

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with general background of language and status of English in Nepal. Linguistics and its varieties are also highlighted in this chapter.

### 1.1 General Background

Language is a means of communication possessed by humankind. That is why, it is the most unique gift that sets human apart from the rest of living beings in the universe. It is, undoubtedly, the most significant asset of human life so that they have been able to perform several things such as communication, thinking, nation building and so on. Hence, it is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. Thinking of any social, academic and artistic activities would have been impossible if humans had not possessed language. Therefore, language is viewed as one of the most important possessions of humankind. That is why, it can be claimed that language has made humankind different from rest of the other living beings. Since the time man tried to communicate, s/he is meant to transmit and interchange ideas, thoughts, information's, desires, feelings, etc. Language as a means makes the perception of the world possible. Through the medium of language, our history, literature, ideas, culture and achievements of human beings are transmitted from one person to another, one generation to another. Thus, language is responsible for social change, social mobility, and satisfaction. Hence, it is a powerful means by the absence of which the present day world, particularly the development of science, education and technology, would never have been possible.

Language refers to the means of communication of thought and feelings through a system of arbitrary signals (like sounds, gesture or written symbols). Thus, language refers even to gesture used in order to convey message. It may refer either to the specifically the capacity of human beings for acquiring and

using complex systems of communication or to a specific instance of such a system of complex communication.

To quote Bloch and Trager (1942), "A language is system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which social group cooperates" (as cited in Lyons, 2006, p.3). Here, language is a symbol which is based on arbitrary conception and can be extended or modified as per the need of the speakers. As Language is arbitrary, there is no inherent relation between the meaning and form of a word. Moreover, language is modifiable so that language keeps changing diachronically or synchronically.

According to Chomsky (1957), "A language to be a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements" (as cited in Lyons, 2006, p.12). To put it in another words, language is a system of systems, where system means 'a whole consisting of smaller units which are related to each other in some way or other and perform particular functions. That is to say, language is made up of smaller units which are related to each other and works for particular functions. Those units are combined at various levels viz. phonological, morphological, syntactic and so on.

Crystal (2003) has defines language as "the abstract system underlying the collection totality of a speech/writing behaviour of a community or the knowledge of the system by an individual" (p.255). Further, Sapir (1921) "Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (ibid, p.4). Thus language is the abstract system of underlying and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions by means of voluntarily produced symbols which were uniquely possessed by human.

Language is a social phenomena. Thus, along with the social change, the language also changes to address the need of the member of the society.

Language not only changes in itself according to the time but also language varies with another language in some extent. There are about more than two hundred countries in the world and almost all the countries have their own native language. As a result, communication between one countrymen to another countrymen can be difficult. In such situation, a language gains a form of lingua franca. English language enjoys the form of lingua franca as well as an international language.

Language is defined variously by various scholars. It is obvious fact that no single scholar or single definition is perfect to define it. However, etymologically the word 'language' comes from 'lingua' which means 'tongue' in Latin, later on 'lingua' was modified into 'langue' and then into 'langage' in French. The English people modified it into 'Language' in the 13<sup>th</sup> century with its core meaning 'communication by using words'. Language is a system of conventional, spoken and written symbols by means of which human beings as a member of social group and participants in culture, interact and communicate. Therefore, language doesn't sound the real objects in the world. There is no thing in the sequence of d-o-g which must refers to a pet animal having four legs. This is just a conventional sequence of sounds.

### **1.1.1 English Language in Nepal**

English being not only the language of UNO, more than sixty countries of the world use English as an official language, about two hundred million people listen to English radio programmes and over one hundred million children study English at the primary level. Nearly one third books of the world have been written in English (as cited in Adhikari, 2010, p.347). Thus, it is commonly required for international trade and conference and is the official medium for communication at sea and in the air.

English language is an important language used all over the world. It is the language of international communication, technology, higher education, commerce and industry. Its use as the working language in the world has made it vital to attain a sound knowledge of English. Today, much information is transmitted and published in English. Therefore, it is essential to acquire the skills of this language for various needs.

English language is a world language in the sense that it has become an important lingua franca throughout the globe. Discussing the uses and users of English language internationally, Kachru and Nelson (2009) as cited in Timilsina, (2010, p.29) talk about three circle of countries as:

The Inner circle comprises the old-variety English- using countries, where English is the first or dominant language: the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The outer circle comprises countries where English has a long history of institutionalized functions and standing as a language of wide and important roles in education, governance, literary creativity and popular- culture, such as India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa and Zambia... The expanding circle countries and is widely studied but for more specific purposes than in outer circle, including (but certainly not limited to) reading knowledge for scientific and technical purposes; such countries currently include China, Indonesia, Iran, Korea, and Nepal.

Hence, this gives birth to Englishes i.e. varieties of English learnt for various purposes English learnt in one context or country varies from English learnt in another context or country. English in Nepal is used as Expanding circle studying for the knowledge for scientific and technical purposes.

However, English, in our context, is also taught and learnt as a foreign language. A foreign language is learnt to contact outside one's own community or the country rather than having social functions within the community where it is learnt. English language began to be learnt and taught in Nepal during the Rana regime. However, English language sprouted in Nepal during the prime ministership of Bhimsen Thapa. The British government opened "Gorkha Bharti Kendra" during this time. The people who came to Nepal to select the soldiers spoke English. But formally, it started after the establishment of Darbar High School in 1853. It was later on shifted to Rani Pokhari and opened to the common people of the society in 1891" (adopted from Adhikari, 2010, pp 347/48). Since then, many revolutions have been made in English curriculum. Hundreds of private schools have been opened in order to promote English standard of the students. The Government of Nepal has introduced English course from Grade one to Bachelor's degree as a compulsory as well as optional courses. Because of the importance of English, private boarding schools have given emphasis on English language and so far as possible, guardians want to send their children in such schools.

### **1.1.2 Linguistics: A Brief Introduction**

Linguistics is simply defined as the study of language. It is the discipline or knowledge that studies language scientifically. To put it in another way, linguistics is the scientific study of language. It is scientific in the sense that it involves its own spirit, principles and methods to study language. It studies the language systematically, explicitly and objectively. Thus, linguistics is the science which formulates the general rules related to language. It attempts to establish general principles for the study of all languages and to determine the characteristics of human language. Hence, linguistics is the science that describes and classifies languages.

The study of language, i.e. linguistics, has a long history. It can be traced back to the fifth century Greek philosophers like Aristotle and Plato in the West. In the east, it originated even much earlier with the contribution of Panini, the first Sanskrit grammarian, who systematized Sanskrit grammar in perhaps fourth century B.C. However, modern linguistics has begun in the early twentieth century. The great Swiss scholar, often called as the father of modern linguistics, 'Ferdinand de Saussure's' students published his lectures in the book form as 'Course de linguistique general' in 1915. This book is considered a milestone in modern linguistics.

Linguistics is the social science which shares common ground with psychology, anthropology, sociology and archaeology. Its influence is spread over literature, communication engineering and so on. Language has various aspects such as social, cultural, psychological, philosophical, to name just a few. Accordingly, linguistics includes the following branches:

- ) Theoretical linguistics
- ) Applied linguistics
- ) Synchronic linguistics
- ) Diachronic linguistics
- ) General linguistics
- ) Descriptive linguistics
- ) Psycholinguistics
- ) Sociolinguistics

#### **1.1.2.1 Sociolinguistics**

As mentioned above in 1.1.2, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. Language and society are related in a number of ways. The aspects of this relation include the linguistic identity of social groups, social attitudes to language, social variation of language, the social basis of multilingualism and so on. The branch of linguistics which studies these aspects of the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society. It investigates the relationship between language and society with the goal of language structure and how languages functions in communication. Thus, it deals with the social norms, values, practices or groups and the language and their nature. It is the study of language and the way in which structure of language varies according to the context in the society.

There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and or behaviour. Similarly, the second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure and/or behaviour may either influence or determine social structure. And the other relation between them is of bi- directional. There is nail- flesh like relationship between language and society. Gumperz (1971) has written, "Sociolinguistics is an attempt to find correlation between social structure and linguistic structure and to observe any changes that occur." (as cited in Rai 2005, p 16).

Hudson (1980) has defined sociolinguistics as "the study of language in relation to society" (p.1). It is a branch of linguistics which studies relationship between language and the context in which it is used. It is a field of study which assumes that human society, since its civilization, is made up of many related patterns and behaviours and some of which are linguistics. Moreover, it studies the varieties of language.

There are different domains that come under sociolinguistics. Language varieties, speech community, language planning and language usage and use are some of them to name. Therefore, sociolinguistics deals with different use of language in the society according to the different situation and also how languages gain status in the society. As language is a social phenomenon it is used in different social context. Therefore, sociolinguistics came into existence to study language, its varieties and different form of language under different social situations.

