer to social class, caste, educational status, age, sex, economy and so on. It is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and

context, on the way language is used. Sociolinguistics overlaps to a considerable degree with pragmatics.

Language does not occur in a vacuum but it is always used in social contexts. So, sociolinguistics was invented under the broad area of linguistics to study the relation of language with society.

Language with its different varieties is the subject matter of sociolinguistics. It is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. So, sociolinguistics deals with the social norms, values, practices of the languages and their nature.

1.1.3 Varieties of Linguistic Codes

Language with its different varieties is the subject matter of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics studies the varied linguistic realizations of socio-cultural meanings which in a sense are both familiar and unfamiliar currency of everyday social interactions which are nevertheless relative to particular culture, societies, social groups, speech communities, languages, dialects, styles and so on. That is why; language variation generally forms a part of socio-linguistic study.

Language can vary, not only from one individual to the next, but also from one sub-section of speech community (family, village, town and region) to another. People of different ages, sexes, social classes, occupations, or cultural groups in the same community will show variations in their speech. Thus, language varies in geographical and social space. According to sociolinguists a language is a code. There exist varieties within a code.

'A code' is an arbitrary, pre-analyzed set of signals. A language is merely one special variety of code. The total organization of various linguistic components in a language is the code of that language. It is an abstract system which happens to be accepted arbitrarily in the community which uses it.

Here, a variety refers to any system of linguistic expression where the use is governed by the situational variable. Any linguistic code is seen in the form of different varieties. They are dialect, idiolect and register.

1.1.3.1 Dialect

The term 'dialect' is widely used in sociolinguistics. It is one of the varieties of language like other varieties. It is a regionally or socially distinctive variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structures. It gives information about the speaker. So, a dialect betrays the personality of the speaker. The variety of language caused by geographical region is called regional dialect whereas the one caused by social class is called social dialect or socialect.

1.1.3.2 Idiolect

Idiolect refers to the individual's total command of language. It is simply a technical term we use to refer to the variety of language spoken by each individual speaker of the language. Just as there is variation among groups of speaker of a language, there is a variation from speaker to speaker. Each speaks her or his own particular variety of that language. Every individual speaker employs a variety of the language that is uniquely his own, containing features that do not occur anywhere else. It may include those features such as, voice quality, pitch and speech rhythm either on speech or on writing which distinguish one individual from others. Thus, idiolect differs from person to person.

1.1.3.3 Register

The term 'register' is widely used in sociolinguistics to refer to varieties according to use. In other words, register is the variation of language according to the use of the users. The same message is expressed differently in the different situations due to his or her own style, situation, participants and so on. So, register depends on fields, styles, and participants of language user. It is

also one of the variations according to the subject matter and situation. The same speaker may use different linguistic varieties in different situations for different purposes. Therefore, registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. So, surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks and pimps employ different registers.

As Ferguson (1994) says, " People participating in recurrent communication or communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of information and characteristics bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations" (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2000, p.48). This kind of variety is register. He further adds that its special terms for recurrent objects and events, and formulaic sequences or routines seems to facilitate speedy communication; other features apparently serve to mark the register , establish feelings of rapport, and other purposes similar to the accommodation that influences dialect formation. There is no mistaking the strong tendency for individuals and communicators to develop register varieties along vary dimensions. Of course, one person may control a variety of registers. It is a subset of a language used for a particular purpose in a particular social setting.

Register is therefore, situationally conditioned field of discourse oriented variety of language. It differs from dialect in the sense that it focuses on the use aspect of language. Halliday, et al.(1966) identify three general types of register according to mode of discourse, style of discourse and field of discourse.

Mode of discourse refers to the medium or mode of the language activity and it thus determines or rather correlates with the role played by the language activity in the situation through written and spoken which is related with how a communication takes place i.e. whether in written or oral form. Here, the main difference is between speech and writing. Thus, speech and writing are the typical examples of mode based register.

Style of discourse refers to the relations among the participants. To the extent that these affect and determine feature of the language, they suggest a primary distinction into colloquial and polite. The same speaker/ user uses different varieties of a linguistic code according to where, when and to whom s/he is speaking. Formal, informal, taboo varieties are the examples of style based register.

Field of discourse is the variety of language that is distinguished with reference to the purpose and subject matter of communication. It differs in terms of vocabulary and syntax. Examples of registerial varieties according to the subject matter or field of discourse are scientific, religious, legal, commercial writing, medicine, literature and also the language of newspaper.

Thus, registers are the special terms of any languages which differ according to the situation, mode of language (i.e. oral or written) and field or topic. Here, this study is related with the field based register. The variety of language changes according to the subject matter or field about which one is talking. Such variety is called field-based register. The discourse used by the writers in acknowledgements is different from other fields where different sorts of sentence patterns, special structures and language functions are to be found.

1.1.4 Language of Acknowledgement

The word 'acknowledgement' is made by adding the suffix 'ment' to the word 'acknowledge'. Here, acknowledge means to show or express appreciation or gratitude. So, the word acknowledgement refers to a statement acknowledging something or someone. We like to deeply thank the various people who provide us with useful and helpful assistance during the preparation of any books or reports. So, it is important to have an acknowledgement section in our books and reports to thank the people and sources used in compiling the information.

A language is a means through which we express our emotions, desires, thoughts and feelings. So, a language has prime importance to express our thanks or acknowledgements as well. The language of acknowledgements generally differs from the normal language. Therefore, the language used in acknowledgements is a register which is different from other fields. That is why, we are required to develop specific language skills in writing acknowledgements. Generally, the specific sentence patterns, terminologies, phrases and unique way of presentations make the language of acknowledgements different from the language used in other fields.

1.1.5 Sentence Patterns

The word 'pattern' refers to the regular way in which something happens or is done. In other words, it is a regular arrangement of lines, shapes, and colours as a design on material or objects.

Crystal(1980) defines pattern as “a systematic arrangement of units” (p.340). So, the term has been used to refer specially to any neatness of arrangement that can be demonstrated in any sequence of relationship that ought to be regular and symmetrical.

Here, in this present study, sentence pattern refers to the systematic arrangement of the sentence units, that may be functional or categorical. Different linguists have given different sentence patterns. According to Todd (1987), (Adjunct) (Subject) Predicate (Object) (Complement) and (Adjunct) are the units of a sentence pattern. He has stated them as (A) (S) P (O) (C) (A). It shows that all other units are optional except the predicate. These units of a sentence pattern can be combined to form different sentence patterns.

According to him the common sentence patterns are as follows:

P - Go.

PA - Go quickly.

SP - John slept.

SPA- John slept quickly.

PO - Eat your breakfast.

SPO- John ate his breakfast.

SPOA - John ate his breakfast quickly.

SPC- John is a fool.

ASPC- At times John is fool.

SPOC- John called his brother a fool.

SAPOC- John often called his brother a fool.

