CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   General Background

Language is the most unique gift that sets human beings apart from the rest of living beings. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. It is a means by which we can perform several things; communication, thinking, group solidarity, nation building, on the whole, the solidarity of the nations the world over, and control creation and inter-linguistic conflict etc. So we cannot imagine of any social, academic, scientific and artistic perpetually on-going activities without language. Hence, language stands at the centre of human affairs as a catalyst, from the most prosaic to the most profound. The essence of language in human activity on the part of an individual to make him/her self-understood and activity on the part of that other to understand what was in the mind of the first.

Language is the major means of communication, according to Sapir (1921, p.8), "Language is purely human and non-human instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols." And Verma and Krishnaswamy (1989, p.3) quote Descrates' view "Thanks to language, man became man", obviously, human beings are considered to be the most superior social creature owing to the possession of language art through which they can develop the social relationship between the people from different societies and cultures in a nation. It makes use of vocal noises made by human vocal apparatus.

Richards et al (1999, p.196) define language as, "The system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) into larger units, for example; morphemes, words, sentence utterances." According to this definition, writers have presented language, as a device which has established sound-meaning correlations, pairing meaning with

signals to enable to exchange ideas through observable and comprehensive sequence of sounds. So it is defined as 'contextualized systematic sounds'.

Halliday (1977, p.8), "Language is the primary means for the transmission of culture from one generation to the next." The thread that runs through all the activities such as haggling with store clerks, commands of umpires, gossiping with friends as well as negotiating contracts, discussing ethics, explaining religious beliefs, or conveying message etc., is communication.

Thus, language is a voluntary vocal system of human communication and is expressed by symbols, the vocal signals that are actually transmitted from a sender to receiver in the process of communication and interaction. Language is non-instinctive and it is a convention, traditional as well as manner, morals and mythology of a society are passed on to the up-coming generation. Indeed, it is a basic ingredient virtually in every social situation.

As we know from the above discussion that being a very complex phenomenon, it has many facets: all attempts to define it have proved inadequate. Even though in a nutshell, I would like to wrap up this part borrowing the words of Gardinar (1965, p.5), "Language in its widest sense means the sum total of such signs of our thoughts and feelings that are capable of external perception and as could be produced and repeated at will." Thus, language has many functions: a system of communication, a medium of thinking process, means of self- expression and social control, the maker and unmaker of human relationships and a vehicle for literary expression.

There are hundred 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 language has the largest vocabularies, which are about two million. It is claimed that one in every seven people can speak English in the world. Its literature is regarded as the richest one

in the world. In this way, English is the most dominant language in almost all areas, for example, international diplomacy, foreign mission, mass media, academia, world politics, business transaction and the like. It is used as the link language for people belonging to different linguistic communities world-wide. Therefore, unless one develops proficiency in the use of the English language, s/he will be at a disadvantageous position.

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, newspaper, online media and internet are the examples of some important mass media. The media of the mass communication have played an important role in the process of transformation and progress of society. Souza (1997) as cited in Pokheral (2003, p.1) has defined, "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" Bell's quote as cited by Pokheral (2003, p.1), "People in western countries probably hear more languages from mass media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow humans in conversation." Therefore, the impact of the mass media on people is very significant.

1.1.1   Varieties of Codes

Code, in its general sense, refers to a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another in communication rather than a component of linguistics. In linguistics, code is a human language which manifests the forms or the sum total of its varieties. 'Varieties' refers to any system of linguistic expression where the usage is governed by situational variables. It is usually identifiable at all levels of grammar from sounds to words, sentence structures

even to the extent of communicating through gesticulations, or acts. There are mainly three kinds of varieties of languages: they are dialects, idiolects and registers.

Dialects: According to Crystal (2006) through online media; www.grammar.about.com:

Some people think of dialects as sub-standard varieties of language spoken by low-status groups—illustrated by such comments as 'He speaks correct English, without a trace of dialect'. Comments of these kinds fail to recognize that Standard English is as much a dialect as any other variety—though a dialect of a rather special kind, because it is one to which society has given extra prestige. Everyone speaks whether urban or rural, standard or non-standard, upper-class or lower-class.

On the whole, dialect is a medium of communication of certain discreet groups that impairs the popularly established form of a lingua franca. A variety of language is spoken in certain region showing the differences from standard language. It differs from language in terms of its pronunciation, grammatical construction and idiomatic usage; they may use a plethora of regional slangs. Dialects are the varieties of language that initially and basically show divergent geo-cultural origins of the speaker. It also reflects the personality of the speaker i.e., who the speaker is and which geographical area s/he belongs to.

Idiolects: It refers to the linguistic system of an individual speaker i.e., one's personal dialect. So dialect is the sum total of a large number of idiolects. Hockett (1916, p.322) says, "Generally speaking the totality of speech habits of a single person at a given time constitutes an idiolects." A person's idiolect can be noticed in his/her literary writing and speech which distinguishes one individual from another in voice quality, pitch etc as well. Idiolect is the individual's personal

variety of the community language system and that display a particular variety at a given time.

Register: On basis of online media; en.wikipedia.org/wiki/lexis_ (linguistics) Biber (1995) asserts, "A comprehensive linguistic analysis of a register requires considerations of a representative selection of linguistic features. Analysis of these register features are necessarily quantitative, because the associated register distinctions are based on differences in the relative distribution of linguistic features." Another variety of language is sets of language items, associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline pilots, journalists, bank managers, sales clerks, lawyers, human right activities etc. employ different registers. A particular register is used by a particular group of people in different walks of life, usually showing the interest of their respective occupations.

1.1.2 The History and the Development of Mass Media

Mass media help in connecting people and bring the globe into our closer glance. Mass media include print media: Newspaper and magazines, and electronic media like radio, television and video and new age digital media like the internet, blogs Y-Tube and mobile phones. To know the origin and history of media, we should know the growth and evolution of mass media.

According to www.buzzle.com/articles/history-of-mass-media.html, the history of mass media can be traced back to the early days of dramas that were performed in various cultures. However, the term Mass Media originated with the print media that was also its first example. The first newspaper was printed in China 868 A.D, but due to the high cost of paper and illiteracy amongst people, it didn't flourish as excepted.

Gradually, during the period of post-Second World War, radio, television and video were introduced. The audio-visual facilities became very popular as they

provided both information and entertainment. Of late, it is the Internet which has become the latest and most popular means of the mass media. It also gives information on various topics such as literature, politics, science, sports, fashion, movies, education, career, jobs etc. similar to other types of mass media.

Thus, due to the progress of science and technology, history of media has evolved and reached the present-day world of internet, cellular phones, blogs, podcast and RSS feeds.

Regarding Nepal, on the basis of online media, "Media and Journalism: Development of Mass Media in Nepal," Mass media is third arm of Nepal today. Media is regarded as very powerful aspect of the nation. It is 'Voice of Voiceless' and 'Leg of a lame'. Thus, media plays vital role in the development of a country. Studying about media grown rapidly these days as it is very significant to us. The history of mass media in Nepal dates back to centuries.

Nepal has thousands of years of human civilization; its history is rooted to Vedic periods. Some scholars also claim that it is the land of creation and in the past Nepal had traditional means of communication. For example: A Katuwal is a person who had responsibility to inform about the matters of public interest by blaring at public places about the latest happenings in the country. And they were paid for their services on annual basis.

