

TRANSLATION IN NEPAL TELEVISION NEWS

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
In Partial Fulfilment for the Master of Education in English**

By

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2010

RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

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DECLARATION

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

Date: 2067/ /

.....

Jagennath Bhatt

DEDICATION

Dedicated

to

My late father 'Kalu Ram Bhatt'

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled '**Translation in Nepal Television News**' was conducted to find out the strategies used in translating TV news and the linguistic and cultural gaps of translation in translating them. One hundred and eighty terms from Nepali version of the TV news and corresponding words from the English version of the same news were collected for the study. Likewise, two hundred gaps were also collected from Nepali and English versions of TV news. The findings of this study showed that nine different techniques were found to have been employed in translating the terms of the news. From this study, it was found that literal translation is the most frequently used procedure in translating terms of news. Phonological, lexical and structural gaps were found in the study. In the gaps, structural gap was more frequently found in translating news.

The thesis consists of four chapters. Chapter one is an introductory part which includes general background, review of the related literature, objectives of the study, significance of the study and some specific terms which are used in this thesis. Chapter two deals with the methodology under which the sources of data, procedures of data collection and limitations of the study are presented. Chapter three consists of analysis and interpretation of the data. Chapter four includes the findings and recommendations of the study. The references and appendices are the concluding parts of the study.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.D.	Anno Domini
B.S.	Bikram Sambat
CUP	Cambridge University Press
Doc.	Doctor
e.g.	Exempli gratia/for example
etc	etcetra, and so forth
et al.	and others
i.e.	that is (Latin id est)
M. Ed.	Master of Education
NTV	Nepal Television
OUP	Oxford University Press
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PM	Post Meridiem
SL	Source Language
SLT	Source Language Text
SOV	Subject Object Verb
SVO	Subject Verb Object
YCL	Young Communist League

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is a term most commonly used to refer to so called “natural languages”- the forms of communication considered peculiar to humankind. By extension the term also refers to the type of human thought process which creates and uses language. Essential to both, meaning is the systematic creation, maintenance and use of systems of symbols. Language is a system of signs for encoding and decoding information. Every human being expresses his/her feelings, opinions, desires and emotions to other by using it. It is a way, in which human beings interact in social situation. Language behaviour is externalized or manifested in some kind of bodily activity on the part of a performer and presupposes the existence of at least one other human participant in the situation, an addressee.

Though language is a common matter of every human being from linguistic point of view, it is a complex phenomenon- no definition is adequate to define it exactly. Wardhaugh (1972) views language as “a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication” (p.3). This definition does not focus on the written form of language. It only focuses on the property of spoken form and arbitrariness of language which are the positive aspects of his definition. A key property of language is that its symbols are strongly arbitrary. Any concept or grammatical rule can be mapped onto a symbol. In other words, most languages make use of sound, but the combinations of sounds used do not have any necessary and inherent meanings. They are merely an agreed upon convention to represent a certain things by users of that language. For instance, the sound combination 'nada' carries the meaning of 'nothing' in the Spanish language and also the meaning “thread” on the Hindi language. There is nothing about the word 'nada' itself that forces Hindi speakers to convey the idea of “thread” or the idea of “nothing” for Spanish speakers. Other sets of

sounds as the English words “nothing” and ‘thread” could equally be used to represent the same concepts, but all Spanish and Hindi speakers have acquired or learned to correlate their own meanings for this particular sound pattern. Hall (1968, p. 158) tells that language is “the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral auditory arbitrary symbols” (as cited in Lyons, 1981). Among the point to notice here are the fact that both communication and interaction are introduced into the definition and that the term 'oral-auditory' can be taken to be roughly equivalent to 'vocal' differing from it only in that oral- auditory' makes reference to the hearer as well as to the speaker. In the same way, Robins (1991, p. 16) defines languages as “A language is a symbol system . . . based on pure or arbitrary convention –infinitely extendable and modifiable according to the changing needs and conditions of the speakers (as cited in Verma, 2009).

The above definitions show that language is one of the means of communication used only by human beings to communicate with each other. Human beings can learn language very easily but non-human animals can not. Non- human animals have been taught to understand certain features of human languages. Chimpanzees and gorillas have been taught signs based on American Sign Language. The African Grey Parrot which possesses the ability to mimic human speech with a high degree of accuracy is suspected of having sufficient intelligence to comprehend some of the speech it mimics. More commonly, a dog may be taught to understand commands such as ‘sit’ and ‘speak’ through a rewarding process. Though animals can be taught to understand commands, they are not capable of repeating those commands. Without the ability to reason, animals are also unable to learn the concepts of complex philosophical ideas such as the past and future which are fundamentals of complex language. Without this ability, animals are not able to pass these techniques towards other animals of the same species. Thus, eventhough we can teach animals to understand aspects of human language,

they are unable to develop that language around a culture suitable for them. There are some characteristics of language which keep human beings in the opposite pole to any other creatures of the universe. These characteristics of language listed by Aitchison (1972, pp. 19-24) are use of sound signals, arbitrariness, the need for learning, duality, displacement, creativity, patterning and structure dependence. Though some animals' communication system has some characteristics of human language, they do not have all.

1.1.1 Mass Media

Mass media denotes a section of the media specifically designed to reach a large audience. The term was coined in the 1920s with the advent of the nationwide radio networks, mass – circulation, newspapers and magazines. However, some forms of mass media such as books and manuscripts had already been in use for centuries.

Mass media include all forms of information communicated to large groups of people, from a handmade sign to an international news network. There is no standard for how large the audience to be before communication becomes 'mass' communication. There are also no constraints on the type of information being presented. A car advertisement and a UN resolution are both examples of mass media because “media” is such a broad term which will be helpful to focus on limited definition. In general usage, the term has been taken to refer to only “the group of corporate entities, publishers, journalists and others who constitute the communication industry and profession”

([http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/mass communication](http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/mass%20communication)). This definition includes both the entertainment and news. Another common term especially in talking about conflict is “news media”. News media include only the news industry. It is often used interchangeably with “the press” or the group of people who write and report the news. The distinction between news and entertainment can at times be fuzzy, but news is technically facts and interpretation of facts including editorial opinions which are expressed by

professionals. Which facts are included, how they are reported, how much interpretation is given and how much space or time is devoted to a news event is determined by journalists and management.

Without the media, most people would know little events beyond their immediate neighbourhood. The further one goes outside of one's circle of friends and family, the more time consuming and expensive it becomes to get information. A very few, if any, individuals have the resource to stay independently informed of world events. With the news, however, all one has to do is to turn on a television or turn to the internet. Even when it is biased or limited, it is a picture of what is happening around the world. The more sources one compares, the more accurate the picture that can be put together. In addition to the media conglomerates, there are also a range of independent news outlets, though they have smaller audience. Some of these provide an alternative view of events. Technological advances in many industrialized countries make it possible to read papers and watch broadcasts from around the global. With the help of mass news media, people can learn about new ideas, can be stimulated by change which is conveyed to them and understand what is going on around them. Another important benefit of a functioning mass news media is that information can be relayed quickly in times of crisis.

Thus, the news media refer to the section of the mass media that focuses on presenting current news to the public. There are mainly three types of media: print media, electronic media and increasingly internet based media.

1.1.1.1 Print Media

The print media are the oldest form of mass communication. Print media are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to the receivers. Print media include books and manuals, newspapers, magazines and periodicals; brochures and prospectuses; pamphlets, posters, banners, signboards, captions, menus and bills. Print media are also called representation media because they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics

and photo graphics. Most of the print media sell advertising space, i.e. they are based on advertising for their financial management.

In Nepal, printing press was established in 1908 B.S. when Jung Bahadur Rana returned from Britain. The print media in Nepal began with the publication of the newspaper named the 'Sudhasagar'. At present, there are many daily and weekly newspapers and many magazines which are published regularly.

Magazines are mostly national. Some other print media are dictionaries, school newspapers, yearbooks and programmes at theatre and sporting events (<http://www.nepaltelivision.com.np/introduction.html>, 1908)

1.1.1.2 Electronic Media

The term 'electronic' is concerned with electrons or electronics. Electronic media are those media which make use of electricity in one way or other. The message through electronic media reaches the audience with the help of electronic waves. Electronic media include radio stations, television stations, and television networks. Electronic media are the new form of mass communication. They are also called mechanical media. The new media came into existence since 1960. In electronic media, several kinds of technology are involved in the transmission of messages. Television and radio programs are distributed through radio broadcasting or cable, often both simultaneously. By coding signals and having decoding equipment in homes, the latter also enables subscription-based channels and pay-per-view services.

A broadcasting organization may broadcast several programs at the same time, through several channels (frequencies), for example BBC one and two. On the other hand, two or more organizations may share a channel and each use it during a fixed part of the day. Digital radio or digital television may also transmit multiplexed programming, with several channels compressed into one ensemble. When broadcasting is done via the internet the term webcasting is often used. Broadcasting forms a very large segment of the mass media. Broadcasting to a very narrow range of audience is called narrow casting.

1.1.2 News

The word news is said to be made from English word 'new,' Latin word 'Nova' or Sanskrit word 'Nawa'. All these words give the meaning of newness. North, East, West, South, what comes from there makes news. People want to know what is going on around them. News connects them to the world and makes them aware of events that are taking place around them. News also makes people feel that they are part of bigger network of people or a larger community. News, however, has a very short lifespan. There is nothing staler than yesterday's news. So, timing is most crucial factor in news. If not delivered at approximate time, news is simply not news.

Kamath (2007, p. 83) says:

News is any event, idea or opinion that is timely, that interests or affects a large number of people in a community and that is capable of being understood by them. No news interests all people. Without consciously realizing it, most people read only part of the newspaper they buy. In other words, their reading is highly selective. They read what they consider is news. Too often the average reader's interest does not go beyond scandal, murder and crime of all sorts.

According to Mehta (1997, p. 53):

News is anything timely that is interesting and significant to readers in respect of their personal affairs or their relation to society, and the best news is that which possesses the greatest degree of this interest and significance for the greatest number. It is an accurate, unbiased account

of the significant facts of a timely happening that is of interest to the readers of the newspapers that print the account.

News is the substance of newspaper. The contents of a newspaper can be broadly divided into four parts- news; articles and features; opinion pieces such as editorials, comments, letters to the editor, reviews, columns; and advertisements. News refers to any new information related to any accident, event, subject matter, etc. News is always new can not be imagined. It constitutes about 60% of the space in a newspaper. It contains to some recent event which is a matter of interest to readers or listeners. News implies new thing or latest information.

Thus, news is a report of a recent or current events or information published in newspapers or other periodicals; or broadcast from radio or TV.

1.1.3 NTV News

Mechanical methods of television were developed as early as 1884 by Paul Nipkow. But modern electronic television was developed by Zworykin and Farnsworth as they developed electronic scanning machine. In Nepal, the regular broadcasting of television started in 2024 B.S. only.

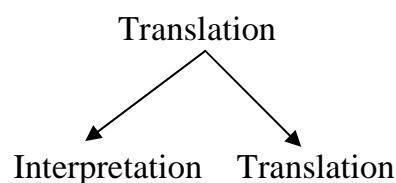
Television news consists of sports, share prices and weather forecasts. TV news programs are put together by producers, who decide what goes in and what gets left out and how long and in what form each story is presented. Television news refers to disseminating current events via the medium of television. “News bulletins or Newscast” are programs lasting from records to hours that provide updates on world, national, regional or local news events. Television news is very image-based, showing video of each of the events that are reported.