But, in this research the researcher based his work on Aarts and Aarts (1986) classification which is illustrated here.

i. Subject – Predicator-(Adverbial)

e.g. Lions roar.

ii. Subject- Predicator- Subject Attribute-(Adverbial)

e.g. Your boss is a nice fellow.

iii. Subject- Predicator – Direct Object-(Adverbial)

e.g. Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

iv. Subject- Predicator- Predicator Complement-(Adverbial)

e.g. The boy resembles his father.

v. Subject- Predicator – Indirect Object- Direct Object-(Adverbial)

e.g. Mary lent her boy friend five pounds.

vi. Subject- Predicator- Benefactive Object- Direct Object-(Adverbial)

e.g. She made herself a cup of tea.

vii. Subject- Predicator- Direct Object- Object Attribute-(Adverbial)

e.g. He called his father a monkey.

viii. Subject-Predicator- Direct Object- Predicator Complement-
(Adverbial)

e.g. You cannot compare John with Mary.

These above mentioned examples of sentence patterns show that adverbials are optional. Though they are mentioned in sentence final position, they are movable. It means they can come in initial, middle, as well as final position and can be realized more than once.

Similarly, Aarts and Aarts (1986) have classified the sentences into three types on the basis of their forms. They are simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence which are illustrated here.

i. The Simple Sentence

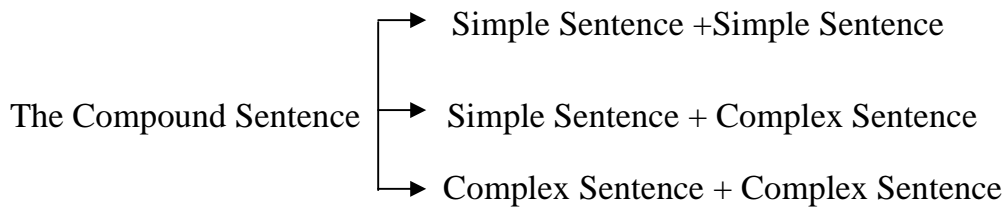
A simple sentence can be defined as a sentence in which none of the function is realized by a clause. In other words, a simple sentence does not contain an embedded sentence as the realization of one of its functions. A simple sentence is always an independent sentence that is a sentence capable of occurring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

- The children have been quarreling all day.
- John is a bachelor.

ii. The Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences (called conjoins) have been coordinated. Each of the conjoins is independent, since there is no

question of embedding. According to Aarts and Aarts (1986, p.87) a sentence can be compound sentence if there are the conjoins of following types:



For examples,

- Oil is now more expensive and that will affect our economy.
- I wish he would tell me the truth but I know he is a coward.
- John admits that she had a lot of money in the bank, but she claims that she has lost everything.

iii. The Complex Sentence

Sentences in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite) are complex. A sentence or clause that contains one or more clauses is called a super-ordinate. For examples,

- I believe that she is English.
- She was angry because she resented him going away.

1.1.6 Language Functions

Language functions can be broadly classified as grammatical and communicative functions. Grammatical function deals with the relationship that a constituent in a sentence has with another constituent. But, the main function of language is its communicative function. Communicative function of language refers to the communicative goal for which a language is used in a community. Thus, in simple words a language function refers to the purpose for which a piece of language is used. For example, 'requesting' is the purpose for which the language item like 'Could you please give me your pen?' is used. We

utter many utterances to serve different communicative functions of a language. Different linguists have given different types of language functions, some of them are cited here.

Austin (1962) has classified language functions into two categories (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2008, p. 285):

- i. Constative function
- ii. Performative function

Similarly, Holmes (2008, p. 271) has classified language functions into six categories:

- i. Referential function
- ii. Directive function
- iii. Poetic function
- iv. Expressive function
- v. Phatic function
- vi. Metalinguistic function

But, here in this study, the researcher identified the language functions of the utterances on the basis of Searle's (1969) classification of language functions (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2008, p. 287).

- i. Representative function
- ii. Directive function
- iii. Commissive function
- iv. Expressive function
- v. Declarative function

i. Representative function

The function which describes states or events in the world, such as an assertion, a claim, a report. For examples,

- It was a warm sunny day.
- This is a Chinese watch.
- The Nepalese are brave.

ii. Directive function

The directive function is an attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something, such as a suggestion, a request or a command. For examples,

- You'd better visit the dentist.
- Could you lend me a pen, please?
- Don't touch that.

iii. Commissive function

The function in which the speaker commits to do something in the future, such as a promise or a threat. For examples,

- If you don't stop it, I'll call the police.
- I'll return your typewriter tomorrow.

iv. Expressive function

The function in which the speaker expresses feelings and attitudes about something, such as an apology, a complaint, thanking, congratulating, welcoming. For examples,

- Thank you very much indeed.
- I'm really sorry.

- Congratulations on your grand success!

v. Declarative Function

The declarative function deals with the immediate changes made with the language in the institutional state of affairs, such as declaring war, christening. For example,

In wedding ceremony, the act of marriage is performed when the statement 'I now pronounce you husband and wife' is uttered.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Several researchers have carried out their research works in different fields of language. Some of them related to the study are as follows:

Baral (1999) carried out a research on “Language Used in the Field of Tourism”. He made an attempt to identify the use of special vocabulary items, sentence patterns and language functions used in the field of tourism. He used questionnaires, checklists, interviews and observations as the tools of data collection in different situations. He concluded that the abbreviations as well as borrowed words from the different languages were maximally used but there was no uniformity in the use of language structures. On the other hand, farewell, greeting, welcoming, inviting, introducing, etc. of language functions were used in the field of tourism.

Similarly, Upadhya (2003) conducted a research entitled "The Language Used in Brochures". He analyzed the language from physical as well as linguistic point of view. He concluded that single background colour and verbless constructions were highly used in brochures.

In the same way, Chapagain (2005) carried out a research on “The Language Used in English Newspaper Advertisements”. He described the language of advertisements in terms of structures, vocabulary items (word class) and communicative functions. He studied different kinds of advertisements named

trade advertisements, retail advertisements, classified advertisements, display advertisements and business directories published in different newspapers. In case of constructions, he found that all the newspaper advertisements had their own style of writing. Verbless constructions and major word classes were frequently used.

Likewise, Budhathoki (2007) conducted a research entitled “Language Used in Vacancy Advertisements”. He explored the characteristic features of vacancy advertisements such as, use of headlines, frequency of vocabularies, style of writings and content. He also analyzed and described the structural features of language used in vacancy advertisements in terms of sentence structures, tense, voice and aspects. He concluded that long, non-finite sentences with passive voice are frequently used in vacancy advertisements.

Similarly, Tiwari (2007) carried out a research on “Language Used in Economic Journals”. The main objective of his study was to find out the frequency of voice, tense, aspect, sentence type and sentence length. He used only the secondary sources of data. He used judgemental sampling procedure and observation tool to collect the data. Finally, he concluded that the complex sentences were maximally used, the simple sentences were in the second position and the compound sentences were used rarely. Non-past tense and active voice had higher frequency than past tense and passive voice. The simple aspect was maximally used but the progressive aspect was used less frequently than the perfective aspect.

