CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is the most highly developed and most frequently used means of communication that human being posses. It is the unique gift that sets them apart from the rest of living beings. Language consists of the vocal noises made by human beings. However, these vocal sounds must be deliberate. Thus, language is the voluntary vocal system of human communication. Supporting this view, Block and Trager (1942) defines language as "A system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates" (p. 5). Therefore, the term language refers only to the voluntary vocal sounds, which speakers use deliberately for the purpose of communication.

Hockett (1970) says, "Language is the most valuable single possession of the human race" (p.1). In other words, language is species specific to humankind, i.e. only human beings can have the capability to speak language and their mind is genetically equipped with it. This special capacity to acquire language is what Chomsky (1957) calls Language Acquisition Device (LAD). Human children have such a device that they do not have to go towards the language to acquire it the language automatically comes to the children.

Human civilization is impossible without language. It not only enables people to communicate but also enables them to establish social relation. Therefore, language is a system of communication in an interactive process and a tool used in a variety of context as an interpersonal and socio-cultural activity. We perceive the whole world in terms of language. We think and pray, read and write, mediate and dream and do many activities in terms of language. It is the way of transmitting our history, thoughts, literature, scientific inventions and whole of our achievement from generation to generation. So, language is a must for all in order to survive in the earth. Language is used globally such as

in business, mass media, academic sector, medicine, sports and economics and so on. Thus, language is inevitable for all human beings in order to fulfill their requirements. The use of language can not be limited because it has global usage.

For Chomsky (1957), "A language to be set (finite/infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements" (p.13). Similarly, Richards et al. (1985) say, "Language is the system of human communication which consists of structured arrangements of sounds in to larger units" (p. 196).

According to Crystal (2003), "Language refers to the concrete act of speaking or singing in a given situation" (p.213). To define language in another way, Coder (1973) says, "Language by which a man communicates; a system of communication; for the purpose of communication" (p.32).

We can conclude from the aforementioned definitions that language is a means of communication and it is made up of certain set of sentence structures. Language is used in context either verbal or signal.

1.1.1 Linguistics

Language is a complex system of habits. Hockett (1970) says, "Specialists who study language are called linguists and the organized body of information about language, which their investigation produce is called linguistics" (p.2). According to him, linguistics has concentrated on the three sub-systems. They are grammatical system, phonological system and morphophonemic system. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. In other words, the branch of knowledge or discipline that is related to language is called linguistics. It is also called linguistic science.

Linguistics is a discipline that studies language. It is the scientific study of language in the sense that it studies language with its own spirit principle and methods. It studies language explicitly, systematically and objectively. Thus, linguistics is the science that studies the origin, organization, nature and development of language descriptively, historically, comparatively and formulates the general rules of language. Yadav (2001) says, "A linguist may aim to find out principles which can apply to all the world's languages. Such principles are the universal characteristics of language as a whole" (p. 40).

So, linguistics attempts to establish general principles for the study of all the languages. It also determines the characteristics of human languages. In a nutshell, linguistics is the pure science like physics and chemistry, which systematically studies language as its subject matter and tries to find out the general rules applicable to all the languages (dead and livings) used by humans.

1.1.2 The English Language

Hockett (1970) dictates,

> There are nearly three or four thousands languages spoken in the world. This is not the precise number because due to the lack of accurate information and one can not judge whether the speech of two groups should be counted as separate languages or only as divergent dialect of a single language (pp. 7-8).

Among all these languages, English has several hundred millions native speakers. This language is used widely for global communication because it is an international lingua franca and used as an official language in the USA, Australia, New Zealand, the U.K., India and many other countries of the world. A large number of people from all over the world have learnt or have been learning English language today. It is because English is the language of business, education, science, diplomacy, mass media, sports, literature, foreign mission, world politics and almost all the fields of knowledge.

In the context of Nepal, the English language has emerged as an important skill or ability in every sector of development. Many schools and colleges provide education through English medium. Nearly seven newspapers such as "The Kathmandu Post", "The Rising Nepal", "The Himalayan Times", "Republica", etc. have been published in English medium. The language of science and technology and communication is English as well.

1.1.3 Varieties of Language

For Hudson (1996), "Each language exists in a number of varieties and is in one sense the sum of those varieties" (p. 22). No human language is fixed, rigid and uniform. Variety refers to any system of linguistic expressions whose use is governed by situational variable. Hudson (1996) further says,

> If one thinks of a language as a phenomenon including all the languages of the world, the term "variety of a language" can be used to refer to different manifestations of it; in just the same way as one might take music as a general phenomenon and then distinguish different varieties of music
>
> (p. 22).

Yadav (2001) says, "All languages show two kinds of variations: Diachronic and synchronic." Language shows change over a period. Thus, there has been change in the word order in sentences from the early English (i.e. S + O + V) to the modern English (S + V + O) (p. 20). There exist similar changes in phonology. Wardhaugh (1998) states, "Over a period of time a distinction between two sounds may be lost in a language, as occurred historically in most varieties of English in the vowels of "meet" and "meat" or "horse" and "hoarse" (p. 188). Such change, of course, is not restricted to phonology. The morphology and semantics of a language change in the same way. We find these variations in all natural languages. Such variations are called diachronic variation.

On the other hand, language also shows variation as they exist at a given time. For example, the American English differs from the British English in spelling (i.e. color vs. colour), vocabulary (i.e. check vs. bill), pronunciation (/æ/ vs. /a:/). Such variations of language is called synchronic linguistics and also certain further types of synchronic dialectology which is the systematic study of interpersonal and the inter group difference of speech habits.

There exist three types of synchronic variations in language: idiolect, dialect, and register.

1.1.3.1 Idiolect

For Hockett (1970), "Generally speaking the totality of speech habits of a single person at a given time constitutes an idiolect" (p. 321). Thus, idiolect is variety of language used by one individual speaker, which is different from the other speakers of the same language in terms of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. Richards et al. (1985) says, "It is the language system of individuals as expressed by the way he or she speaks or writes within the overall system of particular system" (p.172). The language of each individual is thus unique and peculiar to him or herself in this restricted sense. It is peculiar from others in terms of articulation, rhythm, pitch, choice of word, sentence structure and manner of expression. Idiolect is a distinctive in nature.

1.1.3.2 Dialect

Crystal (2003) defines dialect as "An a regionally or socially distinctive Variety of language, identified by a particular set of words and grammatical structure" (p. 136). Dialectal variations are commonly known as dialects. The use of language varies according to place, group of people, and situation. There are two types of dialects in general: geographical and social.

A particular language may be spoken differently in different geographical areas or regions. For example, Nepali spoken in Jumla, Achham, and Illam differ in a

number of ways to each other. Such as the word, "flour" is called "pitho" in standard Nepali, "dhoolo" in Achhami Nepali and "aata" in eastern Nepali. Such varieties of the same language are called the geographical or regional dialects.

Language differs in terms of the social features of the speaker or user of the language, e.g. his caste, education, gender, etc. Such social variations are known as social dialect. In other words, the variety of language that reveals the social background of the speaker is called social dialect or sociolect.

1.1.3.3 Register

Register is the variation in the use of language according to situation or subject matter. This is a variety used by a particular group of people usually sharing the same occupation e.g. doctors, lawyers, etc. The language of football is different from that of cricket. They are different registers. Registers are varieties of language according to use, unlike dialects which are user based variations. An individual has to perform different roles in different situations. The same person is sometimes a father, at other time an officer, husband, son, guardian, etc. each time language uses is slightly different.

In the words of Nesfield (1965) "By register we mean a variety correlated with a performer's role on a given occasion" (p. 89). Supporting this view Wardhaugh (1998) says, "Register is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans and pimps employ different registers" (p. 48). Similarly, Ferguson (1994) says, "People particularly in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations" (p. 40). In a nutshell, register means a variety of language associated with a speaker's social role on a particular circumstance.

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A particular group of people, usually sharing the same occupations (e.g. doctors, lawyers, etc.) or the same interests (e.g. stamp collectors, baseball fans) uses a register.

1.1.3.4 Classification of Registers

Yadav (2001) classifies the register into three: field based, mode based, and tenor based.

i) Field-based register

The variety of language differs according to the subject matter or field about which one is talking. Such varieties are called field based register. It is also called field of discourse. Thus, according to fields there are the register of science, the register of law, the register of religion, the register of journalism and so on. In this respect, Yadav (2001, p.) has cited Quirk's Use of English. (See Appendix I)

ii) Mode-based register

By "mode" in this context we mean "the medium used". The language used by the same person differs according to the channel (visual or auditory) he or she is using. In actual speech, the speaker may use spoken variety of language that includes hesitation, repetition, long pause, incomplete sentences, etc. However, in writing and in some formal speech the speaker, no such features, but uses formal type of language called written variety. Thus, spoken and written varieties of language come under mode-based register.

iii) Tenor-based register

Tenor is a term used to refer to the relations among the participants in discourse. The participants in a discourse are the speaker (or addresser) and the hearer (or addressee). The relations among the participants refer to their respective social status, e.g. teacher, students, lawyer, etc. Thus, in language discourse we may think of the situations in which the language used by the

teacher would be different from the language used by the students speaking to his classmates. This status-related variation of language is called style. This variation is also called tenor-based register (also known as the style or discourse).