Nepal Television (NTV) started as a project in January 1985, under the sixth development plan (1980-1985). It was established with the slogan

“Communication for Development” with a broad mission statement “produces and telecast programs on educational, religious and cultural conservation to promote national unity, converse heritage and promote national interest.” It started broadcasting news and educational as well as entertainment programs regularly from 29th December 1985. In February 1986, it became a full-fledged Corporation under the Communication Corporation Act 2028. It has started its broadcast via satellite from 20th Ashad 2058 (4th July 2001). After accessing to the satellite, the signal of NTV is available outside Nepal in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Greece, Hong Kong, India (Mid Northern Part), Iran, Iraq, Japan, Laos (Northern Part), Mongolia, most Parts of Russia, North Korea, Pakistan, Taiwan, Thailand (Northern Part), Turkey and Vietnam (Northern Part). At present, NTV signal is up-linked from Sagarmatha Earth Station of Nepal Telecommunication Corporation (NTC).

1.1.4 Translation

Translation is the linguistic activity which comprises the transfer of the meaning of a text in one language and the production of a new, equivalent text in another language. The text of the language to be translated is called the source language text (SLT) and the text of the language in which it is translated is called the target language text (TLT). Translation can be done in two different ways: written and spoken. The first is translation itself and the second is interpretation. Translation is the general term, which includes interpretation and translation itself. To be specific, translation is rendering of any written text whereas interpretation is rendering of any spoken text. It can be presented diagrammatically as given below:



It shows that all interpretations are translation but all translations are not interpretation.

Different scholars have defined translation in different ways. But only one definition of translation is quite impossible because translation has such a wider coverage that no disciplines are remaining untouched with translation. It is said that to translate from one language to another is a very difficult task. The fact is that real translation of even slightly profound thoughts is just impossible.

Catford (1965) defines translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (p.20). Similarly, Bell (1991) defines, “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences” (p.5).

Bhattarai (2000) states:

Translating is primarily an act of transforming message from one language to another or into some other dialects of the same that are distanced by time or space; the activity interfaces variegated factors at least ten-ench capable of influencing the other (p. 2).

In the same way, Brislin (1976) defines:

Translation as the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another target, whether the languages are written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign language of the deaf (p.1).

All these definitions are common in the sense that translation is being defined as the replacement of message from one language to another. However, Brislin defines translation as the replacement of message from one language to another either in written or spoken form. But Bell emphasizes the semantic and stylistic equivalences.

1.1.5 Techniques/Procedures of Translation

Translation techniques are those techniques which are adopted by the translators to achieve the closest possible equivalence between the translation units of source language and the target language. Translation techniques are the techniques which are used in translation. Neubert (1983, p.68) states, “One word of an SL text and a TL word in the translation rarely correspond semantically and grammatically” (as cited in Newmark, 1988). To be a good translator one should have the sound knowledge of techniques of translation.

Different scholars have suggested different techniques of translating technical and cultural terms. Some of the techniques are as follows:

Nida (1964, p. 241) mentions two translation techniques:

- i. technical and
- ii. Organizational

Newmark (1988, p. 103) states twelve different translation procedures which are as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| i. Transference | vii. Componential analysis |
| ii. Cultural equivalent | viii. Deletion |
| iii. Neutralization | ix. Couplet |
| iv. Literal translation | x. Accepted standard translation |
| v. Label | xi. Paraphrase, gloss, notes, etc. |
| vi. Naturalization | xii. Classifier |

There is no single procedure which is absolutely helpful to produce a perfect translation without any gaps. Some of the procedures to translate technical and cultural words are as follows:

1.1.5.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is SL oriented translation. It is the easiest and simplest form of translation. It occurs whenever word by word replacement is possible without breaking the rules in target language. It focuses on semantic content of SL, but neglects pragmatic meaning. According to Newmark (1988), “Literal translation is often loosely equated with word for word translation. In it SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context” (p. 46). Similarly, Richards et al. (1995, p. 299) say, “A translation which approximates to a word for word representation of original is known as literal translation”. Likewise, Catford (1965, p. 25) says, “Literal translation lies between word for word and free translation; it may start as it was, from a word for word translation, but make changes in conformity with TL grammar.” For example:

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
jan de	mandate
jy l	wage
baj r	market

1.1.5.2 Paraphrasing/ Definition

Paraphrasing is a very useful technique in translation. Here, target language explains the meaning of the source language term using different words in order to make it easier to understand. It is usually larger than original. Newmark (1988, p. 90) argues, “Paraphrasing is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.” When the translator is unable to find out accurate or near equivalent terms in TL, this procedure is

adopted. It is used in an anonymous text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
parr s ra mantr laya	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
agul o	burning stick

1.1.5.3 Substitution

Substitution is a procedure that is available to the translator in cases in which SL term and TL term display a partial overlap rather than a clear cut presence vs. absence of a particular element. This is not a good procedure of translation because in most of the cases it creates gaps. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
opi	cap
oko	basket

1.1.5.4 Transference/ Borrowing

Transference is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. It is the same as Catford's transference.

According to Newmark (1988, p. 82), normally names of all living (except the Pope and one or two royals) and most dead people; geographical and topographical names of private companies and institutions; names of public or nationalized institutions, street names, addresses, etc. are transferred. In regional novels, essays and advertisements, cultural words are often transferred to give local colour, to attract reader and to give a sense of intimacy between the text and the reader. In the process of translation, a translator transfers the words to show the respect for the SL culture. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
Skul	school
Khukur	khukuri

1.1.5.5 Deletion

Deletion can be made in translating technical and cultural texts. In this technique, SL words or expressions are omitted in the TL text. Generally it occurs at syntactic level of translation, but items omitted are mostly lexical expressions. The translator omits lexical items, phrases and sometimes even the whole sentences. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
au adhi pasal	medical
ch tr-ch tr	children

1.1.5.6 Elaboration and Addition

In this technique, the translator gives additional information of the terms of the SLT by suitable addition from context available in the TLT. It is helpful to make the readers understand information easily. It makes implicit information explicit. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
npeyer	the city of Speyer in West Germany
bid	public holiday
nep l haru	Nepali people

Its advantage is that it blurs the distinction between the text, the translator's contribution and it can not be used for lengthy additions.

1.1.5.7 Blending

In this technique, part of an SL term is combined with a part of a TL term in the TL text. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
n r ya hi i darbar	Narayanhiti palace

1.1.5.8 Back Translation

Back translation is one of the ways of testing the quality of translation.

According to Crystal (1987, p. 348), “One translates a text from language A into language B; a different translator translates then turns the B text back into A, and the resulting A text is compared with the original A text”. If the texts are virtually identical, it is strong evidence that the original translation is of high quality. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
mob il	mobile
elivijan	television

1.1.5.9 Claque

In this procedure, each unit of translation is translated into the equivalent unit in another language. In other words, each morpheme or word is translated into the equivalent morpheme or word in another language. It is a kind of borrowing. For example,

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
ja ibu i	medicinal herbs

1.1.6 Gaps in Translation

Generally, if there is no correspondence between SL (source language) items and TL (target language), there occurs the gap. Gaps occur if concept available in one language is not available in other language. Gaps may be in source language text or target language text. The loss of the exact concept in translation results from linguistic, cultural and pragmatic gaps between SL and TL. Gaps are also called blanks, spaces, slippages, absences and voids.

Gaps are natural and inevitable in translation process because there is no one to one correspondence between two languages, cultures, contexts, religions and norms. We find two languages, cultures, contexts, etc. always different to some extent. So, while we are bridging gaps between two cultures, languages, etc. Thus, gaps are problems and they create difficulty to maintain translation equivalence. There are mainly three types of gap in translation. They are:

1.1.6.1 Linguistic Gap

The gaps because of differences between two languages are called linguistic gaps. Linguistic gaps are primary types of gap. Every language is unique. No two languages are identical. The words which are very common in one language may not exist in another language. Every language has its own structural patterns. Under linguistic gaps, we observe the following sub-gaps:

- i. Phonological gap
- ii. Graphological gap
- iii. Lexical gap
- iv. Structural gap
- v. Functional gap

i. Phonological Gap

Phonology is the study of speech sounds of a language. It studies the human speech sounds of a particular language. In phonological translation, SL phonology of a text is replaced by equivalent TL phonology. The grammar and lexis of SL text remain unchanged.

The sounds found in one language may be absent in another language due to the difference between languages and it creates a gap. For example, There are thirty five phonemes in the Nepali language but forty four in the English language. So, some sounds which are not in Nepali are in the English language. Translation of phoneme which is absent in one language, but present in another language creates gaps.

ii. Graphological Gap

Graphology is the secondary manifestation of writing system (primary being phonology) which conveys the meaning through the use of graphic symbol representing a language. In other words, it is an act of transmitting thoughts, feelings and ideas on paper.

Two languages are different in their graphological system. Graphemes available in one language may be absent in another language. In graphological translation, the graphology of an SL text is replaced by the graphology of a TL text. For example, the English language has twenty six letters (alphabets) whereas Nepali has forty nine letters. The English language has the use of capitalization; spelling system; roman transcription whereas Nepali is written in Devanagari script.

There is no one to one correspondence between these two languages while translating one language to another.

iii. Lexical Gap

Lexical gap creates serious problems in translation. Some lexical items available in SL may not be available in TL. For example, Nepali onomatopoeic (Jhw mma, chw ssa, etc.) and reduplicated words (such as p nis ni, b j g j , etc.) do not have equivalent terms in English.

iv. Structural Gap

The word 'structure' means the arrangement of elements in their relationship to each other. Language structure is the organization of linguistic units (e.g. sounds, morphemes, words, phrases and sentences) at various levels.

In particular, structural gap refers to the lack of grammatical structure in one language which is available in another language. There are following types of the structural gap:

a. Voices

The Nepali and English languages differ in voices. Nepali has three types of voice whereas English has only two.

Nepali	English
katri b cya	Active voice
karma b cya	Passive voice
bh b b cya	---

b. Auxiliaries

There are not auxiliaries in Nepali but English has fixed number of auxiliaries. Such absence and presence of auxiliaries create gap.

c. Prepositions

A word that shows the relations between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence is called preposition. The English language has prepositions as a separate particle before nouns, whereas Nepali has postpositions after a noun.

d. Article

An article is a word that combines with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by a noun. Articles specify the grammatical definiteness of the noun. The articles in the English language are: a, an and the.

e. Word Order

Word order also creates a problem in translation. The Nepali and English languages are different in word order. The Nepali language follows SOV, i.e. subject, object and verb pattern whereas the English language follows SVO, i.e. subject, verb and object pattern.

v. Functional Gap

Functions are the communicative functions of language. In other words, language functions refer to the utterance or unit of language. They are often described as categories of behavior. For example, greeting, apologies, requests, offers, etc.

Function of language in the context of SL may not be available in the target language. Such absence creates functional gaps in translation. The gap occurs mainly in phatic communion, which is used to initiate, continue and terminate conversation. For example: 'ciy kh nu bho?' The Nepali language can be translated as 'did you have tea?' But it does not make sense. 'How are you?' 'What are you doing?' are equivalent translation for 'ciy kh nubho?'

1.1.6.2 Cultural Gap

Translation is also an instrument to transmit culture and truths. Cultures include habits, dress, festivals, rituals, etc. Cultures also create gaps in translation. The ease or difficulty of translation depends on the degree of closeness (mutual similarity) between the existed cultures. Cultural gaps make translation impossible. So, it needs further explanation to make its readers easy to understand the concept.

1.1.6.3 Extra-linguistic Gap

Translation is not only a linguistic activity. Many extra-linguistic factors play a crucial role in translation. The intention of speaker or writer, his knowledge, ideas, expectations, interests and so on have to be taken into consideration when translating the text. Pragmatic gaps occur when there lies problem of correspondence between context of SLT and TLT. Extra-linguistic features or properties of one language are depending on the pragmatic background of the same language or culture, which is different from real world knowledge. For example,

SL- k lo bir lole b o k ekole m ghar pharkie.

TL- Black cat crossed the way so I returned home. (Phyak, 2005)

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

A Significant number of texts have been translated from English to Nepali and vice-versa. There are many researches which have been carried out on translation field in the department. No one has carried out research on translation in NTV News.