Dhakal (2008) also carried out a research. His study was on “Language Used in Poster”. He analyzed the language of posters in terms of tense, aspect, voice and sentence type. He used only the secondary sources of data, judgemental sampling procedure and observational tool to carry out the research. He found that the simple sentences were more frequently used than the compound sentences in the posters. Similarly, he found that non past tense, simple aspect

and active voice were maximally used than past tense, progressive aspect and passive voice.

Likewise, Sapkota (2008) studied “The Language Used in Food Products”. The main purpose of her study was to find out the special vocabulary items, sentence structures, writing style and sentence length. Observation was the only one research tool for data collection. Finally, she concluded that major word class (i.e. noun) occupied the highest frequency. The compound sentences were maximally used, and the complex and simple sentences were used rarely. The writing style was normal. Sentence length from non- Nepali food product was longer than that of Nepali one.

Karki (2009) carried out a research on “Language Used in Legal Journals” to analyze the English language in terms of tense, voice, sentence type and the special vocabularies. He used only the secondary sources of data, judgmental sampling procedure and observational tool to carry out the research. He found that the language used in legal journals had its own structures, genres, tense, aspects, voice and different forms of writing. Non past tense, passive voice and technical vocabularies were highly used in these journals. Similarly, he found that the complex sentences were used maximally in the legal journals.

In the same way, Oli (2009) carried out a research on “Language Used in Medial Journals” to analyze the English language in terms of tense, aspect, voice and sentence type. He used only the secondary sources of data, judgemental sampling procedure and observational tool to carry out the study. He found that past tense, simple aspect and passive voice were maximally used. In case of sentence type, the complex sentences were more frequently used than the compound and simple sentences.

So far as the above mentioned research works are related to different fields of the language, no research work has been carried out on the language of acknowledgements. So this is an attempt to study and compare the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali and foreign writers regarding sentence

patterns, language functions and special structures. That is why this study is different from other studies.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

- i. to find out the characteristic features of language used in acknowledgements in terms of sentence patterns, language functions and special structures;
- ii. to compare the acknowledgements of English books as well as research works written by foreign writers with those of Nepali writers;
- iii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Even though it is a small work, it mainly aims to give a general picture of the English language used in acknowledgements. So, it is expected that the research will be useful especially to the person who is interested in doing research in any fields of language and textbook writing. Likewise, it is useful for the prospective students of syntax and linguistics as well as similar other related courses newly introduced in different levels of T.U. The findings of such study will also be helpful to the course designers, teacher trainers and writers where they need to acknowledge or thank. Similarly, this study has direct relevance to the learning and teaching of the current B. Ed. English course entitled 'Writing Skills in English'. The study will be equally useful for the students as a reference material for their forthcoming research works.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a set of methods and techniques to discover a new fact and information about a particular subject matter. So, it can be called an instrument to find out reliable and effective conclusion. The researcher adopted the following methodological procedures to conduct this study.

2.1 Sources of Data

There are two types of sources of data. They are primary and secondary from which data can be collected.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

In order to accomplish the intended objectives, the researcher used only the secondary sources to collect the data. The researcher collected the acknowledgements from the different types of texts. They were the English books and research works written by foreign writers and Nepali writers.

Except these books and research works, other materials such as: books, journals, magazines and articles available in print media as well as electronic media directly or indirectly related to the proposed study were consulted as secondary sources of data. Some of them were:

a. Books: Aarts and Aarts (1986), Brown and Miller (1980), Lyons (1981), Todd (1987), Varshney (1977), Wardhaugh (2008).

b. Previously Carried Out Research Works: Budhathoki (2007), Chapagain (2005), Karki (2009), Oli (2009), Sapkota (2008), Upadhaya (2003) .

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied judgmental or purposive sampling to gather the necessary data, which is mostly used in non- probability non- random sampling design. For this the researcher collected eighty acknowledgements from the different English books and research works. Out of them, forty were written by Nepali writers and similarly forty were written by foreign writers. So, altogether eighty acknowledgements were collected for the study.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this research, observation was the main tool for data collection. The researcher collected eighty acknowledgments from different books and research works as mentioned previously in 2.2. He observed the language very thoroughly using the observation table including different factors, which is attached in the Appendix-I at the end of the research.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The following procedures were followed by the researcher to collect the data.

- a. First of all, the researcher collected various English books and research works written by foreign writers and Nepali writers.
- b. The researcher selected the required texts (acknowledgements) purposively from these books and research works related to this study. As the researcher mentioned above in 2.2, the number was eighty.
- c. The researcher read and re-read the texts until he got the required information.
- d. Finally, he noted down the data systematically under different headings as, sentence patterns, language functions and listed the special structures used in the acknowledgements.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

- a. The area of the study was limited to only the language of acknowledgements.
- b. The study was based on only the English medium texts (acknowledgements).
- c. The study was restricted to eighty acknowledgements. Out of them, forty were taken from the books as well as research works written by foreign writers and other forty were taken from books and research works written by Nepali writers.
- d. The study was limited to the analysis of following categories: sentence pattern, special structure and language function.
- e. On the basis of the analysis of the different aspects of language, researcher made the comparison between only above mentioned two types of acknowledgements (i.e. written by Nepali writers and foreign writers).

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the language used in acknowledgements of different books and research works. These acknowledgements were taken from various English research works and books which were written by Nepali as well as foreign writers. Data were collected by using observation table to fulfill the specified objectives. The analysis and interpretation was done in terms of sentence patterns, language functions and special structures. In this process, the analysis of the language of each type of acknowledgements (i.e. acknowledgements written by Nepali writers and foreign writers) is done and comparison is made, and finally special structures are shown by means of different tables and the charts as a result of which the analysis and interpretation is very comprehensive.

The researcher analyzed the whole data by classifying them into the following two sectors:

- Acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.
- Acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

3.1 Sentence Patterns Used in the Language of Acknowledgements

Sentence pattern refers to a systematic arrangement of words, phrases and clauses which gives a complete meaning. In the English language, we can get various types of sentence patterns according to the texts. Here, the researcher analyzed the whole sentence patterns by classifying them into the following types.

- i. SU-P- (A)
- ii. SU-P- SA- (A)

- iii. SU-P-DO- (A)
- iv. SU-P-PC- (A)
- v. SU-P-IO-DO-(A)
- vi. SU-P-BO-DO-(A)
- vii. SU-P-DO-OA-(A)
- viii. SU-P-DO-PC- (A)

Under this, the researcher has analyzed the sentence patterns used by Nepali and foreign writers in writing Acknowledgements.

3.1.1 Overall Analysis of Sentence Patterns

Here, the researcher found the following average frequency and percentage of sentence patterns used in the language of acknowledgements.