1.1.4 Mass Media

The mass media are the tools or technologies that facilitate dissemination of information and entertainment to a vast number of consumers. They are tools of large-scale manufacture and distribution of information and related messages. These tools mediate the message. They are not the messages themselves.

In the words of Schramm (1960 as cited in Kumar 2004) "A mass medium is essentially a working group organized round some device for circulating the same message, at about the same time, to large numbers of people" (p. 41). Thus, mass medium is a term used to denote a section of the media specifically envisioned and designed to reach a very large audience such as the population of a nation/state. It is generally regarded as a medium through which some information, news, views, reviews and other matter of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people scattered in the various location who are heterogeneous in their cultural background, age, sex, education, and so on. Gamble and Gamble (1989) defines mass media as the tools or instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences to a large, scattered heterogeneous audiences. Generally, mass media or media of mass communication can be divided into electronic media and print media.

1.1.4.1 Electronic Media

Electronic media are media that utilize electronics or electromechanical energy for the audiences to access the content. Electronic media use electronic devices to convey message. So, electronic media refer to things or results produced or

operated by a flow of electronic and it uses air waves to reach the message to the audience. Electronic media are also called mechanical media that use complex electro-magnetic devices at both encoding and decoding points. Electronic media include radio, television, films, slide presentation, multimedia presentation, internet, CD-ROMs, video, websites, etc.

1.1.4.2 Print Media

Print media are the oldest form of communication. Books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, direct mail, posters, etc. are the examples of print media. They are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate message to the masses. Print media are mainly designed for reading. The readers can get benefit simply by reading sentences repeatedly until they grasp. They are composed of words inscribed on something by some sort of ink. Print media are alternatively known as representational media as they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photo graphics. They differ from the electronic media such as radio, TV in that they do not need any technical devices at the point of decoding.

Mass media have also been recognized as a register of language. The term "register" is a use based variety of language. That is to say, it is a speech variety used by a particular group of people usually sharing the same occupation or the same interest. Thus, the language used by media persons or journalists can be called a register of language. The language used by the journalists is called journalese. They use very typical language, which is different from common language. Some special words and phrases and their use, some grammatical features, style of writing, etc. are unique that differentiate the language of mass media from the language of other genres. Thus, language used in mass media is a register.

1.1.5 The Newspaper and the News

Newspaper is a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, etc. and published every day or every week. A newspaper is a written publication containing news and information and advertising. It is usually printed on low cost paper called newsprint. It includes current news of political events, world news, crime, business, culture, sports, advertisement, literature, science and technology, weather news and forecasts, editorial, cartoons, etc. The newspaper also includes comic strips, crossword puzzle, horoscope, general knowledge, drawing and so on. It uses photographs to illustrate writing.

On the other hand Mencher (2004) defines news "…as a break in the normal flow of events, an action or statements so important or unusual that is worth sharing with others" (p. 53). Many news stories are about events that have an impact on many people, describe unusual or exceptional situations or events, or are about widely known or prominent people. The numbers of people affected by the event and/or the number of people interested in the event usually determine the length of news story. For Fox (2003) "The word news referred to serious stories about crime, politics or disasters to be disseminated to a large population" (p.110). News is anything that interests a large part of the community and has never been brought to its attention before. In other words, news is what people are talking about. The news is timely, factual reports of events, ideas and situations that interest the public. It is also referred to as tomorrow's history today as some particular events help to analyze the possible status of domain. Any change in the status quo is news because news is something searched and interpreted about something with which life of public is associated and after it get published concerned status of authority level is compelled to change.

The objectives of news is to inform the audience what is being happened locally, nationally or globally who were involved in the event, where and when

was it taken place and how was it happened. A news story is called a story because it is expected to be told in an interesting manner and take care of all the elements that go up to make a story. News is something extraordinary matter with human interest. News elements include new, wonderful, unusual, unexpected and extraordinary.

News can be of different types in terms of field. Readers are also divided into different types of news. For example, some readers are curious to learn and know about political news, some are attracted by business news and yet some readers prefer to turn sports news first. The news categories that are generally found in the newspaper are:

Political	Arts
Murder	Editorial column
Sports	Critic review of movies and books
Fashion	Humour
Society	Gossip, etc.
Business	

1.1.6 Language of Sports

A sport refers to those physical and mental activities governed by a set of rules and often played in two teams, groups, or persons competitively. Football, tennis, cricket, baseball, volleyball, etc. are the games/sports which involve physical activities. Similarly, chess like games require mental ability rather than physical.

A person who plays a particular sport is usually called a football/cricket/tennis player. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005, 7th, edition) defines sports as "An activity that people do for pleasure and that needs physical skill usually done in a special area and according to fixed rules" (p. 1479).

Mencher (2004) says,

> Language of sports involves good quotes that reveal important aspect of the game. Avoid inane quotes and do not use sport jargon – netminder, pigskin, hoop, and horsehide. Some words used in sports used in sports are ball, cricket, net, toss, team, game, etc. These words are not found in other fields like science, math, etc. (p. 304).

Now a days sport is not limited within a personal pleasure, it has become a good paid profession as well. Players can earn money and reputation together. So far, we talk about its language, sports news has been found to have its own structure, tense, voice, and aspect, different event justification and reporting strategy and the vocabularies are uniquely different from that of general pattern. The use of technical and special vocabularies makes the sports language different from others (See the Appendix-XI-XIII). Therefore, the language used in sports news has its own register.

1.1.7 Frequency of Vocabulary Items

Thornbury (2006) says, "All languages have words. Language emerges first as words, both historically and in terms of the way each of us learned our first and any subsequent languages" (p.1). The coining of new words never stops. Nor does the acquisition of words. Even in our first language, we are continually learning new words, and learning new meanings for old words. Vocabulary is the first aspect of learning the language. Vocabulary provides vital organs and flesh on the skeleton of language. It is the most important unit of language. Without knowing the words of language, we cannot express our thoughts, feelings, and ideas about the world.

Similarly, Richards et al. (1985) define the term vocabulary as "….a set of lexemes, including single words, compound words, and idioms" (p.307). From these definitions, it can be concluded that vocabulary can be single word or group of words that take a single or multiple meaning. For example,

"post office" and "mother-in-law", which are made up of two and three words respectively but express a single idea or meaning. In the same way "bank" a single, word means two different things: a financial institute and the side of the river. Thornbury (2006) depicts,

> A learner at least needs to know 2000 vocabularies for his surviving in the English-speaking world. These are also the defining vocabularies used in dictionaries and language learners. He further adds that most researchers nowadays recommend a basic vocabulary of at least 3000 word families but he recommends over 5000 word families as Cambridge First Certificate does. It is because many words in texts or discourses repeat. In other words, vocabularies are frequent (p. 21).

Similarly, including the words that occur most frequently in English Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary has made "The Oxford 3000". Oxford claims that "The Oxford 3000" selection is based on frequency, range and familiarity. Nation (2001) reports that frequency-based studies have shown that a small group of very frequent words cover a very large proportion of the running words in any spoken or written text and occur in all kinds of uses of language. In other words, a relatively small amount of well-chosen vocabulary according to frequency and range can enable learners to do a lot.

1.1.8 Word Class

(Aarts and Aarts, 1986) says that the words play different roles in a text. They fall into one of eight different word classes:

Nouns	Pronouns
Verbs	Prepositions
Adjectives	Conjunctions
Adverb	Determiner (article, quantifier, numeral and interjection) (p. 22)

According to them, nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs come under major word class and pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and determiners come under minor word class.

Supporting Aarts and Aarts Huddleston (1996) changes only the terms for "major" and "minor" word classes. He has classified words into two types, i.e. "open class" and "closed class", where noun, verb, adjective, and adverb come under the open class words and preposition, determinative, coordinator and subordinator come under the closed classes (pp. 27-31). Major word class is also called open word class because its membership is unrestricted and indefinitely large since it allows the addition of new members. Minor word class is also called closed word class, as its membership is restricted since it does not allow the formation of new members. Moreover, the number of items they comprise is as a rule so small that they can easily be listed. Aarts (1961) also has classified words into open class and closed class.

Thornbury (2006) says that word classes are determined according to their roles played in a text. He has just mentioned eight word classes as Aarts and Aarts and Huddleston have done. These word classes are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and determiners. His classification is different also only in the terms. He named minor words or closed class words "grammatical" or "function words" and major or open class words are named "content words". He further says content words carry high information load in comparison to grammatical or function words.