Gaiyenes or Gandharvas were said to be transferring the news from one place to another through their songs. And the trained pigeons, horses, eagles were also used to exchange the information and pass letters. There were many traditional ways to communicate; but, with the passage of time, the mass media became more advanced in terms of its modernity. They were bought from the foreign countries. The modern history of mass communication in Nepal started after bringing a printing press in 1851 A.D. from Britain. Janga Bahadur Rana, the then Prime minister and the founder of Rana dynastical rule, bought a printing press while

returning from his England trip, he undertook on the invitation of Queen Victoria. The press was popularly known as 'Giddhe Chhapakhana' because the machine carried the emblem of a vulture. It was widely applauded that Janga Bahadur Rana brought the printing press into Nepal, and regarded as the inception of the modern era in the field of mass communication. The first publication was a monthly magazine called Sudha Sagar in 1955 B.S. Then Gorkhapatra, then a weekly newspaper, was published in 1958 B.S., which was edited by Pandit Naranath. The first English language newspaper "The Rising Nepal" was published in 2022 B.S.

The historical development of mass media in Nepal can be evaluated clearly into the six different stages, according to www.anuja/etcetera.com:

a.   Pre- Gorkhapatra Period (Before 1957 B.S.)

b.   1957 -2007 B.S. (Until the end of the Rana regime)

c.   2007-2017 B.S. (Democracratic period)

d.   2017-2046 B.S. (Panchayat period)

e.   2046 - 2063 B.S.(Democratic period)

f.   2063 B.S. to till date (After the third restoration of democracy in 2063 B.S.)

The history of television in Nepal is not very old. Nepal television is the oldest television channel established in 2041 B.S. With the advent of democracy in 2046 B.S. mass media flourished better than ever and many private television channels are established. The Kantipur television is the first private channel to start broadcasting in Nepal and it was established in 2059 B.S. Kantipur publication published Kantipur and the Kathmandu Post in 7th of Falgun 2049 B.S.which were the first broadsheet national dailies from private sector. Simultaneously, the television channels has been introducing one after another in the recently established hub of media. Some other private channels are Channel Nepal, Image Metro, Image Channel, Sagarmatha, ABC, News24, Avenues, Tarai TV, Himalyan, Mountain TV etc. It broadcast the news regularly at certain time interval in different languages.

1.1.3 Media Language

Language in media is a matter of particular collected data; there are specific words, idioms, sentence structures and styles of language used, written of spoken, to be appreciated, discussed and set in context. Faced with such data, we can examine the verbal evidence. Such activity leads to a further, slightly more abstract perceptions that, language use in different media may show recurrent features and raise common question across the different media channels for instance, we may find regularities in how persuasive effects are achieved in different media formats, of how a sense is established of something being used real of true for example; news of documentaries. The above analysis is based on the book by Durant and Lambrou (2009).

Media language, as a specialized kind of sign system a structure of words, images, music and sound effects governed by rules or conventions. This sort of perception leads people to speak of a 'language of television, a language of film' or to refer 'music, as language, and fielding language of news'.

According to Durant and Lambrou (2010, p.3):

These different understandings of 'media language' are, of course, connected. The former provides evidence when speculating about wider questions about media communication such as questions about realism, bias, news worthiness or offensiveness, or even slander. In turn, the later involves inferences that we draw from evidence pieced together from language data. We need, therefore, to keep these different sense of 'language and media' in mind simultaneously and to develop a habit of switching between the level of precise description and the level of generalization, plus comprehension.

Language is used for communication and always involves as a 'medium' or different media. People use language differently in what we all call media discourse. The use of language differs in different media; language in media is viewed at a particular time. Understanding media language is about investigating patterns and general claims, as well as describing what we see and near in front of us. Styles of language in media at different times or at different stages of social development reflect the capabilities and availability of media technologies as well as necessary skills or aptitude associated with them. It is interesting to consider whether and if so how far keywords for language communication and media function differently in different languages.

One of the most frequent comments made about media is how rapidly they change. Even in a single lifetime- and allowing for variation by region or country- most people can expect to see massive change in the communication technologies available to them or around them. According to Durant and Lambrou (2010, p.48):

> Some significance of technological change as it affects media language. We draw attention to recent technological developments in language production, distribution and reception, as well as in search techniques used to find and analyze individual words, idioms, or longer stretches of language and assess how far thinking about past and present media language use can be helpful in making predictions about the future.

1.1.4 Media discourse genres

We look at the general question of how far genres can be categorized, and then consider some specific examples:

ʃ   How the idea of 'genre' is used in communication and media studies.

J   What happens when genres become blurred, or where conventions associated with a genre are disrupted in what are felt to be inappropriate ways.

According to Durant and Lambrou (2010, p.21):

> In general sense, genre means a sort, musical, autobiography, tragedy etc. There is an obvious convenience in being able to label texts. We can fit any given text into a class or category that is then a convenient shorthand by means of which to describe what it is like: it resembles other texts people already know. The notion is useful not only when applied to literary works and non-literary discourse, but also to the wide range of media texts. We can distinguish typical features of, say, a chat show from a political interview, a scripted soap from reality TV, and an email from a text message. 'Genre' in this sense, is generalization or abstraction from specific textual properties. For all its convenience, however, the notion of genre presents difficulties which raise such questions:
>
> I- is there a fixed number of sorts or text?
> II. If so, when and how was this range defined, and on what basis?
> III. Who will decide 'genre' for still evolving types, such as emergent styles in popular music, texting or multimedia?

In accordance to Montgomery et.al.(2010, p. 23), " There are a number of ways in which genres can be classified on the basis of properties that distinguish different text types,i.e. on the basis of formal arrangement, base on theme or topic, base on the mode of address, and base on the attitude or anticipated response."

With the view of Durant and Lambrou (2010, p.23):

> In a wider sense 'genre' production is often held to lack individual imagination by comparison with 'original' work. However the creativity in genre production, it is worth noting that genre always contributes to higher-level, social patterns of media production and circulation in a given society. Genre is part of social system of what gets produced and why; what people like and why; what gets preserved, re-released, etc., and why. The historical and cultural differences as regards 'genre' suggest that this contribution is not fixed. It is something we need to think about and monitor, especially in a rapidly changing, globalised media environment.

1.1.5 Mass Media

The term 'mass' refers to the large number of people and 'media' refers to the tools of communication or mass communication such as television, radio and newspaper etc. Thus, etymologically 'mass media' refer to the means of communication for sending messages to a large number of people over a vast area at the same time. Media is used to transmit message, inform, educate, entertain, instruct, and persuade to the mass. Mass media include print and electronic media where as print media has old history in the comparison to electronic media which are the modern technological innovations mode in the field of science and technology. Electronic media includes television, radio, internet, online, cinema etc and print media includes newspaper, books, magazines etc. Gamble and Gamble (1989) as cited in Sharma (2011, p.2), "mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered heterogeneous audiences; as such they

11

extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us overcome barriers caused by time and space".

Indeed, mass media are the means or devices used to convey or impart or exchange of our ideas, thought through speech or writing. They are the mediators of messages to the mass. They help us to expand our communication and overcome the barriers caused by time and space.

Regarding mass media Gurung (2003, p. xlix) has noted:

> Good media galvanize democratic societies. It is a well established fact that CNN and BBC played an important in pulling apart the communist Soviet empire. Similarly, China is increasingly democratizing its communistic ideals under the influence of the international media, he further adds, the perils of irresponsible communication and the resultant erosion of media's credibility can severely threaten a democratic society. The inefficient role of media could be one of the reasons behind the failure of our present democratic system.

Most of the media houses have political affiliations, and most of the weeklies and even dailies are financially dependent on certain political parties. How can we anticipate a healthy media with no prejudice or bias?

1.1.6 Importance and the role of mass media

Mass media are the most powerful tool which reveals the facts and disseminates the day to day distilled events. Mass media play a major role in creating a feasible climate for the modern concept of democratic governance in a country so it has been playing a vital role in the present day world, because no one can live far

away from the media, all the human beings are depended on media which makes our day to day life easy and comfortable. We also depend on the technological innovations for entertainment, information or instruction. In fact, the mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life.