Table No. 1

Overall Sentence Patterns Used in the Language of Acknowledgements

S.N.	Sentence Patterns	Freq.	%
1	SU-P- (A)	59	10.05
2	SU-P- SA- (A)	25	4.25
3	SU-P-DO- (A)	142	24.19
4	SU-P-PC- (A)	311	52.98
5	SU-P-IO-DO-(A)	33	5.62
6	SU-P-BO-DO-(A)	-	-
7	SU-P-DO-OA-(A)	8	1.36
8	SU-P-DO-PC-(A)	9	1.53
	Total	587	100

The above table shows that there were seven different sentence patterns used in the language of acknowledgements. Among them, SU-P-PC-(A) pattern had the highest frequency covering 52.98% (i.e. 311 out of 587) of the total sentence patterns used in the language of acknowledgements. On the other

hand, SU-P-DO-OA-(A) pattern had the least frequency covering 1.36% (i.e. 8 out of 587) of the total number of sentence patterns. Similarly, 24.19% (i.e. 142 out of 587) of the sentences had SU-P-DO-(A) pattern, 10.05% (i.e. 59 out of 587) of the sentences had SU-P-(A) pattern, 5.62% (i.e. 33 out of 587) of the sentences had SU-P-IO-DO-(A) pattern, 4.25% (i.e. 25 out of 587) of the sentences had SU-P-SA-(A) pattern and 1.53% (i.e. 9 out of 587) of the sentences had SU-P-DO-PC-(A) pattern covering the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth positions respectively but SU-P-BO-DO-(A) pattern was not used in the language of any acknowledgements.

3.1.1.1 Sentence Patterns Used by Nepali Writers

The researcher found various sentence patterns used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers within different types of sentences. So, the researcher classified these sentences into simple, compound and complex, and analyzed their sentence patterns separately.

Here, the researcher found the following frequency of sentence types being used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

Table No. 2

Sentence Types Used by Nepali Writers

S.N.	Sentence Types	Freq.	%
1	Simple	261	86.42
2	Compound	11	3.64
3	Complex	30	9.93
	Total	302	100

The above table clearly presents that there were three different types of sentence used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers. Out of the total sentences, the simple sentence had the highest frequency i.e. 86.42% of total 302 sentences. The complex sentence occupied the second

position in frequency of occurrences covering 9.93% (i.e. 30 out of 302) and the last position was occupied by the compound sentence covering only 3.64% (i.e. 11 out of 302).

The researcher found different sentence patterns within these above mentioned types of sentences (i.e. simple, compound and complex) which are given below.

a. The Simple Sentence

The researcher found the following frequency of patterns of the simple sentence in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

Table No. 3

Patterns of Simple Sentences Used by Nepali Writers

S.N.	Sentence Patterns	Freq.	%
1	SU-P- (A)	35	13.40
2	SU-P- SA- (A)	6	2.29
3	SU-P-DO- (A)	19	7.27
4	SU-P-PC- (A)	165	63.21
5	SU-P-IO-DO-(A)	20	7.66
6	SU-P-DO-OA-(A)	7	2.68
7	SU-P-DO-PC-(A)	9	3.44
Total		261	100

The analysis of the use of different patterns of the simple sentences presented in the above table shows that the percentage of SU-P-PC-(A) was the highest of the total patterns. It covered 63.21% of the total 261 sentences. Similarly, 13.40% (i.e. 35 out of 261) of the sentences had SU-P-(A) pattern, 7.66% (i.e. 20 out of 261) of the sentences had SU-P-IO-DO-(A) pattern, 7.27% (i.e. 19 out of 261) of the sentences had SU-P-DO-(A) pattern, 3.44% (i.e. 9 out of 261) of the sentences had SU-P-DO-PC-(A) pattern, 2.68% (i.e. 7 out of 261) of the sentences had SU-P-DO-OA-(A) pattern and only 2.29% (i.e. 6 out of

261) of the sentences had SU-P-SA-(A) pattern covering the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh or last positions respectively. So, altogether only seven types of patterns were found to be used in simple sentence.

Some examples of patterns of the simple sentences are cited here but more examples are listed in Appendix –II.

i. SU-P

- All the necessary materials needed for this subject have been extracted.

ii. SU-P-A-SA-A

-This book is mainly a compilation of different materials collected in a single volume.

iii. SU-P-DO-A

- It will play an increasing role in future revisions of the glossary.

iv. SU-P-PC-A

-This book contains analysis of poems and stories as well.

v. SU-P-DO-IO-A

- I express my admiration to my friend Mr. Baburam Aryal for his valuable ideas.

(Here, the indirect object constituent is substituted by to phrase following the direct object constituent.)

vi. SU-A-P-DO-OA

- Students therefore can use it as a textbook.

viii. SU-P-DO-PC

- His perfect supervision and suggestions from the very beginning to the end enabled me to present the thesis in this form.

b. The Compound Sentence

The researcher found the following frequency of sentence patterns of compound sentences in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

Table No. 4
Patterns of Compound Sentences Used by Nepali Writers

S.N.	Sentence	Sentence Patterns	Freq	%
1	Simple + Simple	SU-P-DO-(A) +SU-P-DO-(A)	6	54.54
		SU-P-(A) +SU-P-(A)	1	9.09
		SU-P-DO-(A) +SU-P-DO-OA-(A)	1	9.09
		SU-P-PC-(A) +SU-P-(A)	1	9.09
2	Complex+ Simple	SU-P-PC-(A)+SU-P-PC- (A)	1	9.09
3	Complex + Complex	SU-P-DO-(A)+SU-P-DO-(A)	1	9.09
Total			11	100

The above table displays three kinds of sentence pattern of the compound sentence found in the acknowledgements. They were simple + simple, complex + simple and complex + complex. Out of these three kinds of sentence pattern, simple+ simple was the most frequent one which occupied 81.81%. On the other hand, complex + simple and complex + complex patterns each occupied only 9.09% of total 11 sentences.

Some examples of patterns of the compound sentences are given below but more examples are given in Appendix- II.

i. Simple +Simple

- I have made use of the publication of different scholars and mentioned the sources for reproducing their tables and figures.

[SU-P-DO+SU-P-DO-A]

- Their love has pampered me and made me a story teller.

[SU-P-DO+SU-P-DO-OA]

ii. Complex +Simple

- Through this guide, we try to simplify the difficulties the students are facing while at the examination and, thus, we have scrupulously and minutely attempted to meet the students' requirements and their expected level of satisfaction.

[SU-P-PC-A+A-SU-P-PC]

iii. Complex +Complex

- We published the book in whatever way we know but we never claim we are the best.

[SU-P-DO-A + SU-A-P-DO]

c. The Complex Sentence

Like the simple and compound sentences, the researcher found the following frequency of sentence patterns of the complex sentence.

