ENGLISH USED IN LIVE CRICKET TV AND RADIO COMMENTARIES

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   General Background

Although there are various ways of communication, language is the most effective one. It is God's unique and special gift to human. We have evidences that since the languages were created and used, human civilization began to progress. Now, it has reached into its peak. It is the obvious fact that the possession of language makes human beings different from animals and thinking is far more complex in human beings than in other animals.

We simply say that language is a 'means of communication' but it is very complicated task to give its more plausible definition. Of course, language is the most highly developed and most frequently used means of communication that human beings possess. It consists of the vocal noise made by human beings. Vocal sounds such as sneezing, coughing, snoring etc. can communicate some meanings but cannot be considered as language because these sounds are not deliberately used for the purpose of communication. Thus, language is the voluntary vocal system of human communication can be considered as the more adequate definition. So, the term language refers only to the voluntary vocal sounds which speakers use deliberately for the purpose of communication.

1.1.1   The English Language and Present Day World

Thousands of languages are spoken around the world. Every language has its own value or status on its certain regions. But some languages in the world like French, German, English etc. have their own status around the present day world and among these languages the English language has dominated almost every corner of the world. In other words, we can say that English is the universal language which is spoken in almost every nation of the world like our own country Nepal.

Day after day the status of this language is rising to the top because of its use. In almost every field education, science and technology, sports, mass-communication etc, it is used. It has been proved being as the window through which we can perceive the world. Present day world is narrowed down with the view of global home with the linkage of this global language. Today's new generation cannot imagine their life without knowing the English language. At least within a decade, this language will be made a basic need for almost all the people in the world. Bhattarai (2004) writes, "English has created its own empire in the world. The concept of globalization has played the role of an activator in extending this empire." More than half of the world's books and three quarters of international mails are written in English. This fact gives the evidence of being it as global language.

Nepal is not out of reach from the effect of English. It has gained the position of 'International language'. It is the language of education, trade and commerce, mass communication, sports, law, international affairs etc. in the international area. In this context, Bhattarai (2004) writes:

> The value of English is that of the core subjects. It is taught from grade one up to higher level i.e. bachelor degree as a compulsory subject. Most of the technical subjects are taught in English in Nepal. Therefore, it is certain that until one does not have this knowledge s/he cannot progress in any field (p. 15).

1.1.2 English and Mass Media

Mass media are the cry of today and English is the most dominant language apart from one's mother tongue in the field of mass media. One of the most important roles that mass media play is to publish or broadcast any product, services and live

sports commentary to a large number of people from different parts of the world at once. Mehta (1979, p. 3) quotes, "The basic function of mass communication media is to provide information, education or instruction and entertain to the people." Similarly Quail (2005) says that entertainment has more market value than education or art. Today people hear languages from media than their fellows. It avoids loneliness and makes hard life more bearable. Mass media has linked the whole world through satellite, internet and other technologies. And the most used language in those media of global reach is English. Moreover, this language is being extensively used in each and every form of mass media such as cable, television, radio, FMs etc. around this digital world including Nepal as well. The fame of the English language is increasing day by day in the field of mass media. That is why, the researcher has decided his/her research work in this field.

1.1.2.1 Significance of Mass Media

We cannot imagine the modern world without the concept of mass media. Satellite, TV channels, internet, e-mail, computers, radios, FMs, newspaper, etc. are being used intrusively as instrument of mass communication by the mass society. Today, it is unwise to underestimate the role of mass media in each and every field of human life including education. Its importance is still growing in modern societies.

The significance of the media can be viewed more clearly with the scene of following sights.
- it is a power resource of information.
- it is a potential means of influence control, innovation in our societies.
- It is a mass educator.
- it has more moral, cultural and emotional impact on our societies.
- it is a great entertainer and a source of public enlightenment.
- it avoids loneliness and makes hard life more bearable.

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- it is covered in every field of our daily life such as politics, trade and commerce, sports, entertainment, education and so on.

1.1.2.2 Types of Mass Media

Mass media is identified in respect of its technology and material form, typical formats and general, perceived uses and institutional setting.

a. One Directional -Old Media

The media available to use are basically of two kinds. Those which use modern means of communication, and those which are known as traditional media. Traditional media come under one directional old media.
Traditional media include:

i. Print media: the book and the library, the newspaper, various forms of publications (maps, posters, printed, handbills, wall newspapers, pamphlets, comics, plays, serial stories, poems, reports, prospectuses, etc.)

ii. Broadcasting: radio, television, (telephone, telegraph) recorded music: record players, tape players, compact disc players, VCRs, broadcasting and cable, etc.

b. Interactive New Media

Modern means of communication comes under interactive new media. Satellite communication (Internet, e-mail, mobile phone, personal computer, cable, personal /digital cameras, printers, etc.) comes under interactive new media.

Live cricket commentary comes under the one directional-old media, i.e., broadcasting. In this commentary, viewers are assisted with pictures, situations intonation patterns as well as various sound features. It provides information of various situations of the game, spoken features of language such as phonological

processes, discourse fillers etc. It also provides information about various contexts in the discourse and various intonation patterns in different contexts.

1.1.3   History of World Cricket

There are many controversial theories about the origin of cricket but on the basis of International Crick Council (ICC) this game was started during the 13th century. At that time cricket was not called by its name, just for the sake of entertainment it was started. The world cricket first appeared in the 15th century, but during 17th century it became a well-known game. There was also a time during the 16th century when this game was banned by the Royal order of England.

Cricket started in England and Marylebone Cricket Clubs (MCC) is the oldest cricket club in the world. MCC was formed in 1787 in England. The formal rules were overhauled by MCC soon after its formation in 1787. MCC had been the law marker to cricket until the formation of International Cricket Council. The head Quarter of MCC was at the Lords in London where the ICC's head quarter is still located today.

The first English team visited Australia in 1861 but it was not until 1880 that the first 'Test Match' took place between these two countries. The earliest record of cricket in India goes back to 1721, when English merchant played the game at Canbay. In 1792 the Calcutta Cricket Club was started by the official of the East India Company which is known today as the Eden Garden. The Parse club, founded in Bombay in 1848, was the first Indian Cricket Club. Ranjitsinhji (Ranji) after whom the National Championship of India is named was the first Indian to play for England in a 'Test Match'. India played their first official Test Match from 25 to 28 June in 1932 at Lords. The first test match ever played in India was at the Gymkhana Ground Bombay from 15-18 December 1993. India lost that match in England by 9 wickets. In the early 1960s, English country cricket games began

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playing a shortened version of cricket, which only lasted for one day. Starting in 1962 as a 4-team knockout competition known as the Midlands Knock-Out Cup and the Gillette Cup in 1963, one-day cricket grew in popularity and in 1969 a national league called the Sunday League was created. The first one day international came about from a rain-aborted Test Match at Melbourne between England and Australia in 1971 and was played on the final scheduled day. The forty over match (eight ball per over) was used to fill the time as compensation for the frustrated crowd. The success and popularity of the domestic and day competitions in England and other parts of the world as well as the early one-day internationals prompted the international cricket council to consider organizing a Cricket World Cup.