In accordance to Kean (1991, pp.182-183):

> In the early modern period, it was widely assumed that citizens were threatened by a scarcity of information, and that using the press to cast stones of critical opinion at the windows of secretive power would cause a public sensation. Despotic power would be shattered. Now citizens would see the world clearly governing themselves in broad daylight, without deception and misunderstanding. For example, on 1st May 2011, Al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden was killed in a US-led operation involving helicopters and ground forces in Pakistan. He was hunted for 10 years world widely and he was considered the mastermind of the September 11 attacks.

Today, with rare exceptions, the opposite trend is dominant. The world seems so full of information that what is scarce is citizens' capacities to make sense of it. The release of new opinions through the media rarely shatters unaccountable power. Publicity better resembles the throwing of snowballs into a blizzard to the blowing of bubbles into warm summer's air. Kean (1992, p. 183) adds that, "Our systems are high density information societies". Each month Hollywood is showered by 25,000 unsolicited scripts and treatments of subjects stretching form murdered aerobics instructors to playing golf with Jesus. Each year in Britain 50,000 new books are published. Each day Americans are exposed on average to

some 1,600 commercials advertisements. By the mid-1990s it was anticipated that Europe will have satellite capacity for at least 250 television channels.

Just the contrary, however, in the context of Nepal, the role of mass media has been very weak. The public is kept in obscurity-without adequate information about thing happened or happening. For instance, bureaucracy, judiciary, or in the sphere of education or health, only to name few; their byzantine policies and official procedures keep changing with the change in ruling government, thus perpetually relegating the public in the dark, and keep them ignorant.

So the relevance of the role, importance and necessity of mass media is imperative in today's media-oriented world. In conclusion, the role of mass media can be summarized in the following points;

) It informs about all news, regarding government, politics, foreign affairs, weather, accident, business, and labor education so we make change or modify our decision by reading the news, information. So it serves a surveillance function.

) It provides the useful information based on truth and facts which increase our knowledge.

) Mass media help 'structure our lives'.

) Mass media provide entertainment and help to spend the leisure time.

) It persuades people to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas.

) It helps to transmit the social heritage from one society to another and far to near so it expands our socializations.

) It provides the employment for a large group of people and act as backbone of nation's economic condition. For example in America, 60% people are engaged in mass media directly or indirectly.

1.1.7 Television Broadcast

Television broadcast is a new and popular invention, which was invented by Mr. John Logic Baird in Britain in 1926. It is an audio- visual medium of transmission. Television combines sound, sight, motion and immediacy with the personal involvement of the audience. It offers direct witnessing of events as they take place rather than getting a second–hand report. It is an exciting medium which also enabled to share our joy and pride. Television is already being hailed as the most revolutionary and democratizing medium of our times. Language is picturized, so both come together on the screen of the television. It is very diverse in forms and contents. The language of television has compression, clarity, accuracy in sight and sound, leads, conversational style, attribution, relaxed treatment, simplicity, brevity, formal etc.

In accordance to Clare (2004, p. 33):

> Television is the world's most powerful communications medium. Television commercials are the most expensive form of advertising, and hard-hearted media buyers will focus on the bottom line and hand over millions of pounds a year because they know how influential television is. Increasingly, surveys show that television is the primary source of news for many people. Other surveys also show it is much more trusted than newspapers. The effects of television are said to be so powerful that they changed military strategy in the Gulf and Kosovo conflicts, and regularly influence western politicians debating whether to send aid to distressed regions of the world.

1.1.8 The Language of Television

Television, as a popular mass medium, is also a generic medium. It is dependent on texts- programmes- which can be easily categorized into recognizable types. This is partly because television is a domestic medium and texts are viewed as part of audiences' everyday lives.

According to Marshall and Werndly (2002, pp. 1-2):

> Television broadcasting in Britain began in 1936 but it was suspended
>
> during the Second World War and not re-introduced until 1946. For nearly a
>
> decade television had only one station, the BBC, but in 1954 Parliament
>
> created the commercially-funded Independent Television Authority, which
>
> ended the BBC's monopoly of British television. From the beginning,
>
> television output was governed by a philosophy that it should provide a
>
> 'public service'.

The first Director General of the BBC, Mr. John Reith believed that the television should provide a service of information, education and entertainment, without direct intervention from government and commerce. Reith's main principle was to broadcast the classical music, plays and discussion would educate the viewing public. As a modern medium, television operates in a production- text- audience cycle.

According to Marshall and Werndly (2002, p.3):

> They highlight two important features of media production: Firstly,
>
> television is a technical medium and so we can not interact with it or interject
>
> in the same way that we do in two-way flow communication such as face-to-

face conversation. Secondly, it is monological or mass communication, which means it is not directed at specific individuals, but is produced for an unlimited number of people. Like other media, television is capable of multiple reproductions-one television programme can be viewed by an unlimited number of people simultaneously.

The part of television we actually watch and consume is the text. The term 'text' is used in media studies to refer to the material that television produces, such as dramas, news, advertisements, documentaries and so on. There are different approaches to textual analysis, all of which provide insight into the meanings that television texts offer and the culture that has produced them. Consumption of texts occurs when we switch the television on and we become, at that point, a member of the audience. The effects model which was introduced in 1950 in the US, had said that, the media, including television, were very powerful and that they had a very simple, direct effect upon people's lives. So it was believed that meanings in media texts were received by an audience in a very passive way. In addition with the media theorists Fiske and Hartley (1978) as cited in Marshall and Werndly (2002, p. 9) define, "Television can be thought of as fulfilling a similar mediating role. It acts to interpret the wider world, to bind society together in a consensus about what is real and what is important, and to reproduce some kind of social consensus about events and ideas".

With the view of Marshall and Werndly (2002, p. 36):

We must take account of the fact that the language in television is usually meant to be understood in conjunction with images. Our location of meaning in a television text is dependent on visual signifiers and non-linguistic sound,

like music, in interaction with language. It must also be remembered that language on television is usually spoken, whether as dramatic dialogue, informative direct address, or chat.

1.1.9 An Introduction to News

According to Bell (1991, pp. 12-13):

> Study of media language usually begins with and interest in the language of specific genre in how a particular kind of news is reported, how headlines differ from other language, how advertising seeks to persuade … of course, not all genres can occur in all media". So we can say that different media use of different genres of language. The language of the television news differs from the newspaper and vice-versa.

'News' is what is new; 'news' does not happen, event happen and the news is produced by reporting some events. For example, if our president is inaugurating the new university in Nepalgunj, that is an event. When we view this from our major television channels and that is the news. While making the news, some of the important points have to be considered, such as, whether the event is relevant or not? Important or not? Is it unusual or what quality of coverage can be obtained? Is it new or already reported? etc. The Globe Modern Dictionary has described that, "a report of recent events or previously unknown information". But most of the things that happen in the world everyday do not find their way into the newspaper or onto the air in a newscast. It is what we see on the front page of the newspaper or the top of the webpage, and what we hear at the start of a broadcast news report. For example; war, politics, business and crime are frequent hard news topics. A strike announced today by the city's bus drivers that leaves thousands of commuters unable to get to work is a hard news. It is timely, controversial and has a wide impact close to home. The community needs the information right away,

because it affects people's daily life. By definition, that makes it is a feature story. Many newspapers and online news sites have separate feature sections for stories about life styles, home and family, the arts and entertainment. Larger newspaper even may have weekly sections for specific kinds of features on food, health, education and so forth.

On the basis of online media: http://www.america.gov./st/free Potter (2008) defines in his article, 'Handbook of Independent Journalism', "what makes a story newsworthy enough to be published or broadcast? The real answer is, it depends on a variety of factors". Generally speaking, news is information that is of broad interest to the intended audience. Journalists decide what news to cover based on many of the following news values:

- ∫ Timeliness
- ∫ Impact
- ∫ Proximity
- ∫ Controversy
- ∫ Prominence
- ∫ Currency
- ∫ Oddity etc.