### **1.1.2.2 Varieties of Linguistic Codes**

Generally, code refers to the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion. It is a system used for communication between two or more parties. It is almost a rare case that a speaker has command of only one code. Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak. In short, linguistic code refers to a particular use of language.

We may also refer to a language or a variety of a language as a code. Terms like dialect, language, style, register, standard language, pidgin, and creole are inclined to arouse emotions. In contrast, the neutral term 'code' can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. It can usually be used for a system used by a single person, as when someone devises a private code to protect certain secrets.

Every linguistic code has its varieties. It is called varieties of linguistic codes. To put it another way, each linguistic code itself is a variety of human language and thus variety of linguistic codes can also be termed as varieties of varieties.

Language varies not only from one person to another but also from a speech community to the other. It also varies according to the age, social classes, profession, context and so on. A speaker speaks different varieties of a code even in a piece of conversation. The code, in such context, is different in terms of the way the speaker speaks, pronounces and maintains intonation. Thus, there is definitely a difference in a linguistic code in different use and context.

#### **i Dialect**

Dialect is an ambiguous term like language itself. Generally, it is defined as a local non-prestigious variety of a real language. In contrast, scholars often experience considerable difficulty in deciding whether one term should be used rather than the other in particular situation. Thus, language can be used to refer either to a single linguistic norm or to a group of related norms, and dialect to refer to one of norms.



Dialect is the concrete manifestation of language. That is why; any code people speak is a dialect rather than a language. Following Rai (2005), "The use of a language varied according to place, time and group of people is called dialect" (p.125). A single language can be presented in various forms in terms of its pronunciation, structure, vocabulary and so on. In short, it is a variety of language in terms of user, region and social class.

The term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes. There are social dialects as well as regional ones. But it is problematic to define social groups or social class. However, social group can be determined on the basis of occupation, place of residence, education, income, ethnic origin, etc. Thus, social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors mentioned above.

## **ii      Idiolect**

Personal dialect of an individual is called idiolect. In other words, idiolect refers to the total command of language by an individual. A particular speech community consists of members all of whom speak the same language. All of the members have the same attitudes to their language and share its common features. However, each member has his own individual language in some respects if we look at it closely. It varies from one individual to another in certain features. The way one speaks is different from the way the next speaks. This variation from speaker to speaker in terms of voice, quality, pitch and speech rhythm is defined as idiolect. Every individual speaker does have a variety of the language that is uniquely his own, containing features that do not occur anywhere else. Thus, idiolect differs from individual to individual.

When idiolect is analyzed, it expresses a system. The system of an idiolect has two major aspects: linguistic and extra-linguistic. The linguistic aspect includes the choice of specific words, utterances, interpretation and phonological features like voice, quality, pitch and speech rhythm which characterize the

system of each person's idiolect. The extra linguistic aspect on the other hand refers to the social and regional factors like social class, ethnic background, education, age, gender, locality and so on which determine the nature of each person's idiolect.

### **iii Register**

Language variation which is controlled by the context or situation is simply known as register. Thus, register refers to varieties according to use. In another words, use-based variation is a register. A single language user uses different registers whenever context or field of speech act is changed. According to the different participants, situation, social setting, the same message is expressed differently. Register is a set of features of speech or writing characteristics of a particular type of linguistic activity or a particular group when engaged in it, for example, journalists, doctors, surgeons.

Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, bank managers, journalists, sales clerks employ different registers. Regarding registers, Ferguson (1994) has mentioned, "People participating in recurrent communication or communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of information and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations" (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2000, p.48). This kind of language variety is a register. Registers are, therefore, situationally conditioned field of discourse oriented varieties of language. It is different from dialect in the sense that dialect is use-based variation whereas a register is use-based variation of language. According to Hudson (1980), "The term register is widely used in sociolinguistics to refer to varieties of language according to the use, in contrast with dialects" (p.45). Therefore, it is a subset of a language used for a particular purpose in a particular social setting.

From the above discussion what we can conclude is that registers are controlled by speech situations or contexts in which language is used. It is, therefore, possible that different kinds of register variations can be correlated to different

aspects of the speech situations in which language is used. If so, there can be three subtypes of register variations in terms of the features of the speech situations namely field-based, mode-based and tenor-based. These terms have been described also as mode of discourse, style of discourse and field of discourse.

The first type of register is mode of discourse, which refers to the medium or mode of the language activity in written or oral form. Here, the main difference exists in the difference between speech and writing. Thus, the typical examples of mode-based registers are speech and writing.

Another type of register is 'style of discourse', which refers to the relations among the participants. Here, the participants in a discourse are the speaker (or addresser) and the hearer (or addressee). The relations among the participants refer to their respective social status such as teacher, student, journalist, etc. Thus, the language used by the teacher is different from the language used by the student speaking to his classmate. Therefore, the status-related variation of language is style.

Finally, field of discourse is another variety of language, which refers to register variations based on the subject matter or topic of discourse. It differs in terms of syntax and vocabulary. Regarding the use of different words in different types of register, Wardhaugh (2000) has asserted, "Registers are the set of vocabulary items associated with discrete occupational or social group" (p.48). So, in this respect, the registers of science law, religion, journalism and so on are suitable examples of different field-based registers. On its basis, language used in mass media is a field-based register.

### **1.1.2.3 Mass Media as a Field-based Register**

Literally, the term 'mass' refers to 'a large number of people' and 'media' refers to the means of mass communication such as: TV, Radio, newspaper, etc.

Therefore, it can be defined as the means of communication for sending messages to a large scattered number of people over a vast area at the same time. Generally, mass media include electronic and print media. These media are used to send or transmit messages to the mass.

In the context of Nepal, "the first hand-press was introduced in Nepal in 1908 B.S. by the prime minister Jung Bhadur Rana" (adopted from Koirala, 2006, p.73). The pioneer of Nepalese Journalism was 'Moti Ram Bhatta.' He edited and published the first Nepali monthly "Gorkha Bharat Jeevan" Printed at Banaras in the year 1943 BS. After the publication of Gorkhapatra, the Gorkha Patra Corporation started 'The Rising Nepal' in the English language as a daily newspaper from 1<sup>st</sup> Poush, 2022 B.S. Since then, many of the electronic and print media have come into existence. Gamble and Gamble (1989) as cited in Bhattarai (2003, p. 7) defines mass media as:

...tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered heterogeneous audiences, as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us overcome barriers caused by time and space.

In fact, mass media are the means or devices or instruments used to convey or impart or send or exchange or transmit our ideas and thoughts through speech or writing. They are the mediators of messages to the mass.

'Mass media' has been recognized as a register of language. Register is a speech variety used by a particular group of people mainly sharing the same professions or the same interest. That is why, the language of mass media can be called a register of language. The language of mass media is also called journalese which is the register typical only for mass media. It is also named as the journalistic within. The mass media use both written as well as spoken

variety on the basis of the difference between broadcast media from print media. However common features are found in both. The language there is impersonal, often indirect and passive. The freshness of information supported by photographs and choice of particular vocabulary and grammar are the features of journalese.

Generally, mass media can be divided into two types: print media e.g. newspaper, journals, pamphlets and electronic media, e.g. radio, T.V., films, etc. The former media are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to the receivers. They are composed of words inscribed on something by some sort of ink. Thus, they can also be called representational media as they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photographics. Similarly on the other hand, they differ from the electronic media in that they do not need any technical devices at the point of decoding. On the contrary, electronic media need both encoding and decoding devices.

Print media is one of the two groups of mass media which is the oldest form of mass communication. The print media includes books, manuals, newspapers, etc. They usually rely on technical devices for producing messages and enabling these messages to be stored, passed over a distance and produced in the absence of the participants.

As the term 'register' is a use- based variety of language, the language used in print media can be called a register of language. It is because the language used in print media is different from other fields. A single newspaper shows varieties of usage. Thus, the language used in the formal message of congratulations is a register.

### **1.1.3 Language of Congratulations**

The term 'congratulation' is made by adding the suffix 'ion' to the verb 'congratulate', which means to express pleasure at the happiness, good fortune or excellence of a person or a group of persons. Thus, congratulation refers to the way of expressing our happiness with the people having good fortune. In other words, it is just like the icing on a cake. It adds on to the celebration; be it office promotion or good luck. It is an expression of joy in the success or good fortune of another. It also refers to the act of acknowledging that someone has an occasion for celebration or has pleasure at the success of good fortune of another. As discussed above, language is a means of expressing our emotions, desires, thoughts or feelings. One may come across many such situations on which she/he has to share his/her feeling of happiness through the message of congratulation on the success of his/her intimate one. Therefore, the language used in message of congratulation is of great significance in one's life.