1.1.3.1 A Glimpse on World Cup Cricket

The Cricket World Cup was first held in 1975 in England. West Indies won the first Cricket World Cup by defeating Australia by 17 runs. The next two World Cup matches held in 1979 and 1983 were again hosted by England. A Glimpse on World Cup Cricket is as follows:

1st World Cup   :   1975
Host Country   :   England
Final   :   West Indies Vs Australia
Champion   :   West Indies (Won by 17 runs)
Target   :   291 runs in 50 over for 8 wickets
Australia   :   274 runs in 58.2 over all out

2nd World Cup   :   1979
Host Country   :   England
Final   :   West Indies Vs England
Champion   :   West Indies (Won by 92 runs)
Target   :   286 runs in 60 overs for 9 Wickets

England	:	194 runs in 51 overs all out

3rd World Cup	:	1983
Host Country	:	England
Final	:	India Vs West Indies
Champion	:	India (Won by 43 runs)
Target	:	183 runs in 54.4 overs all out
West Indies	:	140 runs in 52 overs all out
Man of the Series	:	Kapil Dev

4th World Cup	:	1987
Host Countries	:	India and Pakistan
Final	:	Australia Vs England
Champion	:	Australia (Won by 7 runs)
Target	:	253 runs in 50 overs for 6 wickets
England	:	246 runs in 50 overs for 8 wickets
Man of the Series	:	David Boon

5th World Cup	:	1992
Host Countries	:	New Zealand and Australia
Final	:	Pakistan Vs England
Champion	:	Pakistan (Won by 22 runs)
Target	:	249 runs in 50 overs for 6 wickets
England	:	227 runs in 49.2 overs all out
Man of the Series	:	Martin Crow

6th World Cup	:	1996
Host Countries	:	India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan
Final	:	Sri Lanka Vs Australia
Champion	:	Sri Lanka (Won by 7 wickets)
Target	:	241 runs in 50 overs for 7 wickets

Sri Lanks	:	245 runs in 46.2 overs for 3 wickets
Man of the series	:	Sanath Jayasuriya

7th World Cup	:	1999
Host Country	:	England
Final	:	Australia Vs Pakistan
Champion	:	Australia (won by 8 wickets)
Target	:	132 all out in 39 overs
Australia	:	133 runs in 20.1 overs for 22 wicket
Man of the series	:	Lance Klusener

8th World Cup	:	2003
Host Countries	:	South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya
Final	:	Australia Vs India
Champion	:	Australia (Won by 125 runs)
Target	:	359 runs in 20 overs for 2 wickets
India	:	234 runs all out in 36.3 over
Man of the Series	:	Sachin Tendulkar (673 runs)

9th World Cup	:	2007
Host country	:	West Indies
Final	:	Australia Vs Sri Lanka
Champion	:	Australia Won by 53 runs (D/L method)
Target	:	281 runs in 38 overs for 4 wickets
Sri Lanka	:	215 runs in 36 overs for 8 wickets
Man of the series	:	Glenn Dondz Mcgrath

10th World Cup	:	2011
Host Countries	:	India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh
Final	:	Sir Lanka Vs India
Champion	:	India won by 6 wicket

Target	:	274 - 6 (50 Overs)
India	:	277- 4 (48.3 Overs)
Man of the series	:	Yubraj Sing.

1.1.4 History of the Nepalese Cricket

Cricket was introduced in Nepal by the ruling Rana dynasty when they returned from studies in England and India in the 1920s, though the game was kept very much for themselves and the other elite. The Cricket Association of Nepal (CAN) was formed in 1946 to promote cricket amongst the aristocracy. When King Tribhuvan overthrew the Rana family in 1951, cricket began to spread to the rest of the population. A team of Nepali players visited India in 1954, and in 1961 the Cricket Association of Nepal became part of the National Sports Council. Nepal became an affiliate member of the International Cricket Council (ICC) in 1988. A major development programme began in the early 1990s.

The interest in cricket increased quickly, and demand to play was such that teams in tournaments had to be restricted until more facilities were built in the mid 1990s. Nepal became an associate member of the International Cricket Council in 1996. The facility in Nepal has improved enough by 1998 to allow them to host that year's ACC Trophy at grounds in Lalitpur, Kirtipur (at Tribhuvan University) and Kathmandu. In 2000, Nepal's youth development policy began to pay off when the Nepal Under-19 team finished eight in the Under-19 World Cup. The senior side had their best performance to date later in the year when they reached the semi-finals of the ACC Trophy. In the tournament in Ontario, they beat Germany and Gibraltar, but a loss to eventual runners-up Namibia prevented them from progressing past the first round. In 2002, Nepal was runner -up to the UAE in the ACC Trophy in Singapore and they hosted the ACC Emerging Nations Tournament in 2003, winning easily against Bhutan and the Maldives. They won

so comprehensively that they were not invited back to the tournament the next time it was played in 2005.

Nepal played first-class cricket for the first time in 2004, playing in the ICC Intercontinental Cup against the UAE and Malaysia. They beat Malaysia, but drew with the UAE, failing to reach the semi-final stage. They became third in the ACC Fast Track Nations Tournament-2004, which qualified them for the 2005 ICC Intercontinental Cup. Nepal did not qualify for the 2005 ICC Trophy in Ireland. They beat the UAE and drew with Hong Kong in the 2005 ICC Intercontinental Cup, but missed out on qualification for the semi-finals by half a point. They were runners-up to the UAE in the 2005 ACC Fast Track Nations Tournament. In March 2006, Nepal played Namibia in Windhoek in a play-off match to decide the final team in the 2006 ICC Intercontinental Cup.

In May 2008, Nepal traveled to Jersey to play in Division Five of the World Cricket League. Although Nepal topped Group A after the group qualifying matches, they lost their semi-final with Afghanistan and finished third overall after defeating the USA in a playoff. With only the top two from this tournament qualifying for Division Four in Tanzania later in the year, Nepal missed out the chance to take their 2011 World Cup dream. Nepal had won first major tournament beating USA in the final of World Cricket League Division Five held at Kathmandu in February 2010.