Topic is not only the main element that separates hard news from features. In most cases, hard news and soft news are written differently. Hard news stories generally are written so that the audience gets the most important information as quickly as possible. Feature writers often begin with an anecdote of example designed primarily to draw the audience's interest, so the story may take longer to get to the central point.

The news sticks up the entire field and it has not any specific register, but according to the time, subject matter and reporter, the language structure, tense and speech of the news varies from each other.

There are various thought processes involved while coming from event to news, according to Clare (2004, p.3), 'how events become news' has been clearly shown in the following diagrammatic process:

1.1.10 Sentence

Sentence is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. Traditional grammar defines a sentence as the expression of a complete thought. A sentence refers to the highest grammatical

unit and other grammatical units are words, phrases and clauses. So many linguists have provided the definitions of sentence.

Richard et al. (1990, p. 79) define a sentence as, "The largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech (examples; nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (examples; word, phrase, clause) are said to function".

Bloomfield (1980,p.224) says, "Each sentence is an independent linguistic form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger linguistic form".

On the basis of these above discussion, a sentence is an independent linguistic form and the largest linguistic unit. It means that a sentence can occur alone and it possesses the highest rank in the grammatical distribution. So the definition of Bloomfield is likely to be the more reliable. It reveals that the sentence is the largest unit and it can occur alone. As a sentence is not included in the structure of a larger unit, it is the largest unit in grammar. Each sentence must contain at least one finite verb. In writing, a sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (period).

Classification of Sentence

On the basis of the structural classification of sentence can be divided into three viz; simple, compound and complex.

Simple sentence: A simple sentence, also called an independent clause contains a subject and verb and it expresses a complete sense. It does not contain and embedded (subordinated) sentence as realization of one of its functions. For example;

      A: Some students like to study in the morning.
      B: Jeniffer and Bratt play football every evening.
      C: John goes to the cash counter and transacts every day.

The three examples above are all simple sentences. Note that sentence B contains a compound subject and sentence C contains a compound verb. Simple sentences, therefore, contain a subject and verb and express a complete thought but they also contain a compound subjects or verbs.

Compound sentence: A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by coordinator. The coordinators are as follows; for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. [The helpful hints: the first letter of each of the coordinators spells FANBOYS]. Except for very short sentence, coordinators are always preceded by a comma (,). A compound sentence may consist of:

Two (or more) simple sentences

One (or more) simple sentences and one (or more) complex sentences

Two (or more) complex sentences.

For examples;

A: I tried to speak French, my friend tried to speak Dutch.

B: Martina played tennis, so I went shopping.

C: Kaka played football, for Mary Aan went shopping.

Above three sentences are compound sentences. Each sentence contains two independent clauses, and they are joined by a coordinator with a comma preceding it. Note that how the conscious use of coordinators can change the relationship between the clauses. Example of sentences B and C are identical except for the coordinators. In sentence B, which action occurred first? Obviously 'Martina played tennis' first. In sentence C, 'Kaka played football' because, possibly he did not have anything else to do, for or because 'Mary Aan went shopping'. How can the use of other coordinators change the relationship between the two clauses? What implications would the use of 'yet' or 'but' have on the meaning sentence?

Complex sentence: A complex sentence has an independent clause and more dependent clauses. A complex sentence always has a subordinator such as;

because, since, after, although, or, when or a relative pronoun such as; that, who, or which. For example;

A: When he handed in his homework, he forgot to give the teacher in the last page.

B: The teacher returned the homework after she noticed the error.

C: The students are studying because they have a test tomorrow.

D: After they finished studying, John and Maria went to the movies.

E: John and Maria went to the movies after they finished studying.

When a complex sentence begins with a subordinator such as sentence A and D, a comma is required at the end of the dependent clause. When the independent clause begins the sentence with subordinators in the middle as in sentence B, C, and E, it will wrong.

Note that sentence D and E are the same except sentence D begins with the dependent clause which is followed by a comma, and sentence E begins with the independent clause which contains no comma. The comma after the dependent clause in sentence D is required, and experienced listeners of English will often hear a slight pause there. In sentence E however, there will be no pause when the independent clause begins the sentence.

Finally, sentences containing adjective clauses (dependent clauses) are also complex sentences because they contain an independent clause and a dependent clause.

1.1.11 Phrasal verbs

The common phrase 'idioms and phrases' refer to commonly used groups of words in English. These idioms and phrase are used in specific situations and often used in an idiomatic, rather than in a figurative sense. Idioms are often full sentences without supporting clauses oftentimes, and phrases, however, are

usually made up of a few words and are used as a grammatical unit in a sentence. Phrase is a group of words used as a single part of speech and it does not contain a subject and a predicate. They are noun phrase, adverbial phrase, adjective phrase and verb phrase. But at present the core analysis of the study is verb phrase or phrasal verb. A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, any of which are part of the syntax of the sentence, and so are complete semantic units. Sentences may contain direct and indirect objects in addition to the phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in the English language. A phrasal verb often has a meaning, which is different from the base verb.

In accordance to Spears (1993, p.xvi):

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

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

According to Cowan (2010, p. 170):

> Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb and a following particle. The term
> particle is used to refer to words that function as prepositions or adverbs in
> other context. Example; up, down, away, around but do not function as
> prepositions or adverbs when part of a phrasal verb. For example;

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

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

Types of phrasal verbs

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

I.   Transitive phrasal verbs

II.   Intransitive phrasal verbs

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

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

- Don't <u>pick on</u> my brother. (To harass/ mistreat).

- Don't <u>pick on</u> him.

   *Don't <u>pick</u> him <u>on.</u>

ii.   Permanently (obligatorily) separable transitive phrasal verbs- A very small group of transitive phrasal verbs require that the direct object occur

between the verbs and the particle. These verbs are therefore referred to as permanently (obligatorily) separable transitive phrasal verbs. For example;

- can you <u>add up</u> the bill? (total)

- Can you <u>add the bill up</u>?

- Can you <u>add it up</u>?

  * Can you <u>add up</u> it? (Incorrect)

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

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

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

  For example; Maggie <u>looked</u> the address <u>up</u>. (Found)

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

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

- My neighbor recently passed away. (Died)

1.2   Review of Related Literature

Mass media is a very lucrative field for the research workers, professional as well as non- professional. Present world is the time of mass media which play a significant role to inform and change the thought of world. In this wide area of

'media' very few research studies have been carried out in the context of Nepal. Some of the literatures which can be useful for this research are as follow;

Adhikari (2005) has carried out research on "Language Used in Newspaper Photo Captions: A Descriptive Study". In his work, he has attempted to analyze the language of caption in terms of various grammatical categories and structures. He came to the conclusion that the use of non-past tense, simple sentence and deletion of 'be' verb in progressive aspect are common features of captions writing.

Bhandari (1999) has carried out a research on "The Use of Tense and Aspect in Nepali English Newspapers". The study showed that generally the perfective aspect is used more often than the progressive aspect in both dailies and weeklies. Regarding the tense, the non-past tense has been used more frequently than the past tense in the dailies.

Jha (1989) has, in his Ph.D. thesis, written about, "The Beginning and of the English Language in the Field of Nepal- Mass Media Including Newspaper". He mentioned about language of press in Nepal follow the British variety of English except some words and phrases of American origin. He pointed out that some Nepali words and phrases are also used in English newspaper such as 'Raksi, Prahari, Antarim, and Andolan' etc. But he did not analyze the media language in terms of sentence structure and types of phrasal verbs.