#### **1.1.3.1 History and Origin of Congratulations**

Congratulation is like putting a little bit of sunshine in an envelope. It adds warmth to both business and personal relationships. There are many milestones to celebrate congratulations like achievements, promotions, victory, etc. Although it is widely used socializing function, it is very difficult to find out its origin. Probably, it came into existence with the development of human civilization. As cited in Timothy & Alicia (1994):

The congratulations party is perhaps the ultimate expression of good wishes and unbridled appreciation. Though it's difficult to trace the first congratulation party, it is a fact that many prehistoric tribes celebrated their battle victories with outdoor parties that honored the captains and heroes behind, thus congratulating them their bravery and battle savvy. Through the centuries, congratulation parties have

honoured everyone from war heroes returning home to business professionals who have scored monetary raises, parents who have just brought home their first baby, to people who have just won the lottery or landed a big job or political office.

From the above mentioned issues the origin of congratulation traced back to the beginning of human civilization when they started to live in different tribes. In that period, many tribes used to fight for many purposes like settlement, food and many more. The victorious groups and their captains were showed high degree of gratitudes for their victory in the battle by using different medium of communication such as gesture (smile, dance) voice (songs). Gradually, this system passed to business professionals and then everyone who has good fortune throughout the course of time. The emotions behind those prehistoric parties remained the same throughout the times. However, the situations, ways, and words of expressing congratulations can be different then and now but the first use of congratulation began from then when people started to live in the tribe.

### **1.1.3.2 Types of Congratulations**

Generally, language is spoken either formally or informally. The situation demands the degree of formality. For example, if one has to speak or write to seniors, formal language is used but informal language can be used while talking or writing to the juniors. Keeping these ideas into consideration, language of congratulation is divided into formal and informal congratulation from two different point of view namely verbal communication point of view and written communication point of view.

From verbal communication point of view, informal congratulations are expressed to friends, juniors where as formal congratulation is expressed to the boss, seniors. However, there is no demarcation line to differentiate the degree

of formality. Nevertheless, Blundell, et al (2010) has mentioned the last two expressions given below as very formal:

- i Congratulations !
- ii Congratulations on wining the LG contract.
- iii I would like to congratulate you.
- iv Allow me to offer my warmest/heartiest congratulations on ...
- v Allow me to offer my warmest/heartiest congratulations. (p.196)

Here in these expressions, very small pin-point difference is found between formal and informal language of congratulations.

Moreover the language of congratulation in verbal mode can be expressed differently moving from broad to very specific situation. To be clear to this points, below are presented some example expressions following Matreyek. (1983):

- i Congratulations !
  - ii Congratulations on your new baby
  - iii Let me congratulate on winning the first prize in the tournament.
- (p.63)

Here the expression in (i) is very general/broad way of expressing congratulation where as the expression in (ii) is more specific than the first one and the third one is the most specific one as it gives every detail of the expression.

From written communication point of view, congratulation is expressed through two different way viz. in the form of letter (informal) and in the form of notice in newspaper (formal).

The language used in notice of congratulation is distinctive. Therefore language used in message of congratulation is a register. To be specific, it differs even from letter of congratulation in the sense that the letter of



congratulation is an informal way of expressing congratulation in the form of personal letter while the notice of congratulation is a formal way of offering congratulation through print media in certain way.

From functional point of view, 'congratulating' is one of the communicative functions, under socializing. In order to offer our feelings of pleasure on the good fortune of other, this communicative function is used. However this study does not deal with its communicative functional perspectives but deals with the linguistic and sociolinguistic point of view. Thus, the language of congratulations used in day-to-day communication is quite different from the language used in the formal message of congratulations. To be more specific, the language of day to day congratulations uses second person to denote the receiver of the message (see example i, below) while the language of formal congratulations uses third person to denote the receiver of the message (see example ii, below).

- i Let me congratulate you on your new job.
- ii My sincere congratulations goes to Mr. Diwas Bhandari on being awarded with the 'Best Student Award'.

### **1.1.3.3 Formal congratulations**

Formal congratulations, in this study, refers to the language of formal congratulation from written communication point of view. It means, the formal congratulation denotes to the notice of congratulations. It has very distinctive way of writing. Thus, it is a register. [www.croninanandcompany.com](http://www.croninanandcompany.com) mentions the following ways of writing notice of congratulations:

- ) Write soon after hearing the news.
- ) Use the words 'congratulation' early.

- ) Mention the occasion for congratulations in the first sentence or two.
- ) Tell the person how happy, proud or impressed you are.
- ) If possible relate something about the person's abilities and achievements
- ) If appropriate, tell how you learned about the news.
- ) Express your best wishes for the person and for continued success.
- ) Put a negative note into your message by using terms such as "you finally did it," "I'm so surprised, you must have knocked yourself out."

Because of distinctive way of writing congratulations, and so are the ways of negative note, special vocabularies, the language of congratulations is significant and is, thus, the field of interest either.

## **1.2 Review of the Related Literature**

The area of language use is unlimited. However, very few research studies have been carried out in different field of language. Some of them are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

**Baral** (1999) carried out a research on **Language used in the field of tourism** and identified the use of special sentence patterns, vocabulary and language function used in the field of tourism. Using questionnaires, checklists interviews and observations as the tools of data collection in different situation he concluded that the maximal use of abbreviations, borrowed words, variety in language structures and farewell, greeting, welcoming, inviting, introducing, etc of language functions are used in the field of tourism.

Similarly, **Pokhrel** (2003), conducted a comparative study on **The use of English in broadcast and print media** to find out the characteristic features of the language of print and that of broadcast media, regarding narration, voice, sentence type, contracted forms and sentence length. He concluded that the broadcast media uses simpler sentence structure in comparison to the print media.

In the same way, **Upadhya** (2003) conducted a research entitled **The language used in brochures**. Physical as well as linguistic point of view were analyzed and he concluded that single background colour and verbless constructions were highly used in brochures.

Likewise, **Chapagain** (2005) carried out a research on **The Language used in English Newspaper Advertisements** describing the language structure, vocabulary items and communicative functions. He has categorized different types of advertisements like: trade advertisements, classified advertisements, retail advertisements, display advertisements, and business directories. He found that major word classes and verbless constructions were frequently used in the newspaper advertisements.

In the same line, **Tiwari** (2007) made a great effort on **The language used in economic journals**. The research was carried out in order to find out the frequency of voice, tense, aspect, sentence type and sentence length. Using judgmental sampling procedure and secondary sources of data, he concluded that complex sentence and non-past tense were used more frequently.

Similarly, **Dhakal** (2008) conducted a research study on **Language used in poster**. He has analyzed the language used in Poster in terms of sentence type, aspect, tense and voice using only the secondary sources of data and concluded that simple sentences are more frequently used than compound sentences. Moreover, he also found that past tense, progressive aspect and passive voice are minimally used than non-past tense, simple aspect and active voice.

**Sapkota** (2008) carried out a research study on **The language used in food products**. To find out sentence length, sentence structure, special vocabulary and writing style, she observed at collected data and concluded that major word class and compound sentences are maximally used while complex and simple sentences are rarely used.

Next to the above, **Oli** (2009) conducted a research on **Language used in medical journals**. He carried out the research in terms of tense, aspect, voice,

and sentence type using only secondary source of data and judgmental sampling procedure and observational tools for data collection. He came with the conclusion that past tense, simple aspect and passive voice were maximally used.

In the same way, **Lamsal** (2010) carried out a descriptive research on **Language used in forestry journals**. She used judgmental sampling procedure to collect secondary data. She studied language in terms of voice, tense, sentence type and specific words and concluded that complex sentence has the highest frequency rate rather than the rest of the others.

Although the above mentioned research works are related to different field of language, no work has yet been carried out on the language of formal message of congratulations. So, this is an attempt to study and analyze the language used in message of congratulations regarding special vocabularies, sentence construction, writing style, voice, tense and components of formal message of congratulations.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study intends to fulfill the following objectives:

- a To analyze the language used in formal message of congratulations in terms of tense (past and non-past), voice (active and passive), sentence type (simple, complex and compound) and special words.
- b To find out components (optional and obligatory) of formal of congratulations.
- c To suggest some pedagogical implications.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study holds a great significance for academic purpose as well as in practical life. It is significant for academic purpose in the sense that the students of secondary level in our country are expected to understand the

language used in message of congratulations and are also expected to be able to compose a formal message of congratulation notice. Thus, this study will be fruitful for the secondary level students as well as teachers. Besides, this study has direct relevance to the learning and teaching of the current B. Ed. English course entitled 'Academic writing'. It will equally be useful for any people who are interested to sharpen their knowledge in writing skills in English. It will be a resource for the students of journalism as well.