1.1.4.1 Tournament History

Nepalese cricket has its own tournament history which is as follows:

ICC Intercontinental Cup

- 2004 : 1st round
- 2005 : 1st round
- 2006/07 : Did not qualify
- 2007/08 : Did not participate

World Cricket League

-	2008	:	Division Five 3rd place
-	2010	:	Division Five champions
-	2010	:	Division Four 3rd place

ICC World Cup Qualifier

-	1979 to
	1986 inclusive :	Not eligible-Not an ICC member
-	1990	:	Not eligible-ICC affiliate member
-	1994	:	Not eligible-ICC affiliate member
-	1997	:	Did not participate
-	2001	:	First round
-	2005	:	Did not qualify

ACC Trophy

-	1996	:	First round
-	1998	:	First round
-	2000	:	Finals
-	2002	:	Runners up
-	2004	:	2nd place
-	2006	:	4th place
-	2008	:	4th place (Elite)
-	2010	:	Runners-up

ACC T-20 Cup

| - | 2007 | : | Semi-finals |
| - | 2009 | : | 5th place |

ACC Premier League

-	2004	:	Winner
-	2005	:	Runners up
-	2006	:	Winner

1.1.4.2 Records

The record of Nepalese cricket is presented under separate headings below:

Overall

- Highest team score: 397/8 against Bhutan, Kathmandu, 2003
- Highest individual score: 108 by Mahaboob Alam against Malaysia, Kathmandu, 2005
- Best innings bowling: 10/12 by Mohaboob Alem against Mozambique, Jersey, 2008, record best at associate/affiliate level, only 3rd time in world cricket

ICC Trophy

- Highest team score: 175/9 against Germany, Maple Leaf Cricket Club, King City, Ontario, Canada, 2001
- Highest individual score; 52 by Dipendra Chaudhary against Germany, Maple Leaf Cricket Club, King City, Ontario, Canada, 2001
- Best innings bowling: 4/23 by Parash Lohani against Germany, Maple Leaf Cricket Club, King City, Ontario, Canada, 2001.

(Source: CAN, 2010)

1.1.4.3 Achievements of Cricket Association of Nepal in International Tournaments

Cricket Association of Nepal has some great achievements in international tournaments. The success of senior and junior teams have been shown below in the table:

Table No. 1

Success of Senior Teams in International Tournaments

International Tournaments	Venue	Year	Remarks
ACC Trophy	Singapore	2002	Runner Up
ACC Emerging Nations Tournament	Nepal	2003	Winner
ACC Emerging Nations Tournament	Nepal	2003	Winner
ICC World Cup Qualifying Series Division-2	Malaysia	2005	Third Place
ICC Intercontinental Cup		2005/06	Second Place
FITCT 3-Day Competition		2005/06	Second Place
ACC Women's Cricket Tournament	Malaysia	2007	Runner-Up
ICC World Cricket League Division 5 Tournament	Jersey	2008	Third Place
ICC Women's Twenty 20 Championship	Malaysia	2009	Runner-up
ICC World Cricket League Division 5 Tournament	Nepal	2010	Winner
ACC Trophy Elite Cup Cricket Tournament	Kuwait	2010	Runner-Up
ICC World Cricket League Division 4 Tournament	Italy	2010	Third Place

Table No. 2

Success of Junior Teams in International Tournaments

International Tournaments	Venue	Year	Remarks
U-19 Youth Asia Cup	Singapore	1999	Runner Up
U-19 Asia Cup	Nepal	2001	Winner
U-19 World Cup	New Zealand	2002	Plate Runner-Up
U-19 Asia Cup	Pakistan	2003	Winner
U-15 Asia Cup	U.A.E	2005	Winner
U-17 Asia Cup	Malaysia	2005	Semi-Finalist
U-19 Asia Cup	Nepal	2005	Winner
ICC U-19 World Cup	Sri Lanka	2006	Plate Winner
U-15 Asia Cup	Malaysia	2006	Winner
ACC U-19 Elite Cup	Malaysia	2007	Winner
ICC U-19 World Cup	Malaysia	2008	Plate Runner-Up
ACC U -19 Women's Championship	Thailand	2008	Winner
ACC U-17 Elite Cup	Nepal	2009	Winner
ACC U-19Elite Cup	Kuwait	2009	Third Place
ACC U-16 Elite Cup	Nepal	2010	Runner-Up
ACC U-19 Women's Cup	Singapore	2010	Winner

1.1.4.4 International Tournaments Hosted by Cricket Association of Nepal

Cricket Association of Nepal has hosted several international tournaments successfully. They are presented in the following tables:

Table No. 3

International Tournaments Hosted by Cricket Association of Nepal

Tournament	Year
ACC Trophy	1998
Legend Cup	1999
U-19 Asia Cup	2001
MCC Tour To Nepal	2003
Inter-Airlines Cricket Tournament	2003
First ACC Emerging Nations Tournament	2003
Second ACC Emerging Nations Tournament	2003
Inter-Airlines Cricket Tournament	2005
U-19 Asia Cup	2005
ICC Intercontinental Cup	2005/06
FTCT 3-Day Competition	2005/06
ACC Premier League	2006
ACC U-15 Elite Cup	2007
MCC Tour to Nepal	2009
ACC U-17 Elite Cup	2009
ACC U-16 Elite Cup	2010
ICC World Cricket League Division 5	2010

(Source: CAN, 2010)

1.1.5 History of World Cricket Commentary

History of cricket commentary goes back to 1922. Cricket commentary on the radio is older than the cricket commentary on Television (TV). Cricket commentary on the radio dates from 1922 when one Lionel Watt was armed with a micro phone and sent to the Sydeny Cricket Ground (SCG) to report on a match between two New South Wales XIs.

BBC radio was the first broadcaster to cover every ball of a test match. Live circket had been broadcasted since 1927, but originally it was thought that test match cricket was too slow for ball-by-ball commentary to work. The first radio broadcast of a match was in England on May 14th 1927. In 1930 the BBC covered the Ashes in England while the matches are covered in Australia by use of cabled reports. For the first time in 1934 the BBC gave detailed coverage of Test matches. Marjorie Pollard, the first female cricket commentator broadcasted the match held between England and Australia women's test at the Oval in 1937. The first TV transmission of test cricket was started at Loards in 1938. In 1939-1946 BBC TV shut down during the World War II. In 1946 the great post-war era of radio broadcast began with John Arloth, Jim Swanton and Rex Alston all joining the BBC. Commentaries on the Indian tour were broadcasted to the Eastern Service; Abdul Hamid Sheikh commentates on the same channel in Hindi. The first colour broadcast of a match was made by the BBC in 1968. Sky sports broadcasted an overseas series ball by ball for the first time in 1999. Previously, the BBC had only shown deciding matches in Ashes series live. Sky sports has since covered every major England tour. After 61 years, in 1999, BBC's monoploy of test cricket in England ended with channel 4 and sky wining the rights.