1.1.9 Sentence Types
Traditionally, sentence is defined as the expression of a complete thought. Everyday we talk to each other and even sometimes ourselves. We say, listen, command and scold using different types of sentences in our common lives. Different linguists have defined the sentence in a variety of ways. Aarts (1961)

defines sentence as "A string of words that begins in a capital letter and ends in a full stop, and is typically used to express a state of affair in the world" (p. 3). He himself is not satisfied with his own definition and says it is not unproblematic.

I think this is a definition made only by seeing its face but not inside. Crystal (2003) gives rather more clear definition when he defines it as the largest structural unit in terms of which the grammar of a language is organized. Several linguists insist on making a systematic definition of a sentence but how it has defined, remained controversial.

For the researcher's purpose, definitions of a sentence is not regarded much. Let's see the types of a sentence in short. Like the definition of a sentence, sentences are classified in a various ways. Some linguists prefer to classify sentences into statement, question, command and exclamatory. Aarts (1961) says it is a pragmatic classification and Crystal calls it a functional one. Syntactic classification given by Aarts (ibid) is declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives and exclamatives.

But the researcher wants to see yet another distinction made on the classification of sentence pattern, i.e. simple vs. compound or complex. This distinction is made based on whether one or more subject-predicate unit consists of the sentence. To put it in simple words, simple sentences consist of a single clause and compound and complex sentences consist of more than one clause or subject-predicate unit.

Aarts and Aarts (1986) define simple sentence as "a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause. They further say a simple sentence does not contain an embedded (or subordinate) sentence as realization of one of its function" (p. 80). A simple sentence is complete in itself or is independent that is a sentence capable of occurring on its own.

For example,

     i. John is a bachelor.

    ii. Peter has grown a moustache.

Sentences in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause are complex. A sentence or clause that contains one or more clauses is called superordinate. Subordinate clauses are usually embedded in the main clause and constitute the complex sentence. For example,

     i. The problem is that we have no money.

    ii. What you say implies that you do not approve.

Compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences have been coordinated. In other words, two or more independent sentences coordinated by some coordinators is what we call compound sentence. Aarts and Aarts (ibid) say there is no question of embedding in the compound sentence. Coordination may be asyndetic, in which case it is not marked overtly. For example,

     i. He was a moody man, his temper was never equable.

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

Commonly coordination is syndetic (at least if two sentences are involved), being indicated by means of one of the coordinators *and*, *or, for* and *but.* A compound sentence may consist of two or more simple sentences, one (or more) simple sentence plus one (or more) complex sentences and even two (or more) complex sentences. Examples are given below:

     i. Oil is now more expensive and that will affect our economy.

    ii. Can you come to dinner on Saturday or are you busy?

1.1.10 Tense

Crystal (2003) defines tense as the description of verbs (along with aspect and mood) referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verbs took place. He has classified tense into two types,

i.e. past and non-past" (p. 459). Supporting Crystal's view, Cowan (2009) says, "Tense in verbs express the time that an action occurs in relation to the moment of speaking. His classification is different from that of Crystal's. He says it has three dimensions- present, past and future" (350).

To conclude, tense refers to any of the forms of a verb that may be used to show the time of the action or state expressed by the verb. Though, the classification of verb is found different, for researcher's convenience two types of tense, i.e. past and non-past has been taken into consideration in this research work. Generally, past tense shows the past time whereas non-past tense shows the present as well as future time. However, this is not always true.

1.1.11 Voice

Crystal (2003) defines voice as " action of sentence or clause structure, primarily with reference to verbs, to express the way sentences may alter the relationship between the subject and object of a verb, without changing the meaning of the sentence" (p. 495). Thus, voice is the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence performs the action or it is affected by the subject. In other words, voice refers to the alteration in the form of verb or verb phrases of sentences. Voice can be classified into active and passive.

Active voice is the form of a verb in which subject of the sentence performs the action on the other hand a characteristic of a sentence in which the direct object of an active voice sentence has been moved to subject position and the subject is part of an agent by phrase is called passive voice. A theme, rather than an agent, is typically in subject position. For example,

  i. The dean fired our professor. (active)
  ii. Our professor was fired by the dean. (passive)

1.1.12 Aspect

Cowan (2003) states, "Aspect expresses how the speaker views the action of the verb, for example, an action that is seen as bounded and complete is perfect in aspect. If the action is seen as incomplete, it is imperfect in aspect; if seen as repeated, it is interactive; if seen as occurring regularly it is habitual. All of these aspects are represented in the verbs of different languages." Cowan (ibid) further says that in English, two aspects are expressed through auxiliary verbs and the form of main verbs; a progressive or continuous, aspect represents ongoing action, and a perfect aspect represents action that is complete. The progressive aspect is indicated with be +present participle (-ing), and the perfect aspect is indicated with have + past participle (-ed). Aspect refers to the internal structure of the action occurring at any time. Likewise, Crystal (2003) defined aspect differently than that of Cowan. He defines aspect as "a category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with tense and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the duration or type of temporal activity denoted by the verb" (p. 36). It denotes to the manners in which a verbal action is experienced. For example, whether it is considered completed or in progress. Verb phrases can be marked for two aspects: the perfective aspect and the progressive aspect. However, there are four aspects in English viz. simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

As a large and ever increasing proportion of the world's population, take an interest in sport (especially in football) we have a ready-made topic of conversation to use as an icebreaker anywhere. However, not many researches have been carried out in sports news. In the Department of English Education of Tribhuvan University, many research works have been carried out in language used in different journals, news, banners, headlines, advertisements and so on. Here the researcher reviewed only those researches, which are related to the sports news, and he reviewed some books.

Ray (2003) carried out a vivid research entitled "English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries". The main objectives of the study were to analyze and describe the characteristic features of the English language used in cricket commentaries in terms of syntactic features and vocabularies. The researcher colleted three audio-visual cassettes of three matches of World Cup 2003 and watched different TV channels. His findings were that the words used in ordinary English are also used in cricket commentaries with a difference in their meanings; there it was also found that there is no uniformity in the use of structures in this field, very colloquial words, e.g. gonna, wanna, coze are used by the commentators, etc. The significance of the study was that the study would be helpful in teaching mass media.

The present study is different from that of Ray (2003) in the process of data collection. Ray used both primary and secondary data and he collected spoken form (live commentaries made on the cricket) whereas the present researcher collected only secondary and written form of the data not only of the cricket news but also football and tennis news.

Mencher (2004) in his book "Basic News Writing" has suggested how to cover or write different types of news stories. He concluded that writing sports news is more than making comments on games. He further said that news stories for different games are written differently. The style of writing news on basketball is different from football or baseball. Football stories should begin with summary, a graf, or two that disposes of the most important things that happened in the game. On the other hand, baseball reports should be started with numbers. Basketball is a sport where points come too rapidly to mention all the scoring. Therefore, focus on the players with the biggest or most important numbers are key stretches where the game is won or lost. He suggested that in the sports news reporting writer should not use shrillness, overstatement and mindless emotionalism.

He has listed game story essentials. They are:

The score	Names of teams/sports
When and where the game took place	Key incident or play
Outstanding player(s)	League
Effect of games on league	Strategies
Injuries	Winner or losing streaks
Duration of games	Post game quotes, etc.

This book is a guide for a news writer. In the present research, the researcher tried to analyze the news stories whether his suggestions have been really followed in the English newspapers published from Nepal. He has not talked about the vocabularies used in the different games. The researcher does not want to write news himself but he only wants to observe how they have been written in the newspaper.

Pant (2008) in his book "Introduction to Mass Communication" has written the way of sports reporting. But his suggestions or tips for sports reporting are not different from reporting any other types of news reporting. What he has suggested to include in sports reporting are very much similar to that Mencher (2004) has listed as games essentials.

Rana (2008) carried out a research on "Language Used in Sports News". In his research, he attempted to analyze the language of sports news in terms of sentence types, voice, tense and aspect. He also sorted out some special vocabularies used in all kinds of games in general. His observation on "The Kathmandu Post", "The Himalayan Times" and "The Rising Nepal", simple sentences were found to have been used covering more than fifty percent. Similarly, active sentences have been found with highest frequency, i.e. nearly ninety percent. Regarding the use of aspect, simple aspect was found to have been used more than progressive and prefect aspect. In the case of special vocabularies, the researcher has collected seventy-nine special vocabularies

that were found to have been used frequently. Among those words nouns were used nearly eighty percent, four percent were adjectives and there were no adverbs used.

The main difference between the present study and the Rana (2008) can be seen in the objectives. Rana (2008) aims to find out the language used in all types of sports news but here the researcher has tried to find out the language and vocabularies used in the football, cricket and tennis news separately. He has not included other sports in his research except these three games. The near study is also different in terms of process of data collection. Rana (2008) has collected data from three different newspapers but in this research, the data has been collected from the "The Kathmandu Post" only. Likewise, the former research is not clear how the researcher collected and counted the vocabularies used in the sports news. The present research has clearly mentioned the process of collecting and counting vocabularies from the news, i.e. using checklists.