This study plays a significant role in practical life in the sense that any professionals may have to congratulate others on their success or good luck, and in such case she/he has to be able to write a formal message of congratulation. Thus, this study will help the professionals, teachers, principals, managers, lawyers and everyone who has to share their happiness at good luck of others.

## **1.5 Definition of the Terms**

**Congratulation :** 'Con-grat-u-la-tion' have been synthesized to form the word 'congratulation' to mean the expression of joy in the success or good luck of other. It mostly occurs in plural form. Sometimes the entire message of congratulation is offered in a single word expression 'congratulations'.

**Components:** Components, here, refer to the sections of a message of congratulation. For example: head, body, sender, etc.

**Decoration :** Decoration in this study, refers to the illustration beside the photo of the receiver of the message. The message of congratulations becomes catchy and attractive with the decoration of flowers, vase, etc.

**Format:** In general, format refers to make ready to receive data, but here it is meant to the style or manner of procedure to compose message of congratulation.

**Simple Sentence:** A simple sentence refers to a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause. It is always an independent sentence i.e.. It can occur on its own.

For example, Jesika congratulated Jenith.

**Complex Sentence:** A complex sentence consists of one or more sentence functions which are realized by some clauses. Generally, there occur one or more than one dependent clause along with a main clause.

For example, When he was in the company, he contributed a lot.

**Compound Sentence:** Two or more than two sentences are coordinated in compound sentence. Each of the clauses is independent since there is no question of embedding.

For example: He got the award and the club extended hearty congratulations.

**Voice:** Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationship between a verb and the noun phrases which are associated with it. Structurally, if a sentence includes 'Be + ed' participle of a transitive verb, it is passive voice, and active voice follows the simple structure of tenses and their aspects. The sentence which consists of intransitive verbs is a non voice sentence.

e.g. Open your book (Active Voice)

Let your book be opened (Passive Voice)

He sleeps well (Non-voice Sentence)

**Tense:** Tense, simply, denotes a verb form, used to express a time relation of actions. But in this study it is viewed from structural point of view.

Structurally, there are two types of tense system, namely past and non-past.

e.g. I walk slowly (Non past Tense)

They walked to school. (Past Tense)

**Conversing Style:** Conversing style here, refers to the way of presenting lines. It refers to the way the sentences are presented shorter and shorter than the previous ones.

For example:

We would like to congratulate  
Master Diwas Joshi  
a Grade VI  
Student

Source : The Samadhan National Daily, Jan. 3, 2011.

**Diverging Style :** It is one of the styles of presenting sentences in the body of formal congratulation. In this style, the sentences are presented longer than the previous ones.

For example:

Congratulations  
to Dr. Megh Raj Dangol  
Our friend and in-charge of the management stream

Source : The Rising Nepal, April 3, 2010.

**Head** in this study, refers to the main section or message head of formal congratulation.

In this study, **body** denotes to the real message of formal congratulation.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with sources of data. The areas of collecting data is dealt in this section. Similarly sampling procedure is also descussed in this chapter. Then, this chapter mentions the tools for data collection and process of data collection as well. It also mentions the process of data analysis and limitations of the study. So, this chapter on methodology briefly describes the methods and procedures adopted to carry out this study.

#### **2.1 Sources of Data**

As this is a descriptive study on the language of specific section of print media, the source of data was only secondary one.

##### **2.1.1 Primary Sources**

Primary data was not collected in order to carry out this study.

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources**

I used only the secondary sources to collect the data. There are many English newspapers published in Nepal. Consulting almost all the papers for the purposed study could be like trying to measure the depth of ocean. Thus, on the basis of purposive non- probability sampling, a total of four news papers were selected in order to carry out the proposed study.

The sources to collect data were as follows:

- a The Himalayan Times
- b The Kathmandu post
- c The Republica
- d The Rising Nepal



The above mentioned newspapers of different dates were read thoroughly and the essential messages of congratulations were cut out or photocopied on the basis of random sampling. So far as possible, the sample message of congratulations were selected from different occasion. So that there could be seen variety in the message. Next to this, I consulted other as Nepali newspapers in order to enlight my knowledge on message of congratulations.

## **2.2 Population of the Study**

The population of this study consisted of forty different notices of congratulations from our different newspapers of different dates.

## **2.3 Sampling Procedure**

As mentioned above in 2.1, first of all I selected four usual or regular English newspapers on the basis of purposive non- random sampling which were the secondary sources of data. Hundreds of messages of congratulations were found in all those newspapers. But, on the basis of non-random judgmental sampling, I selected only forty of them as the data of my study.

## **2.4 Tools for Data Collection**

To carry out this research, observation was the main tool for data collection. I collected forty messages of congratulations from different newspapers as mentioned in 2.1. I observed the language, using observation table including different tools such as percent, frequency etc.

## **2.5 Process of Data Collection**

The above mentioned four different newspapers were collected and observed at the formal message of congratulations to get desired information. Then, I systematically presented the data under different headings comparing tense, voice, language and listing special vocabularies used in the notice of

congratulations. I read and re-read the notices until I found out the intended information.

## **2.6 Procedure of Data Analysis**

The collected data were analyzed by using the above mentioned tools. First of all, the raw data were presented in observation table calculating percentage and frequency of occurrence. And then, the shown and hidden information of data were analyzed as clearly as possible.

## **2.7 Limitations of the Study**

The study had the following limitations:

- ) The proposed study was limited to only the language used in the formal message of congratulations published in English newspapers of Nepal.
- ) The study was limited to analyze only the following linguistic categories: tense, sentence type, voice, components special words and format.
- ) Only forty notices of congratulation from four different English newspapers were used to carry out this research.

## CHAPTER THREE

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. Going thoroughly over the collected data, every detail is presented on the various tables and charts. As mentioned in the previous selection, the linguistic aspects of the formal message of congratulations is analyzed under the separate headings namely tense, voice, sentence type, special words along with the components. And undoubtedly, this study applies descriptive analysis to interpret and analyze the data. Different operational tools have been used so as to present the data clearly.

#### 3.1 Tense

The formal message of congratulations used both past (P T) and non-past tense (NPT). Regarding the analysis of tense, these two types of sentences were been analyzed on the basis of the sentences used in forty formal messages of congratulations which were taken from four English newspapers of Nepal.

The frequency and percentage of the past and non- past tenses used in the message of congratulations are presented in the following table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Tense Types**

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
PT	6	5.40
NPT	105	94.59
Total	111	100

Table 1, vividly shows the sentence types under PT and NPT and their occurrence in the message of congratulations. Surprisingly this table shows that past tense is rarely used in the formal message of congratulations while the use

of non- past tense is most usual. Out of 111 sentences, the number of past tense sentences is 6 and non- past sentences is 105. It means, only a few formal congratulation, consisted of past tense sentences. Most of the formal congratulations were composed with non past tense sentences. However, past tense was found being used in subordinate clause of complex sentences (see appendix III).

In order to make it far clear, some example sentences of past tense (i and ii), non past tense (iii and iv) and past tense in subordinate clause (v) have been presented below:

- i This could not have happened devoid of your support, encouragement and above all your love for our work. (THT, Nov 27, 2010)
- ii Your performance had really a magical power. (TRN, Feb 3, 2006)
- iii We are confident, this co- operation will further add value in the quality care of Norvic for the community at large, here in Nepal. (TRN, Jan 11, 2011)
- iv We wish her all success in her every walk of the future. (THT, Jan 13, 2008)
- v We are very proud of our brothers that they, had won the above title of "Mr. Teen 2010". (TKP, Dec 7, 2010).

The language of formal congratulation consists of few sentences. Among those few numbers of sentences, PT was rarely used devoid of subordinate clause. On the other hand, the frequency of NPT was found nearly 19 times more than PT.

### **3.2 Voice**

Regarding the analysis of sentences in terms of voice, both active voice (AV) and passive voice (PV) were found with different frequency. Out of 111 sentences analyzed, some sentences were neither AV nor PV but non-voice (NV) sentences. The data have been given in a table below (Table 2) with their frequency of occurrence supporting by percentage.

**Table 2**  
**Voice Types**

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
AV	58	52.25
PV	19	17.11
NV	34	30.63
Total	111	100

Table 2 clearly shows that the use of AV is very high as it does have the frequency of 58 out of 111. Similarly, having the frequency of 34 and 19 out of 111 NV and PV have the second and the third position of frequency respectively. AV covers 52.25 percentage of the total sentences whereas PV and NV cover 17.11 and 30.63 percent respectively. Thus, the sentences are highly used in AV in formal message of congratulations while PV is minimumly used.