Hartford (1993) has carried out the research on "Tense and Aspect in the News Discourse of Nepali English". The researcher has presented the tense and aspect variation in the news and discourse of Nepali English especially in comparison to the native speaker.

Katuwal (2009) has carried out on his research "A Study of Complex Sentences in Journal". He attempted to analyze the frequency of occurrence of complex sentences in journal. But he did not talk about the other aspect of sentence structures and the phrasal verbs.

Pokharel (2003) has, in his M.Ed. thesis, conducted a research on "The Use of English in Broadcast and Print media: A Comparative Study". He tried to compare the similarities and differences between the languages used in them only in terms of news. He has found out that, complex sentences and past tenses are highly used in print media than the broadcast media and similarly progressive and perfective aspects are most frequently used in print rather than broadcast media.

Sapkota (2008) has analyzed, "The Language Used in the Human Rights Journals" in terms of sentence types, tense, voice and aspect. He has found out that complex sentences are used more than other types. In case of tense, the past tense is highly used. Regarding the use of voice, it has found that passive voice has been used in major form in human rights text. Similarly, in the use of aspect, perfective aspect is maximally used in the text of human rights journals and found the use of technical vocabularies, unfamiliar abbreviations.

Sharma (2007) has made an effort to find out the "Language Used in Newspaper Editorials" in terms of sentence types, voice, aspect and tense. He has concluded that the complex sentences having heavy information, high active voice, perfective aspect more often than progressive and non-past tense more frequent than past are its characteristics.

Shrestha (2000) has carried out the research entitled "An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines: A Descriptive Study". His study has attempted to analyze newspaper headlines from the angle of their structure, tense and aspect. The study has shown that the language used in newspaper headlines considerably different from other patterns of English writing and has its own linguistic theories and principles guiding it, while scripting.

Although the above mentioned research studies are related to language of mass media, no research work has been carried out on the language of Kantipur News as it is the demand of the day since people are facing outer exposure to uplift themselves via media. The students of the Education are mostly said to be

perfectly syntax oriented student. And in the bachelor level the English students have to read fifty mark's mass media as an optional subject. So the research has selected this topic for her thesis.

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

a.   To analyze the language used in the news-bulletins of Kantipur television in terms of structural classification of sentence (i.e., simple, compound and complex) and types of phrasal verbs (transitive and intransitive).

b.   To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4   Significance of the Study

Even though it is a small task, it significantly aimed to explore the general reflection of the language used in media. Media being the emerging issue in the current global context, the speaker's voice and listener's adaptation is creating conflict. Media language and the way of reporting presented in front of the world has become the major issue to reflect the voices of the people. So the language teachers, curriculum designers etc. should be well-equipped with the knowledge of journalistic language, because the clear meaning of syntax comes under the stream of education. Media mostly use the language of information technology so will be very interesting for all those who are involved in English language teaching/learning, but particularly for designers of ESP course. In the same way it will be useful to those who are directly or indirectly involved in teaching learning process in terms of language used in mass media. It can be hoped that it will also be a useful reference material to those who are involved in the activities of print/mass media.

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the process of finding new facts and information in the specific subject matter. The tools and devices have been used for collecting data along with reliability and validity. The following methodology was adopted to carry out the study.

2.1 Sources of Data

This study did not use any primary data. It was based on secondary sources of data only.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

For this research, the researcher collected 15 regular news-bulletins from different news reports broadcasted from Kantipur television. From these news 10 different news (sentences) were selected from the body of the news report and on the basis of the objectives the sentences were analyzed.

Printed materials of all data and other materials available in electronic media which are directly and indirectly related to the proposed study, previous thesis related to mass media and language syntax, articles and various books on mass media and many other books like; Spears (1993), "NTC's Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs", Marshall and Werndly (2011), "The Language of Television", Clare(2004), "The Hand book for Media Handling", Keane (1991), "The Media and Democracy" etc. were the secondary sources of data.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied judgmental sampling procedure which is one of the most useful non-probability sampling procedures. For this purpose, the researcher

collected its printed version of fifteen bulletins of English news from Kantipur television.

2.2.1 Tools for Data Collection

For this research observation was the main tool for data collection. The researcher read and re-read the fifteen collected bulletins of English news and observed the language in terms of its objectives and got the required information for the study.

2.2.2 Process of Data Collection

The following steps were followed for data collection:

- The researcher collected fifteen regular bulletins of English news from Kantipur television, broadcast at 8am.
- She selected 10 different sentences from each news related to the study purposively and took 150 sentences all together from the body of the news.
- She read and re-read the texts and analyzed the required information.
- The researcher wrote down necessary things in her note book.
- The researcher analyzed and interpreted the data, and finally presented the findings and recommendations.

2.3   Limitations of the Study

- The area of the study as pointed out by the title was limited to only the English news of Kantipur television.
- Only one hundred and fifty sentences were taken from the body of the news from 1st to 15th May of 2010 for the study.
- The study was limited to the classification of sentence and the types of phrasal verb applied only.

CHAPTER THREE
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

This chapter incorporates analysis and interpretation of the data that includes the structural classification of sentence and the types of phrasal verbs in the context of English news of the Kantipur television. In this process, firstly the analysis of the texts of the 150 sentences of the news-bulletins was done. Different tables and figures are given to make the analysis more comprehensive.

3.1   Structural Classification of Sentence Used in News-Bulletins

In the field of linguistics, a sentence is an expression in natural language, and often defined to indicate a grammatical unit consisting of one or more words that generally bear minimal syntactic relation to the words that precede or follow it. A sentence can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, command or suggestion.

A sentence can also be defined in orthographic terms alone, i.e. as simply that which is contained between a capital letter and a full stop. This is arguably more accurate than definitions which conflate orthography and grammar, given the variety of structures which are possible between the capital letter and a full stop. For instance, the opening of Charles Dickens' well known novel, *Bleak House*, begins with the following three sentences:

"London. Michaelmas term lately over, and the Lord Chancellor sitting in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Implacable November weather".

The first sentence involves one single word, a proper noun. The second sentence has only a non-finite verb. The third is a single nominal group. Only an orthographic definition can hope to encompass this variation.

3.1.1 Analysis of Structural Classification of Sentence

On the basis of observation tool and the serious study the following frequencies of occurrences have been found.

Table No. 1

Analysis of Sentence

Sentences	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	29	19
Compound	27	18
Complex	94	63
Total	150	100

While broadcasting the English news from Kantipur television the complex sentences were most frequently used (63%), whereas simple sentences were in second position (19%), and compound sentences were in third position (18%). Simple and compound sentences were used in close proximity. Some of the examples are given below:

i.   The three parties are expected to sit for a meeting today (as well), however, the time and venue has not been disclosed as yet. (Complex)

ii.   The committee also called on the Maoists to abide by its agreements with other parties. (Compound)

iii.   Nepal Police has stated that if law and order is breached in the course of demonstration, it would not remain a silent spectator. (Complex)

iv.   Maoist leaders and party cadres have gathered at major thoroughfares of the capital as well as other cities across the nation since early morning today. (Simple)

v.   He said his party had no intention of prolonging the strike and added if Madhav Kumar Nepal resigned, it would pave the way for an agreement. (Complex)

It has found that this media uses more complex types of sentences/ languages rather than simple and compound. It could be easy to understand for the English native speaker but very complex for the non-native, the Nepalese. So it shows that the standard of English language is more important to all the English learners as well as the speakers.

3.2   Types of Phrasal Verbs Used in News-Bulletins

According to Macmillan English Dictionary - Language Awareness section:

Phrasal Verb is a verb formed from two (sometimes three) parts; a verb and an adverb or preposition. Most are formed from a small number of common verbs (such as get, go, come, put and set) and a small number of adverbs and prepositions (such as away, out, off, up and in).