In this way cricket commentary on radio and TV is still going to promote the game day by day. Now a days there are a lot of TV channels and radio stations which cover all the cricket matches played under ICC. Most of the cricket playing countries broadcast cricket live commentary from their national radio stations and national TV channels. For example, All India Radio (AIR) of India, Radio Pakistan of Pakistan etc. In Nepalese context live radio and TV cricket commentaries are still in the initial phase. Due to some major problems like technical problems, economical problems, lack of human resource Cricket Association of Nepal (CAN) is not able to broadcast live cricket matches

regularly. In comparison to other cricket playing nations, we are far backward in terms of infrastructure, equipments, etc.

1.1.6 Aspects of Language

Language teaching includes teaching of different aspects, i.e sound, spelling, grammar, vocabulary etc.

a.   Vocabulary

Vocabulary is one of the important building blocks of language. Different vocabulary items have different meanings. Some vocabulary may have innumerable meanings and connotations; two vocabularies may have same meaning. It is therefore, very difficult but important to have knowledge and information to play with words. There will be stretching and twisting of words. For example, in contexts other than idiom 'cats and dogs' means the same as 'dogs and cats' but 'it's raining dogs and cats' is impossible. Some examples of special vocabularies in cricket commentaries are: run, wide, etc.

b.   Grammar

Grammar has its own importance in language. Grammar was dominant during 1952 to 1965. Traditionally, it was divided into morphology and syntax. Morphology deals with internal structure of the forms of words, while syntax is the study of sentence structure. The importance of grammar is hardly questioned by teachers. Most language courses and text books are organized along grammatical criteria. Different scholars define grammar variously but generally grammar is defined as the connection of words and word groups in an acceptable structure. Grammar is one of the aspects of language that should be taught and learnt. It can be defined as how words are combined or changed to form acceptable units of meaning within a language.

c.   Language Functions

Language function refers to the purpose for which an utterance or unit of language is used. They are described as the categories of behavior, e.g., requests, apologies, complaints, offers, compliments, etc. The functional use of language cannot be determined simply by studying the grammatical structure of sentences but also the purposes for which they are used, e.g. sentences in the imperative form may perform a variety of different functions:

a.   Give me that pen. (order)

b.   Pass the salt, please. (request)

c.   Turn right at the corner. (instruction/direction)

There are various types of language functions which are as follows:

-      Everyday functions

-      Direct functions

-      Request and offer

-      Asking about/Expressing

-      Asking about/Stating

1.1.7 Structural and Functional Classification of Sentences

Sentence is defined differently by different scholars. According to Crystal (2003) "the largest structural unit in terms of which the grammar of a language is organized." An ever simpler categorization of sentence can be applied to the written medium in that we can define a sentence as "that linguistic form which begins with capital letter and ends with a full stop." Many people define sentence as a group of words but only a word also can function as a sentence.

For example, yes, no, etc.

For our purpose we can define a sentence as an independent linguistic unit which can be interpreted without reference to any other piece of language.

1.1.7.1 Structural Classification of Sentences

Structurally sentences are mainly divided into the following types:

a.   Simple Sentences

A simple sentence is always an independent sentence, that is a sentence capable of occurring on it's own. The term 'simple' refers to the fact that the sentence contains only one finite verb.

For example,

Water boils at 100^0 centigrade.

b.   Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is one in which two or more clauses (called conjoins) have been coordinated. Each of the conjoins is independent since there is no question of embedding. The compound sentence is the outcome of coordination. Coordination may be asyndetic, in which case it is not marked overtly.

For example,

Brooks was a brilliant chemist and he was ten years ahead of his time.

c.   Complex Sentences

Sentences in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non finite) are complex. In other words, a sentence that contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses is called a complex sentence.

For example,

- I believe that she is English.

- Being ill I cannot come.

d.   Compound Complex Sentences

Compound-complex sentences are as their name suggests, a combination of complex sentences joined by co-ordinating conjunctions.

For example,

 - I saw him when he arrived the first time but I did not see him when he
 came again.

1.1.7.2 Functional Classification of Sentences

On the basis of the function, sentences are classified as follows:

i.   Statement

ii.   Question

iii.   Directives /command, and

iv.   Exclamation

1.1.8   Spoken Features of Language

The spoken features are significant parts of the language because the language in any modalities is primarily spoken. Under spoken features, there are various aspects like assimilation, discourse filler, intonation patterns etc.

a.   Assimilation

Assimilation is something, which varies in extent according to speaking rate and style; it is more likely to be found in rapid casual speech and less likely in slow, careful speech sometimes the difference caused by assimilation is very noticeable, and sometimes it is very slight. Generally speaking, the cases that have most often been described are assimilations affecting consonants. There are two types of assimilation: regressive and progressive.

i.   Regressive

If the phoneme that comes first is affected by the one that comes after it then it is called regressive assimilation.

For example,

 Good by changes into /gʊbɒ̄ɪ/

ii. Progressive

If the phoneme that comes after is affected by the one that comes first, then it is called progressive assimilation.

Fore example,

> Get them /ɡeoəm/

b. Discourse filler

Discourse fillers are a part of natural speech. While we speak, the use of discourse filler such as hum, umm, err, wow, are very common phenomenon. It happens with everyone who is engaged in speech. This could indicate thinking, uncertainty, agreement and the speaker is giving his/her personal opinion and engages in his/her thought.

c. Intonation Patterns

When every one speaks normally, the pitch of his/her voice is constantly changing sometimes high and sometimes low. The pitch of our voice plays an important role in the meaning of something we say. Therefore, it has a great role in language especially like English. Intonation patterns make easier for a listener to understand what a speaker is trying to convey. It has various functions in English language; attitudinal function which enables us to express emotions and attitudes, accentual function which helps to produce the effect of prominence on syllables, grammatical function which helps to recognize the grammar and syntactic structures what is being said, and discourse function which signals to the listener what is to be taken as new information and what is already given.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

In spite of the great importance of mass media in this digital world, few studies have been carried out in Nepal.

Bhandari (1999) has done her M.Ed. thesis entitled 'The Use of Tense and Aspect in Nepali English Newspaper'. She wanted to identity the use of the tense and aspect in the Nepali English Newspapers. The study has found that the different sections have the tenses in different frequencies.