Though non-voice sentences were unusual term in the linguistic field, 34 sentences were found in forty formal messages. Some example sentences of AV (i and ii), PV (iii and iv) have been given as follows:

- i Keep it up. (THT, May 2, 2009)
- ii We heartily congratulate NORVIC and MEDANTA for marching together to provide cutting edge technology and state-of the-art treatment, to the people of Nepal. (TRN, Jan 11, 2011)
- iii You have been awarded for your outstanding performance at your work. (TR, Feb 16, 2009).
- iv Her untiring efforts and dedications in the conservation of the world environment and nature has been truly judged. (TKP, Feb 15, 2007).
- v We are proud of you! (TRN, Mar. 27, 2009).
- vi Thanks for bringing home glory as ever. (TRN, Sep. 10, 2008).

### 3.3 Sentences Types

Sentences were categorized variously on the basis of sentence formation and the clause they had. On the basis of these criteria, there were simple sentence (SS) , compound sentence (CS) and complex sentence (CXS)' . All these three types of sentences were found in the formal message of congratulations. But the frequency of their occurrence varies as shown in the following table 3.

**Table 3**  
**Sentence Types**

Sentences Type	Frequency	Percentage
SS	34	30.6
CS	31	27.92
CXS	46	41.44
Total	111	100

The table 3 clearly shows different types of sentences with their occurrence in the formal message. With 41.44% of frequency, the number of occurrence of CXS was higher than the rest of the others. Similarly the SS and CS occupied the second and third position with 30.60% and 27.92% respectively. Analyzing the table, it is the fact that CXS<sub>s</sub> were mostly used in formal message of congratulations.

The following are some examples of SS (i-iii) CS (iv-vi) and CXS (vi -ix) used in the formal message of congratulations.

- i Congratulations to all the winners. (TR, Jan 2, 2002).
- ii We wish very success in their path. (TKP, Dec. 7, 2010).
- iii It's our greatest pleasure. (THT, Feb. 29, 2009).
- iv We extend our best wishes to him to successfully complete his responsibilities as IPPAN President and create a conductive

- environment in the hydropower sector during his tenure. (TKR, May 9, 2010).
- v Taking this opportunity, we would like to thank all our friends, well-wishers, supporters for their time and relentless effort to vote for Ms Anuradha Koirala and helping her embrace the prestigious award. (THT, Nov. 27, 2010).
  - vi Her untiring efforts and dedication in the conservation of the world environment and nature has been truly judged and award, we are sure, will strengthen and sharpen her works and studies for the nature and environment. (TKP, Feb.15, 2007).
  - vii We are proud of our brothers that they had won the above Title of 'Mr. TEEN 2010. "organized by the Gurung Handsome saloon and Training Institute held on December 4,2010 on city hall Pokhara. (TKP, Dec.7, 2010)
  - viii As started by Ms. Koirala, this is the victory of every single Nepali and all those fighting for the cause. (TKP, Feb. 15, 2007).
  - ix When you achieve /win, it is not just a game. (TR, Dec.12, 2010).

The complex sentences had the highest frequency of occurrence in the formal congratulation. The difference between CS and SS is not great. However, SS had the greater occurrence than that of CS. Sentences were formed along with prepositional clause and subordinate clause. And, it resulted on the greatest use of CXS.

### **3.4 Special Words**

In fact, the researcher came across some technical words used by the people of their field. It means each and every field does have their own technical words. Thus in the formal message of congratulations, there were some special words. The words found in congratulations vary on the basis of what field person has been congratulated for. Therefore, the words from various fields were found in it. However for this study, only common words were found to be used in

almost all the message of congratulations. Some of the special words of the formal message of congratulations have been given below with their use and description.

**'Congratulation'** The term congratulation was at the centre meaning of the entire message. Generally it was written at the top of the message with plural marker 's' as the heading of the message.

**'Hearty'** was a word used to strengthen the meaning of congratulation. It means warm or sincere in the message. It was sometimes replaced with **"Heartily"**

**'Felicitations'** was used to refer to the feeling of congratulations. Thus, if it was used, it replaced the word 'congratulations' in the heading of the message.

Similarly **'auspicious occasion'** was also a common phrase, used in the message of congratulations to denote special and important time or day (e.g. marriage anniversary, post promotion, birthday etc.).

**'Extend'** was another common word referring to 'express' or 'give' in the field. Likewise **'outstanding'** was another term which was used to mean conspicuous because of excellence.

Similarly **'award'** was also another common word which was frequently used in the formal message of congratulation whenever the receiver of the message was congratulated for getting any sort of prize, or token of appreciation.

Next to the above, **'conferred'** was a verb used in formal congratulation referring to 'granted'.

Likewise, **'inaugural'** was used time and again in formal congratulation to refer to 'initiating ceremony or occasion'.



'Overwhelming' was another special word used in formal congratulation. It is meant to 'too great to resist'.

'Spa' was also another common word used in this field to denote 'resort' or 'shop'.

### 3.5 Components

Components generally known as elements, are like the building blocks of a house. Almost every complete form has its components. To put in another words, any complete form is made up of different components. Similarly, the message of congratulations can not be exception to this notion. Different authors have different views regarding elements of congratulation. However, for the purpose of study Lorcan (2010) has given the following six basic elements of a basic congratulations note:

Elements	Examples
1 Salutation	1. Dear Mike,
2 Offer congratulations early and mention the occasion	2 Congratulations on your promotion to district manager
3 Tell how happy you are	3 I was thrilled when I heard the news !
4 If possible, relate something about the person's abilities	4 Ever since we worked together in Los Anneles, I knew you were one of the best and I'm glad to see that your talent is being recognized.
5 Send wishes for continued success	5 Best of Luck in your new position. I hope this is just the start of many more successes to come
6 close	6 Sincerely

This given information is more or less applicable for this section to meet the purpose of this study. However, these elements are seemed as not-reformed-elements. Therefore, on the basis of this data, the elements have been refined. Salutation has been changed as heading. Likewise, elements no. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are combinely termed as body and 'close' has been extended into 'sender' and 'sender's address'. For more clarity, the components of formal message of congratulations have been typified into two types after analyzing the selected forty messages of congratulations form different newspapers.

All the components of formal message of congratulations and their occurrence have been presented in table 4.

**Table 4**  
**Occurrence of components**

Component	Frequency	Percentage
1 Quotation	5	12.5
2 Heading	40	100
3 Decoration	21	52.5
4 Photo	35	87.5
5 Receiver	40	100
6 Body	40	100
7 Sender	40	100
8 Sender's address	34	80

Table 4 clearly shows that there are two types of components namely obligatory and optional. These two types have been discovered on the basis of whether they occur in all messages of congratulations. The components which occurred in all messages of congratulations are taken as obligatory components and those components which did not occur in all messages but in some are taken as optional components.

### **3.5.1 Obligatory Components**

The components which are must in a formal message of congratulations are obligatory components. The following given components are obligatory ones as they occurred in all the messages of congratulations.

- i Heading
- ii Receiver
- iii Body/message
- iv Sender

Every message of congratulation contained heading, receiver, body of the message and sender's name. Heading was found being bold or highlighted. The heading was always expressed with 'congratulation' along with some adverbs before it. The person who was being congratulated was addressed as his full name sometime in the body portion of the message or sometime just below the photo. The double-use of the receivers name was also found the formal congratulation. Body was the component which was the real message. It included the answers of what occasion, what for, when and wish of further success as well. The sender's name was written under the message. Sometimes, many wishers expressed their wishes with the help of the same message. (see appendix iv).