Thus, this study aims to make some insights into the news of sports. Though some researches have been carried out to find out the matter what this researcher wants to find, this study is different from other researches in terms of objectives, tools, process of data collection and the way of analysis as well.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

i)   to analyze and describe the language used in the news of the football, cricket and tennis in terms of sentence types, tense, voice and aspect;

ii) to list the vocabularies used in the news of the football, cricket and tennis in terms of word class and frequency;

iii) to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This is a research work on the language used in sports news. This study will be very beneficial to the language teachers who want to use sports news as authentic teaching materials, students, news reporters and the newsreaders. The study will further useful for the students of mass communication and journalism. It will be useful as reference materials for other research works.

1.5 Definition of the Terms

Sentence Type: Sentence type refers to the types of sentence according to its structural point of view. From this view, there are three types of sentences namely simple, compound and complex.

Simple Sentence: A simple sentences is a sentence, which contains at least one subject and one verb and can, stand on its own as an independent clause.

Compound Sentence: A compound sentence refers to a sentence having two or more independent clauses linked by some coordinators like but, and, etc.

Complex Sentence: A complex sentence refers to a sentence having at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses linked by some subordinators like if, when, however, etc.

Tense: Tense refers to any of the forms of the verb that may be used to show the time of the action or state expressed by the verb. English has two tense systems viz. past and non-past.

Voice: Voice refers to form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence performs the action or is affected by it. English has two types of voice i.e. active and passive.

Aspect: Aspect refers to the manner in which a verbal action is experienced, for example whether it is considered completed or in progress. It deals with state of affairs whether in simple, progressive, perfective, or perfect progressive state.

Vocabulary: Vocabulary is one of the important building blocks of language, which refers to the words containing in a language having their own identical meaning and have dictionary meaning.

Word Class: Word class refers to the parts of speech that a word or vocabulary carries to be identical. There are two types of words viz. major or content and minor or function.

Frequency: The rate at which a particular word in a text is repeated.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

The researcher adopted the following methodology to carry out the present study.

2.1 Sources of Data

There are two types of sources viz. primary and secondary from which data can be collected. The researcher used the following sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

Due to the nature of the study, the researcher did not use any primary sources of data.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The research was fully based on the secondary sources of data. The principal data of the study was taken from "The Kathmandu Post" daily. Besides that, the researcher consulted various books, theses, journals, articles and websites that were related to the study directly or indirectly. Some of them were Aarts and Aarts (1968), Hockett (1970), Wardhaugh (1998), Yadava (2001), Crystal (2003), Bhattarai (2005), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005,7th edition), Mencher (2008), www.google.com and so on.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied non random purposive sampling which is one of the most useful non probability sampling designs, especially when somebody attempts to study about the language and vocabularies used in newspaper. For this study the researcher collected thirty different issues of "The Kathmandu Post" daily. From each issue three news stories (each for different games, i.e. football, cricket and tennis) were taken for the study.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this research, observation was the main tool of data collection. The researcher collected ninety news stories from thirty different issues of the English medium Nepali newspaper "The Kathmandu Post". From each issue three news stories were taken for the study. Then he observed the language and vocabularies in terms of the categories mentioned in the objectives. At last, he thoroughly read the news stories to get the required information for the study.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

i.   The researcher collected thirty different issues of "The Kathmandu Post" which consisted of sport section from a nearby shop and campus library.

ii.   He observed three sport news stories (i.e. of the football, cricket, and tennis) from each issue of the newspaper and took required information.

iii.   Then he collected the data systematically under different headings as sentence type, tense, aspect and voice and analyzed them separately.

iv.   For the word class and frequency of vocabularies, the researcher read the selected news intensively and crossed out the adjectives, encircled verbs, ticked nouns and underlined the adverbs. Then he listed them by consulting Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005, 7th edition) and Aarts and Aarts (1986).

After that, the frequency of each content word was counted. While counting the frequency of occurrence, the following procedures were adopted.

i. While counting the frequency of occurrence of nouns, a table was formed with nouns, their singular and plural variants and total frequency columns. The noun, which was found to have been used in the news stories for the first time, was written in noun column in singular form. Plus one mark was assigned in singular column if the first word is singular and if it is plural, plus one mark was assigned in plural column. When the singular and plural forms of the same noun were found, plus one mark was assigned in the respective columns. The total number of frequency of occurrence was counted by adding each plus mark found in both singular and plural column. Applying the same procedure, frequencies of occurrence of each noun used in the news stories were included in the data.

ii. While counting the frequency of verbs, a table was formed with verbs, their five variants forms and frequency columns. The verb, which was found to have been used for the first time in the news stories, was written in the verb column in plural form. Plus one mark was assigned in the respected columns observing the form of the found verb. Columns will be separated for the infi., v-ed, v-en, v-ing, and v-es variants of the verb. The total number of frequency of occurrence was counted by adding each one mark assigned in each column of the same verb horizontally. Applying the same procedures, frequency of occurrence of each verb was counted. For example, become, became, become, becoming, becomes as a lexeme "become". Auxiliary verbs were not included in the data.

iii. While counting the frequencies of occurrence of adjectives, a table was formed with adjectives, positive, comparative, superlative and frequency columns. The adjective that was found to have been used in the news stories for the first time was written in the adjective column. Plus one mark was assigned in the column it belonged to.

When positive, comparative and superlative variants of the same adjectives were found plus one mark was assigned in the respective columns. The total number of frequency of occurrence of adjective was counted by adding each one mark assigned in each column of the same adjective.

iv. While counting the frequencies of occurrence of adverbs, the adverb that was found to have been used for the first time in the news stories was written as it has been done in (iii). The researcher kept on assigning plus one mark if the same adverb was found. The total frequency of occurrence of adverb was counted by adding each one mark.

v. Lastly, the collected items were tabulated analyzed and interpreted using simple statistical tools like percentage and frequency.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were as follows:

i) The study was confined to the thirty news stories for each game.

ii) The study was further limited to the English language newspaper published from Nepal, i.e. "The Kathmandu Post" daily.

iii) The study was limited to the analysis of the following categories: sentence type, tense, voice, aspect and listing special vocabularies with their frequency of occurrence from selected news stories.

iv) Data were collected using observation and checklists.

CHAPTER THREE
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the language and vocabulary used in sports news in terms of sentence types, tenses, voices, aspects and special vocabularies. The main objective of this study was to analyze the content words used in the sport section of "The Kathmandu Post". Therefore, under this heading the researcher has attempted to study the data, (i.e. all the content words) for this, all the content words were analyzed in terms of total number, parts of speech and frequency of occurrence. Different tables and figures were included to make the ideas more clear and vivid.

3.1 Sentence Types Used in the Sports News

The researcher studied and analyzed the language used in sports news of "The Kathmandu Post" to find sentence types used in different games. For the study, he observed thirty different news stories for the cricket, football and tennis games, i.e. thirty news stories for each game.

3.1.1 Sentence Types Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

The frequency of occurrence of sentence types used in news stories of "The Kathmandu Post" of the cricket, football and tennis news were compared, analyzed and interpreted in the table below.

Table No. 1

Sentence Types Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

S.N.	Sentence Types	Cricket		Football		Tennis		Total	
		Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
1	Simple	94	29.2	81	24.8	92	23.4	267	25.7
2	Compound	48	15	66	20.2	71	18.1	185	17.8
3	Complex	179	55.8	180	55	230	58.5	589	56.5
	Total	321	100.0	327	100.0	393	100.0	1041	100.0

The researcher observed one thousand and forty-one sentences from ninety different news stories of "The Kathmandu Post". Among those sentences, three hundred and twenty-one sentences were from the cricket news, three hundred and twenty-seven sentences from the football news and three hundred and ninety-three from the tennis news. In all the three games, complex sentences were used with the highest frequency and compound sentences were used with least frequency. Nearly fifty-seven percent of the sentences were complex in structure (i.e. five hundred and eighty-nine sentences out of one thousand and forty-one). Likewise, 25.7% sentences (i.e. two hundred and sixty-seven) were simple in structure and compound sentences were almost eighteen percent only (i.e. one hundred and eighty-five).

3.1.2 Analysis of the Sentence Types Used in the Cricket News

For the analysis of sentence types, the researcher observed three hundred and twenty-one sentences used in the cricket from the thirty different news stories. Complex sentences were found to have been used with the highest frequency, i.e. one hundred and seventy-nine sentences out of three hundred and twenty-one. The table below shows it more vividly.

Table No. 2

Sentence Types Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple	94	29.2
2	Compound	48	15
3	Complex	179	55.8
Total		321	100.0

As stated earlier, complex sentences, with highest frequency, covered 55.8%. Simple sentences covered 29.2% and only fifteen percent sentences were compound. Out of three hundred and twenty-one sentences one hundred and seventy-nine sentences were complex, ninety-four sentences were simple and forty-eight were compound sentences. Examples are given in the Appendix-II.