Table No. 5

Patterns of Complex Sentences Used by Nepali Writers

S.N.	Sentence Patterns	Freq.	%
1	SU-P-SA (A)	5	16.66
2	SU-P- DO-(A)	10	33.33
3	SU-P-PC- (A)	15	50.00
	Total	30	100

The above table clearly reflects that there were three different patterns of the complex sentence used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers. Out of them, SU-P-PC-(A) pattern was the most frequent one covering 50% (i.e. 15 out of 30) of the total complex sentences. On the other hand, SU-P-SA-(A) pattern was the least frequent covering 16.66% (i.e. 5 out of 30). Similarly, 33.33% (i.e. 10 out of 30) of the complex sentences had SU-P-DO-(A) pattern covering the second position. So, the above table displays that the SU-P-PC-(A) pattern of the complex sentence was widely used pattern whereas SU-P-SA-(A) was the least used one.

Some examples of patterns of the complex sentences are given below but more examples are listed in Appendix -II.

i. A-SU-P-SA

- As we know, this is the latest reference material available in the market.

ii. SU-P-DO-A-A

- I couldn't complete this book in time because of my illness.

iii. A-SU-P-PC

- Without their love and inspiration towards my education, I would not be in this stage.

3.1.1.2 Sentence Patterns Used by Foreign Writers

After the careful observation and analysis of the data, the researcher found that different sentence patterns were used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers. So, the researcher classified them into simple, compound and complex, and analyzed their sentence patterns separately. The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of sentence types used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

Table No. 6

Sentence Types Used by Foreign Writers

S.N.	Sentence Types	Freq.	%
1	Simple	229	87.73
2	Compound	13	4.98
3	Complex	19	7.27
	Total	261	100

This table clearly reflects the facts that the simple sentences were the most frequent in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers covering 87.73% (i.e. 229 out of 261) of the total sentences. On the other hand, the complex and compound sentences had a very low frequency rate in relation to the simple sentences covering 7.27% (i.e. 19 out of 261) and 4.98% (i.e. 13 out of 261) of the total sentences respectively. As the researcher mentioned above, he found various sentence patterns within these three types of sentences (i.e. simple, compound and complex) which are given below.

a. The Simple Sentence

The researcher found the following frequency of sentence patterns of the simple sentence in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

Table No. 7

Patterns of Simple Sentences Used by Foreign Writers

S.N.	Sentence Patterns	Freq.	%
1	SU-P- (A)	13	5.67
2	SU-P- SA- (A)	7	3.05
3	SU-P-DO- (A)	70	30.56
4	SU-P-PC- (A)	126	55.02
5	SU-P-IO-DO-(A)	13	5.67
	Total	229	100

From this table it is clear that SU-P-PC-(A) pattern was the most frequent pattern of simple sentence. It occupied more than half i.e. 55.02% of the total 229 sentences. Similarly, SU-P-DO-(A) pattern was in the second position in frequency of occurrence covering 30.56% (i.e. 70 out of 229). SU-P-(A) and SU-P-IO-DO-(A) patterns had the same frequency of occurrence i.e. 5.67% of the total sentences covering the third position. 3.05% (i.e. 7 out of 229) of the sentences had SU-P-SA-(A) pattern. So, it was the least frequent pattern of simple sentence.

The followings are some examples of patterns of the simple sentence but more examples are given in Appendix-III.

i. SU-P

- All the poems in this selection have been reedited.

ii. SU-P-SA

- Leech was a positive and encouraging editor.

iii. SU-P-DO-A

- Many people helped me in writing deadly decisions.

iv. SU-P-PC-A

- Each contribution has its own unique impact on the final result.

v. SU-P-IO-DO

- Russ Campbell and Bill Rutherford, the series editors, have given us useful feedback.

b. The Compound Sentence

The researcher found the following frequency of sentence patterns of the compound sentence in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

Table No. 8

Patterns of Compound Sentences Used by Foreign Writers

S.N.	Sentence	Sentence Patterns	Freq.	%
1	Simple +	SU-P-DO-(A) +SU-P-DO-(A)	7	53.84
	Simple	SU-P-SA-(A) +SU-P-DO-(A)	3	23.07
		SU-P-SA-(A) +SU-P-PC-(A)	2	15.38
2	Complex + Simple	SU-P-(A)+SU-P-(A)	1	7.69
Total			13	100

The above table clearly shows that there were only two kinds of sentence pattern of compound sentence used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers. They were simple + simple and complex + simple. While comparing them, simple+ simple was used more frequently than the complex + simple covering 92.23% (i.e. 7+3+2=12 out of 13) of the total compound sentences. But, the complex + simple pattern was used less frequently than the simple + simple covering only 7.69% (i.e. 1 out of 13) of the total sentences.

The following are some examples of patterns of the compound sentences but more examples are listed in Appendix- III.

i. Simple+ Simple

- These studies share the theoretical assumptions of the present work and apply them creatively.

[SU-P-DO+SU-P-DO-A]

- Annie Eagleton was meticulous and helpful copy-editor, and Alison Abel provided valuable help at the proof reading stage.

[SU-P-SA+SU-P-DO-A]

ii. Complex +Simple

- Most of my research was done while I was the holder of a Morse Fellowship from Yale University, and most of the writing was made possible by summer research grants from Wayne State University and Emory University . [SU-P-A+SU-P-A]

c. The Complex Sentence

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of sentence patterns of the complex sentence used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

Table No. 9

Patterns of Complex Sentences Used by Foreign Writers

S.N.	Sentence Patterns	Freq.	%
1	SU-P- (A)	5	26.31
2	SU-P- SA-(A)	3	15.78
3	SU-P-DO- (A)	11	57.89
	Total	19	100

It is clear from the above table that the SU-P-DO-(A) pattern was the most frequent one covering 57.89% (i.e. 11 out of 19) of the total complex sentences. Similarly, 26.31% (i.e. 5 out of 19) of the sentences had SU-P-(A) pattern covering the second position. On the other hand, SU-P-SA-(A) was the least frequent pattern of the complex sentence covering only 15.78% (i.e. 3 out of 19).

Some examples of patterns of the complex sentence are listed here but more examples are given in Appendix -III.

i. SU-P-A

- Any rights not acknowledged here will be acknowledged in subsequent printings if sufficient notice is given to the publishers.

ii. SU-P-SA-A-A

- Access to relevant published literature is a critical factor in writing a book especially if the book is on an inter-disciplinary subject as the present one.

iii. SU-P-DO-A

- The editor completed major portion of the work on this volume while he was in residence as visiting scholar in linguistics at Stanford University.

3.1.1.3 Comparison of Acknowledgements in Terms of Sentence Patterns

After the careful observation and analysis of the data, the researcher found the following frequency of sentence patterns in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali and Foreign writers.