### **3.5.2 Optional Components**

The components which are sometimes but not always used in the formal message of congratulations are optional components. They are optional in the sense that one of them was found being used in one formal congratulations or the other. They are given below:

- i Quotation
- ii Decoration

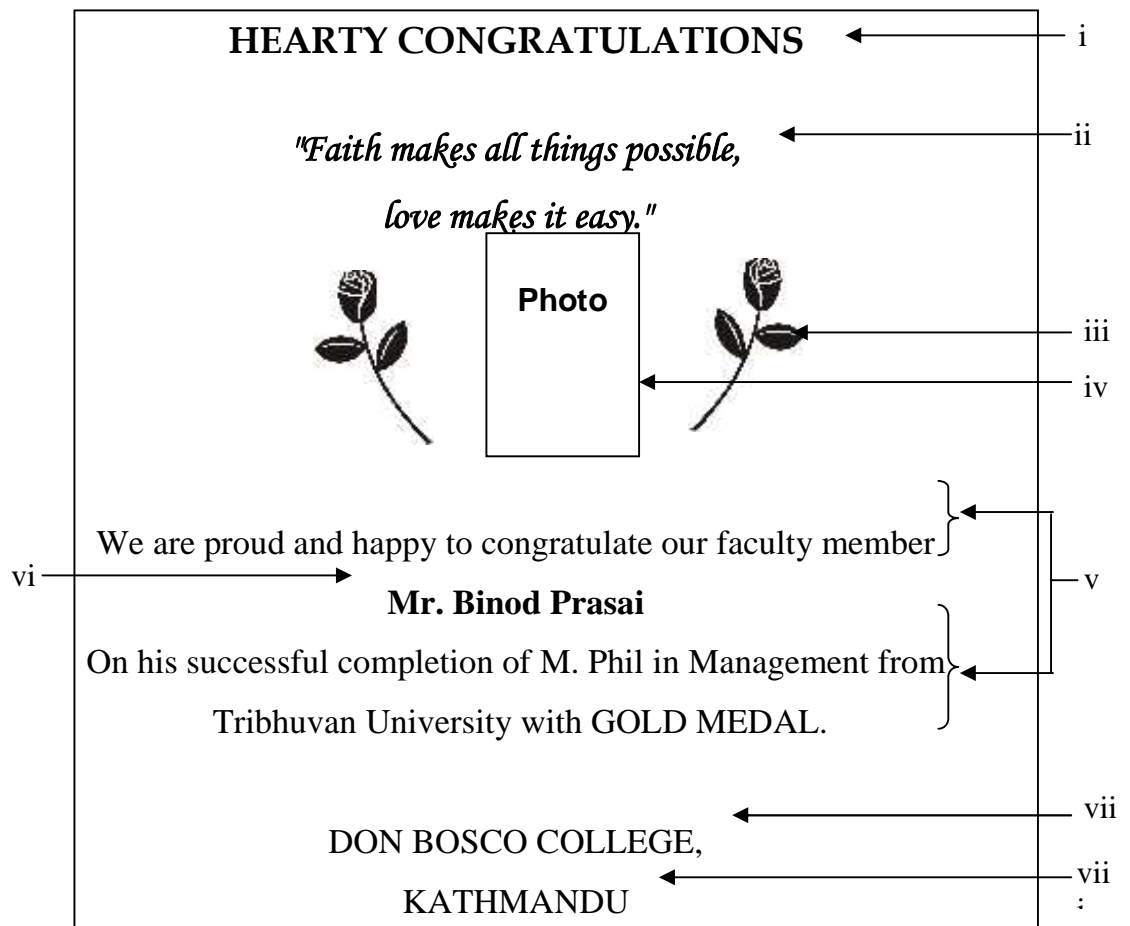
iii Photo

iv Sender's address

These optional components did not occur in all formal congratulations. One or some of them occurred in one or the other congratulation. The quotation was mostly proverb written above the head. Decoration and photo were illustration of the message. The photo of the receivers was decorated with bouquet of flowers. All the senders of message did not give their address. However, where ever it was given, it was given under the sender's name (see appendix iv).

### **3.5.3 A Sample Congratulations**

Sample message of congratulations including all obligatory and optional components is presented in Figure 1 for analysis. This is only a sample to represent all components in a single message. It is almost a rare case on which all the obligatory and optional components come together. However, more or less on one or the other formal congratulation, they were found.



- i     Heading
- ii    Quotation
- iii   Decoration
- iv    Photo
- v     Body
- vi    Receiver
- vii   Sender
- viii  Sender's Address

Figure 1: Sample of formal congratulation

Source : Adapted from THT. Nov 23/27, 2010

### 3.6 Format of Formal Congratulations

After analyzing the forty collected data of formal congratulation, I have come to present the basic format of formal congratulation on the basis of previous sub-section 3.5.3.

#### Format of Formal Congratulation

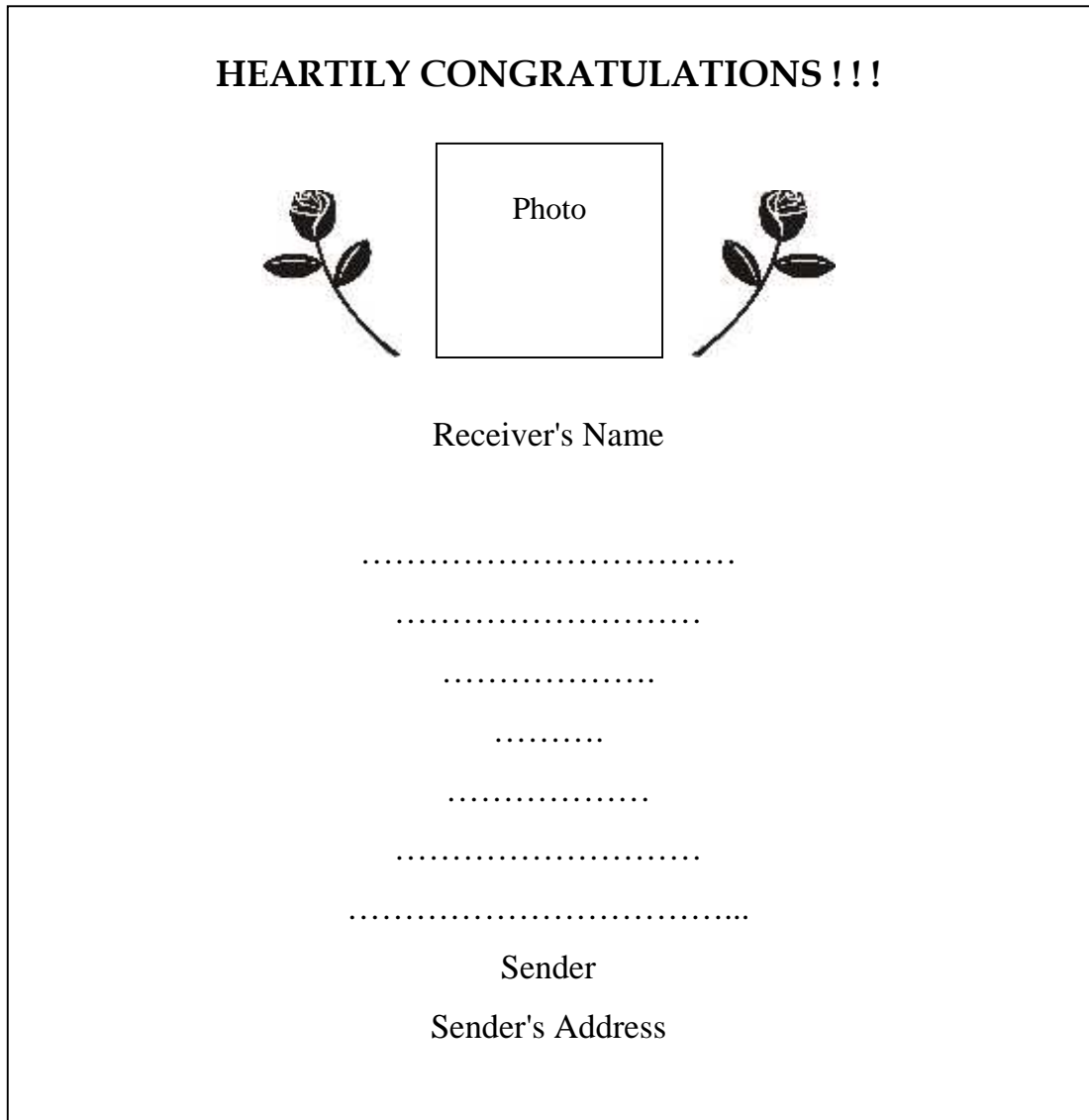


Figure 2: A Format of Formal Congratulation.

This format clearly presents the style of composing formal congratulations. Generally photo of the message receiver is given just below the heading in between picture of flowers (see appendix iv). Below the photo name of the receiver is given followed by the real message of congratulations (see appendix iv). This component does have its own distinctive style. Mostly the real message is written in a unique format either diverging or conversing style. In diverging style, previous sentences' lines are shorter than the succeeding ones and vice versa is the case for another. Simply, the questions like what, who, why, when, what for are answered in this part of the message. At the end of the message, the name of sender along with the address is given highlighting the fonts.

### **3.7 Interpretation**

The formal message of congratulation is a highly technical term. The field related selection of words, unique structure and comparatively long sentences were some of the unique features of the language used in formal message of congratulations. Although a formal message of congratulation contained very few sentences nearly 2/3 sentences; sometimes only one sentence (see appendix iv), they were lengthened with preposition clauses. It was also a case that just a sentence conveys all the message in some formal congratulations (see appendix iv).