Adhikari (2003) carried out a research entitled “The Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook for Science.” He tried to find out the techniques in the translation of technical terms. He found that in both English and Nepali, technical terms are borrowed from classical languages and several terms are not lexicalized in Nepali. In the same way, Khanal (2005) carried out a research on “The Translation of Science Text: A Case of Translated Textbook of Science for Grade X.” He tried to observe the semantic gaps in translation and found out some semantic gaps while translating the Science Text.

Similarly, Sharma (2006) made a study on “Translation used in Sign Boards.” Her main objective was to find out the strategies used in translating advertisements and notices. She found that the strategies, such as, transliteration and literal translation are used in all sectors: Press and Stationery, Bank Finance and Co-operative Society, Educational Institution, etc. Bhandari (2006) conducted a research on “A Study on Translation: A Case of Structural and Lexical Gaps in Translated Textbook of Social Studies Grade Six.” He tried to find out the lexical gaps between the SL text and TL text. He found out gaps in reduplicated terms of the SLT into the TLT.

Similarly, Karki (2006) carried out a research entitled “The Techniques and Gaps in Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of Our Social Studies Text Book for Grade VII.” He tried to find out different categories of cultural terms and to analyze the techniques of translation. He found out that literal translation is the most widely used and deletion is the least widely used technique of

translation of cultural terms due to various reasons: lack of lexical items, lack of conceptual accuracy, lack of cultural equivalence. In the same way, Rijal (2006) carried out a research on “A Study of the Translated Cultural Terms in English Dailies: Techniques and Gaps.” He listed the Nepali cultural terms in the three English dailies and found seven translation techniques. He concluded that the most widely used technique was literal translation while translating the Nepali culture-bound terms into English.

Likewise, Thapa (2006) made a study on “Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook for Population and Environment Education.” He tried to find out the linguistic problems of translation of technical terms used in the Textbook of Grade III. He found out the some problems while translating the textbook.

In the same way, Acharya (2008) carried out a research on “Multiple Translation of ‘Kartbya’: A Study from Cultural Perspective.” He tried to find out the frequency of different techniques in translating cultural words. He found out that fifteen different techniques of translation were employed in translating cultural words. Deletion was found the most frequent technique and blending was the least used technique in translating cultural terms.

These all researchers have carried out the research in the field of translation. Some of them are related to literary terms, some are cultural and some are scientific terms. No research has been carried out to find out the techniques and gaps in translating the terms which have been used in news.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were as follows:

- a) To find out the strategies used in translating TV news.
- b) To find out the linguistic and cultural gaps of translation in translating TV news.
- c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Firstly, this study will be significant for the prospective researchers who want to carry out researches in translation, especially in TV news. The findings of the study will be helpful in translating bounded cultural terms of Nepali into English which further help to compensate the linguistic and cultural gaps in translation. It will be useful for the professional translators who are involved in translating Nepali cultural text into English and vice-versa. The students of translation studies, teachers, and Nepali speakers of English, journalists, editors, news reporters, publishers and the writers who use English in cross-cultural context will also find the study significantly useful. It will also be beneficial for those people who are directly or indirectly involved in translation.

1.5 Definitions of the Specific Terms

a. Mass Media

Mass media are the sources of information and news such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television that reach and influence large number of people.

b. Translation

The process of transferring knowledge and thoughts from source language to target language is called translation.

c. Strategies

Here, the term strategies refer to the procedures used for translating news. Literal translation, paraphrasing and free translation are the strategies used in translating news.

d. News

News is the substance of newspaper. It refers to any new information related to any accident, event, subject matter, etc.

e. Linguistic Gap

The gaps that occur because of the differences between two languages are called linguistic gaps. Linguistic gaps are primary types of gap. No two languages are identical; every language is unique. Every language has its own structural pattern. Linguistic gaps include phonological, graphological, lexical, structural and functional.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

For the fulfillment of the above mentioned objectives, the researcher adopted the following methodology.

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher collected the data from the secondary sources only.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

The study was fully based on written documents. The data of the study were taken from Nepali and English translated versions of NTV news. The researcher also studied and consulted the books, theses, articles, journals, etc. which were related to research work. Some of the secondary sources were Catford (1965), Newmark (1981), Bhattarai (1995) and Bhattarai (2000). Some of the previous researches were Adhikari (2003), Sharma (2006), karki (2006), Thapa (2006) and Acharya (2008).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher collected twenty original and translated versions of NTV news from judgmental sampling which is one of the useful non-probability sampling procedures.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this study, observation was used as a tool for data collection. The researcher intensively read the original and English versions of NTV news to get required information.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

In the process of data collection, the researcher visited the office of Nepal Television. He requested the concerned authority to collect the original and

translated versions of NTV news. He went through the written text and underlined the terms of news in the Nepali version. Then, he also went through the English version of news to find out the equivalence of those terms. The researcher selected only 180 terms from the list by using judgemental non-random sampling procedure and listed down all the terms of news with their equivalent forms. He identified the techniques of translation and listed the terms of news under different techniques. He also selected 200 linguistic gaps from the list by using judgemental non-random sampling procedure. At last, he identified and collected cultural gaps in translation which were found between source language text and the translated text.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- i. The area of the study as the title indicates was limited to only the translated TV news.
- ii. It was limited to Nepal Television (NTV) news only. Translation of other television news was not included in this study.
- iii. The study was further limited to twenty regular news bulletins of Nepal Television.
- iv. The researcher collected the news bulletins of NTV from July 1, 2008 to July 20, 2008.
- v. The study was limited to only 180 terms of news and 200 linguistic gaps.
- vi. The study analyzed strategies of translation, three linguistic gaps (phonological, lexical and structural gaps) and cultural gaps found in TV news.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data which were collected by researcher. The data were analysed and interpreted to find out the strategies used in translating news. The data were further analyzed and interpreted to find out linguistic and cultural gaps in translating news from Nepali to English.

3.1 Procedures Used in Translating the Terms of News

The main procedures which are used in translating the terms of the news are as follows:

- i. Literal translation
- ii. Borrowing
- iii. Addition
- iv. Deletion
- v. Claque
- vi. Back translation
- vii. Blending
- viii. Substitution
- ix. Paraphrasing/Definition

3.1.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is the most widely used procedure in translating the terms of news. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
n gr k	citizen
dalharu	parties
samuha	group
sth niya	local
antarkriy	Interaction
net	leader
bai hak	meeting
ekat	unity
sidd nt	principle
sam nt	equity

3.1.2 Borrowing

This is the second widely used procedure in translating the terms of news. It is the procedure where SL terms are borrowed into the TL through translation process. It is used only if the equivalent terms are absent in the target language. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
dalit	dalit
nep l	Nepali
th ru	tharu
bhojpur	Bhojpur
k mgres	congress
janmorc	janmorcha
giri j pr d	Girija Prasad
nep l ganja	Nepalgunj
dev gurun'	Dev Gurung
b bur m	Baburam

3.1.3 Substitution

This is the third mostly used procedure in translating the terms of the news. Substitution is used when the SL term has similar or approximate words or generic words/meanings in TL. This is not a good procedure in translation because in most of the cases it creates gaps between SL and TL. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
ghumnu	visit
b n ph	sharing
to pho	vandalise
grihak rya	effort
k ryakart	activist
chalphal	meeting
sabh sad	members
tmagh t	suicide
ahw n	calls
apil	pray

3.1.4 Claque

Claque is the fourth widely used procedure in translating the terms of news. In this procedure, each morpheme or word is translated into the equivalent morpheme or word in another language. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
ga habandhan sark r	ruling colition
prahar chauki	police post
suraks karm	security force
Sasatra prahari	armed police
r jnitik dal	political party
sambidh n sabh	constituent assembly
pradh n mantri	Prime Minister

upa r s rapati	vice-president
samkramank l	transition period
ek prade	one state

3.1.5 Blending

Blending is the fifth widely used procedure in translating the terms of news. It is the translation procedure in which part of an SL word is joined with the part of TL word in the TL text. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
made w d	madesh based
riks c lak	rickshaw driver
sid rth r jm rg	siddhartha highway
asrugy s	tear gas
th ru samud ya	tharu community
bam bi pho	bomb explosion
k lo ko	black coat
r r t l	rara lake
th ru k ryakart	tharu activist
motor g	motor vehicle

3.1.6 Back Translation

Back translation is the sixth widely used procedure in translating the terms of news. It is the procedure in which one translates a text from language A into language B; a different translator then turns the B text back into A, and the resulting A text is compared with the original A text. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
p r	party
by nar	banner
banda	bandha
wais el	YCL
eliphon	telephone
kampu ar	computer
s in bor	sign board
ky mp	camp
bam	bomb
baink	bank
eh i bh poje ibh	HIV positive
yuth for a	youth force

3.1.7 Addition

Addition is the seventh widely used procedure of translating the terms of news. In this procedure, the translator adds some terms in the TL text. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
bidheyak	amendment bill
bast haru	settlement areas
ha t l	general strike
bandakart	agitating side
band	closed down
jan de	people's mandate
lu:	heat wave

banda	general strike
paksam	in favour of

3.1.8 Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is the second least used procedure in translating the terms of news. It is the procedure where additional or clear information is provided for the SL term. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
bi w sko mat	vote of confidence
aniscitk l n	indefinite period of time
pe ki kharca	vote on accounts budget
gal gile	because of the fire
sinc i bibh g	Department of irrigation
n garik sam jak pratinidh haru	Leaders of the civic society
th ru kaly nk r sam jk k ryakart	activists of Tharu people's right forum

3.1.9 Deletion

Deletion is the least used procedure in translating the terms of news. In this procedure of translation SL term is omitted in the TL text. Deletion occurs when the exact SL equivalent is not found in TL or the terms are redundant to be translated. The terms that have been translated through this technique are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
dharma dharm walambi	religion
ani citk l n	indefinitely
diuso 2 baje	2 pm

Table No. 1

Frequency of the Procedures Used in Translation of Terms in News

Procedures	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Literal Translation	61	33.88
Borrowing	30	16.66
Substitution	26	14.44
Claque	18	10
Blending	14	7.77
Back Translation	12	6.66
Addition	9	5
Paraphrasing	7	3.88
Deletion	3	1.66
Total	180	100

The above table shows that 180 terms of news were taken for the study. There are 9 different procedures found to be employed in translated version of news text. Among the nine different procedures, literal translation is used mostly, i.e., 33.88% and deletion is the least used procedure, i.e., 1.66%. Borrowing is the second widely used procedure. In terms of descending order of frequency, the procedures of translation of the terms of news can be graded as literal translation 33.88%, borrowing 16.66%, substitution 14.44%, claque 10%, blending 7.77%, back translation 6.66%, addition 5%, paraphrasing 3.88 and deletion 1.66%.

3.2 Linguistic and Cultural Gaps of Translating News

On the basis of analysis of the whole data, the researcher found the following types of linguistic and cultural gaps while translating SL text into TL text.

3.2.1 Linguistic Gaps

The gaps that occur because of differences between two languages are called linguistic gaps. We can observe linguistic gaps in different levels of language. They are as follows:

3.2.1.1 Phonological Gaps

During the present research, the researcher found the following phonological gaps from Nepali to English version of translated news.

Texts	SL Phonology (Nepali)	TL Phonology (English)
Kathmandu	/k thm ndu/	/kætma:ndu:/
Lalipur	/lalitpur/	/lælitpur/
Kirtipur	/kirtipur/	/ki:tipu(r)/
VAT	/bhy t/	/væt/
Bandha	/bandha/	/b nd /
Cabinet	/ky binet/	/kæbin t/
Police	/pulis/	/p lis/
Home	/hom/	/h um/
Office	/aphis/	/ofis/
Bangladesh	/bangal de /	/bæ l des/
Dhara	/dh r /	/da:ra:/
Madhesi	/madhe /	/m desi/
Gorkhapatra	/gorkh patra/	/gokap tr /
Bank	/baink/	/bæ k/

3.2.1.2 Structural Gaps

The difference in linguistic structures and the grammar rules between the languages create the gap. The structural gaps are looked upon in the article, voice, preposition, auxiliary and word order. The researcher found the following structural gaps from Nepali to English version of translated news.

i. Word Order

Nepali follows SOV pattern whereas English follows SVO pattern. For example:

SLT: nekap m ow di ra nekap em lek hul net haruko bai hak bin niskar a sam pt bhaeko cha. (SOV)

TLT: The meeting of the top leaders of the Maoist and CPN UML ended inconclusively. (SVO)

SLT: sambhidh n sabh ko bai hak bihib r sammak l gi sthagit. (SOV)

TLT: Constituent assembly meeting postponed till Thursday. (SVO)

ii. Prepositions

English prepositions are Nepali postpositions. Nepali uses prepositions attached with the nouns, but English uses prepositions as a separate particle before nouns.