Phrasal verbs in modern English developed from verbs with separable preposition prefixes in old English. Verbs with separable preposition prefixes still exist in modern German and modern Dutch. For example, the modern German verb *aufwachen* 'to wake up' consists of the verb *wachen* and the preposition prefix *auf.* When the verb is conjugated, the preposition prefix moves to the end of the predicate phrase as in ich wache auf 'I wake up'. Old English verbs with separable preposition prefixes evolved into phrasal verbs in which the preposition follows the verb in Middle English.

The following article discusses the form and origin of phrasal verbs in the English language as well as the difference between intransitive and transitive phrasal verbs.

Phrasal verbs are a periphrastic verb form. Periphrasis is defined as "two or more words performing a single grammatical function together as a unit." For example, the comparative adjective *more interesting* is an example of periphrasis as opposed to the comparative adjective *cuter* or *stronger,* which is not an example of

periphrasis. The meaning of any periphrastic form cannot be determined by combining the meanings of the individual words but rather must be derived by the meaning of the words as a unit.

Phrasal verbs are formed by a verb followed by one or more prepositions. The preposition in a phrasal verb functions as a particle. Phrasal verbs are examples of periphrasis because the meaning of the phrasal verb can only be determined by the verb and preposition as a unit, not by combining the meanings of the verb and the preposition alone. For example, the meaning of the phrasal verb wake up 'awake' cannot be determined by combining the meaning of the verb wake 'rise from sleep' and the meaning of the preposition up 'at a higher point'. Phrasal verbs often have single-word synonyms as in wake up and awake.

Based on online media: www.grammarly.com/grammar checker Kosur (2009) defines, the phrasal verb grammar tree can be categorized in following ways:
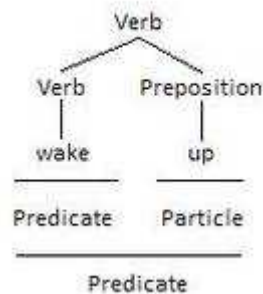
English phrasal verbs are a common verb form in the English language. Both native English-speaking and ESL students must learn the types of phrasal verbs to fully and correctly use the verb form in spoken and written English. The four types of phrasal verbs are;
i.   Intransitive
ii.   Non-separable transitive
iii.   Optionally separable transitive
iv.   Obligatorily separable transitive

3.2.1 Analysis of Phrasal Verbs

Regarding the selected 150 sentences, the following finding has been found in phrasal verbs.

Table No. 2

Analysis of Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs	Frequency	Percentage
Intransitive	10	6.66
Inseparable(non separable) transitive	70	46.7
Separable transitive	29	19.3
Permanently (Obligatorily) separable transitive	9	6.0
Others (Phrases and idioms)	32	21.34
Total	150	100

According to the above table, it has been cleared that inseparable transitive were used most frequently (46.7%) than other phrasal verbs, separable transitive were in the second position (19.3%), intransitive were in (6.66%) and permanently separable transitive were in (6.0%).Some of the examples are given below:

i.   At the meeting of the party held in Balkhu yesterday, the members requested Nepal to hold talk with the Maosits and not to <u>step down</u> under pressure of street protests (Inseparable transitive).

ii.   Tens of thousands of fireworks and lasers <u>lit up</u> the city's riverfront during its grand opening, yesterday (Separable transitive).

iii.   The U-S secretary of state Hilary Clinton has said that the Mideast peace process will <u>get back on track</u> next week, with indirect Israeli- Palestinian talks. (Permanently separable transitive).

iv.   Sheen from the spill has begun <u>washing up</u> on the Louisiana coast, fuelling fears of environmental disaster (Inseparable transitive).

v. The Germans are big match players and are always expected to take a game one <u>notch up</u>, when opportunity comes. The world cup definitely provides one such opportunity (Intransitive).

Words are the basic element of all writing but without effective sentences words mean little. Sentences assembled meaningfully into paragraphs comprise the structure of composition and idioms and phrases are one of the most important components of this composition, which gives the real taste and standard of the English languages. Regarding the KTV non-separable transitive phrasal verbs were maximally used rather than other types of phrasal verbs but they are less concerned about such prominent elements.

3.3   Types of News Items

On the basis of observation tool following types of news text has been found in Kantipur television which is the most important and became very interesting part during the research period.

i.   National politics: - mostly strike, army integration, peace agreement, constitution drafting, rehabilitation of Maoist combatants, change of government etc.

ii. International politics: - peace process, election, anti-immigration law, anti-government protest, cut off water and electricity etc.

iii. Sports: - mostly news of 2010 World cup, long tennis, cricket etc.

iv. International disaster: - fuel explosion, Icelandic volcano etc.

v.   Accident and killed: - bomb blast, car blast, gun battle, vehicles' accident etc.

vi. Development: - industrial policy, housing project etc.

vii. Others: - technology, entertainment, human rights, ceremony etc.

Table No. 3

Types of News Items

S.N.	Types of News	Percentage
1	National politics	53.5
2	International politics	12.6
3	Sports	11.5
4	International disaster	4
5	Accident/ Killed	3.5
6	Development	2.0
7	Others	12.9
	Total	100

According to the above table we can say that, political news were found 66.1% whereas non-political news were 33.9%. In non-political news sports news were in highest position i.e.11.5%, international disaster news were 4%, accident/killed news were 3.5%, development news were just 2% which were very low position among all, and others were 12.9%.

CHAPTER FOUR
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main purpose of the present study was to find out the language used in English bulletins of Kantipur television in terms of classification of sentence and the types of phrasal verb. The researcher collected one hundred and fifty regular news- bulletins of Kantipur television from 1st May to 15th May of 2010. On the basis of one hundred and fifty selected bulletins, the texts has been analyzed and interpreted under the different heading and sub-heading with statistical tools like average and percentage in the table.

4.1   Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation, the study has derived the following findings regarding the use of English language in Kantipur television.

i.   The total numbers of news texts were one hundred and fifty only, which were analyzed on the basis of classification of sentence and the application of the types of phrasal verbs.

ii.   Regarding the analysis of classification of sentence, complex sentences were highly used i.e. 63%, whereas simple and compound sentences were used in proximity i.e. 19% and 18% respectively.

iii.   On the other hand, in the types of phrasal verbs inseparable transitive were used most frequently i.e. 46.7% and similarly separable transitive were used 19.3% and intransitive and permanently separable transitive were used 6.66% and 6% respectively.

iv.   During the period of research it has been found that, some of the verbs and the phrasal verbs are commonly or repeatedly used in many places. Such as; the verbs are "call" – called on, call by, called off, calling off, calls for, and "pit" - pitted in, pitted with, and "get" – get into, get back on track etc.

Similarly common phrasal verbs are; called on, pulled out, sparked off, step down, put forward etc.

v.   While talking about the types of news; the national political news were in the highest position i. e. 53.5%, international politics were in 2nd position i.e. 12.6%, sports news were in 3rd position i.e. 11.5% where mostly world cup 2010 news had been broadcasted. The international disaster news were 4%, accident/killed news were 3.5% and development news were very low among all i. e. 2.0% and other news were12.9%.

In the comparison to other media it has been found that the political news were highly broadcast through electronic media i.e. Kantipur TV. In political news mostly strike and the protest of the public, peace agreement, army integration, and the constitution drafting remained the main issues. Similarly complex sentences were highly used in news texts rather than the simple and compound. And on the other hand, non-separable transitive were highly used, phrasal verb and the idiomatic expression (colloquialism) are the real species which add the beauty in the text and these are the core elements of the language which is indeed essential to all English language learners as well as native speakers and the second language learners.