The formal message of congratulations was almost decorated and made very attractive and eye-catching. Along with the drawings of flower beside the photo of the message receiver, formal congratulation is composed. Moreover, it was not composed in prose form like essay or story but was composed in unique format. The succeeding lines were either longer than the previous ones or vice versa so that it could give a good and attractive figure of writing.

Generally, heading, receiver's name, title which he/she was awarded with or any auspicious occasion and the sender were always highlighted with

distinctive font. This is in-depth clear in the sense that all information like what, why, what for when, who, by whom were clearly mentioned in the message of congratulations.

In formal congratulation, 'what' was answered as congratulation (not happy birthday). Similarly, 'why' was clarified with 'for winning the Kumar Khadka Bikram Bravery Award 2009' (see appendix iv). In the same way, 'what for' was supported with the expression of the message receiver's contribution to any one or institution (as like "..... for his outstanding skill and humanitarian support ...." see appendix iv). Next to these, 'when' was answered with the occasion and year (e.g. .... held on December 4, 2010 ....) see appendix iii.

And Finally who and by whom denoted to the receiver and sender of the message (see appendix iv). Therefore, a complete information was found being expressed in the formal congratulation despite of very few sentences. It was surprising fact that all these above mentioned information was wisely and grammatically presented sometime in a single sentence and other time in few, not more than six sentences. This is an interesting fact of the formal congratulation.

The special words used in this message of congratulations are not uniquely for only this field. The words conveyed more or less the same as their general use. However the repetition of some vocabulary items were found in some formal congratulation. Nearly one third of the vocabulary, items were found being repeated in many formal congratulations.

In short, the language of formal congratulation is very simple with the maximum use of non past tense active voice and complex sentence. Regarding style of writing and format, very unique style of writing i.e. conversing or diverging (narrowing or widening) form of sentence lines with the obligatory and optional components are some of the basic things which are to be considered while writing the formal congratulation.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

After analyzing the collected data, some findings are discovered. The findings can be usable in different fields. Same as this, this chapter deals with the findings and recommendations which are discovered after analyzing the collected data. As this study was carried out for academic purpose, only academic findings and recommendations are presented in this chapter.

#### **4.1 Findings**

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the finding of the study can be summarized as follows;

- i      Regarding the use of tense, the use of non- past tense is found higher than past tense.
  
- ii     There is much difference between the active sentences and the passive ones. Active sentences were found to be 52.25% where as the passive ones to be 17.11% moreover, 30.63% of neither active nor passive sentences were also found. Thus, the use of active voice is the highest and the non voice sentences and passive voice came in second and third position of frequency respectively.
  
- iii    Complex sentences are used maximally (i.e. 41.44%) in the language of formal congratulation than those of compound and simple sentences. Most of the sentences are long sentence lengthening with prepositional or subordinating clauses.
  
- iv     As the message of congratulations is a field of register, it does have its own special words. The words used in ordinary English are also used here with distinctive meanings in this field.

- v Regarding components of congratulations, two types of components were found. Having the occurrence in all message of congratulations heading, Receiver body and sender were regarded as obligatory components but on the other hand, quotation, decoration, photo and sender's address having the frequency percent of 12.5, 52.5%, 87.5% and 80% respectively were termed as optional components of message of congratulations. All the message of congratulations consist of obligatory components but all or few optional components are included in some and other message of congratulations.
- vi The format of the formal message of congratulations is very distinctive as the message is not written in paragraphs as prose. The sentences are written conversing, diverging and then again conversing or vice versa ways so that it seems very attractive and catchy. Besides, the components are almost presented in certain order. The receiver, heading, award and sender are highlighted either by bold or capital fonts.
- vii A formal message of congratulations consists of few sentences less than five sentences but the sentences are very long. Sometimes a single sentence conveys all messages. Thus, some messages of congratulations were formed with a single long sentence.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

Undoubtedly, this study is a descriptive work. However, on the basis of the above findings, a few recommendations have been suggested as follows:

- i Different areas of grammar can be found in the formal message of congratulations. Thus, it is recommended that formal message of congratulations should be used in the language class.
- ii As each of the people comes across to show gratitude on the success or good fortune of others, it is very useful in practical life of everyone.

Thus, the curriculum designers/ planners should include the language of formal message of congratulations in the text books of secondary and higher secondary level mainly to make the students familiar with the different style of formal congratulations.

- iii While teaching congratulating under socializing to the language learners, examples should be extracted from news papers in order to make the language classroom live, effective and interesting.
- iv The language teacher who are to teach the message of congratulations should encourage learners to compose it in different styles.
- v As the message of congratulations consists of long sentences, it should be used in the language class to make students able to create long sentences.
- vi These findings of this research can be used to the teachers/learners who have been involved in teaching/ leaning "Mass Communication" as well.
- vii The findings in various aspects of language in formal message of congratulations should highly be taken into consideration while preparing teaching materials for the language class.

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **Simple Sentences**

- i We are proud of you ! (The Rising Nepal, April 3, 2010)
- ii We wish every success in their path (The Kathmandu Post, Dec. 7, 2010)
- iii It's our greatest pleasure in working together with Mr. Sherpa in the mountain rescue operations. (The Kathmandu Post, Nov. 6, 2010)
- iv Congratulation to Miss Krishna Thapa. (The Himalayan Time, Nov. 17, 2010)
- v We extend our best wishes to him. (The Rising Nepal, May 3, 2006).
- vi We would like to extend our heartfelt congratulation to Mr. Tej Bdr. Gurung (The Republica, Jan, 10,2011).
- vii May you have a good support from the Almighty ! (The Republica, July 6, 2009)
- viii Thanks for bringing out glory. (The Rising Nepal, Sep. 10, 2008).
- ix We wish him all the best. (The Himalayan Times, Oct. 2, 2009).
- x Congratulation to the winners. (The Kathmandu Post, Dec. 10, 2010).

## **APPENDIX II**

### **Compound Sentences**

- i We are happy and proud of you. (The Republica, June 12, 2009).
- ii Faith makes all things possible and love makes it easy. (The Himalayan Times, Nov. 27, 2010).
- iii We extend our best wishes to him to successfully complete his responsibilities as IPPAN president and create a conducive environment in the hydropower sector during his tenure. (The Kathmandu Post, May 9, 2010)
- iv Her untiring efforts and dedication in the conservation of the world environment and nature has been truly judged and award will strengthen and sharpen her works and studies for the nature and environment. (The Kathmandu Post, Feb. 15, 2007)
- v We are proud of your grand success and keep up the good work in your future and endeavors (The Republica Dec. 12, 2010)
- vi We wish him for more achievements and felicitations in the future. (The Kathmandu Post, Nov. 6, 2010).
- vii We are proud and happy to congratulate our faculty member Mr. Binod Prasai on his successful completion of M.Phil in Management from Tribhuvan University with GOLD MEDAL. (The Himalayan Times, Nov. 23, 2010)
- viii We heartily congratulate NORVIC and MEDANTA for marching together to provide cutting edge technology and state-of-the-art treatment, to the people of Nepal. (The Rising Nepal, Jan, 11, 2011).
- ix We the entire Maiti Nepal family are proud and honoured on the great achievement of our founder and chairperson Ms. Anuradha Koirala as the CNN Hero of the year 2010. (The Himalayan Times, Nov. 27, 2010).
- x This could not have happened devoid of your support, encouragement and above all your love for our work (The Himalayan Times, Nov. 27, 2010).

### **APPENDIX III**

#### **Complex Sentences**

- i We are very proud of our brothers that they had won the above Title of 'MR. TEEN 2010, POKHARA' organized by the Gurung Handsome Saloon and Training Institute held on December 4, 2010 on city hall Pokhara. (The Kathmandu Post, Dec. 7, 2010).
- ii Taking this opportunity we would like to thank all our friends, well-wishers, supporters for their time and relentless effort to vote for Ms. Anuradha Koirala and helping her embrace the prestigious award. (The Himalayan Times, Nov. 27, 2010).
- iii As stated by Ms. Koirala, "this is the victory of every single Nepali and all those fighting for the cause. (The Himalayan times, Nov. 27, 2010).
- iv When you achieve, it is not just a game. (The Republica Dec. 12, 2010).
- v As you contributed the institute, you were promoted. (The Rising Nepal, Sep. 10, 2006).
- vi Despite of fierce competition, you won the match.