SLT: itb r

TLT: on Sunday

SLT: bh ratb

TLT: from India

SLT: hijodekhi

TLT: since yesterday

SLT: p ncatharm

TLT: in Pancathar

iii. Articles

English has articles whereas Nepali lacks them. When the translator translates the SL text into the TL text, there occurs the gap.

SLT: mantriman al

TLT: The cabinet

SLT: n y sahamati

TLT: a new agreement

SLT: hatiy rdh r samuha

TLT: an armed group

SLT: bim nsthal

TLT: The airport

iv. Auxiliaries

We do not have auxiliaries in Nepali, but English has fixed number of auxiliaries. Such absence and presence of auxiliaries create gap. For example,

SLT: made w d dalharule sambhidh n sabh ko bai hak bahi k r garek chan.

TLT: Madesh based parties have boycotted the meeting of constituent assembly.

SLT: nep li k ngresk sabh sadharule adhyaksa ra ra rapatiko cayan sahamati b ai hunu parnem jo diyek chan.

TLT: CA members of Nepali Congress have stressed nominating the president and constituent assembly chairman through consensus.

SLT: bim nsthal ani cit k lin rupale band garieko cha.

TLT: The airport has been closed down indefinitely.

SLT: bhi antam ek jan w isiel gh ite bhaeko thiyo.

TLT: One YCL cadre was injured in the clash.

v. Voices

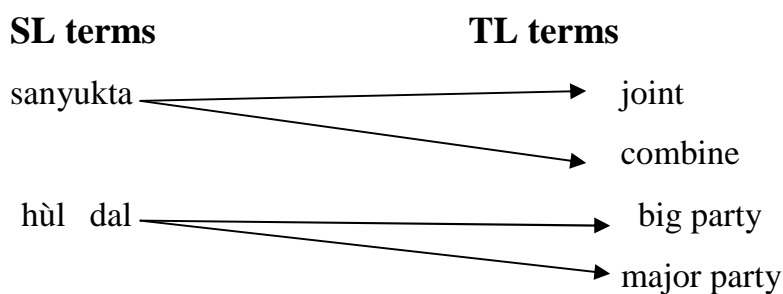
The Nepali and English languages differ in voices. Nepali has three types of voices whereas English has only two. Some examples are as follows:

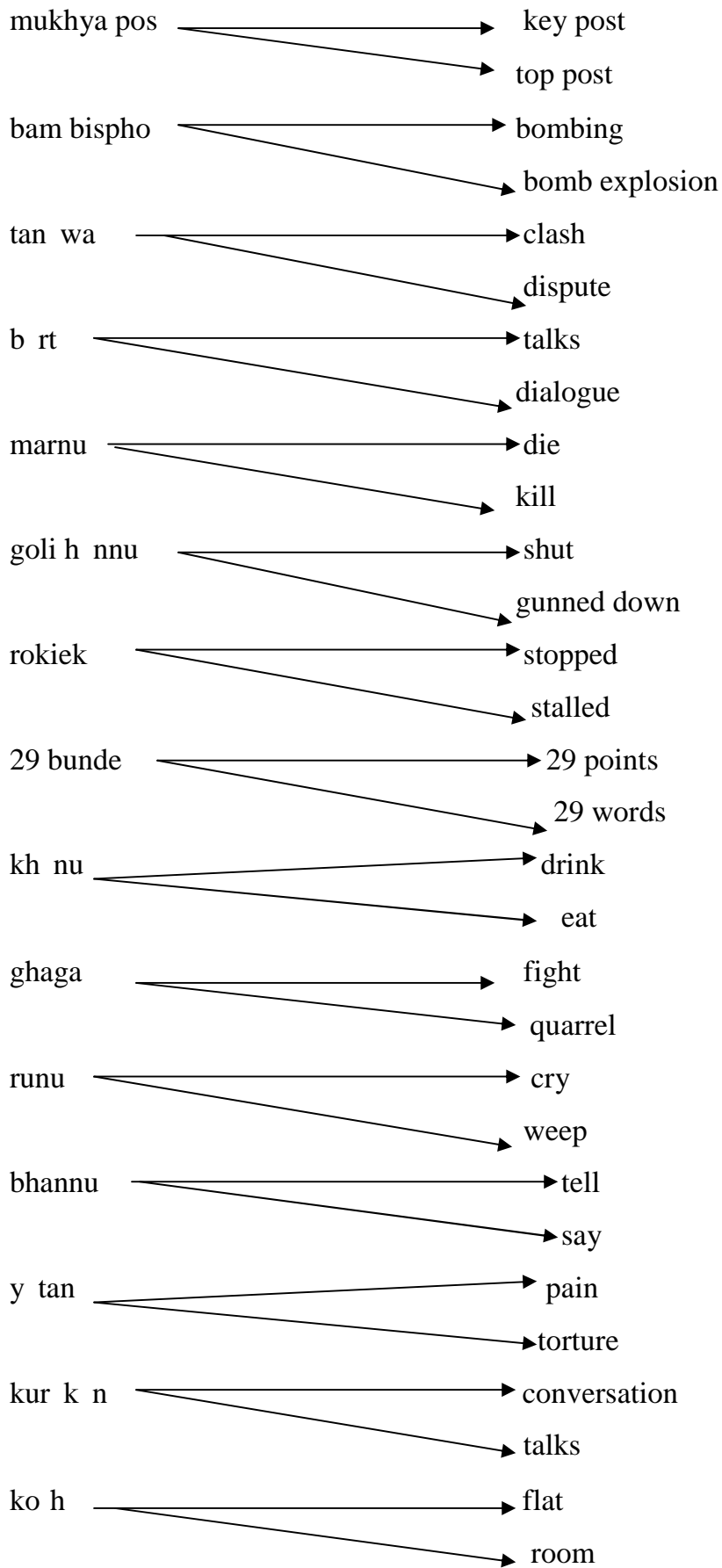
SLT: sambidh n sabh ko ba hak bholi dui baje sammak l gi sthagit garieko cha. (karma b cya)

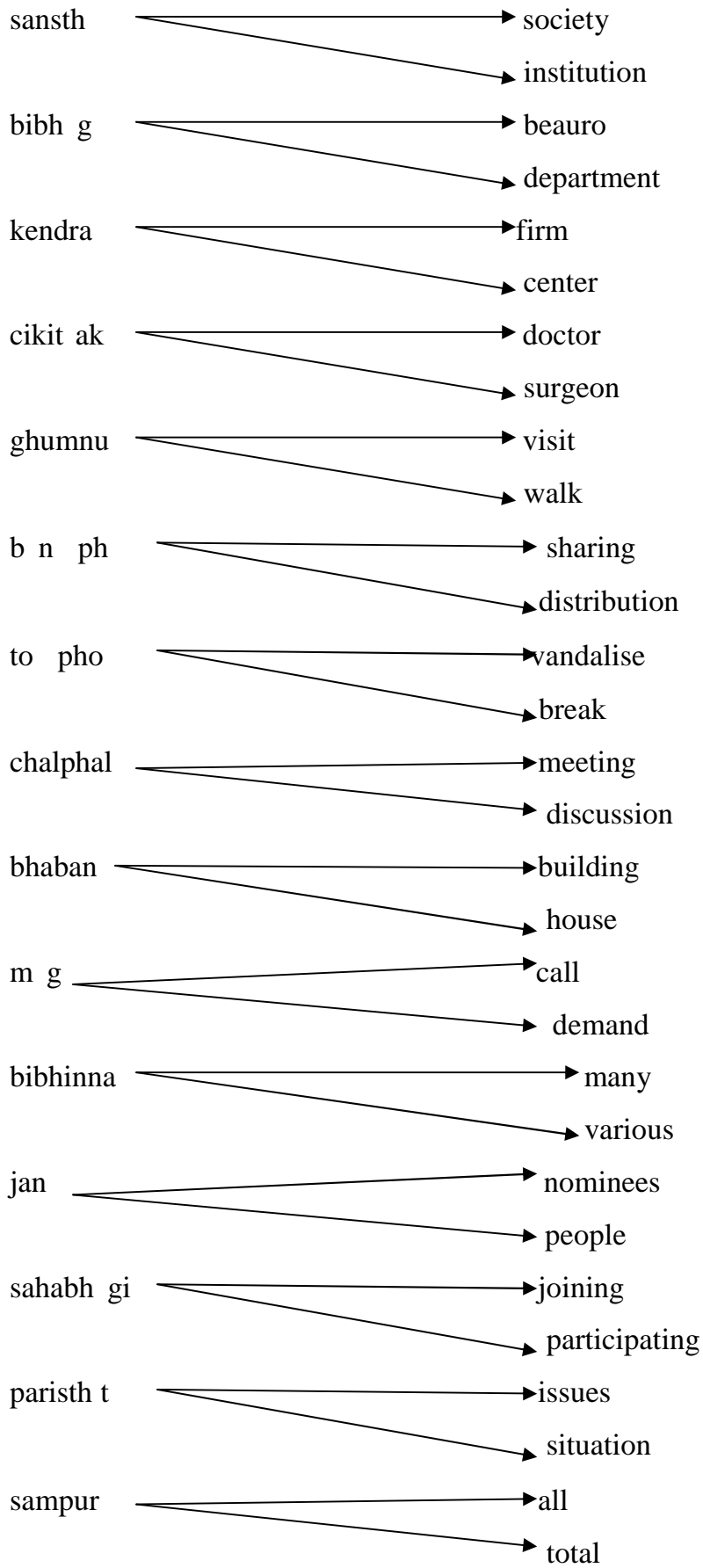
TLT: Constituent assembly meeting has been postponed until 2 pm tomorrow.
(Passive voice)

3.2.1.3 Lexical Gaps

Lexical gap creates serious problems in translation. Lexical gap arises due to the alternative meaning of an individual lexical item. When a word can have several meanings, it creates the gap in translation. When the translator translates SL term into TL term, he/she uses more than one term in the TL with similar meaning, but not identical senses. It causes the gap in translation.







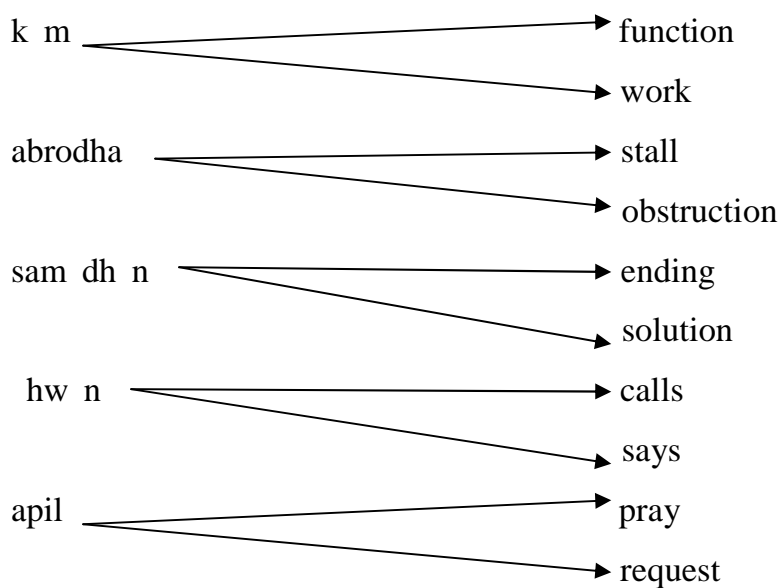


Table No. 2

Frequency of the Phonological, Lexical and Structural Gaps in Translating News

Gaps	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Phonological	14	7
Lexical	42	21
Structural	144	72
Total	200	100

The above table shows that two hundred gaps were taken for the study. There are three linguistic gaps found in translating news. The highest numbers of gaps were found in structural level and the least numbers of gaps were found in phonological level. In terms of descending order of frequency, the gaps of translation can be graded as structural level (72%), lexical level (21%) and phonological level (7%).