3.1.3 Analysis of the Sentence Types Used in the Football News

As done in the cricket news, thirty different news stories were observed form "The Kathmandu Post" to analyze the sentence types used in the football news. Altogether three hundred and twenty-seven sentences were listed and their types were alienated as shown in the table below.

Table No. 3

Sentence Types Used in the Football News

S.N.	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple	81	24.8
2	Compound	66	20.2
3	Complex	180	55
	Total	327	100.0

The above table shows that, complex sentences were found to have been used with the highest frequency in the football news also. Similar to the cricket news simple sentences covered second position and compound sentences occupied the last position. One hundred and eighty sentences out of three hundred and twenty-seven were complex, which covered fifty percent. Similarly, 24.8 % sentences were simple in structure and only twenty percent sentences were compound in structure. Examples are given in the Appendix-III.

3.1.4 Analysis of Sentence Types Used in the Tennis News

Like in the cricket and football news, thirty different news stories were observed from "The Kathmandu Post". The numbers of sentences found in the tennis news were three hundred and ninety-three, which is more than both in the cricket and football news. But the ratio of simple, compound and complex sentences was somehow similar. The table below shows the information more clearly.

Table No. 4

Sentence Types Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple	92	23.4
2	Compound	71	18.1
3	Complex	230	58.5
	Total	393	100.0

From the table above, it was clear that complex sentences were found highly frequent in the tennis news. The complex sentences covered 58.5% (i.e. two hundred and thirty sentences) which is more than half of the data. The second position was occupied by simple sentences, which covered 23.4% (i.e. ninety-two sentences) and the third cum last position was taken by the compound sentences covering 18.1% (i.e. only seventy-one sentences). Examples are given in the Appendix-IV.

3.2 Tense Used in the Sports News

From the careful observation, the researcher found that both past and non-past tenses were used in the texts or news stories of the cricket, football and tennis news.

3.2.1 Tense Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

Here, the frequency of occurrence of tense used in the cricket, football, and tennis news has been analyzed and interpreted with the help of the table below where a number of sentences of past and non-past tense in different games have been listed.

Table No. 5

Tense Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

S.N.	Tense	Cricket		Football		Tennis		Total	
		Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
1	Past	262	81.6	234	71.6	261	66.4	757	72.8
2	Non-past	59	18.4	93	28.4	132	33.6	284	27.2
Total		321	100	327	100	193	100	1041	100.0

The researcher found that past tense was the most frequently used in all the three games mentioned above. The past tense covered 81.6%, 71.6% and 66.4% in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively, which was nearly three-fourth of the total sentences. Similarly, non-past tense was found to have less frequency than that of the past tense in all the three games. The non-past tense covered 18.4%, 28.4% and 33.6% in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively. The highest use of the past tense was found in the cricket news, in contrast, the least use of the past tense was found in the tennis news. The use of the past tense in the football news was more than in the news of tennis and less than in the cricket news. In aggregate, the frequency of the past tense was more than that of the non-past tense. The past tense in total covered 72.8%, i.e. seven hundred and fifty-seven out of one thousand and forty-one sentences. The non-past covered only 27.2%, i.e. two hundred and eighty-four sentences.

3.2.2 Analysis of the Tense Used in the Cricket News

The researcher observed three hundred and twenty-one sentences to find out the tenses used in the cricket news. The study found the following frequency of tenses used in it.

Table No. 6

Tense Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Tense	Frequency	Percentage
1	Past	262	81.6
2	Non-past	59	18.4
Total		321	100.0

From the table above, it was clear that past tense was used more frequently than non-past in the cricket news. Out of three hundred and twenty-one total sentences two hundred and sixty-two were found in past tense covering 81.6%, which was more than four-fifth of the total sentences. Only fifty-nine sentences were found in non-past tense. This tense covered 18.4%, which was nearly one-fifth of the data. Examples are given in the Appendix-V.

3.2.3 Analysis of the Tense Used in the Football News

The researcher observed three hundred and twenty-seven sentences to find out the frequency of tenses used in the football news and found the following frequencies of tenses used in it.

Table No. 7

Tense Used in the Football News

S.N.	Tense	Frequency	Percentage
1	Past	234	71.6
2	Non-past	93	28.4
Total		327	100.0

From the table above it was clear that the past tense was found to have been used with higher frequency than non-past tense. The past tense covered 71.6%, i.e. two hundred and thirty-four sentences, which is more than two-third of the whole portion. On the other hand, the non-past tense was used with lower frequency in the football news. It covered only 28.4%, i.e. ninety-three

sentences, which is less than one-third of the total sentences. Examples are given in the Appendix-V.

3.2.4 Analysis of the Tense Used in the Tennis News

The researcher observed three hundred and ninety-three sentences from the selected news stories used in the tennis news in order to find out the frequency of tenses. From the careful study and observation, he found the following information in the table below.

Table No. 8

Tense Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Tense	Frequency	Percentage
1	Past	261	66.4
2	Non-past	132	33.6
	Total	393	100.0

Like in the cricket and football news, the past tense was found to be used with higher frequency than the non-past tense in the tennis news. The past tense covered 66.4%, i.e. two hundred and sixty-one sentences, which was two-third of the whole portion. The non-past tense, on the contrary, covered 33.6%, i.e. one hundred and thirty-two sentences, which was one third of the total sentences. Examples are given in the Appendix-V.

3.3 Voice Used in the Sports News

The researcher observed one thousand and forty-one sentences altogether to find out the use of voice in the cricket, football and tennis news. From the study, it was found that there was more frequent use of active voice than passive voice.

3.3.1 Voice Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

The voice status used in the above-mentioned games has been presented in the table below. The digits in the frequency column in the table indicate the number of sentences in active and passive voice.

Table No. 9

Voice Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

S.N.	Voice	Cricket		Football		Tennis		Total	
		Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
1	Active	298	93	301	92	380	96.7	979	94
2	Passive	23	7	26	8	13	3.3	62	6
Total		321	100.0	327	100.0	393	100.0	1041	100.0

The table above vividly shows that the active voice was found to have been used more frequently than passive voice. Out of one thousand and forty-one sentences, nine hundred and seventy-nine sentences were in the active voice and only sixty-two sentences were found in the passive voice. To put it another way, ninety-four percent sentences were found in the active and only six percent sentences were found in the passive voice. The active voice covered ninety-three percent in the cricket, ninety-two percent in the football and 96.7% in the tennis news. The highest use of active voice was found in the tennis news where three hundred and eighty sentences out of three hundred and ninety-three were active and the rest thirteen were passive. Likewise, the least use of active voice was found in the football news in which three hundred and one sentences out of three hundred and twenty-seven were active. Passive voice was found highly frequent in the football news where eight percent sentences were found in passive. The cricket and the tennis news were found to have been used seven percent and 3.3% passive sentences respectively.

3.3.2 Analysis of the Voice Used in the Cricket News

The researcher observed the language used in the cricket news and from the careful study and observation of the selected news stories, the following frequencies of occurrence were found as shown in the table below.

Table No. 10

Voice Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Voice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Active	298	93
2	Passive	23	7
Total		321	100.0

The researcher collected three hundred and twenty-one sentences that were used in the cricket news from the thirty different news stories. Among them two hundred and ninety-eight sentences were active and twenty-three sentences were passive. Active sentences covered nearly ninety-three percent of the whole portion and passive sentences occupied only seven percent of the data. From the data, it was found that active sentences were highly frequent in the cricket news and passive sentences were used very deficiently. Examples are given in the Appendix-VI.

3.3.3 Analysis of the Voice Used in the Football News

The researcher observed three hundred and twenty-seven sentences altogether from the thirty different news stories to check the use of voice in the football news. From the careful observation and analysis of the selected news stories, the following information can be shown in the table below.

Table No. 11

Voice Used in the Football News

S.N.	Voice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Active	301	92
2	Passive	26	8
Total		327	100.0

The table above shows that the active voice was found to have been used more frequently than passive. The active voice in the football news covered ninety-two percent, i.e. three hundred and one sentences of the total sentences. Similarly, passive voice covered only eight percent, i.e. twenty-six sentences which is much less than active sentences. Examples are presented in the Appendix-VI.

3.3.4 Analysis of the Voice Used in the Tennis News

Three hundred and ninety-three sentences from the thirty different news stories were observed and studied in the tennis news to find out the voice and its frequency. The table below summarizes the information.

Table No. 12

Voice Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Voice	Frequency	Percentage
1	Active	380	96.7
2	Passive	13	3.3
Total		393	100.0

The study found that there was more use of active voice than passive, which is also clear from the Table No. 12. The active voice in the tennis news covered the highest frequency in comparison to the cricket and football news. Nearly ninety-seven percent, i.e. three hundred and eighty sentences were found in the active voice and only three percent, i.e. thirteen sentences were found in the

passive voice. Examples of active and passive sentences used in the tennis news are given in the Appendix-VI.