APPENDIX IV  
Sample Congratulations

*The Kathmandu Post (November 6, 2010)*

# CONGRATULATION



We heartedly congratulate **Mr. Lhakpa Gyalzen Sherpa**, the Mountain Rescue Specialist & Managing Director of **Sherpa & Swiss Adventures Pvt. Ltd** for winning the "**Kumar Khadga Bikram Bravery Award 2009**" bestowed by **Nepal Mountaineering Association** and being felicitated by Embassies of Switzerland and Australia in Nepal for his outstanding skill and humanitarian support in managing mountain rescue operations in the Himalayas.

It's our greatest pleasure in working together with Mr. Sherpa in the mountain rescue operations. We wish him for more achievements and felicitations in the future.

**FISHTAIL AIR** [www.fishtailair.com](http://www.fishtailair.com)

**AIR DYNASTY** [www.airdynasty.com](http://www.airdynasty.com)

**NIC** [www.nepalmountainrescue.com](http://www.nepalmountainrescue.com)

**MOUNTAIN** [www.mountainrescue.com](http://www.mountainrescue.com)

**CIWEC Clinic** Kathmandu [www.ciwecclinic.com](http://www.ciwecclinic.com)

Source : The Kathmandu Post, November 6, 2010.

*Congratulation !*



**Upali Lama  
Miss Tamang 2009**

*"We are proud of you."*



**Kantipur FM Family**

Source : The Rising Nepal, March27, 2009.

*"Faith makes all things possible,  
Love makes it easy."*



We, the entire Maiti Nepal family are proud and honoured on the great achievement of our Founder and Chairperson Ms. Anuradha Koirala as the CNN Hero of the year 2010.

Taking this opportunity, we would like to Thank all our Friends, Well-wishers, Supporters for their time and relentless effort to vote for Ms. Anuradha Koirala and helping her embrace the prestigious award.

As stated by Ms. Koirala, "this is the victory of every single Nepali and all those fighting for the cause." This could not have happened devoid of your support, encouragement and above all your love for our work.

## **Maiti Nepal Family**

Pingalsthan, Gaushala, Kathmandu

*The Himalayan Times Vol X No 5 Ktm Saturday Nov 27, 2010*

Source : The Himalayan Times November 27, 2010.

# CONGRATULATIONS



WE WISH TO THANK THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
FOR  
APPOINTING OUR DEAR FRIEND

## MR. MOHAN KRISHNA SHRESTHA

FORMER CHIEF OF PROTOCOL, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
AS AMBASSADOR OF NEPAL TO THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.  
WE WISH HIM ALL THE BEST FOR HIS CONTINUED SUCCESS IN HIS  
NEW MISSION.

- |                                       |                                      |   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. & Mrs. Anrit Prasad Kayastha      | Mr. & Mrs. Ashok Shrestha            | Mr. & Mrs. Barsha Shrestha              |
| Mr. & Mrs. Bhojendra Man Shakya       | Mr. & Mrs. Bikash Bagra Bajracharya  | Mr. & Mrs. Bikash Man Shrestha          |
| Mr. & Mrs. Hon. Binod Kumar Chaudhari | Mr. & Mrs. Bishwa Raj Dangol         | Mr. & Mrs. Buddhi Lal Shrestha          |
| Mr. & Mrs. Chandra Prasad Dhakal      | Mr. & Mrs. Damodar Nepal             | Mr. & Mrs. Deo Dixit                    |
| Mr. & Mrs. Dinesh Narayan Shrestha    | Mr. & Mrs. Dinesh Prasad Shrestha    | Mr. & Mrs. Gamber Krishna Shrestha      |
| Mr. & Mrs. Gobind Singh Karki         | Mr. & Mrs. Gopal Mukunda Joshi       | Mr. & Mrs. Hemant Kolakshapati          |
| Mr. & Mrs. Jitendra Bahadur Shrestha  | Mr. & Mrs. Jagesh Shrestha           | Mr. & Mrs. K.P. Maskey                  |
| Mr. & Mrs. Kailash Man Shrestha       | Mr. & Mrs. Khaliga Panyar            | Mr. & Mrs. Krishna Babu Joshi           |
| Mr. & Mrs. Laksha Bahadur Guring      | Mr. & Mrs. Laxman Shrestha           | Mr. & Mrs. Lok Chandrar Ananya Kaptundi |
| Mr. & Mrs. Laxmi Maharjan             | Mr. & Mrs. Madhu Lamichhane          | Mr. & Mrs. Madhur Lal Sanyal            |
| Mr. & Mrs. Mahesh K. Agrawal          | Mr. & Mrs. Mani Lal Shrestha         | Mr. & Mrs. Manoj Subedi                 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Mohan Bir Thapa            | Mr. & Mrs. Nareesh Shrestha          | Mr. & Mrs. Niranjan Lal Shrestha        |
| Mr. & Mrs. G.P. Pandey                | Dr. & Mrs. Prem Kumar Kasaju         | Mr. & Mrs. Poojpa Muni Shakya           |
| Mr. & Mrs. Rabi Bhakta Shrestha       | Mr. & Mrs. Rajendra Bahadur Shrestha | Mr. & Mrs. Rajan Lal Shrestha           |
| Mr. & Mrs. Hon. Rajendra Kumar Khetan | Mr. & Mrs. Rajendra Kayastha         | Mr. & Mrs. Rajendra Man Shrestha        |
| Mr. & Mrs. Rajendra Man Joshi         | Mr. & Mrs. Rajesh Dal                | Mr. & Mrs. Rajesh Kaji Shrestha         |
| Mr. & Mrs. Raju Mangendra Joshi       | Mr. & Mrs. Sashin Joshi              |   |
| Dr. & Mrs. Shambhu Man Singh          | Mr. & Mrs. Sharada Bhakta Ranjil     | <b>CANADA</b>                           |
| Mr. & Mrs. Shobesh Shrestha           | Mr. & Mrs. Shree Ram Lamichhane      | Dr. & Mrs. Herb Koplowitz               |
| Mr. & Mrs. Shyam Bahadur Dangol       | Mr. & Mrs. Surendra Shakya           | Dr. & Mrs. Deepaki Kumar Shrestha       |
| Mr. & Mrs. Vijay Bahadur Shrestha     | Mr. & Mrs. Yogeshwar Lal Shrestha    |   |
| <b>JAPAN</b>                          |                                      | <b>SOUTH KOREA</b>                      |
| Mr. & Mrs. Indira Suzuki              | Mr. & Mrs. Ise Yoji                  | Dr. & Mrs. Lee In Jeong                 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Kiyoshi Hashimoto          | Dr. & Mrs. Masaharu Tanaka           | Mr. & Mrs. Rudra Sharma                 |
| Ms. Sakae Yamada & Miss Yumeko Yamada | Mr. & Mrs. Sadahisa Sugiyama         | Mr. & Mrs. K.P. Sitaula                 |
| Mr. & Mrs. Arun Shrestha              | Mr. & Mrs. Bhavan Bhatta             |   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Brigendra Man Pradhan      | Dr. & Mrs. Kumar Basnet              | <b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>                   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Madhav Manandhar           | Mr. & Mrs. Rajan Pradhananga         | Mr. & Mrs. Mahanta Shrestha             |
| Dr. & Mrs. Shankar Man Shrestha       | Mr. & Mrs. Sushil Shrestha           |   |
| Mr. & Mrs. Upan Shrestha              | <b>HONGKONG</b>                      | <b>U.A.E.</b>                           |
|                                       | Mr. & Mrs. Nirmal Shrestha           | Mr. & Mrs. Vijayan J. Rana              |
|                                       |                                      | <b>THAILAND</b>                         |
|                                       |                                      | Mr. & Mrs. Ramesh Shrestha              |

Source : The Republica, June 11, 2010.

**Hearty Congratulations**



**Dr. Subarna Das Shrestha (Bhajju)**

Our hearty congratulations to **Dr. Subarna Das Shrestha (Bhajju)**, General Manager, Sanima Hydropower Pvt. Ltd. for being unanimously elected as the new President of Independent Power Producers' Association, Nepal (IPPAN). We extend our best wishes to him to successfully complete his responsibilities as IPPAN President and create a conducive environment in the hydropower sector during his tenure.

**Sanima Hydropower (P.) Ltd.**

Sanima (P.) Ltd.  
 Sanima Mai Hydropower (P.) Ltd.  
 Sanima Hydro & Engineering (P.) Ltd.  
 Swet Ganga Hydro & Construction (P.) Ltd.

Source : The Kathmandu Post, May 9, 2010.

(B)

**Heartily Congratulations**

*Simple*



We are proud and happy to congratulate our faculty member

**Mr. Binod Prasai**

on his successful completion of M. Phil in Management from Tribhuvan University with **GOLD MEDAL.**



**KATHMANDU  
 DON BOSCO COLLEGE  
 FAMILY**

Source : The Himalayan Times, November 23, 2010.