According to online media: Booksgoogle.com/books/about/ webstar_s_new_world_american_idioms_hand. html? Bernner (2003) says:

People use 'idioms' to make their language richer and more colorful and to convey subtle shades of a meaning or intention. Idioms are used often to replace a literal word or expression, and many times the idiom better describes the full nuance of meaning. Idioms and idiomatic expressions can be more precise than the literal words, often using fewer words but saying more. For example; the expression 'it runs in the family' is shorter and more succinct than saying that a physical or

personality trait is fairly common throughout one's extended family and over a number of generation.

4.2 Recommendation

On the basis of the findings of the study, some of the pedagogical recommendations have been suggested which are given below:

i. The researcher has found that most of news were found in complex sentences which can difficult to the second language learners so while teaching and learning grammatical units the texts of news can be adopted as reference materials.

'ii. The findings of this research will be of significant tools to the language teachers and learners, planners, syllabus designers, and those who have been involved in the field of journalism in English language.

iii. The important portion of the text is phrasal verb and the idiomatic expression, which are used maximally in the news texts, and it gives the indirect meaning, are the main component of the texts but most of the readers, learners and the teachers seemed less concern about it, so that while teaching and learning journalism and mass media the use of phrasal verbs and the idiomatic expression should be given emphasis because these are used frequently in English language so without knowing the meaning of phrasal verbs it can't be comprehensive.

iv. The curriculum designers and the planners should include the language of media (either print or the electronic) in the textbook of secondary and higher secondary level, mainly to make the students familiar with the use of sentence structures and the types of phrasal verbs in the media language.

v. Not only the use of sentence structure and the phrasal verb but also in various aspects of language should highly be taken into consideration while preparing and developing the teaching materials for the course of mass media.

On the basis of observational tool,10 selected sentences has been analyzed from 15 regular bulletins of each telecast, which is the small portion of the research but to get the accurate, realistic, reliable and applicable findings in curriculum, the large scale of research work should be done.

References

Adhikari, A.K. (2005). *Language used in newspaper photo captions: A descriptive study:* An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Bhandari, G.C. (1999). *A study on use of tense and aspect in newspaper*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Bhattarai, G.R. (2001). *Writing a research proposal. Journal of NELTA*, Vol.6. No.1.

Celece-Murcia, M. Larsen-Freeman, D. (1999). *The grammar book.* USA: Heinle and Heinle.

Clare, J. (2004). *The handbook for media handling.* U.K.: Gower Publication Ltd.

Cowan, R. (2010), The teacher's grammar of English. Cambridge University. Press 2008.

Crystal, D. (2003). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics.* London: Blackwell Publishers.

Durant, A. and Lambrou, M. (2009). *Language and media.* New Delhi: Cambridge House, India.

Fiske, J. and Hartley, J. (1978). *Reading television.* London: Methuen.

Fox, W. (2003). *Writing the new: A guide for print journalists.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Gamble, M.W. and Gamble, T.K. (1989). *Introducing mass communication.* New Delhi: McGraw Hill.

Gurung, D.B. (Ed. 2003). *Nepal tomorrow: voices and vision.* Kathmandu, Nepal. Koselee Publication.

Hudson, R.A. (1980). *Sociolinguistics.* Cambridge: CUP.

Keane, J. (1991). *The media and democracy.* UK: Polity Press.

Marshall, J. and Werndly, A. (2002). *The language of television.* USA and
    Canada: Routledge.

Paudel, D. (2008). *English used in television news: A case of Nepal television*. An
    unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Pokharel, B.R. (2003). *The use of English broadcast and print media: A
    comparative study.* An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Reah, D. (2011). *The language of newspaper.* USA and Canada: Routledge.

Sapkota, S.K. (2008). *Language used in human rights journals: A descriptive
    study.* An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Saud, M.S. (2009). *English for mass media.* Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers and
    Distributers, Bhotahiti.

Sharma, T.P. (2007). *Language used in newspaper editorials: A descriptive study.*
    An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Shrestha, G.P. (2000). *An analysis of newspaper headlines: A descriptive study*,
    An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Spears, R.A. (1993). *NTC's dictionary of phrasal verbs and other idiomatic verbal
    phrases*. National textbook company, Chicago, USA.

Tiwari, R.P. (2007). *Language used in economic journals: A descriptive study*. An
    unpublished M.Ed. thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.

Wardhaugh, R. (1986). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Whitford, H.C. and Dixson, R.J (1973). *American idioms and idiomatic usage*.
Tower Press. America.

http://www.brighthub.com/education/langu…

http://heather-marie-kosur.suite101.com/english-phrasal-verbs-for-esl-students-a99662#ixzz1cesxY9Nx

Kosur, H.M (2009):

www.Grammarly.com/Grammar_Checker

www.MassMediaDistribution.com

www.media and journalism: development of mass media in Nepal.

www.buzzle.com/articles/history-of-mass-media.html.

www.anuja-etcetera.com/...history-in-development-of-mass-media.

Chief, M. (2007):

http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-phrasal-verbs.htm.

Brenner, G.A. (2003):

Book.google.com/books/about/webstar_s_new_world_american_idioms_hand.html? id=6bydaqaaiaaj.

APPENDIX – I

Good Morning

I'm Goma Sharma

Let's begin with the top stories...

1. Despite daily talks between parties, agreement on power sharing and army integration still appears a dream…

2. Residents of Naicap and Satungal protest against the Maoists strike…

3. Pakistan-born US citizen Faisal Shahzad, charged with terrorism in connection with the failed bomb attack in Times Square… And

4. England and New Zealand enter the super eights in the T-20 world cup cricket…

GREEK PROTEST

One Maoist cadre who had come to the capital to take part in the agitation from Kaski district has died.

According to Maoist leader Janardan Sharma, Ganesh Subedi was assaulted by police dressed in plain clothes in Kalanki last night.

Sharma said that another cadre Buddhi Sagar was also injured in a motorcycle hit by the same police personnel while he was running away from the scene. Buddhi Sagar is undergoing treatment at Shahid memorial Hospital.

Police has said that the incident is just an accident and that investigation over it is going on.

Banda 4th Day

VO

The strike called by Maoists continues for the fourth day today, affecting normal life across the nation.

Markets, industries, educational institutions, banks and financial institutuions have been completely affected due to the strike. The banks have even halted ATM service to the people.

According to business people, food items and vegetable shortage is also increasing day by day.

Maoist cadres have gathered at major thoroughfares of the capital as well as other cities across the nation since early morning today chanting slogans against the government.

Meanwhile, there were incidents of clashes between locals and Maoist cardres while the Maoist cardres also vandalized shops at various places yesterday.

Maoists have decided that they would not allow the ministers from entering into the premises of Singha-durbar from today.

Visual roll....

A standing committee meeting of the Maoists have decided that they would not allow the ministers from entering into the premises of Singha-durbar from today. They have decided to stop the cabinet ministers who have been using security forces vehicles so far to enter Singha durbar.

Deadlock

Pkg

Bhuwan

2067/1/21

Despite daily talks between parties, end to political deadlock seems a distant cry. And as a result, the Maoist strike has continued unabated.

PKG ROLL...

The strike is the direct result of Maoists being unable to fulfill their demands through the parliament. At the heart of the political dispute is the power sharing and integration of former rebel fighters. The Maoists don't want to move away from consensus with other parties, but they are also not in a position to accept the current government.

The current political crisis started nearly a year ago following the sacking of the then army chief by the Maoist led governmnet. The move was overeturned by the president just hours later sparking off a long stand-off. Nepali congress and U-M-L don't appear to be in a position to accept Maoist stand over their government. But they are also acutely aware that the Maoist support is necessary for writing the new constitution.

But without the two sides reaching agreement on core issues of power sharing and army integration, the current round of political crisis doesn't seem like ending.

BREAK One

Well, that brings us to a short break… For more news, stay with us, if you can…

SMS Result

It's now time for our segment Public Pulse, where you SMS us with your opinion.