3.4 Aspects in the Sports News

The researcher went through all the selected news stories in order to find out the aspects and their frequency used in the cricket, football and tennis news. He observed one thousand and forty-one sentences altogether for the study. The frequency distribution of the aspects in the sports news of the concerned games is mentioned below in different headings.

3.4.1 Aspects Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

Here, the holistic analysis and interpretation of aspects used in the cricket, football and tennis news has been made. While analyzing and interpreting aspects, the researcher observed one thousand and forty-one sentences as done in the sentence, tense and voice analysis of sports news.

Table No. 13

Aspects Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

Aspect	Tense	Cricket				Football				Tennis				Total			
		Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.
Simple	Past	246	76.6	282	87.9	210	64.2	273	83.5	237	60.3	332	84.5	693	66.5	887	85.1
	Non-past	36	11.2			63	19.3			95	24.2			194	18.6		
Progressive	Past	5	1.6	7	2.1	0	0	3	0.9	5	1.2	21	5.3	10	1.0	31	3.0
	Non-past	2	0.6			3	0.9			16	4.1			21	2.0		
Perfective	Past	18	5.7	31	9.7	14	4.3	51	15.6	10	2.5	39	9.9	42	4.0	121	11.6
	Non-past	13	4			37	11.3			29	7.4			79	7.6		
Perfective Progressive	Past	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.3
	Non-past	1	0.3			0	0			1	0.3			2	0.2		
Total		321	100.0	321	100.0	327	100.0	327	100.0	393	100.0	393	100.0	1041	100.0	1041	100.0

This table shows that simple aspect was found to have been used most frequently covering 85.1%, i.e. eight hundred and eighty-seven sentences, which is nearly nine-tenth of the whole sentences. Similarly, perfective and progressive aspects covered 11.6%, i.e. one hundred and twenty-one sentences and three percent, i.e. thirty-one sentences respectively, which were less frequently used than simple aspect. In the same way, perfective progressive aspect was found to have been used with the least frequency in the sports news of the cricket, football and tennis. It covered only 0.2%, i.e. two sentences only.

While comparing all the aspects used in the above mentioned games, the simple aspect in the cricket news was found to have been used with the highest frequency of all covering 87.9%, i.e. two hundred and eighty-two sentences out of three hundred and twenty-one. The simple aspect in the tennis and football news occupied the second and third position with 84.5%, i.e. three hundred and thirty-two sentences out of three hundred and ninety-three and 83.5%, i.e. two hundred and seventy-three sentences out of three hundred and twenty-seven respectively. Regarding progressive aspect, it was used with the frequency covering 5.3%, i.e. twenty-one sentences out of three hundred and ninety-three in the tennis news.

The progressive aspect in the cricket and football news was used with 2.1%, i.e. seven sentences and 0.9%, i.e. three sentences respectively. Perfective aspect on the other hand covered 15.6%, i.e. fifty-one sentences out of three hundred and twenty-seven in football news, 9.9%, i.e. thirty-nine sentences out of three hundred and ninety-three in tennis news. Similarly, perfective aspect was used with 9.7%, i.e. thirty-one sentences out of three hundred and twenty-one in the cricket news. The perfective and progressive aspect was found to have been used with the least frequency in the cricket and tennis news covering only 0.3%, i.e. only one sentence in each game. However, in the football news the perfective progressive aspect was not found to be used at all.

3.4.2 Analysis of the Aspects Used in the Cricket News

All the sentences used in the selected news stories for the cricket game were analyzed and observed to find out the use of the aspects. In the following table, the information regarding the use of the aspects used in the cricket news has been presented.

Table No. 14

Aspects Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.
1	Simple	Past	246	76.6	282	87.9
		Non-past	36	11.2		
2	Progressive	Past	5	1.6	7	2.1
		Non-past	2	0.6		
3	Perfective	Past	18	5.7	31	9.7
		Non-past	13	4.0		
4	Perfective Progressive	Past	0	0.0	1	0.3
		Non-past	1	0.3		
Total			321	100.0	321	100.0

The study found that simple aspect in the past tense was found to have been used more frequently than simple aspect in the non-past tense as well as other aspects. The simple aspect covered 87.9%, i.e. two hundred and eighty-two sentences out of three hundred and twenty-one. The perfective aspect covered 9.7%, i.e. thirty-one sentences whereas the progressive aspect covered 2.1%, i.e. seven sentences. Likewise, perfective progressive aspect was found to have been used with the least frequency covering only 0.3%, i.e. only one sentence out of three hundred and twenty-one in the cricket news. Examples are given in the Appendix-VII.

3.4.3 Analysis of the Aspects Used in the Football News

With the careful study and observation, the researcher has presented the frequency of occurrences of the aspects used in the football news in the following table. During the

observation, he observed three hundred and twenty-seven sentences from the selected news stories of the football news.

Table No. 15

Aspects Used in the Football News

S.N.	Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.
1	Simple	Past	210	64.2	273	83.5
		Non-past	63	19.3		
2	Progressive	Past	0	0.0	3	0.9
		Non-past	3	0.9		
3	Perfective	Past	14	4.3	51	15.6
		Non-past	37	11.3		
4	Perfective Progressive	Past	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Non-past	0	0.0		
Total			327	100.0	327	100.0

As the table above shows that simple aspect was used more frequently than other aspects. Simple aspect in the past tense covered 83.5% whereas perfective aspect covered 15.6%, i.e. fifty-one sentences. The progressive aspect was found to have been used with 0.9%, i.e. only three sentences. But the perfective progressive aspect was not found to have been used. The example sentences of simple, progressive and perfective aspects are given in the Appendix-VII.

3.4.4 Analysis of the Aspects Used in the Tennis News

The researcher analyzed thirty different news stories of tennis to find out the aspects used there. During the analysis, he observed three hundred and ninety-three sentences altogether. The following table shows what the researcher found from the data.

Table No. 16

Aspects Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.
1	Simple	Past	237	60.3	332	84.5
		Non-past	95	24.2		
2	Progressive	Past	5	1.2	21	5.3
		Non-past	16	4.1		
3	Perfective	Past	10	2.5	39	9.9
		Non-past	29	7.4		
4	Perfective	Past	0	0.0	1	0.3
	Progressive	Non-past	1	0.3		
Total			393	100.0	393	100.0

The study found that there was maximum use of the simple aspect, which covered 84.5%, i.e. three hundred and thirty-two sentences in the tennis news. So far as the progressive and perfective aspects are concerned, the perfective aspect was found to have been used more frequently than the progressive one. The perfective aspect covered almost one-tenth, i.e. 9.9% of the corpus whereas the progressive aspect covered nearly half of the perfective aspect, i.e. 5.3% of the data. Similarly, there was the least use of the perfective progressive aspect in the tennis news, which covered only 0.3%, i.e. only one sentence just as in the cricket news. Examples are given in the Appendix-VII.

3.5. Special Vocabularies in the Sports News

The researcher collected the data from ninety different news stories from "The Kathmandu Post" of three different games, viz. cricket, football and tennis (thirty news stories for each game). While counting the frequency of special vocabularies, the researcher used the checklists for nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs with their forms

separately. The most frequent vocabularies used in the cricket, football and tennis news have been listed separately in the Appendix-XI to XIII.

3.5.1 Total Vocabularies Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

The researcher, while analyzing vocabularies of the cricket, football and tennis news observed ninety news stories. The number of vocabularies found in the above-mentioned games has been given in the table below.

Table No. 17

Total Vocabularies Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

S.N.	Category	Cricket	Football	Tennis	Total
1	Noun	313	350	321	984
2	Verb	277	298	301	876
3	Adjective	166	145	183	494
4	Adverb	47	73	85	205
	Total	803	866	890	2559

The researcher listed eight hundred and three, eight hundred and sixty-six and eight hundred and ninety words that were used in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively. Those words include nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs only. In the cricket news, the researcher found three hundred and thirteen nouns, two hundred and seventy-seven verbs, one hundred and sixty-six adjectives and forty-seven adverbs. Similarly, in the football news three hundred and fifty words were nouns, two hundred and ninety-eight were verbs, one hundred and forty-five adjectives and seventy-three words were adverbs respectively. In the same way, the researcher found three hundred and twenty-one nouns, three hundred and one verbs, one hundred and eighty-three adjectives and only eighty-five adverbs in the tennis news.

From the table above, nouns were found to have been used most frequently in all the games. After nouns, the second position was occupied by the verbs, third position by adjectives and last position was covered by adverbs in all the games. Thus, within ninety

different news stories the researcher found two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine words in total. Among them nine hundred and eighty-four were nouns covering the highest frequency. The least frequent category was adverbs, i.e. two hundred and five. From the above data, the researcher separated special vocabularies, which were specially used in the cricket, football and tennis news.

Vocabularies were considered special in two ways. Firstly, if a word occurred three or more times in general it was considered special. Secondly, words found in the news stories were checked in the dictionary (even if they occurred less than three times) and according the dictionary information some of them were considered special.