3.2.2.4 Cultural Gaps in Translation

Culture includes foods, habits, dress, festivals, rituals, etc. Two languages are involved in the process of translation. Two languages and cultures are not the same in different society. There is also lack of cultural equivalence between

languages. So, culture creates the gap in translation. The ease or difficulty depends on the degree of closeness between the existed cultures. The researcher found the following gaps while translating the SL term into TL term.

Pair 1

SL term: prade

TL term: pradesh (NTV News, 2008/07/07)

The TL term pradesh is not the equivalent term for 'prade '. While translating 'prade ' as 'pradesh', the readers of the TL do not understand what the term 'pradesh' means. So the term 'prade ' should be replaced by the TL term 'province'.

Pair 2

SL term: cok

TL term: Chowk (NTV News, 2008/ 07/10)

The TL term 'chowk' is not the equivalent term for the SL term 'cok'. 'Cok' is a place where roads meet. So, the term 'chowk' can not be the equivalent term for 'cok' and it should be translated using definitional procedure.

Pair 3

SL: Term: d kabi

TL: Term: Adikavi (NTV News, 2008/7/13)

The term ' d kabi' is only found in SL culture. There is not any equivalent term for ' dikabi' in TL culture. So, the term d kabi should be replaced by either the term first or it should be translated by using the definitional procedure.

Pair 4

SL term: dalit

TL term: dalit (NTV News, 2008/7/11)

The term 'dalit' is not equivalent term for SL term 'dalit'. The SL term 'dalit' refers to the person who is dominated and discriminated racially by the upper caste. While translating SL term 'dalit' as 'dalit', the readers of the TL do not understand what the term dalit means. So, it should be translated using the definitional procedure.

Pair 5

SL term: Limbuw n

TL term: Limbuwan (NTV News, 2008/07/11)

The term 'limbuw n' is only found in SL culture. There is not any equivalent term for 'limbuw n' in TL culture. Because of the absence of the equivalent term, it creates the gap while translating the SL term 'limbuw n'. So, it should be translated by using definitional procedure.

Pair 6

SL term: lug

TL term: cloth (NTV News, 2008/07/13)

Here, the SL term 'lug' has the general meaning in comparison of TL term 'cloth'. Both 'cloth' and 'lug' are materials made by weaving cotton, wool, silk, etc. Lug is stitched as well as unstitched, but cloth is only unstitched. So, the TL term 'cloth' does not carry the exact meaning of the SL term 'lug'.

Pair 7

SL term: khukur

TL term: khukuri (NTV News, 2008/07/13)

There is not any similar term for 'khukur' in TL text. The SL term 'khukur' means 'a sharp curved knife that is used as a weapon'. While translating SL

term 'khukur' as 'khukuri', the readers of the TL do not understand what the term 'khukur' means. So, it should be translated using the definitional procedure.

Pair 8

SL term: tar

TL term: terai (NTV News, 2008/07/13)

For the SL term 'tar', there is not any equivalent term in TL. While translating 'tar' as 'terai', the readers of the TL do not understand what the term 'terai' means. So, the term 'tar' should be translated as 'the low land of Nepal running parallel from east to west at the extreme south of the country.'

CHAPTER FOUR

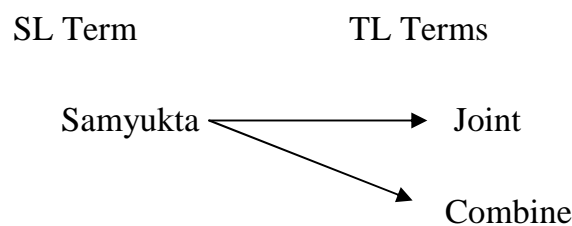
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

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

- i. In translating the terms of news, nine different techniques are found to be employed to bridge the gaps in translated news. They are: literal translation, borrowing, substitution, definition/paraphrasing, claque, deletion, addition, blending and back translation.
- ii. While translating the news, literal translation covers 33.88%, borrowing 16.66%, substitution 14.44%, claque 10%, blending 7.77%, back translation 6.66%, addition 5%, paraphrasing 3.88% and deletion 1.66%.
- iii. Literal translation is the most and paraphrasing is the least frequently used techniques in translating all the terms which are used in news.
- iv. The translator is unable to create the semantic equivalence in some instances between SL and TL because they have different concept in different languages. So, to translate such terms, the gaps are inevitable.
- v. In translating the news, the technique of mistranslation has not been used.
- vi. Two hundred linguistic gaps are selected from Nepali and English versions of TV News. Among linguistic gaps, 14 (7%) phonological, 42(21%) lexical and 144 (72%) structural gaps are found in the data collected.

- vii. Linguistic gaps are found in English versions of news. Linguistic gaps are phonological gaps, lexical and structural gaps.
- viii. Phonological and lexical gaps are found in word level whereas structural gaps are found in only sentence level.
- ix. Phonological gaps are found in transliteration, but lexical gaps are in literal translation.
- x. Lexical gaps are found in name of persons, places, institutions, geographical names, rivers, organizations and countries.
- xi. Lexical gaps occur due to the alternative meaning of an individual lexical item. For example,



- xii. If the SL cultural terms are translated in TL without any explanations and definitions, there exist gaps. The reader who does not have knowledge of source language, he can not get any idea from such translation work.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretation of the data, some recommendations have been made. They are as follows:

- i. Translation is a bilingual- activity. So, the translator should have knowledge of source and target language.
- ii. The translator should use the translation technique (s) in translating the terms of news depending upon the contexts and nature of the terms.

- iii. The addition and omission of the concepts and meanings violate the rules of translation. Addition questions authenticity and omission limits the details.
- iv. The translator should give priority to literal translation unless it distorts meaning or is very unnatural.
- v. Gaps occur if concept available in one language is not available in another language. So, the translator should know the strategies to compensate those gaps.
- vi. If there is availability of the exact equivalent term in TL, the translator should not substitute the term. He should check its context and appropriateness.
- vii. Conceptual terms should be translated with notes of short definition to make pragmatic meaning clear.
- viii. The alternative meaning of individual lexical item violates the meaning of translation. So, the translator should use only one exact TL terms. Use of more than one term creates confusion on the part of the TL text readers.
- ix. Cultural words are difficult to translate. Bridging gaps between two cultures is the main concentration of a translator. The translator should have the sound knowledge in the cultural words and he needs strategies to compensate the gaps between the two cultures.
- x. The translator should consult the standard bilingual dictionary. He should know the most useful techniques used in translating news.

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APPENDIX- I

PROCEDURES USED IN TRANSLATING NEWS

1. Literal Translation

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	n gr k	citizen
2	dalharu	Parties
3	samuha	Group
4	sth niya	Local
5	antarkriy	Interaction
6	net	leader
7	bai hak	meeting
8	ekat	unity
9	sidd nt	principle
10	sam nt	equity
11	sam be	inclusiveness
12	hast ksar	signature
13	bibhedk r	discriminatory
14	samud ya	community
15	sark r	government
16	prakriy	process
17	r jn tik	political
18	ja	today
19	nir aya	decision
20	samsad ya	parliamentary
21	prast w	proposal
22	dart	register
23	ukrab r	Friday

24	s jh	common
25	ummedw r	candidate
26	sapath	oath
27	pran l	system
28	m lya	value
29	jan de	mandate
30	sam dh n	solving
31	pustak	book
32	bhabi ya	future
33	r j n m	resign
34	ra riya	national
35	jill haru	districts
36	birodha	protest
37	jhan	flag
38	sew	service
39	sam j	society
40	jimmew r	responsibility
41	garib	poverty
42	bh hi	flood
43	cun wa	election
44	mat	vote
45	bartam n	present
46	dank	decoit
47	bim nsthal	airport
48	sahamati	agreement
49	prak r	type
50	asth	temporary
51	kupo a a	malnutrition
52	pi it	suffering
53	apahara	abduction

54	hatiy r	weapon
55	sa ak	road
56	upasth	presence
57	upc r	treatment
58	abik	nuclear
59	sarpa	snake
60	mul	radish
61	jhupra	hut

2. Borrowing

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	dalit	dalit
2	nep l	Nepali
3	th ru	tharu
4	bhojpur	Bhojpur
5	k mgres	congress
6	janmorc	janmorcha
7	giri j pr d	Girija Prasad
8	nep l ganja	Nepalgunj
9	dev gurun'	Dev Gurung
10	b bur m	Baburam
11	jan dhik r	janadhikar
12	upendra y dav	Upendra Yadav
13	tam ng	tamang
14	gorkh l	gorkhali
15	deep wal	deepawali
16	nep l	Nepal
17	kul b h dur guru	Kul Bahadur Gurung
18	rake sud	Rakesh Sud
19	pracan a	Prachanda

20	kri a	Krishna
21	birganj	Birgunj
22	sarl h	Sarlahi
23	saptar	Saptari
24	jale war	Jaleswor
25	kail l	Kailali
26	b jur	Bajura
27	citawan	Chitawan
28	nawalpar	Nawalparasi
29	inspek ar	inspector
30	muslim	Muslim

3. Substitution

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	ghumnu	visit
2	b n ph	sharing
3	to pho	vandalise
4	grihak rya	effort
5	k ryakart	activist
6	chalphal	meeting
7	sabh sad	members
8	tmagh t	suicide
9	ahw n	calla
10	apil	pray
11	jan	nominees
12	ir a	top
13	sahabh g	joining
14	m khya	key
15	paristh ti	issues
16	satt	power

17	sampur	totsl
18	sahamat	understanding
19	purak	interim
20	k m	function
21	akhan ata	integrity
22	abrodha	stall
23	bhaban	house
24	sam dh n	ending
25	m g	call
26	bibhinna	many

4. Claque

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	ga habandhan sark r	ruling colition
2	prahar chauki	police post
3	suraks karm	security force
4	Sasatra prahari	armed police
5	r jnitik dal	political party
6	sambidh n sabh	constituent assembly
7	pradh n mantri	Prime Minister
8	upa r s rapati	vice-president
9	samkramank l	transition period
10	ek prade	one state
11	pratikr nti	counter revolution
12	bahumatiya pran l	majority system
13	s nt prakriy	peace process
14	sam n rupale	equal space
15	st niya	local people
16	girhamantri	home minister
17	nay sa ak	new road
18	k lo b dal	black cloud

5. Blending

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	made w d	Madesh based
2	riks c lak	rickshaw driver
3	sid rth r jm rg	Siddhartha Highway
4	asrugy s	tear gas
5	th ru samud ya	Tharu community
6	bam bi pho	bomb explosion
7	k lo ko	black coat
8	r r t l	Rara lake
9	th ru k ryakart	Tharu activist
10	motor g	motor vehicle
11	b jur jill	Bajura district
12	kh k po k	khaki dress
13	ryagh	burning place
14	pipal bo	pipal tree

6. Back Translation

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	p r	party
2	by nar	banner
3	banda	bandha
4	wais el	YCL
5	eliphon	telephone
6	kampu ar	computer
7	s in bor	sign board
8	ky mp	camp
9	bam	bomb
10	baink	bank

11	eh i bh poje ibh	HIV positive
12	yuth for a	youth force

7. Addition

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	bidheyak	amendment bill
2	bast haru	settlement areas
3	ha t l	general strike
4	bandakart	agitating side
5	band	closed down
6	jan de	people's mandate
7	lu:	heat wave
8	banda	general strike
9	paksam	in favour of

8. Paraphrasing

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	bi w sko mat	vote of confidence
2	aniscitk l n	indefinite period of time
3	pe ki kharca	vote on accounts budget
4	gal gile	because of the fire
5	sinc i bibh g	Department of irrigation
6	n garik sam jak pratinidh haru	Leaders of the civic society
7	th ru kaly nk r sam jk k ryakart	activists of Tharu people's right forum

9. Deletion

S.N.	SL Terms	TL Terms
1	dharma dharm walambi	religion
2	ani citk l n	indefinitely
3	diuso 2 baje	2 pm

APPENDIX-II

(NTV News, 2008/7/11)

HEADLINES

Top leaders of three parties stress politics of consensus to consolidate political achievement.