Table No. 10

Sentence Patterns Used by Nepali and Foreign Writers

S.N.	Sentence Patterns	Acknowledgements written by			
		Nepali Writers		Foreign Writers	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	SU-P-(A)	38	12.14	21	7.66
2	SU-P-SA-(A)	11	3.51	14	5.10
3	SU-P-DO-(A)	44	14.05	98	35.76
4	SU-P-PC-(A)	183	58.46	128	46.71
5	SU-P-IO-DO-(A)	20	6.38	13	4.74
6	SU-P-BO-DO-(A)	-	-	-	-
7	SU-P-DO-OA-(A)	8	2.55	-	-
8	SU-P-DO-PC-(A)	9	2.87	-	-
Total		313	100	224	100

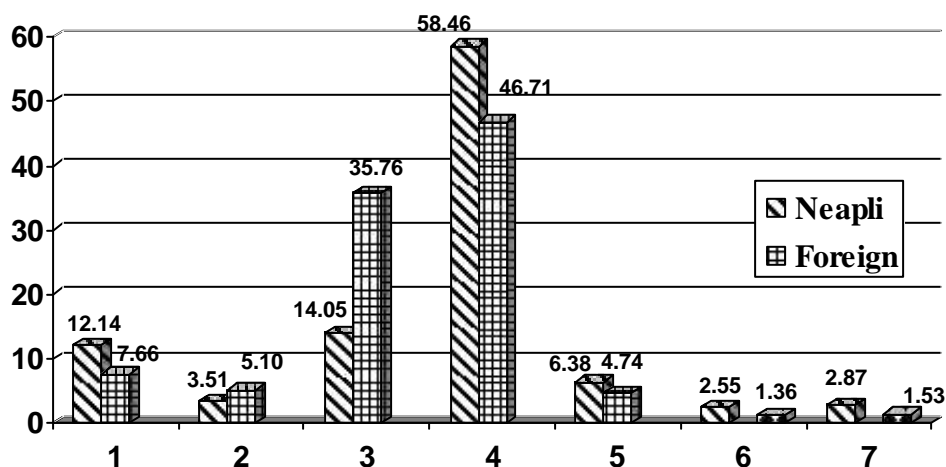
As shown in the above table there were seven types of sentence patterns used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers but only five types of sentence patterns were used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers. SU-P-BO-DO-(A) pattern was not found in any of the acknowledgements and SU-P-DO- OA-(A) as well as SU-P-DO- PC-(A) patterns were found only in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

The table also displays that SU-P-PC-(A) pattern was the most frequent one in both types of acknowledgements. Likewise, SU-P-DO- (A) and SU-P-(A) patterns were in the second and third positions respectively. On the other hand, SU-P- DO-OA-(A) pattern was the least frequent one in the acknowledgments written by Nepali writers but SU-P-IO-DO-(A) pattern was the least frequent in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

In conclusion, SU-P-PC- (A) pattern was the most frequent pattern and SU-P-BO-DO-(A) pattern was not found in any type of the acknowledgements but SU-P-DO-OA- (A) and SU-P-DO-PC- (A) pattern were found only in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

The above mentioned comparison can be shown in the following bar diagram as well.

Figure No. 1
Comparison of Acknowledgements in Terms of Sentence Patterns



Sentence Patterns

1. SU-P- (A)
2. SU-P- SA-(A)
3. SU-P-DO-(A)
4. SU-P-PC-(A)
5. SU-P-IO-DO-(A)
6. SU-P-DO-OA-(A)
7. SU-P-DO-PC-(A)

3.2 Language Functions Used in the Language of Acknowledgements

Here, a language function refers to the purpose for which a piece of language is used. So, people use different forms of language according to the situation and purpose. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the language functions by classifying them into the following types.

- i. Representative function
- ii. Directive function
- iii. Commissive function
- iv. Expressive function
- v. Declarative function

On the basis of above mentioned functions, the researcher has analyzed the language functions used in the language of acknowledgements.

3.2.1 Overall Analysis of Language Functions

After the analysis of the data, the researcher found the following number of language functions being used in the language of acknowledgements.

Table No. 11

Overall Language Functions Used in the Acknowledgements

S.N.	Language Functions	Freq.	%
1	Representative	191	32.53
2	Directive	-	-
3	Commissive	18	3.06
4	Expressive	378	64.39
5	Declarative	-	-
	Total	587	100

The above table presents that there were only three different types of language functions used in the language of acknowledgements. Among them, expressive function had the highest frequency covering 64.39% (i.e. 378 out of 587). On the other hand, representative and commissive functions occupied the second and third positions covering 32.53% (i.e. 191 out of 587) and 3.06 % (i.e. 18 out of 587) of the total sentences respectively. But, the use of the directive and declarative functions was not found.

3.2.1.1 Types of Language Functions Used by Nepali Writers

After analyzing the whole data, the researcher found the following frequency of language functions used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

Table No. 12

Language Functions Used by Nepali Writers

S.N.	Language Functions	Freq.	%
1	Representative	68	21.72
2	Directive	-	-
3	Commissive	8	2.55
4	Expressive	237	75.71
5	Declarative	-	-
	Total	313	100

The above table presents that there were 313 pieces of sentences. Among them, most of the sentences were used to serve expressive function. So, expressive function occupied 75.71% (i.e. 237 out of 313). Similarly, 21.72% (i.e. 68 out of 313) of the sentences were used to serve representative function covering the second position and only 2.55 % (i.e. 8 out of 313) of sentences were in commissive function and this language function is the least frequent one. On the other hand, the use of directive and declarative functions was not found.

Therefore, it is clear that expressive was the most frequent whereas commissive was the least frequent language function used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

Some examples of language functions are cited here but more examples are listed in Appendix –II.

i. Representative Function

- Many people have contributed in various ways to the development of this book.

ii. Commissive function

- If you have any comments on this book, I'll address them in the next revision.

iii. Expressive function

- I would like to express my deep sense of respect to all my teachers for their help and suggestions during this research work.

3.2.1.2 Types of Language Functions Used by Foreign Writers

The researcher found the following language functions being used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

Table No. 13

Language Functions Used by Foreign Writers

S.N.	Language Functions	Freq.	%
1	Representative	123	44.89
2	Directive	-	-
3	Commissive	10	3.64
4	Expressive	141	51.45
5	Declarative	-	-
	Total	274	100

As shown in the above table more than half of the total sentences were used to serve expressive function covering 51.45% (i.e. 141 out of 274) of the sentences used in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers. Similarly, 44.89% (i.e. 123 out of 274) of the sentences were used to

serve representative function. But, the use of commissive function was found to be limited covering only 3.64% (i.e. 10 out of 274) of the total sentences. Directive and declarative functions were not found to be used in the language of acknowledgements.

Therefore, on the basis of the above table it is clear that expressive was the most frequent function and commissive was the least frequent one whereas representative function occupied the second position. Some examples of language functions are given here but more examples are listed in Appendix-III.

i. Representative function

- Mrs. Jeanne Levie of New York University reviewed the appendix materials.

ii. Commissive function

- Of course, I will correct them if any faults remain in the book.

iii. Expressive function

- I also wish to express my sincere thanks to all those who promptly responded to my request for reprints of their publications.