3.5.2 Analysis of the Special Vocabularies Used in the Cricket News

In the cricket news, the researcher found eight hundred and three vocabularies used in the thirty news stories. On the basis of their frequency and dictionary information, the researcher divided special vocabularies. The number of special vocabularies and their category has been presented in the table below.

Table No. 18

Special Vocabularies Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Category	Total Vocabularies	Percentage
1	Nouns	92	58.2
2	Verbs	52	33.0
3	Adjectives	10	6.3
4	Adverbs	4	2.5
	Total	158	100.00

The researcher found one hundred and fifty-eight words which were specially used in the cricket news. Those words were taken from the corpus of eight hundred and three words. Among the specially used words 58.2%, i.e. ninety-two were nouns, thirty-three percent, i.e. fifty-two were verbs, 6.3%, i.e. ten words were adjectives and adverbs covered only

2.5%, i.e. four words only. Nouns were found highly frequent followed by verbs and adjectives. The least frequent category was adverbs. In the table below the most frequent ten nouns, ten verbs, five adjectives and four adverbs are presented.

Table No. 19

Most Frequent Ten Nouns Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Nouns	Frequency		Total
		Singular	Plural	Frequency
1	Wicket	23	23	46
2	Run	11	34	45
3	Over	27	11	38
4	Ball	26	7	33
5	Inning	0	21	21
6	Batsman	6	10	16
7	Test	13	2	15
8	Series	0	14	14
9	Bowler	5	8	13
10	Delivery	7	5	12

In the cricket news, "wicket" was the most frequent noun that occurred forty-six times, i.e. equal times in singular and plural form. Another noun that had the highest frequency with forty-five times of occurrence was "run" which occurred eleven times in singular and thirty-four times in plural form. Similarly, "over", "ball" and "inning" were the other three nouns, which occupied the third, fourth and fifth position of frequency from high to low. The noun "delivery" was the tenth most frequent one. It occurred seven times in singular and five times in plural form. The words "run", "inning", and "series" were found more in plural form than that of singular form whereas the nouns such as "over", "ball" and "test" were found more in singular form than in plural one.

Table No. 20

Most Frequent Ten Verbs Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Verbs	Frequency					Total Frequency
		Inf.	V-ed	V-en	V-ing	V-s/es	
1	Get	5	10	0	1	0	16
2	Catch	1	12	2	0	0	15
3	Play	5	4	0	4	0	13
4	Bowl	1	6	0	4	0	10
5	Lose	0	8	2	0	0	10
6	Make	3	6	0	1	0	10
7	Drop	0	5	2	2	0	9
8	Win	5	1	0	2	0	8
9	Set	3	2	2	1	0	8
10	reach	3	5	0	0	0	8

The most frequent verb, which was found in the cricket news, was "get". It occurred sixteen times, i.e. five times in infinitive form, ten times in past form and once in present participle form. Likewise, "catch" had the second highest position of frequency that occurred more in the past form than in other forms. "Play", "bowl" and "lose" were next three verbs, which covered the same occurring ten times each. The last three verbs in the table above were "win", "set" and "reach" which occurred equally, i.e. eight times. Past forms of the verbs were found to have been used most frequently followed by infinitive and present participle forms. The least used form of the verb was third person singular present (i.e. v-s/es).

Table No. 21

Most Frequent Five Adjectives Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Adjectives	Frequency			Total
		Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**	**Frequency**
1	Early	7	10	0	17
2	Opening	7	0	0	7
3	Good	4	1	1	6
4	Superb	5	0	0	5
5	Difficult	4	0	0	4

Only ten adjectives were found to have been frequently used in the cricket news. Among them, most frequent five adjectives are given in the table above. The adjective "early" was found to be used with the highest frequency. It occurred seven times in positive and ten times in comparative but not in the superlative form. Another frequently used adjective was "opening" which occurred seven times only in the positive form. Adjectives as "good", "superb" and "difficult" covered the third, forth and fifth position respectively. Adjectives were found to have been used frequently more in the positive form followed by comparative and superlative forms.

Table No. 22

Most Frequent Four Adverbs Used in Cricket News

S.N.	Adverbs	Frequency			Total
		Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**	
1	Late	4	0	0	4
2	Still	3	0	0	3

3	Twice	3	0	0	3
4	Only	3	0	0	3

The most frequent adverb used in the cricket news was "late" which occurred four times in positive form. Similarly, "still", "twice" and "only" all adverbs occurred three times. The occurrences of other adverbs were less than three. Therefore, the researcher could not include even five adverbs in the table above. All the most frequent adverbs were found to have been used in the positive form. That is to say, no adverbs was found, which occurred three or more times in comparative and superlative form in the cricket news.

3.5.3 Analysis of the Special Vocabularies Used in the Football News

As stated earlier in 3.5.1 the researcher collected eight hundred and sixty-six words within thirty news stories used in the football news. Among them, the researcher found only one hundred and seventy-three words, which were frequently and specially used in the football news. The table below summarizes the information.

Table No. 23

Special Vocabularies Used in the Football News

S.N.	Category	Total Vocabularies	Percentage
1	Nouns	95	54.9
2	Verbs	58	33.5
3	Adjectives	12	6.9
4	Adverbs	8	4.7
	Total	173	100.0

Like in the cricket news, nouns were found to have the highest frequency. Out of one hundred and seventy-three vocabularies nearly 54.9%, i.e. ninety-five words were nouns followed by verbs covering 33.5%, i.e. fifty-eight words were verbs. adjectives and adverbs were very less frequent in the football news.

Adjectives occupied only seven percent, i.e. twelve words and the adverbs covered only 4.7%, i.e. eight words only. Most frequent ten nouns, ten verbs, five adjectives and five adverbs were shown in the table below.

Table No. 24

Most Frequent Ten Nouns Used in the Football News

S.N.	Nouns	Frequency		Total
		Singular	Plural	Frequency
1	Goal	30	15	45
2	Game	9	15	24
3	Season	22	1	23
4	Team	21	1	22
5	Player	9	12	21
6	Match	13	3	16
7	Point	3	13	16
8	Club	16	0	16
9	Win	14	1	15
10	Coach	13	1	14

As shown in the table above, "goal" had the highest frequency, i.e. it occurred forty-five times. Other highly frequent nouns were "game", "season", "team" and "player" which covered the second, third, forth and fifth position from high to low occurring twenty-four, twenty-three, twenty-two and twenty-one times respectively. The nouns "match", "point", and "club" all were repeated sixteen times in the news stories. The least frequent nouns in the table above were "win" and "coach", which occurred fifteen and fourteen times respectively. In the observation, singular forms of the nouns were found to be used more frequently than plural forms in the football news.

It was noticeable that, the nouns like "match", "game", "player" and "win" were found both in the cricket and football news whereas the nouns such as "goal", "season", "club", etc, were found to be used only in the football news.

Table No. 25

Most Frequent Ten Verbs Used in the Football News

S.N.	Verbs	Frequecny					Total
		Infi.	V-ed	V-en	V-ing	V-s/es	Frequency
1	Score	5	23	0	3	0	31
2	Take	4	5	4	2	0	15
3	Play	7	3	1	3	0	14
4	Make	6	7	0	0	0	13
5	Go	2	5	2	3	0	12
6	Win	1	5	1	2	1	10
7	Give	2	4	3	1	0	10
8	Start	3	3	1	2	0	9
9	Sign	2	5	0	2	0	9
10	Fire	2	6	0	0	0	8

The table above shows the most frequent ten verbs that were used in the football news. The verb "score" was found to have the highest frequency. It occurred twenty-three times in the past form, five times in the infinitive form and three times in the present participle form. Likewise, the verb "take" occurred fifteen times, "play" occurred fourteen times in total. The verbs "make" and "go" covered the forth and fifth position occurring thirteen and twelve times respectively in the table above. Two verbs "win" and "give" both

occurred ten times and "start" and "sign" occurred nine times in the researcher checklists. In the table, the least frequent verb was "fire" which occurred two times in the infinitive and six times in the past form.

The verbs "play", "make" and "win" were also found in the most frequent verb list of the cricket news earlier in the Table No. 20. Most of the verbs were found to have been used in the past form than in the infinitive and present participle form respectively.

Table No. 26

Most Frequent Five Adjectives Used in the Football News

S.N.	Adjectives	Frequency			Total
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Frequency
1	Good	6	7	0	13
2	Former	13	0	0	13
3	Early	4	3	0	7
4	New	6	0	0	6
5	Long	4	1	0	5

Out of the twelve special adjectives, the most frequent five adjectives are shown in the table above. The adjective "good" and "former" were the most frequent adjectives used in the football news. Both of these adjectives were occurred thirteen times. "Good" was found in both the positive and in the comparative form whereas "former" was only found in the positive form. "Early", "new", and "long" were the other three adjectives in the list, which occurred seven, six and five times respectively. Positive forms of the adjectives were found more frequent than in the comparative and the superlative forms respectively.