Similarly, Shrestha (2000) carried out a research entitled 'An Analysis of Newspaper and Headlines: A Descriptive Study'. He has found that newspaper headline has its own style of writing which differs from general pattern of writing.

Ray (2003) carried out a research entitled 'English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries: A Descriptive Study'. He wanted to anlayze and describe the characteristic features of the English language used in cricket commentaries in terms of syntactic features and vocabularies but due to this moving world, cricket is also being changed and most of the vocabularies have been changed and added. That is why language used in this field has also been changed. He has found that the words used in general English are also used in cricket commentaries with a difference in their meaning. His focus is only the use of the English language in live cricket commentaries but the language used in Live radio commentaries is different from live TV Commentaries.

Sapkota (2004) has carried out his research work entitled 'A Study on Language used in Email, Chat and Text Messages (SMS)'. In his research he wanted to find out the characteristic features of English used in email, chat and SMS in terms of morphological lexical features, syntactic features, extra linguistic features. He found out that the use of informal and colloquial language is common. Grammatically incorrect sentences are frequently used in net-speak. Similarly, maximum use of shortening acronyms and eccentric spellings are also the characteristics of net-speak. Code switching is also common.

Pokharel (2004) has conducted a research work on 'English in Broadcast and Print Media'. He wanted to analyze, describe and compare the linguistic features of the

English language used in broadcast and print media. He has found that the language used in print media is different than the language used in broadcast. The language used in broadcast media is simple, short in comparison to print media.

Chapagain (2005) has carried out a research entitled 'Language Used in the Newspaper Advertisements: A Descriptive Study'. He wanted to analyze and describe the communicative functions of language and the vocabulary items in terms of word classes. He found that imperative constructions are found in all the newspaper advertisement, verbless constructions are used highly and major words were found twice than minor words. Similarly, the finite construction is not found in the Newspaper advertisement.

Pandey (2006) carried out a research entitled 'English Language in Live Football Commentaries: A Descriptive Study'. He wanted to analyze and describe the characteristic features of the English language used in live football commentaries interms of systematic features, vocabularies, and tense. He has found that there is no uniformity in the use of structures in this field. Very colloquial words are used by the commentators. He has also found that the words used in ordinary English are also used in football commentaries with a difference in their meanings.

Although all the above mentioned studies are related to mass media, no research has been carried out on the language used in live radio cricket commentary comparing with Television Commentary. So, the current study aims at dealing with the language used in TV commentaries in terms of sentence types, tense, voice etc.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:
i.   to find out the characteristics of the English language used in live cricket radio and TV commentaries in terms of

     a.   Vocabularies: special vocabularies

     b.   Abbreviations commonly used

     c.   Syntactic features: sentence types, sentences, voice, tense

     d.   Spoken features: assimilation, discourse filler, intonation patterns

     e.   Language functions

ii.   to compare the language used in TV and radio commentaries

iii.   to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4   Significance of the Study

This study will be useful to the prospective researchers of mass media in the future. Cricket commentaries convey to us momentary information about what is going on in the live match as it progresses. It will also be useful to the students and the teachers who are involved in learning and teaching mass media. It has direct relevance to the teaching of current B.Ed. English course entitled English for Mass communication. This research is hoped to be much fruitful for those scholars who want to be a professional commentator in the future.

Even though it is a small work done in the field of language used in sports especially cricket, it mainly aims to give specific knowledge about English language used in the field of live cricket radio and TV commentaries. As we know that cricket is being very popular game in the world and especially in South Asia. Similarly, in Nepal, Cricket is going to flourish. One day, it will be only through cricket, Nepal can introduce its identity in the world. Victory over cricket is so far good in comparison to other games in Nepal. Therefore, it will be quite interesting for all cricket lovers, players, officials and moreover to emerging commentators involved in the development of cricket in Nepal.

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the objectives of the study, the following methodology was adopted:

2.1 Sources of Data

To accomplish the intended goals, the researcher used and consulted the following sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of data for this research were various live cricket commentaries which are recorded and personally observed from the following TV channels and radio stations:

TV Channels: ESPN, STAR CRICKET and STAR SPORTS
Radio Station: AIR (All India Radio]

The researcher collected 13 ICC world cup cricket matches in thirty different days. Then, he has selected and observed any three data in terms of the clarity (sound quality) of the data and maximum use of the data.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data were the books, articles related to mass media viz. electronic media, internet, official website of ICC (International Cricket Council), cricket experts and professional cricket commentators and CAN (Cricket Association of Nepal).

2.2 Tools for Data Collection

For this research, observation was the tool for data collection. The researcher recorded the thirteen cricket matches from the above listed TV channels and radio station and observed the recorded data.

2.3   Process of Data Collection

The researcher recorded live radio and TV cricket commentaries of three matches held between India versus Pakistan, India versus Sir Lanka, and India versus Australia by using two cassette players and mobile. The data was recorded from ESPN and Star Cricket for television commentary and from All India Radio (AIR) the radio commentaries was recorded. The recorded version of data was in the audio form in the voice of native and non native speaker.

The researcher collected thirteen ICC world cup matches in 13 different days. Then he selected three of them in terms of the clarity (sound quality) of the data. More than twenty matches have been personally observed by the researcher and from those matches as well the researcher collected some data and used them and analyzed them as well.

The researcher collected the data in the following ways:

i.   Collection and Selection of the cricket matches in Audio form

ii.   The researcher listen to the recorded version of commentaries twice and thrice by the help of computer and mobile phone as well.

iii.   The commentaries included especially the following parts of the match:

-    5 over initial commentaries of 1st inning.

-    5 over commentaries of the final slog over of the 1st inning

-    5 over commentaries of the final slog over of the second inning

-    Presentation of the match at the end.

2.4   Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

i.   The area of the study, as indicated by the title, was limited by the following TV channels and radio stations:

TV channels: ESPN, NEO Cricket, TEN Sports etc.

Radio Station: All India Radio (AIR)

ii.   The study was limited to the analysis of syntactic features, vocabularies and abbreviations used in the field of cricket commentaries.

iii.   The study was limited to the comparison of linguistic features of language used in TV commentaries and radio commentaries.

CHAPTER THREE
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected from the primary and secondary sources. This chapter is organized into two main parts. The first part deals with the analysis of language used in commentaries and the second part consists of the comparison between TV and radio commentaries.

3.1   Analysis of Language

Under the analysis of language, the researcher has incorporated such things as technical vocabularies, abbreviations, syntactic features and the language functions.