Nepal Medical Association withdraws protest following government's assurance of security arrangements

Bandh against one Madhesh demand continues to affect normal life in all Terai districts.

And

Indian Government to face Vote of Trust in Lok Sabha after left parties pull out their support.

BREAK

POLITICAL INTERACTION

Nepal's Top politicians have underlined the need of consensus to move ahead the political process smoothly.

(ROLL)

Maoist Chairman Prachanda said parties have already begun discussion on power sharing, Country's first president, CA chairman and a new government.

(P) SOT ##

PRACHANDA CIVIC SOCIETY

Leaders of civic society discussed the contentious political issues with Maoist Chairman Prachanda today.

Nilambar Acharya, Padmaratna Tuladhar, Charan Prasai, Kanak Mani Dixit, Subodh Pyakurel and Dr Mahersh Maskey held talks with the Maoist Chairman for about an hour.

The civic society leaders said they urged Chairman Prachanda to build consensus on the formation of the new government.

They also called on the Maoist Chairman to appoint the key posts as per the people's mandate.

They quoted the Maoist Chairman as saying that the present political stalemate will end and new stage will be set up within a week.

The civic society leader said they will meet Prime Minister Koirala tomorrow. ##

PM-MADHESIS

Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala has summoned pro-madhesi parties to join the government shunning their protest programmes.

The Prime Minister appealed them during separate meetings with two Madhesi leaders in Baluwatar.

The Prime Minister also asked the chairman of Tarai Madhesh Loktantrik Party Mahanta Thakur to back up supplementary bill.

Chairman of Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum Upendra Yadav said the Prime Minister was informed about the compulsions behind their move.

Yadav said Madhesh-based parties will continue their protests until their demands are met. (p)

FORUM MEETING

Madhesi Janadhikar Forum's parliamentary party held a meeting in Singha Durbar today. Constituent Assembly members from the party discussed political issues and the party's role in the day's ahead. ##

BREAK

HEALTH STMT

Doctors have withdrawn their protest after the government inked various agreements with Nepal Medical Council on medical practicers security. Nepal Government has registered a bill designed to guarantee the safety of health institutions and doctors at the Constituent Assembly today.

The government has made arrangements to provide one security person for an individual and deploy security at public, private and community hospitals with 50 or more beds on request.

Arrangement has also been made to establish a security trust for health practicers with 5 million rupees until the bill comes into implementation. The government says any attack on medics or health institutions will be heavily dealt with.

Talking to Nepal Television, Minister for Health and Population Girirajmani Pokhrel said the agreement will ensure a strong sense of security on medics, once implemented.

प्रमुख समाचार

(NTV News, 2008/7/11)

- # सहर्मात र सहकायको राजनीति अहिले झनै महत्वपूर्ण रहेको ठूला तीन दलका नेताहरूको भनाइ ।
- # आन्दोलनरत चिकित्सकहरू र स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालयबीच सहर्मात चिकित्सकहरूको आन्दोलन आजैदेखि फिटा ।
- # थारू कल्याणकारी सभा, चुरे भावर एकता समाज लगायतले आह्वान गरेको बन्दका कारण आज पनि तराईका २२ जिल्ला प्रभावित । र
- # भारतको गठबन्धन सरकारले आगामी साउन ७ गते लोकसभामा विश्वासको मत लिने

राजनीतिक अन्तरक्रिया

नेकपा माओवादीका अध्यक्ष पुष्पकमल दाहाल प्रचण्ड, एमालेका महासचिव झलनाथ खनाल र नेपाली काँग्रेसका उपसभर्मात रामचन्द्र पौडेलले सहर्मात र सहकायको राजनीति अहिले झनै महत्वपूर्ण रहेको बताउनु भएको छ । रिपोर्टस क्लव नेपालले काठमाडौंमा आज आयोजना गरेको कार्यक्रममा बोल्दै अध्यक्ष प्रचण्डले सहर्मात अनुरूप सत्ता बाडफाँड, राष्ट्रपति, सभाअध्यक्ष र सरकार गठनबारे गम्भिर छलफल भई रहेको र चाडै दूइगोमा पुगिने बताउनु भयो । pause

एक प्रश्नको उत्तरमा अध्यक्ष प्रचण्डले राष्ट्रपति र सभाअध्यक्षको चयन सहर्मातिकै आधारमा हुनुपनि आफ्नो पार्टीको धारणा रहेको पनि बताउनु भयो । Pause

कार्यक्रममा एमाले महासचिव झलनाथ खनालले संविधानसभाले गन नियलाई सबैले मान्नु पनि बताउँदै अब वस्ने संविधानसभाको बैठकपछि राष्ट्रपतिको चयनका लागि माग प्रस्तुत भई सरकार गठनको प्रक्रिया सुरु हुने बताउनु भयो । Pause

कार्यक्रममा नेपाली काँग्रेसका उपसभर्मात रामचन्द्र पौडेलले राष्ट्र राष्ट्रियता र राष्ट्रिय एकतालाई केन्द्रमा राखी सहर्मातिको राजनीति अगाडी बढाउन आग्रह गर्नुभयो । Pause

प्रचण्ड कार्यक्रम

नागरिकसमाजका प्रतिनिधिहरूले आज नेकपा माओवादीका अध्यक्ष प्रचण्डसंग भेटवाता गरी समसामयिक राजनीतिक परिस्थितिबारे छलफल गर्नुभयो ।

नागरिकसमाजका प्रतिनिधिहरू निलाम्बर आचार्य, पदमरत्न तुलाधर, चरण प्रसाई, कनकमणी दिक्षित, सुबोध प्याकुरेल र डा. महेश मास्केले अध्यक्ष प्रचण्डसंग करिब २ घण्टा छलफल गरी विभिन्न सुझावहरू दिनु भएको थियो । छलफलका क्रममा नयाँ सरकार गठन, महत्वपूर्ण पदहरूमा गरिने चयन लगायतका विषयहरूमा जनादेश बमोजिम सहमति कायम गन आफूहरूले सुझाव दिएको नागरिकसमाजका प्रतिनिधिहरूले जानकारी दिनु भयो । अध्यक्ष प्रचण्डले २/३ दिन भित्र राजनीतिक गतिरोध अन्त्य भै नयाँ राजनीतिक परिस्थिति बन्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्नुभएको समेत वहाँहरूले जानकारी दिनु भयो ।

यसअघि नागरिकसमाजका प्रतिनिधिहरूले

प्रधानमन्त्री गिरिजाप्रसाद

प्रम/मधेश छलफल

प्रधानमन्त्रीले

Pause

फोरम संसदीय दल

विषयहरूमाथि

हडताल फिटा

स्वास्थ्य संस्थाहरूमा चिकित्सकहरूले

HEADLINES

(NTV News, 2008/7/13)

Constituent Assembly approves the fifth Interim Constitution amendment bill with two third majority.

The cabinet directs the Home ministry to end the Banke police rebellion.

Local authorities rights activists and Journalists in Banke effortful to end the Police seize.

The nation pays glowing tribute to pioneer poet Bhanubhakta Acharya.

And

A suicide attacker kills at least 25 people, including many children in southern Afghanistan.

BREAK

CA BILL

The meeting of the constituent Assembly held in the capacity of the Legislative Parliament on Sunday approved the fifth Interim constitution amendment bill with two third majority.

442 members to the constituent Assembly voted in favor while seven members voted against the amendment bill tabled by the government.

The meeting has been adjourned till 3 PM Monday.

Madhesi parties boycotted the meeting, expressing discontent over the bill tabled by the government.

Earlier the meeting endorsed Constituent Assembly Member Election-Second Amendment Ordinance-2065 and Decoration-First Amendment Ordinance-2065.

Minister of State for Home Ram Kumar Chaudhari tabled the ordinances on behalf of Home Minister Krishna Prasad Sitaula demanding the endorsement. ##

CA MEETING

The meeting of the constituent Assembly in the capacity of the Legislative Parliament started clause-wise discussion on the Fifth Amendment bill designed to amend the interim constitution.

Majority of the Constituent Assembly members rejected the 71 proposals on the Fifth Amendment proposal tabled by the government.

The proposal of the provisioning a member of opposition party in the Security Council has also been rejected from the voice vote.

However, the Nepali Congress demanded for signature voting to the proposal.

Nepali Congress had been demanding the provision of having an opposition member in the Security Council whereas CPN Maoist and the CPN UML flatly oppose the provision.

Earlier Constituent Assembly members had tabled revision proposal over the bill.

Earlier taking special time, Constituent Assembly members drew the attention of the government on Police standoff in Nepalgunj and

suspected death of Saptari district's Education officer. 100%

CABINET

The emergency Cabinet meeting has directed the Home Administration to take necessary steps to beef up security and maintain a high degree of discipline in all security bodies.

Minister for Labour and Transport management Ramesh Lekhak said the Home Ministry has been asked to end the standoff in Nepalgunj by hook or crook.

The Home Ministry has also been asked to take necessary steps to prevent such incidents from happening in future. ## (P)

BREAK

NEPALGUNJ-UPDATE

Efforts are being made to secure the release of senior officers of police from the captivity of junior police personnel in Nepalgunj.

A team of rights defenders and journalists went into the standoff zone knwo about the condition of several police officers held captive since yesterday by the rioting police personnel.

The agitating police, who had launched the movement with 29-point demands, have deducted their demands to 20-points.

They are demanding an end to what they call suppression of lower lever staffs, and transfer of the head of offices among others.

Hundreds of armed Police personnel have been deployed at Dhamboji chowk and Puspahal chowk to prevent any untoward incident within and outside the seized police office.

Chief District officer of Banke Narendra Raj Sharma, AIG Bharat GC and other senior armed police officers are struggling to ease the tension.

The rebellious police say they would engage in the talks only in the presence of head of the police organization, Home Minister, central level leaders of seven political parties, human rights activists and journalists. ##

NEALGUNJ REPORTERS

Deputy Commander of the CPN Maoist Janardan Sharman Prabhakar has denied any involvement in Banke's police satndoff.

Speaking at an interaction in the capital Prabhakar called the home ministry to hand down stern punishment to the guilty.

Former Police Officers **मोतीलाल बोहरा, सहवीर थापा** Military expert **इन्द्रजीत राई** and others called for maintaining discipline in the security organ. ##

BHANU ALL

The 195th birth anniversary of pioneering poet and national hero Bhanubhakta Acharya is being celebrated organising various programmes.

Late poet Acharya's efforts to promote Nepali language as a medium of communication in the context of his time were praiseworthy.

A programme was organised near Raniokharti where the statue of the late pioneer poet is harboured.

Bhanu's statute was garlanded.

A cultural pageantry was taken around the city with late poet's portrait in a chariot.

Nepal Academy family organized a special programme to mark the occasion. Minister Ram Chandra Poudel gave away award to the school, which displayed best pageantry last year.

A poetry symposium was organised at Dillibazaar Kamnya Campus to mark the birth anniversary of pioneer poet
Several poets recited their creations at the programme also attended by Minister Krishna Bahadur Mahara. (P)

Meanwhile Senior academician Angur Baba Joshi bagged this years Adikavi award. Senior Poet Madhav Ghimire presented the award that carries a purse of one hundred thousand rupees.
Joshi pledged half of the prize money to Bhanu Award revolving fund and the next half to Samata School and **परमानन्द** Ashram.