3.2.3 Comparison of Acknowledgements in Terms of Language Functions

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of language functions being used in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers and foreign writers.

Table No. 14**Language Functions Used by Nepali and Foreign Writers**

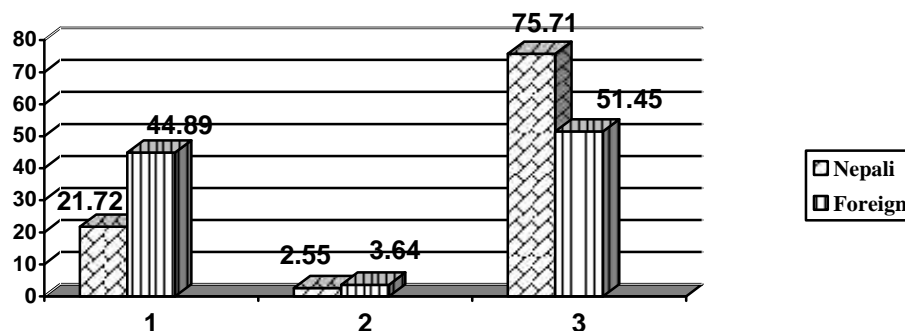
S.N.	Language Functions	Acknowledgements written by			
		Nepali Writers		Foreign Writers	
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
1	Representative	68	21.72	123	44.89
2	Directive	-	-	-	-
3	Commissive	8	2.55	10	3.64
4	Expressive	237	75.71	141	51.45
5	Declarative	-	-	-	-
Total		313	100	274	100

As the table presents that there were only three types of language functions used in both types of acknowledgements. No sentences were used to serve directive and declarative functions in any type of acknowledgements. Expressive function was the most frequent one in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers as well as foreign writers. But it was more frequent in the acknowledgments written by Nepali writers covering 75.71% (i.e. 237 out of 313) than in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers covering 51.45% (i.e. 141 out of 247) of the total sentences. Similarly, representative function was in second position but it was more frequent in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers covering 44.89% (i.e. 123 out of 274) in relation to the acknowledgments written by Nepali writers covering only 21.72% (i.e. 68 out of 313) of the total sentences. On the other hand, the use of commissive function was limited in number covering the last position.

In conclusion, it is clear that the expressive function was the most frequent function and the commissive function was the least frequent function in both types of acknowledgements either written by Nepali writers or foreign writers.

The comparison between acknowledgements in terms of language functions can be shown in the following bar-diagram as well.

Figure No. 2
Comparison of Acknowledgements in Terms of Language Functions



Language Functions

1. Representative
2. Commissive
3. Expressive

3.3 Special Structures Used in the Language of Acknowledgements

People use different structures to write different texts. Similarly, various structures were found to be used in the language of acknowledgements. Most of the structures found in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers were identical to the structures found in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers. Though, the researcher has listed them separately.

3.3.1 Special structures Used by Nepali Writers

After the overall analysis of the data, the researcher found the following special structures in the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

- I also would like to thank
- We are glad to thank
- We shall acknowledge

- I am also thankful to
- My sincere gratitude goes to
- I heartily express my acknowledgements to
- We heartily acknowledge
- I also wish to acknowledge
- I must thank
- I owe particular debt to
- I duly acknowledge
- My special thanks go to
- I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and indebtedness to ...
- I am extremely obliged to
- I am much grateful to

3.3.2 Special Structures Used by Foreign Writers

The researcher found the following special structures in the language of acknowledgements written by foreign writers.

- I also wish to acknowledge
- I would like to express appreciation to
- I wish to thank
- We would also like to thank
- We owe a special thanks to
- I would like to express my gratitude to

- I must thank
- We are grateful to
- We owe a great deal to
- I should like to thank
- My sincere thanks are due to
- We want to express our most sincere appreciation to
- I am gratefully indebted to
- I am deeply grateful to
- We are particularly grateful to
- I also humbly acknowledge
- I am glad to
- Grateful acknowledgement is also made to
- I am much obliged to

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To find out the characteristic features of language used in acknowledgements in terms of sentence patterns, language functions and special structures was the main aim of this study. For this, the researcher studied the language of acknowledgements written by Nepali writers as well as foreign writers. Similarly, comparison between these two types of acknowledgements was another aim of the present study. To achieve the above mentioned aims of the study, the researcher has presented the data in tables and, analyzed and interpreted them under different headings and sub-headings using simple statistical tools like average, percentage and so on.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data from the selected acknowledgements the following findings have been derived.

a. Main Findings

- a. The overall analysis of language of acknowledgements presents that SU-P-PC-(A) sentence pattern and expressive language function were maximally used but SU-P-BO-DO-(A) sentence pattern and directive as well as declarative language functions were not used in the language of acknowledgements.
- b. The acknowledgements also possessed their own style of writing; using sentence patterns as well as structures which were different from general writing.
- c. Nepali writers expressed their acknowledgements only for those people who had helped them in writing books but generally they did not

remember books form which they had cited or copied whereas foreign writers did both.

b. Sentence Patterns

- a. Regarding the use of sentence patterns , SU-P- (A) , SU-P-SA-(A), SU-P-DO-(A) , SU-P-PC-(A) SU-P-DO-OA- (A) and SU-P-DO-PC-(A) patterns were used in the language of acknowledgements. Among them, SU-P-PC- (A) pattern was the most frequent and SU-P-DO-OA-(A) pattern was the least frequent one. But SU-P-BO-DO-(A) pattern was not used in any of the acknowledgements.
- b. SU-P-PC-(A) pattern was maximally used in both types of acknowledgements. SU-P-DO-(A) and SU-P-(A) patterns occupied the second and third positions respectively. Similarly, SU-P-IO-DO-(A) pattern occupied the fourth position in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers but the fifth position in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers. On the other hand, SU-P-SA-(A) Pattern occupied the forth position in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers but the fifth position in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers. SU-P-DO-OA-(A) pattern was the least frequent in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers whereas SU-P-IO-DO-(A) pattern was the least frequent one in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers.
- c. SU-P-DO-OA-(A) and SU-P-DO-PC-(A) patterns were used only in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers.

C. Language Functions

- a. Regarding the use of language functions, representative, commissive and expressive functions were used in the language of acknowledgments whereas directive and declarative functions were not found to be used. The expressive function was highly used in the language of

acknowledgements covering more than half of the total sentences. On the other hand, representative and commissive functions were used less frequently in relation to expressive function covering the second and third positions respectively.

- b. The expressive function was maximally used in both types of acknowledgments and representative function was more frequently used than commissive.
- c. Representative function was more frequently used in the acknowledgements written by foreign writers covering 44.89% (i.e. 123 out of 274) in comparison to the acknowledgments written by Nepali writers covering only 21.72 % (i.e. 68 out of 313) of the total sentences.

d. Special Structures

- a. Regarding the use of structures there were similar types of structures used in the acknowledgements written by Nepali writers as well as foreign writers but these structures were different from the structures of other text. Among the various structures, ‘I express my sincere gratitude to...’ was the most frequent one in the language of acknowledgements.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretation the following recommendations have been made.