3.1.1 Vocabularies

The following vocabularies are the most frequently used in the cricket commentaries.

3.1.1.1 The Most Frequently Used Technical Vocabularies in the Commentaries

The following vocabularies are the most frequently used in cricket commentaries. In cricket commentaries, there are three registers bowling, fielding and batting. Different vocabularies have been used in different register, which are as follows:

Bowling

ball	bold	bouncer	bowler
median (M)	stumping (s/t)	Caught and bold (C and B)	leg before wicket (LBW)
strike rate (S/R)	run out	out	short length
full length	yorker	flighted	over pitch
wide (W)	dead ball	medium-pace	over the wicket
round the wicket	no-ball	good length	guglly
spin	fast	medium	right arm
free hit	hit wicket	wicket	strike bowler
part time bowler	over	off-break	leg-break
clean bold	in-swing	out swing	river swing
block hole	hat-trick	wide ball	power play

Batting

cover drive	straight drive	drive	hook
pull	sweep	Beat	striker
non-striker	runner	boundary	sixer
single	chicky	double	outside edge
kreeg	century	half-century	defensive shot
inside edge	thick inside edge	square cut	soft hand
river sweep	batsman	air shot	

Fielding

bowler	wicket keeper (WK)	gully	point
cover	cover point	extra cover	short extra cover
deep extra cover	mid of	mid on	deep mid on
deep mid off	first slip	second slip	Third slip
leg slip	backward short leg	short square leg	short fine leg
deep fine leg	long leg	long on	long of
third man	short third man	backward point	square leg
midwicket	silly mid on	silly point	silly mid of
deep mid wicket	review		

3.1.2 Abbreviations

In order to provide economy in speaking, the ICC applies the theory of brevity. Below are the abbreviated forms used in cricket.

3.1.2.1 Abbreviation Used for the National Board of Cricket Playing Nations

Different kinds of abbreviations have been used for different national board of cricket playing countries which are as follows:

CA	:	Cricket Australia
BCCI	:	Board of Control for Cricket in India
PCB	:	Pakistan Cricket Board
SLC	:	Sri Lanka Cricket
BCB	:	Bangladesh cricket Board
ECB	:	England Cricket Board
NZC	:	New Zeland Cricket Board
CSA	:	Cricket South Africa
WICB	:	West Indies Cricket Board
CI	:	Cricket Ireland
CC	:	Cricket Canada
ZCB	:	Zimbabwe Cricket Board
DCB	:	Dutch Cricket Board (Netherlands)
CK	:	Cricket Kenya
CAN	:	Cricket Association of Nepal
ICC	:	International Cricket Council

3.1.3   Syntactic Features

The researcher had focused on the syntactic features of English used in live Cricket TV and radio commentaries. Under syntactic features, he had considered mainly the types of sentences from the structural and functional point of view.

3.1.3.1 Grammatically Incomplete Sentences

In the data collected, some examples of incomplete sentences were used by the commentators.

For example,

i.   Breaking moment in the edan garden stadium

ii.   Great bowling by Anderson

iii. Review from Australian side

iv.   ... chicky single

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vv.   What a shot ... !! (TV)

vi.   What a hit by Tendulkar (radio)

Very short and grammatically incomplete and grammatically deviated sentences were used. However, other types of complete and long sentences were also used but few in numbers.

3.1.3.2 Simple (Declarative) Sentences/Statements

Sentences mentioned on the topic have been used mostly in the study.

For example,

i.   Smith moves on ten.

ii.   Its clearly a no ball.

iii.   There is huge six.

iv.   And India have won the match.

3.1.3.3 Interrogative Sentences/Questions

Some instances of interrogative sentences which are less frequently used in the commentaries.

For example,

i.   Can Zaher out to Ponting ?

ii.   Can Akmal hit boundary ?

iii.   Where's the fielder going ?

iv.   Can Kohali save the runs ?

v.   What kind of game. Imran you are expecting?

3.1.3.4 Imperative/Directives

These types of sentences were used rarely. But in comparison to radio commentator, TV commentators used this kind of sentences. But when the commentators tend to switch their commentary to another and address the viewers used such sentences.

For example,

i.   Look at the body language of bowler.

ii.   Let's go across now.

iii.   Let's it go.

iv.   Look at the fielding with three slip.

3.1.3.5 Exclamatory Sentences/Exclamation

The commentator used this type of sentences quite frequently in both radio as well as TV commentaries. It is noticed that this draws the attention of the viewers and puts extra emphasis on the event going on there.

For example,

i.   That's a good piece of fielding !

ii.   Oh ! what a six !

iii.   Oh ! bowled him !

iv.   Great shot !

v.   Caught out !

vi.   Out !

vii.   It's a six !

3.1.3.6 Compound (long) Sentences

In the data collected, some instances of compound (long) sentences were used in radio commentaries rather than TV commentaries.

For example,

i.   Anderson bowled very well against left handed batsman and get some swing from the pitch.

ii.   India scoring 324 with the loss of six wicket and the new batsman in the Keeg is Dhoni.

iii.   That one is a nice short by Sehwag threw the over mid wicket for four and there is bowling change.

iv.   2.3 over gone, India 20 runs with out loosing a wicket and Sehwag is on
       strike.

v.   Short length delivery by Broad, Just over the head of batsman and there is
       no run.

3.1.3.7 Complex Sentences

In the data collected, some instances of complex sentences were used by the
commentators.
For example,

i.   This young Australian team can get anything out of this game what we
       anticipated that tactic is rich.

ii.   We are also hoping this time that they can do that in the previous world
       Cup.

Every type of sentences were used in the data. The researcher concluded that most
of the sentences in cricket primarily short, simple /declarative and other types of
sentences were used occasionally. The sentences were not always grammatically
correct. The researcher compared both TV and radio commentaries and compound
(long) sentences were more frequently used by radio commentator rather than TV
commentator.

3.1.4 Voice

In the data collected, many examples of active and passive voice were used by the
commentators.

i.   Use of Active and Passive Structures
The commentator used passive and active sentences as follows:

a.   Passive Sentences
i.   Well played by Smith.

ii.   South Africa has been given a free hit.

iii.   Caught behind the stump by wicket keeper Boucher.

iv.   Oh ! no, it's taken.

v.   That one was a risky shot played by Tendulkar.

b.   Active Sentences

i.   It was very poor fielding /bowling.

ii.   India won.

iii.   Watson has got the first boundary for Australia.

iv.   Where's the ball going ?

v.   It is very good target.