Marking the same occasion Mordern Kanya College also organized poetry symposium.

Elsewhere in Biratnagar, Poet **दैव जराज न्यौपाने** was awarded with Talent award on the same occasion.

Minister Pradeep Nepal gave away the award that carries 29 thousand rupees. (P) ##

RASTRIYA PRATIBHA PURASKAR

As many as nine individuals have been awarded with National and regional talent awards on Literature and art this year.

The individuals receiving national Talent awards are **आनन्ददेव भट्ट**, **सुनिल पोखरेल**, **डा.प्रेमकुमार खत्री** and **शसिकला तिवारी**.

Similarly **झमककुमारी घिमिरे**, **मदन ठाकुर**, **कृष्णबहादुर गुरुङ्ग**, **रमेश तिवारी** and Dr

जयराज अवस्थी have been awarded with regional Talent award.

Peace Minister Ram Chandra Poudel gave away the awards. ##

BREAK

UNMIN BRT CLOSED

The eastern regional office of the United Nations Mission in Nepal in Birtanagar has been formally closed from Sunday.

At a programme to announce the closure of the office UNMIN Chief Ian martin said Nepal's peace process has still a long way to go and UNMIN will continue doing the management arms and armies of both the armies.

Martin urged Nepal's political actor to resolve any problems through democratic means. ##

PALPA HIGHWAY

Five student organizations have been obstructing the Siddhartha Highway since yesterday.

The students are demanding that the transport fare should be as peer the agreement between the government and transport operators.

The also demand 45 percent concession to the students on public transport.

Meanwhile students clashed with transport operators in Palpa for the same cause. Students vandalized a bus while Transport laborers damaged Students union office. At least seven students have been injured in the confrontation.
Local politicians and security bodies are mediating a talk between the two sides. (P)

LOOTERS ARRESTED

Police has arrested a dozen of looters including while they were attempting to rob a wholesale clothe store at Indrachwok in the capital.

The looters wielded with sharp weapons and pistols stormed the cloth store robbed before falling into the clutches of patrolling policemen.

The police acted on a tip-off of locals.

Police also seized one unit of pistol, Sword, Khukuri and cash. ##

BREAK

SRI LANKA

Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa says he is ready to hold talks with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam if the rebels disarm.

The Sri Lankan military has stepped up its offensive in the country's north by staging almost daily attacks on rebel bases.

The LTTE, fighting for a separate homeland for Tamils since 1983, lost control of the Eastern Province in July 2007. ##

AFGHAN EXPLODES

One suicide attacker exploded himself near a convoy of Afghan police, leaving at least 25 people dead and 30 others injured in southern Afghan province of Uruzgan.

The suicide attacker drove a car laden with explosive materials and exploded it near the police convoy patrolling in the crowded market.

No one has yet to claim responsibility for the incident. ##

N KOREA-SOUTH KOREA

North Korea rejected South Korea's appeal for reconciliation talks.

The two countries locked in a bitter war of words over the shooting of a South Korean tourist in the North last week.

Despite the killing, South Korean President Lee Myung-Bak went ahead with a public offer of negotiations with the North, extending an olive branch to ease tensions.

But Pyongyang, which has blamed the South for the incident, said the offer does not deserve any significance.

MEDITERRANEAN MEETING

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert said Israel and the Palestinians have never been as close to a peace deal than now.

Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas, said both sides are "serious and want to achieve peace."

Both the leaders have expressed their optimism over the chances for peace, ahead of a summit of EU and Mediterranean rim nations.

Leaders from 43 nations are meeting in Paris to launch a regional union, tackling issues including regional unrest, immigration and pollution.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy is hoisting the summit. ##

प्रमुख समाचार

(NTV News, 2008/7/13)

- # अन्तरिम संविधान पाँचौं संशोधन राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति, प्रधानमन्त्री सभाध्यक्ष चयन बहुमतीय प्र १
- # नेपालगंजको दंगा नियन्त्रण प्रहरी गणमा विद्रोह गन प्रहरीद्वारा आत्मसमर्पण/ ब प्रहरी अधिकृत मुक्त ।

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विज्ञापन

नेपालगंज/विद्रोह

प्र १ अधिकृतहरु क

संविधानसभा विधेयक

नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधानको पाँचौं संशोधन विधेयक पारित भएको छ । व्यवस्थापिका संसदको हैसियतमा आइतबार बसेको संविधानसभाको बैठकले वि वि वि क्ष मत र विपक्षमा वि पारित विधेयकलाई सभामुखको हैसियतमा संविधानसभाका ज्येष्ठ सदस्य कुलबहादुर गुरुङले आइतबार प्र वि संविधानको पाँचौं संशोधन भएपछि राष्ट्रपति, राष्ट्रपति, संविधानसभाका अध्यक्ष तथा उपाध्यक्षको चयन संविधानसभाको सामान्य बहुमतबाट गन सकिने भएको छ । संशोधन पछि नयाँ सरकार गठनकालागि पनि माग प्रशस्त भएको छ । राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा परिषदमा व्यवस्थापिका संसदमा विपक्षी दलका नेता सदस्य रहने भन्ने प्रस् र वि द विपक्षीदलका नेता रहनु पछि भन्ने प्रस्तावको पक्षमा नेपाली काँग्रेसले मतदान गरेको थियो भने नेकपा माओवादी तथा नेकपा एमालेले सो प्रस्तावको विपक्षमा मतदान गरेका थिए । संविधान संशोधन पछि सरकारलाई पेशको बजेट ल्याउने बाटो पनि यसअघि मुल संशोधन प्रस्तावमाथि सभासदहरुले प्रस्तुत गर्नुभएका वटा संशोधन प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत भएका थिए । संविधानसभाको अर्का बैठक सोमबार अपरान्ह र क्र

संविधानसभा बैठक

व्यवस्थापिकाको हैसियतमा वसेको संविधानसभाको बैठकमा विशेष स वि ल द रु नेपालगंज प्रहरी गणमा भएको घटना र सप्तरीमा जिल्ला शिक्षा अधिकारी माथि भएको हातपात र निधन सम्बन्धमा सरकारको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउँदै दोषमाथि कारवाहाको माग गर्नुभएको थियो ।। %

कमिड अप- १

अफगानस्तान

अफगानीस्तानको कुनार प्रान्तमा विद्रो १ अमेरीका सैनिकको मृत्यु भएको छ । अफगानस्तानमा अमेरीका सेनाले सन देखि फौजी कारवाहा सुरु गरेता यो सवैभन्दा ठुलो

क्षा सैनिक घाइते भएका छन् । पाकिस्तानको सिमा नजिकको सो क्षेत्रमा तालेवान विद्रोहीले गर्तिर्वाधि बढाउदै लगेको

अमेरिकाका बैक

अमेरिका सरकारले धितोको कारवार गन दुइवटा प्रमुख वित्तिय संस्थालाइ जोगाउन आर्थाक सुधारका विशेष कार्यक्रम लागु गन भएको छ । प्रेडी ग्याक र फेनी मे नामका ती संस्था कारोवारका क्र टार पल्टेर्पाछ घरजग्गा किनवेचमा ठुलो समस्या आएको छ । अमेरिकामा इन्धनमा भएको मूल्यवृद्धि आर्थाक समस्या उत्पन्न भएको छ ।

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संविधानसभा विधेयक

हैसियतमा वसेको संविधानसभाको बैठक अहिले जारो अन्तरिम संविधान पाँचौ संशोधन विधेयक माथि परेका वटा संशोधन प्रस्ताव बहुमतदबारा

बैठकमा राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा परिषदमा विपक्षी दलको नेता सदस्य रहनु पछ भन्ने प्रस्ताव ध्वनीमतदबारा अस्वीकृत भयो ।

सो सम्बन्धमा हस्ताक्षर प्रकृयादबारा मतदान गन माग गरेर्पाछ अहिले सो प्रस्तावमा हस्ताक्षर प्रकृयाबाट मतदान हुँदै छ ।

सुरक्षापरिषदमा नेपाला काँग्रेसले विपक्षीदलका नेता रहनु पछ भन्ने माग गरेको थियो भने नेकपा माओवादी तथा नेकपा एमालेले अस्वीकार ग

गर्तिर्वाधिबारे जानकारी गराउन संविधानसभा भवनबाट हाम्रा प्रतिर्नाधि चुडामणी नेपाल टेलिफोन सम्पकमा हुनुहुन्छ । चुडा जी

संविधानसभा बैठक

हैसियतमा वसेको संविधानसभाको बैठकमा विशेष समय लिएर वोल्दै सभासदहरुले भएको घटना र सप्तरीमा जिल्ला शिक्षा अधिकारी माथि भएको हातपात र निधन सम्बन्धमा सरकारको ध्यानाकषण गराउँदै दोषमाथि कारवाहाको माग गनुभएको थियो ॥ %

कांग्रेस बैठक

कांग्रेस संविधानसभा दलको आजको बैठकले संविधानसभामा प्रस्तुत हुने अन्तरिम संविधानको चौ संशोधन विधेयकमाथि मतदान हुदा प्रस्तावको पक्षमा पाटीका सबै सदस्यहरुले मत खसाल्ने निणय गरेको थियो । बैठकपर्पाछ पाटीका उपसभापति रामचन्द्र पौडेलले संशोधन प्रस्तावको पक्षमा मत खसाल्न हवीप जारो गरिएको जानकारी दिनुभयो । कांग्रेस नेता विमलेन्ध निर्धिले यातनाका कारण सप्तरी जिल्ला शिक्षा अधिकारी मोहम्मद हसरत अलाको निधन भएको र सो घटनाको बैठकले निन्दा गरेको बताउनुभयो । बैठकले सो घटनामा संलग्न माथि कारवाहा हुनुपन

संशोधन सम्बन्धमा छलफल भएको थियो ॥

मन्त्रिपरिषद बैठक

मन्त्रिपरिषदको आज साँझ बसेको आकस्मिक बैठकले मुलुकका समग्र सुरक्षास्थिति सुदृढ गन र सुरक्षा निकायमा अनुशासनको अवस्था कायम राख्न गृह मन्त्रालयलाई निदशन दिएको छ ।

मन्त्रिपरिषदको बाँकेको प्रहरी घटना नियन्त्रण गन पनि गृह मन्त्रालयलाई निदशन दिएको जानकारी श्रम तथा यातायात व्यवस्थामन्त्री रमेश लेखकले दिनु भएको छ ॥

नेपालगंज/विद्रोह

से दंगा नियन्त्रण प्रहरी गण र मध्यपश्चिम क्षेत्रिय सशस्त्र प्रहरी म त
क्षकर्मा र उच्च पदाधिकारीबीच हिजो विवाद उत्पन्न हुँदा बन्दो वनाइएका जना उच्च प्रहरी
अधिकृतहरूको अवस्था बुझ्न मानवअधिकारकर्माहरू आज सो गण भित्र गएका छन् ।

HDLS

Maoist chairman Prachanda urges all parties to respect Constituent Assembly as the people's supreme body to address political issues.

Medics go on a valley-wide protest to denounce the threat from patient's relatives
Nepal Government posthumously confers National Journalism Award on Krishna
Sen Itchuk

Indian Left parties pull out of the UPA government over row on disputed Indo-US civilian nuclear deal.

And,

Leaders of the world's major economies pledge to combat climate change.

BREAK

CA MEET

The meeting of the constituent assembly that resumed after 12 days of obstruction by parties operating in the Tarai rejected the amendment proposal to the fifth amendment to the Interim constitution by majority.

Madhes based parties boycotted the meeting following the rejection of their proposal by the majority.

Madhes based parties have boycotted the meeting but the constituent assembly is now discussing the fifth amendment tabled by the law minister.

Earlier,

Maoist Chairman Prachanda addressing the Constituent assembly meeting expressed the commitment not to allow the fragmentation of the constituent assembly as it is the supreme body of the people to resolve all the political issues.