- a. The researcher has found that the sentence patterns SU-P-PC-(A) and SU-P-DO-(A) were maximally used in the language of acknowledgements. So, it is recommended that the students of the English language should be provided with the opportunity to practice them.

- b. Similarly, the language functions (expressive and representative) which were most frequently used in the language of acknowledgements should be emphasized in teaching.
- c. It has been recommended for planners as well as syllabus designers that the most commonly used sentence patterns and language functions should be included in the syllabuses of English language and linguistics.
- d. The researcher has found that various sentence patterns are used to serve different language functions. Therefore, the language teachers and trainers should keep their students fully informed of common sentence patterns and language functions.
- e. The researcher has also found that the acknowledgements have their own style of writings. There is a considerable difference in the use of structures in acknowledgements than the rest of other fields. So, the teachers should teach their students how to handle the language of acknowledgements in their difficulties.
- f. The findings of this study should be considered for preparing the textbook of syntax as well as linguistics.

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APPENDIX –I

Observation Table

S.N.	Acknowledgments	Sentence patterns	Language functions	Special structures
1	Written by Nepali writers	SU-P-(A) SU-P-SA-(A) SU-P-DO-(A) SU-P-PC-(A) SU-P-IO-DO-(A) SU-P-BO- DO-(A) SU-P-DO-OA-(A) SU-P-DO-PC-(A)	Representative function Directive function Commissive function Expressive function Declarative function	
2	Written by foreign writers	SU-P-(A) SU-P-SA-(A) SU-P-DO-(A) SU-P-PC-(A) SU-P-IO-DO-(A) SU-P-BO-DO-A) SU-P-DO-OA-(A) SU-P-DO-PC-(A)	Representative function Directive function Commissive function Expressive function Declarative function	

APPENDIX- II

Acknowledgements Written by Nepali Writers

Simple Sentences

- Some illustrations have been redrawn.
- This book is printed beautifully.
- ‘Situational Conversations’ is a collection of various recital dialogues.
- This capsule note is a milestone in the realm of English literature.
- My colleagues and friends helped me along the way.
- I also thank my colleagues in the Faculty of Education for their moral support.
- I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Arun Gupta and Mr. Narayan Singh Gurung (Mahendra Multiple Campus, Dang)
- The authors also extend heartiest thanks to Wayne Amtzis, Ann Hunkins , Michael Hutt and Manjushree Thapa for the translation of her poem.
- We have nomenclatured the book as ‘Capsule Note to the History of Literary Theory Since Plato’.
- My thanks also goes to the students of B.Ed. Third year.
- Present from of this book has taken a lot of time.
- Mrs. Madhavi Khanal helped me to complete my thesis by providing books and reference materials in time.
- Many of my colleagues have encouraged me to prepare this material.

Compound sentences

- I appreciate his great effort to complete this book and hope for his further contributions to the field of qualitative education.

- Albert Camus The Myth of Sisyphus and other essays are translated by Justin O' Brien but 'Aword of Ideas ' edited by Lee A. Jacobus.
- The renounced artist Shashi Shah has transformed into water colour the 1984 Sketch and the author wishes sincere thanks for his cordial co-operation.

Complex Sentences

- Our student Khem Raj Sedhai also deserves our thanks because of his help in proofreading of this text.
- We heartily appreciate comments of any sorts if you find any loopholes or something you are puzzled with.
- It would be injustice if I do not express my sincere thanks to my friends and relatives Manju, Khagendra, Som, Balkrishna, Arjun, Lil, Ravi and Sigma computer service dellibazar for their co-operation and help in many ways.
- It is with great pain in-deed that I dedicate the book to my late uncle Kalu Singh Saud.

Language Functions

- I have written this book with the great inspiration of my parents Nakul and Saru Maya Bika Swoveet and with the support and encouragements of my colleagues, staff, friends and students.
- All the necessary materials needed for this subject have been abstracted.
- This book for Psycholinguistics and Sociolinguistics has been made out of the books prescribed in the syllabus.
- We have deliberately attempted to provide as simple ideas as possible from all sources by organizing and summoning in the extent our mind permitted.

- I will keep her kind co-operation, valuable advice, sincere interest, constant encouragement and great efforts in my memory during writing this thesis.
- I'll try to simplify the difficulties, the students are facing in the coming edition.
- I would like to express special gratitude to my family members who regularly encouraged and supported me to complete this research.
- My heartfelt gratitude goes to my respected guru Dr. Chandreshwor Mishra, Head and Reader of the Department of English Education for giving supportive ideas and kind co-operation during thesis work.
- I would like to thank Prof. Dr. Abhi Subedi, Former Head of Department for his invaluable suggestions.

Appendix-III

Acknowledgements Written by Foreign Writers

Simple Sentences

- Your unflagging support will never be forgotten. .
- Outstanding permissions will be remedied in future editions.
- David Taub was my Harley- Davidson Guru.
- This book is also in large part the result of co-operative effort with other students of language and linguistics.
- Mrs. Jeanne Levie of New York University reviewed the appendix materials.
- Hilary, My wife, typed the final version of the whole book.
- This book has one hundred and eighty two pages.
- I acknowledge my gratitude to Professor Mario Pei of Columbia University, who first introduced me to linguistics. .
- We owe a great deal to other as well.

Compound Sentences

- Mr. Henry Pascual Supervisor of Modern Languages in the schools of New Mexico, has read this manuscript and has suggested valuable additions.
- Deboras Goldblad guided me through the review process and Mary Carson solicited evaluations of sample chapters from teacher trainers and ESL/EFL teachers in and outside of the United States.
- The debts I am conscious of are recorded in the select bibliography, but there must have been many other in the course of reading over the years.
- Valerie Jaffee edited a first version of the volume and Brandon Walston proofread various essays.

Complex Sentences

- I can not here list all those who have made important contributions to my thinking on various points, although I think the bibliography turns out to be a fairly good approximation of such a list.
- He took the workload off my shoulders whenever I needed extra time for this project.
- Though I benefited greatly from the advice of experts, any errors in *Deadly Decisions* are strictly of my making.
- Steve Dorney rescued when my technical expertise proved unequal to the task of producing hard copy from my cunningly adopted disks.

Language Functions

- Elizabeth Mann and Casey Mein were supportive publisher's advisors.
- The studies share the theoretical assumptions of the present work and apply them creatively.
- Russ Campbell and Bill Rutherford the series editors, have given us useful feedback and suggestions during all phases of the projects.
- I will include them in the future revisions of the glossary.
- Outstanding permissions will be reminded in future editions.
- I would like to thank Dr. David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library.
- I am gratefully indebted to Matthew Byrnie for his invaluable advice and support through out this project.
- We owe a great deal to our contemporaries.
- We would like to thank several people at the Modern Language Association.