What should be the first step taken to resolve the political crisis?

A)   Calling off Maoist general strike

B)   Resignation of the prime minister

C)   Both at the same time

The Voting is on. Type N-E-W-S, select option A, B or C and text it to 2-6-2-6 and share your opinion with us...

Satungal

VO/SOT

Residents of Naicap and Satungal have united against the Maoists accusing them of atrocities. They declared Satungal a Maoist prohibited area and demonstrated for much of the day. Satungal is the constituency of Maoist chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal.

Visual Roll

The confrontation was sparked off by forcible closure of shops by YCL cadres. It was further inflamed by Maoist obstruction of a motorcyclist who was taking a sick person to a near-by hospital.

Bite

At least 3 Y-C-L cadres were injured in the clashes with local people. Additional police and armed police were mobilized to contain any further violence. Police also seized some homemade weapons from residents. The area is close to a Y-C-L camp.

In Naicap too, people retaliated against the Maoists. The clashes was sparked after Maoist cadres damaged a motorcycle belonging to a local person.

Hatiyar Lutiyo

RDR

An unidentified armed group attacked Nunthala police station in Khotang last night. The group made way with 5 three-knot-three riffle, a set of pistol, 1 set of handset and other weapons. The 20-member strong group, took hold of 8 policemen and took away 5 hundred rounds of ammunition and 16 rounds of pistol bullets. Police force has been mobilized in search of those armed men.

GREEK PROTEST

VO

05 MAY' 10

Greek public sector workers have called a nationwide strike today against austerity measures.

VISUAL ROLL…

Earlier, they stormed the Acropolis and scuffled with riot police. The austerity measures were outlined in a draft bill submitted to the Greek parliament and will be voted on by the end of the week. They have been introduced in return for a 1 hundred 10 billion euro international rescue package agreed for the country. The E-U has agreed to provide 80 billion euros in funding, while the rest will come from the International Monetary Fund I-M-F. They had agreed to give the package only if government announces measure to reduce government expenses. Hence, the government announced measures, which include wage freezes, pension cuts and tax rises. Union leaders say the cuts target low-income Greeks.

KASAB PUNISHMENT

VO

05 MAY' 10

Pakistani gunman Ajmal Amir Kasab will know today whether he will be executed or serve life imprisonment.

VISUAL ROLL…

Prosecutors say the sole surviving gunman who attacked the Indian city of Mumbai in 2008 should be hanged. Chief Prosecutor said it would be a mockery of justice if the death penalty is not imposed. But his defense lawyer has argued that Kasab was under the pressure of militants for his actions and he is young to serve the execution. His defense lawyer even said that Kasab should be

rehabilitated and given an opportunity to correct his behaviors. But the prosecutors said that Qasab should be hanged calling his a killing machine made by Pakistan. 22-year-old Qasab was found guilty on Monday of charges including murder, waging war on India and possessing explosives. The attacks left more than 1 hundred 70 people dead.

NEWYORK SUSPECT

VO

05 MAY' 10

A Pakistan-born US citizen Faisal Shahzad has been charged with terrorism in connection with the failed bomb attack in Times Square.

VISUAL ROLL…

He has also been charged with trying to use a weapon of mass destruction over the failed car-bomb attack in New York's Times Square on Sunday. According to U-S authorities, 30-year-old Shahzad had also admitted to being trained in bomb-making in Pakistan. Shahzad was arrested on a Dubai-bound plane at J-F-K airport yesterday, two days after the car bomb was found. Earlier, President Barack Obama assured that Americans would not tremble in fear because of the Times Square incident. Police has also searched his home in Connecticut and has collected few things. On Sunday, the Pakistani Taliban said it was responsible for the failed bombing attempt and it threatened suicide attacks on major U-S cities. However, there is no proof so far to suggest the claim.

UK ELECTION

VO

05 MAY' 10

The leaders of Britain's three main parties criss-crossed the country in last minute campaigning ahead of tomorrow's parliamentary election.

VISUAL ROLL…

The leaders were campaigning till later yesterday. This time the three leaders even clashed in live television debate on various agendas and policies. Incumbent Prime Minister Gordon Brown from Labour Party, Conservative party's David Cameron and Liberal Democrat's Nick Clegg are fighting for the post of Prime Minister. Analysts say Brown performance was low during the television debates. Meanwhile, various survey polls say that ruling Labour Party may see the worst defeat in the 92-year-old history of Britain election. The latest surveys suggest David Cameron, hoping to end his Conservative Party's 13 years in opposition. Some polls suggest the Liberal Democratic Party could overtake Labour as the second party.

Break Two

It's now time for another short break… We'll have more news when we come back… Stay with us…

Sports Handover

It's now time for the Sport Update…

ENGLAND & NEWZEALAND

V/O, 5TH MAY

GIRISH

England and New Zealand have entered the super eights in the T-20 world cup cricket.

VISUAL ROLL

England edged into the Super Eight after their match with Ireland ended in a no result because of rain. They were restricted to 120 for 8 with Eoin Morgan scoring 45.

Ireland were 14 for 1 from three-and-a-half overs as rain intervened. Five overs were needed to constitute a match but rain continued and Ireland were eliminated in cruel fashion.

Similarly in another rain disrupted match, New Zealand defeated Zimbabwe by seven runs under the Duckworth-Lewis method to reach the Super Eights. Zimbabwe were all out for 85 with Nathan McCullum and Scott Styris taking three-wickets each.

New Zealand were given a 30 runs target in eight overs which they achieved easily.

Today Australia will take on Bangladesh in the first match while South Africa and Afghanistan will face each other in another match.

ITALY

PKG, 4TH MAY

<u>GIRISH</u>

36 days remain for the World Cup 20-10. And today, in our countdown, we feature one of the most successful teams at the world stage - Italy.

PKG ROLL

Italy goes into this world cup to defend the world champion title. Last time, the Azzuris took home the trophy for the fourth time, just one fewer than Brazil. Before that, Italy finished as world champions in 1934, 1938 and 1982.

This time around, Italy did not lose a single match during qualifiers, winning 7 out of 10 matches. The 2006 World cup winning captain Fabio Cannovaro still heads the Italian team along with Coach Marcelo Lippi. Italian team is full of experienced players, having the likes of keeper Gialuigi Buffon, defenders Zambrotta, Cassani and Fabio Grosso. Midfielers Andre Pirlo, Camoranassi and Gutasso are as influential, with strikers like Pagini, De Natala, Marco Borrillo and Alberto Gilardino up front.

Italy is known for its defensive game and can force any team into submission with playing around its own goal post. The fifth rank team in the world has been runners-up twice.

Placed in Group F along with Paraguay, New Zealand and Slovakia, Italy should easily make it to the knock out round. And if it does not, Italy crashing out early would be a big news.

SMS Latest

Now a look at your response to the public pulse…

Sponsor roll...........

What should be the first step taken to resolve the political crisis?

> A) Calling off Maoist general strike
> B) Resignation of the prime minister
> C) Both at the same time

Pause

So far …. percent of you voted for option A -- Calling off Maoist general strike;....percent B –. Resignation of the prime minister

.. Percent C – Both at the same time

The Voting is still on. Type N-E-W-S, select option A, B or C and text it to 2-6-2-6 and share your opinion with us... We'll show you the final results in the news at 10-30 this evening.

HEADLAST

News Continues on Kantipur TV

But before that, a reminder of the top stories…

1. Despite daily talks between parties, agreement on power sharing and army integration still appears a dream…

2. Residents of Naicap and Satungal protest against the Maoists strike…

3. Pakistan-born US citizen Faisal Shahzad, charged with terrorism in connection with the failed bomb attack in Times Square… And

4. England and New Zealand enter the super eights in the T-20 world cup cricket…