Maoist Chairman Prachanda said the amendment bill to the interim constitution has done its best to encapsulate the spirit of the wish of all people, including the Madhes based parties.

He urged all parties in the constituent assembly to understand the historic call of the hour and move ahead unitedly.

Recalling the struggle made by the people of Nepal to transform Nepal in to a federal republic, he stressed that the restructuring process should never carry any tinge of disintegration

(P)

Coordinator of Madhesi Janadhikar Forum Upendra Yadav tried to justify the picketing of rustrum for 12 consecutive days saying the agreement signed with Joint Democratic Madhesi Front was not implemented.

(P)

Chairman of TMLP Mahantha Thakur called for the implementation of commitment into action.

(P)

Chairman of Sadvawana Party Rajendra Mahato said he was skepticism whether the present agreement would address the crisis of confidence. ##

MADHES PARTIES

Earlier in the day coordinator of Madhesi Janadhikar Forum Upendra Yadhav expressed pessimism that the agreement with the parties would encapsulate the spirit of Madhesi people.

Yadav claimed that the agreement with the parties did not address the wish of indigenous Madhes province and integration of Madhesi in the Nepali Army.
(pause)

Chairman of TMLP Mahantha Thakur said his party had a different view on the agreement reached with the parties.

Leader of MJF BP Yadav said the protest will continue until their demands addressed.
(pause)

THARU PRESS

Leaders of the indigenous community of the Tarai, Tharus have demanded that the agreement signed between the government and Tharu communities be incorporated in the fifth amendment.

They have also urged the government to ensure the rights of all indigenous communities in the Tarai and have the provision on the basis of population.

Tharu leaders also made it clear that demand of one Madhes state would never be acceptable to them and other indigenous communities of the Tarai and hills and mountains.

They also announced the general strike in 22 districts to oppose the demand of one state by some parties operating in the Tarai.

Tharu leaders Laxman Tharu, Upendra Gachadar, Kishore Kumar Biswas and others put up the Tharu demads. ##

DOCTORS PROTEST

All public and private hospitals in the Kathmandu valley remained closed in protest of what medics call intimidation on them.

Only emergency services were open. Nepali Medical Council announced the protests.

Relatives of patient Narayan Shah who died in the course of treatment at Everest Nursing Home in Kahtmandu are taking to protests alleging the doctor Subodh Adhikari of poor care for his services.

100%

BREAK

NC

Nepali Congress discussed the running of the party at its office at Sanepa in Lalitpur.

NC Leaders fumed the non transparent way of organisational functioning.

The meeting called on party president Girija Prasad Koirala to run the party in a democratic and transparent manner and correct party anomalies.

Kul Bahadur Gurung took the initiative to raise concern over confusion in the party organisation. ##

MAHARA JORNO PRESS+STAR FM

Journalist Krishna Sen "Itchuk" who was killed by security forces during the armed conflict has been posthumously conferred with Rastriya Patrakarita Puraskar or national Journalism Award for his courage in exposing the truth.

This is the highest award that the Nepal Government has bestowed on any journalist for practising fair and credible journalism.

The award carries a purse of two hundred rupees.
Minister for Information and Communications Krishna Bahadur Mahara gave away the award to the spouse of Itchuk Takmaa KC and recalled the late journalist for his bold and incisive job in raising the voices of the suppressed and the oppressed.

प्रमुख समाचार

(NTV News, 2008/7/7)

- # प्रस्ताव मन्त्र परिषदद्वारा मन्त्र परिषदद्वारा
- # अफगानिस्तानको से
- # प्रद र राष्ट्रहको

विज्ञापन

सातदल-मधेशी बैठक

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संविधानसभा बैठक

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HEADLINES

(NTV News, 2008/7/7)

Madhesi parties object to the terminology used in the proposed revision to the constitution amendment proposal.

Twenty-three newly nominated members to the constituent assembly take oath of office.

Suicide bombing near the Indian Embassy in Kabul kills more than 40 people.

And,

The G-8 Summit kicks off amidst protest in Japan. ##

BREAK

We begin with the top story of the day!

SEVEN PARTY

The meeting between seven political parties and three-Madhesh based parties ended inconclusively.

The meeting aimed at incorporating the demands of Madhesi parties in the revised proposal seeking amendment to the Interim constitution.

Madhesh based parties objected to the Terminology used in the proposal put forth by the seven parties. They insisted that the proposal should state either "autonomous Madhesh State" or "Terai Pradesh State". The Madhes-based parties also stuck to their guns on making the Nepali Army inclusive.

(SOT)

THREE PARTIES

Meanwhile, the leaders of the three big parties sat for a discussion immediately after the meeting with Madhesi leaders made no progress.

The leaders agreed to rethink the demand of the Madhesi Leaders. (P) ##

CA POSTPONED

The meeting of the Constituent Assembly in the capacity of the Interim parliament has been disrupted for the 11th straight day.

The CA secretariat posted a notice saying that the meeting has been postponed until 2 PM tomorrow.

This comes as no agreement was reached with agitating Madhesi leaders.

The Government was expected to table the agreements reached with various groups at the meeting. ##

OATH

The newly nominated CA members took the oath of office. There were 23 out of 26 members taking the oath today.

Senior CA member Kul Bahadur Gurung administered the oath to them.

The cabinet approved names of 26 nominees on Friday. ##

BREAK

UML GEN SCY

CPN-UML General Secretary says the Constituent Assembly has been unable to function properly because of an effort by some quarters to launch a counter-revolution.

Jhulanath Khanal, however, said that such a move could be deferred by giving the transition a right direction.

Leader Khanal was addressing the plenary meeting of the Party's sister organization, All Nepal National Free Students Union, in the capital today.

He also blamed the Madhesh based parties for ignoring the sentiments of 3.3 million people who have voted for NC, UML and the Maoists by raising the demand of One Madhesh State.

President of ANNSU Thakur Gaire stressed free education and 50 percent discount on health service. (P)

At another Programme in the capital, the UML leader said vestiges of monarchy remain.

He told the gathering of Nepal
the process of consolidating democracy.

said the vestiges will tumble down in

He said all forms and manifestations of untouchability will be wiped out once the democratic values are established in a society. ##

WATER RESOURCES

India has provided financial assistance worth over 80 million rupees to stop erosion caused by the Kamala River and build embankments along the Bagmati River.

Indian Ambassador to Nepal Dr Rakesh Sood handed over the cheque for the amount to Secretary at the Ministry of Water Resources Shanker Prasad Koirala.

Indian Envoy Sood said India is always ready to assist in promoting bilateral ties. ##
NEPALGUNJ AIRPORT

Karnali Rights Coordination Committee has withdrawn its protest programme of locking up the airport office in Nepalgunj and Surkhet.

It says that it will resort to other forms of protests.

The airports have been closed down indefinitely.

Our Nepalgunj reporter said the Committee is demanding withdrawal of hike in airfare and regular flights to the remote areas of Karnali.

Even an UNMIN aircraft is stranded at the airport in Nepalgunj.

Concerned authorities are holding talks with the agitating side. ##

DACOIT YCL CLASH

One dacoit has been killed and two arrested during a clash with local YCL cadres in Panchthar today. One YCL cadre was injured in the clashes triggered by YCL activists chasing Indian dacoits as entered the village for robbery. ##

KILLING ABDUCTION

An unidentified group gunned down Usman Miyan in Gangapur of Saptari last night.

The 45-year-old was shot while he was sleeping at his house.

Police said a group of 10-12 armed people attacked Miyan and fled.

Meanwhile, an armed group abducted local in Bhardaha Bazaar in Saptari too. ##

BREAK

INARUWA TENSION

Inaruwa Bazaar in Sunsari remained tense throughout the day today due to the dispute between local farmers and YCL activists.

Farmers blamed YCL of raiding farmer 's house and seizing chemical fertilizer stored in the house.

Farmers set local YCL office on fire protesting YCL's move.

Meanwhile, the stalled transport service resumed after an agreement was brokered by local administration for compensation to the sufferer. ##

DISASTER HOME MINISTRY

KARNALI

The people of Karnali region have demanded guaranteeing political and economic rights of their region in the federal set up.

The intellectuals and representatives of the region in an interaction in Kathmandu called for optimum utilization of the resources, infrastructure development and national and international assistance for the overall development of the region.

The interaction aims at drawing the attention of the stakeholders towards the backwardness of the region. ##

DAILEKH ROAD

The sorry state of the road to remote Dalikeh district has been resulting in scarcity of the basic essential supplies in the district headquarters.

No vehicle has reached for months, as the local authority did not pay heed to upgrade the road condition.

The road is seasonal and supplies trucks reach the district headquarters only in the winter. ##

BREAK

AFGHANISTAN

A suicide bomber rammed a car full of explosives into the gates of the Indian embassy in the Afghan capital, killing 41 people.

More than 140 were injured, including civilians and security forces.

Indian Defence attaché Brigadier General R Mehta and two Indian security guards were among those killed.

No-one has admitted being behind the attack, one of the deadliest in Kabul for some time.

The bomb exploded as people were queuing for visas at the embassy.

India also condemned the "cowardly terrorists' attack".

President Hamid Karzai said the attackers wanted to undermine good relations between Afghanistan and India.

##

PAKISTAN BLAST

Four bombs exploded in Pakistan's port city of Karachi on Monday injuring at least 40 people and killing one.

The explosions occurred in Banaras Chowk, Oraangi town, Shahrah-e-Noor area and Paharganj areas, rescue workers said.

At least 16 people were injured in two blasts in Banaras in Karachi while five others were injured in Shahra-e-Noor Jahan, near Sohail mosque.

Five more people were injured in a blast near a school in Hyderi.

KASHMIR CM RESIGN

Chief Minister of the Indian state of - Kashmir, Ghulam Nabi Azad, has offered to resign ahead of a vote of confidence in his government.

Azad announced his decision to quit in the state's summer capital, Srinagar.

His administration was reduced to a minority 10 days ago after a coalition partner; the People's Democratic Party withdrew its support.

The PDP pulled out after angry protests by Kashmiri Muslims against a decision to transfer land to a Hindu shrine.

At least five people died in the unrest. ##

G-8 JAPAN

The three-day summit of the Group of Eight nations kicked off with the first session bringing together leaders of the industrialized nations and their counterparts from seven African countries.

Climate change, the world economy and African development figure high on the agenda of the Toyako summit. Britain, Canada, Italy, Japan, France, Germany, Russia and the United States are in the group of eight nations.

Some non-governmental organizations have urged developed countries, the G8 nations in particular, to make good on their promises and become more committed to helping the continent reduce poverty and develop the economy. ##

BIZ NEWS

SPORTS UPDATES

WEATHER

The weather is likely to remain mostly cloudy with temporary rain to occur at many places.

Now the detailed weather report. (P)

Appendix – III

Roman Transliteration of Devanagari Script Based on Turner's (1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Marks.

Phonetic Symbols used in the Thesis

a	अ	।	k	क	क
	आ	ि	kh	ख	ख
i	इ	ी	g	ग	ग
	ई	ु	gh	घ	घ
u	उ	ू	ṅ	ङ	ङ
	ऊ	्र	c	च	च
r	ऋ	ँ	ch	छ	
e	ए	ँ	j	ज	ज
ai	ऐ	ो		ञ	ञ
o	ओ	ौ	t	ट	
au	औ		h	ठ	
—			d	ड	
	ण	ण	d ^h	ढ	
t	त	त	bh	भ	भ
th	थ	थ	m	म	म
d	द		y	य	
dh	ध	ध	r	र	र
n	न	न	l	ल	ल
p	प	प	w	व	व
ph	फ	फ		श	श
b	ब	ब	s	ष	ष
			s	स	स
			h	ह	ह

Note: the traditional letters क्ष, त्र and ज्ञ are treated as conjunct letters

e.g. क्ष = ks, ksh, kch
 त्र = tr
 ज्ञ = gy