Most of the sentences used in cricket commentaries were very short, grammatically incomplete and use of passive sentences structure is preferred. However, active sentences were also used quite frequently in TV commentaries as well as radio commentaries. But passive sentences were used frequently by radio commentator and active sentences by TV commentators.

3.1.5 Tense

The commentator used the following tenses in the commentaries.

3.1.5.1 Past

In the study many examples of the past tense were observed.

For example,

i.   Australia won the last world cup final.

ii.   It was very bad batting.

iii.   Two slip, extra cover and short leg was the field for Hasim Amala.

iv.   At the same time India were 93 without loose (TV)

v.   At 4.3 overs India were 32 runs with out loosing a wicket (Radio).

vi.   Previous delivery was the poor, without line and length right Saurav ?

vii.   That was 1983 when India became champion.

viii.   Dilsan caught Dhoni bold Munaf 3.

3.1.5.2 Non-Past

Under non-past tense the following tenses have been used by commentators.

a. Present

The sample contained some of the present sentences.

For example,

i. Robin Peterson, right arm over the wicket to Dilsan and Dilsan just open the face of bat and there is easy single. (Radio).

ii. Afridi and Umar both batsman playing very wonderful game.

iii. Rocking Start ... 43 runs just 6 over in progress.

iv. Three slip, extra cover, cover is the feilding for Tendulkar.

v. Seven man inside the thirty yeard circul and three field in the boundary line.

vi. He's got the first run for South Africa.

vii. Slip fielder in comming to extra cover area.

viii. That's perfect.

b. Future

The data contained few future tense structures, too.

For example,

i. Will India be able to stop South Africa around 280 ?

ii. I think Pakistan will win, what do you think Sanjaya ?

iii. Will Lee be able to pick a wicket ?

iv. Will Tendulkar complete his fifth century in world cup ?

v. I'm sure the fielder in slip would be positive.

In the data, we can see that both past and non past tenses are used randomly. Most sentences used by both commentators (TV and Radio) were in the present tense including the future tense. While past tenses are also used frequently but less than the present.

3.1.6 Spoken Features

The spoken features are significant part of the language used in TV and radio commentaries because the language in these modalities is primarily spoken. Under spoken features , the researcher had included such aspects as assimilation, discourse filler and intonation patterns

3.1.6.1 Assimilated words and Non-assimilated Words

In the data, assimilated and non assimilated words were used by the commentators, which are as follows:

Assimilated Words	Non-Assimilated words
good ball /ɡʊbɒl/	Dangerous area / dendʒərəserīə/
gone back /ɡɒmbæk /	any competitions /enīkəmpətīʃnz /
Right place /rɑīppleīs/	leg stump /legstʌmp/
could you /kʊdʒu:/	
would you /wʊdʒu:/	
Don't you /dɒntʃu: /	
good night /ɡʊnɑīt /	

3.1.6.2 Discourse Fillers

Use of discourse fillers such as humm, well, umm, err, wow, was very common phenomenon in both radio and TV commentaries. This could indicate thinking, uncertainty, agreement and the commentator is giving his personal opinion and engages in his thought.

For example,

> Err ...
>
> Ummm...
>
> well...
>
> yes....
>
> wow...

The researcher concluded that discourse fillers are a part of natural speech. It happens with everyone who is engaged in speech, and the cricket commentary is not exceptional from natural speech.

3.1.6.3 Intonation Patterns

Among the intonation patterns, the following intonation patterns have been observed in the study.

i.   Falling Tone

In the data, the commentators used falling tone frequently.

For example,

- Disappointment
- Anderson to Yubraj
- Where's the ball going ?
- Oh! yes. What a six !
- Oh! no bold him !
- Great shot !

ii.   Rising tone

In the data, some of the examples of rising tone repeatedly used by the commentators were as follows:

Fore example,

- Good morning all the viewers around the world.
- Hello everybody.
- Goodbye.
- Goodnight.
- Look at the African side.
- Let's go across now.
- Can he get single run ?

iii. Rising and Falling Tone

In the data, the commentator used some sentences of rising and falling tone frequently.

Fore example,

- Great bowoling by Stain and the clearance by Pathan.
- Splendid shot by Pathan but in the hand of feilder.
- No ball ... another freehit.

iv. Rising and Rising Tone

In the data, the commentator used some sentences of rising and rising tone frequently.

For example,

- Great shot and its four. Tellender shot, I can't believe it.
- Here's Aderson ... to Gambhir ....
- So very young team including teenagers ... starting from the second game.

v. Falling and Rising

In the data, there searcher observed some instances of falling and rising tone repeatedly.

- Superb finish. That's perfect
- After 5 over first boundary ... Peterson to Raina

vi. Fall-rise/dive

In the data, the researcher observed a few sentences of fall-rise/dive tone.

For example,

- ... just have two back to back six ...
- Oh ! nice running between the wicket and the ball goes away.

3.1.7 Language Functions

Language function refers to the purpose it serves. In other words, what we can do through the use of language is its function. The following functions have been observed in the study.

3.1.7.1 Everyday Functions

The following everyday functions have been used in the data:

i.   Greeting

For example,

- Hello everybody
- Good morning/evening everybody

ii.   Welcoming

The commentators used this functions to begging his commentary on both first and second innings and presentation ceremony as well.

For example,

- Warm welcome to ICC world cup 2011 for grant coverage have on star cricket at Mohali Panjab.
- Welcome back to second inning.
- Welcome to the presentation ceremony, ladies and Gentalman.
- Welcome to all the listener of All India Radio (AIR).

iii.   Farewell

In the data collected, this function of language was used at the end of the presentation ceremony.

For examples,

- Goodbye
- Goodnight
- Have a nice time
- Good luck for the up coming match.

iv.   Thanking

In the study this function of language was used when one commentator switches his commentary to his fellow commentator. And it is frequently used everyday language function in radio commentary in comparison to TV commentary.
For examples,

- Thank you very much, indeed.
- Thanks Nasir

v.   Introducing

In the study, exponents of introducing were used when the commentator introduces the players just before the game begins, while playing on progress, to highlight the player. This language function is used quite frequently in radio commentary in comparison to TV commentary because in TV most of the details of the players have been visualized.
For example,

- Record breaking century of Little Master. '
- Hasim Amala, standing his 47th one day internation (ODI).
- 14 wicket so far in this ICC word cup, what a bowling by Afridi.
- Three hundred and twenty seven ODI match, twenty hundred, forty seven half century, average near fifty, one hundred and seventy five best.
- 327 matches, 20 century, 47 half century, average near 50, 175 best.
- England captain, ladies and gentleman, Adrew Strauss has a birth day today.

vi.   Showing Excitement

The commentators used many sentences of this language function when the event reaches in the climax and especially when the things happened out of imagination like fall of wicket in early stage of match, getting six runs etc.
For example,

- Superb bowling !

- Wow ! what a wicket !

- That's a huge, huge six !

- Bowld him !

- Terrific bowling by Akhater.

- Good piece of fielding there by Kohali.

3.1.7.2 Direct Function

Direct function used in the study was:

i.   Describing

The study revealed that describing is the most frequently used everyday language function in the study.

For example,

- First inning here the Srilankan team finished the first inning concentrating with the attacking climax ...

- Here, India's inning start, Malinga to Sehwag second ball of the first over Oh ! here is strong appeal and he is gone ...

- India need 5 more runs to win from 16 delivery and malinga to Dhoni and Dhoni smathced over the mid wicket for a six.

3.1.7.3 Request and Offers

Under requesting and offering function of language the researcher had observed the following exponents of language.

i.   Praise

Praise occurred frequently in the commentaries. In the study no exponent other than praise was used.

For example,

- It's a high quility batting from him.

- Great bowling by Zaher Khan.

-       Good fielding by Raina in cover point.

-       Nice shot by Jayabardhane.

-       It's a high quality bowling

3.1.7.4 Asking About/Stating

Among various asking about/stating language functions, expressing ability and opinion were only used by the commentators in the data but less frequently then the other language functions.

i.   Ability

For examples,

-       Can Akmal clear it out of the stump?

-       Can Yubraj continue his performance?

-       Can Srilanka stop Dhoni?

-       They can see off India.

-       And they can start scoring with boundaries.

ii   Opinion

For examples,

-       What kind of game. Sanjaya you are expecting?

-       Do you think, they can defeat the champions?

-       Can he hit the boundary?

-       Well... Gamvir having more affecting game.

3.2   Comparison Between TV and Radio Commentaries

In the data the researcher has found that the difference between TV and radio commentaries in terms of following features:

3.2.1   Vocabularies

Normally in TV commentaries, technical vocabularies are used briskly in phrases and incomplete sentences whereas technical vocabularies are used in complete sentences with background and foreground information in radio commentaries.

For example,

 - Attacking field……(TV)

 - Two slip, point, extra cover, and cover this is on side field for

 Sehwag.(Radio)

 - Bowling!…….(TV)

 - what a superb bowling by Murali.(Radio)

3.2.2 Structure

Normally in radio commentaries, more complex and compound sentences are used, whereas in TV commentaries, simple sentences are used.

For example,

 - India 30 without wicket.(TV commentary)

 - At the end of six over, India 30 runs without losing a wicket. (Radio Commentary)

Similarly, long and complete sentences were used more in radio commentaries whereas incomplete sentences were used in TV commentaries.

For example,

 - Good bowling…… no run et al.(TV)

 - Lasith Malinga to Dhoni, right arm over the wicket, good ball by Malinga and well defense by Dhoni as well and there is no possibility of run.(Radio)

In the same way, use of imperative sentences was found rarely in radio commentaries but TV commentator used this kinds of sentences frequently.

For example,

 - Bold him….(TV)

 - Out! (TV)

 - Gamvir is out! (Radio)

3.2.4 Language Functions

The language functions like introducing, describing and commentating the event are used more frequently in radio commentaries in comparison to TV

commentaries. In radio commentaries, more detailed or elaborated language is used whereas less elaborated and less detailed language is used in TV commentaries.

For example,

-Pakistan need 40 runs to win.(TV commentary)

- Here in Mohali, Pakistan still need 40 runs to win within three over and only the single wicket is in hand.(Radio commentary)

Generally in radio commentaries, more informative language is used than TV commentaries. The reason behind this is that the information which is verbally delivered in case of radio commentary is visually displayed in TV commentary.

3.2.3 Voice

Generally in radio commentaries, passive voice is used frequently rather than active voice in comparision to TV commentaries.

For example,

- Good bowling by Malinga. (Radio)
- Good bowling. (TV)

CHAPTER FOUR
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1   Findings

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

i.   Technical vocabularies used in this field are difficult to understand for those who are not familiar with the meanings of those technical vocabularies. Some common vocabularies are used with the different meanings in the context of game. For example, the word 'run' does not mean move at a speed faster than a walk in the game but a unit of scoring achieved by hitting the ball.

ii.   Language used in live cricket commentary has its own patterns. The use of grammatically incomplete sentences, deletion of subject and object pronoun frequently eclipse of modal verbs and auxiliaries and one word utterances are common features of this field.

iii.   There is no uniformity in the use of structure in this field. Most of the structures are verbless and incomplete. Simple declarative utterances are the most frequent sentence types in the commentaries. The present tense structure and active voice forms are dominant.

iv.   The language used in this field is highly influenced by the use of emotions and excitements using various pitch levels called intonation patterns.

v.   The language of cricket commentary is highly influential and emotional because the commentator has to attract the attention of the listeners and viewers to inform what is happening on the ground.

vi.   In the commentary, the commentators use various discourse fillers like wow ...., hum .... err ..... etc, just as assimilation, dissimilation, and other phonological process are parts of natural speech.

vii.   The main language functions used in the field of cricket commentary are greeting, farewell, welcoming, thanking, introducing, expressing surprise/amazement, describing etc, These language functions were commonly found in both radio as well as TV commentary. However, the above functions were not used in the same way in both cases. Basically the language functions introducing, describing, and commentating the event are used more frequently and maximally in radio commentary in comparison to TV commentary. The reason behind this difference is that the language of TV commentary is highly supported by the visuals which is lacking in case of radio commentary.

viii. The technical vocabularies like bowling, batting, fielding etc are used in both radio as well as TV commentaries. But they are used differently. In case of TV commentary, such terminologies are used very briskly in complete sentences whereas the same terminologies are used in full sentences with sufficient background and foreground information in radio commentary.

4.2   Recommendations

Despite being a small work related to mass media, few recommendations have been suggested below:

i.   In this twenty first century, every form of media is connected with sports. Therefore, it can provide a massive exposure to the language learners and should be used while language is learnt and taught. It create while listener to a lively environment and a great deal of entertainment and excitement among the students while learning language.

ii.   Cricket with its favorable environment and location will help popularize Nepal as a possible venue for organizing such national and international sports event and will develop sports Tourism in future.

iii.   It is very useful to develop language skills especially listening and speaking.

iv.   Educators and practitioners should not deny but recognize the novelty of the English language (spoken features, varieties of functions, various tones, patterns) associated with cricket commentaries.

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