Table No. 27

Most Frequent Five Adverbs Used in the Football News

S.N.	Adverbs	Frequency			Total Frequency
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
1	Only	10	0	0	10
2	Late	4	4	0	8
3	Last	5	0	0	5
4	Next	5	0	0	5
5	Twice	5	0	0	5

The most frequent adverb used in the football news was "only" which was found to be used ten times all in the positive form. The second most frequent adverb was "late" that occurred four times in the positive and four times in comparative form. The other most frequent three adverbs used in football news were "last", "next" and "twice" all occurred five times.

3.5.4 Analysis of the Special Vocabularies Used in the Tennis News

From the thirty different news stories of the tennis news, the researcher collected eight hundred and ninety vocabularies. As shown earlier in the table No. 17, three hundred and twenty-one words among eight hundred and ninety were nouns, three hundred and one were verbs, one hundred and eighty-three were adjectives and eighty-five were adverbs. The researcher listed out the number of special vocabularies used in the tennis news, which are given in the table below.

Table No. 28

Special Vocabularies Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Category	Total Vocabularies	Percentage
1	Nouns	80	41.4
2	Verbs	68	35.2
3	Adjectives	25	13.0
4	Adverbs	20	10.4

Total	193	100.0

The researcher found eighty special nouns, i.e. 41.4%, sixty-eight verbs,

i.e. 35.2%, twenty-five adjectives, i.e. thirteen percent and twenty adverbs,

i.e. 10.4% that were frequently and specially used in the tennis news. To make it more

clear the most frequent ten nouns, ten verbs, five adjectives and five adverbs have been

given one after another in the table below.

Table No. 29

Most Frequent Ten Nouns Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Nouns	Frequency		Total
		Singular	**Plural**	**Frequency**
1	Set	35	10	45
2	Match	27	9	36
3	Seed	33	2	35
4	Title	23	5	28
5	Game	20	8	28
6	Final	17	9	26
7	Player	12	13	25
8	Round	24	0	24
9	Champion	18	3	21
10	Victory	16	2	18

The noun, which had the highest frequency in the tennis news, was "set" that, occurred

forty-five times (i.e. thirty-five times in singular and ten times in plural forms). The noun

"match" that occurred thirty-six times in the tennis news covered the second position. The

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noun "seed" was found to be occurred thirty-five times in the tennis news and covered the third position in the table above. "Title" and "game" were occurred equal times, i.e. twenty-eight times and covered the fourth position. The nouns, which covered fifth and sixth position occurring twenty-six and twenty-five times respectively were "final" and "player". The last three nouns in the table above were "round", "champion" and "victory" that occurred twenty-four, twenty-one and eighteen times respectively.

Here, it was to be noted that some nouns such as "match", "game", "player", "final", etc. were also found to have been used in the cricket and football news. (See Table No. 19 for the cricket and Table No. 24 for football news).

Table No. 30

Most Frequent Ten Verbs Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Verbs	Frequency					Total Frequency
		Infi.	V-ed	V-en	V-ing	V-s/es	
1	Win	12	17	1	16	0	46
2	Beat	11	6	5	11	0	43
3	Play	7	4	1	12	1	25
4	Make	4	13	1	2	0	20
5	Lose	0	9	1	4	0	14
6	Go	4	2	1	5	1	13
7	Need	1	11	0	0	1	13
8	reach	8	2	0	2	0	12
9	Get	4	4	0	4	0	12
10	Defeat	0	10	0	2	0	12

The table above shows that the verb "win" covered the first position,

i.e. occurred forty-six times with the highest frequency of occurrences in the tennis news. The second position was covered by the verb "beat", which occurred forty-three times. The other most frequent three verbs, which covered third, forth and fifth position respectively were "play", "make" and "lose" that occurred twenty-five, twenty and fourteen times correspondingly. The verbs "go" and "need" covered sixth position both occurring thirteen times. Rest three verbs "reach", "get" and "defeat" covered the seventh position, all of which occurred twelve times in the frequency checklists.

Verbs were found to have been used more in the past (v-ed) form than any other forms. Infinitive (infi.), present participle (v-ing), and past participle (v-en) forms of verbs were found to have been used in the second, third and forth position respectively. The least frequent form of verb was third person present singular (v-s/es).

Table No. 31

Most Frequent Five Adjectives Used in the Tennis News

S.N.	Adjectives	Frequency			Total
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Frequency
1	Good	5	4	13	22
2	Early	6	6	0	12
3	Great	10	0	2	12
4	Seeded	12	0	0	12
5	Long	6	2	0	8

The most frequent adjective in the tennis news was "good" which occurred twenty-two times and occurred more in the superlative form than other forms. Similarly "early" "great" and "seeded" occurred in the second position, i.e. they occurred twelve times. These words were occurred more in the positive form than other forms. Likewise, the

least frequent adjective in the table above was "long" which occurred eight times, i.e. six in the positive form and two times in the comparative form.

The adjective "seeded" was only found in the tennis news whereas the other adjectives given in the table above were also found in the cricket and football news.

Table No. 32

Most Frequent Five Adverbs Used in Tennis News

S.N.	Adverbs	Frequency			Total Frequency
		Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**	**Frequency**
1	Next	22	0	0	22
2	Only	16	0	0	16
3	All	11	0	0	11
4	Well	9	0	0	9
5	Never	8	0	0	8

The most frequent adverb used in the tennis news was "next" which occurred twenty-two times in the positive form. Similarly, "only" occurred in the second position, i.e. it occurred sixteen times all in positive form. The adverb "all" occurred in times and occupied the third position. So, all the five frequent adverbs occurred in the positive form only.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main aim of the study is to find out the language used in the cricket, football and tennis news in relation to the sentence types, tense, voice, aspect and special vocabularies. The researcher had taken thirty different news stories from the "The Kathmandu Post" for each game mentioned above. Then, it was observed and studied thoroughly to get the required data. The data were carefully presented in the tables and then analyzed and interpreted under different headings and sub-headings using simple statistical tools like percentage, frequency and checklists and to meet the objectives.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data, findings of the study are summarized in the following points.

A. The language used in the news stories of the cricket, football and tennis has been found to have its own structure, tense, voice, aspect, justification and reporting style different from general pattern, which make the language used in sports news a register.

i) Complex sentences were used maximally in all the sports news. Complex sentences covered 56.5% on average, i.e. 55.8%, fifty-five percent and 58.5% in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively. Simple sentences were found in the second position covering 25.7% on average, i.e. 29.2%, 24.8% and 23.4% in the cricket, in the football and in the tennis news respectively. Similarly, compound sentences were found in the last position that covered 17.8% on average, i.e. fifteen percent, 20.2% and 18.1% in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively.

ii) In case of the tense, the past tense was found to have been used most frequently covering 81.6%, 71.6% and 66.4% in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively. Similarly, non-past tense was found to have been used 18.4%, 28.4% and 33.6% in the cricket, football and tennis news respectively. In aggregate, the past tense was found to have covered 72.8% whereas non-past tense only 27.2%.

iii) Regarding the use of voice, it was found that active voice was used with the higher frequency. The active voice covered 92.9% in the cricket news, ninety-two percent in football news and 96.7% in tennis news. However, the passive voice was found to have been used with lower frequency, i.e. 7.1% in the cricket, eight percent in football and 3.3% in the news. In total, the active voice

was used covering ninety-four percent whereas passive voice was used with only six percent.

iv) So far as the use of aspects in the sports news, simple aspect was found to have been used highly in the news stories of the cricket, football and tennis, i.e. 87.9% in the cricket, 83.5% in football and 84.5% in tennis news). In aggregate, simple aspect covered 85.3% of the whole portion. Perfective aspect occupied the second position in all the games, i.e. cricket, football and tennis. That is to say, 9.7% in the cricket, 15.6% in football and 9.9% in tennis news. In total, perfective aspect covered 11.6% of the data. Progressive and perfective progressive aspects covered very small potion of the data, i.e. 2.9% in the progressive and 0.2% in the perfective progressive aspect in total.

B. The use of technical and special vocabularies makes the language different from one game to the language of another. The language of the cricket, football and tennis was found one way or another similar in terms of the sentence types, tense, voice and aspect. The only thing that differentiates the language between them was their vocabularies although some frequent vocabularies were common in all the sports (i.e. cricket, football and tennis). In terms of word class, nouns were found most frequently used followed by verbs, adjectives and adverbs respectively in all the games.

i) In the cricket news, nouns covered 58.2%, i.e. ninety-two out of one hundred and fifty-eight, verbs covered nearly thirty-three percent, i.e. fifty-two out of one hundred and fifty-eight of the data, adjectives occupied 6.3%, i.e. ten words and adverbs covered 2.5%, i.e. only four words out of one hundred and fifty-eight.

ii)   Similarly, in the football news, nouns occupied fifty-five percent, i.e. ninety-five words out of one hundred and seventy-three followed by verbs, which covered 33.5%, i.e. fifty-eight words. The adjectives used in the football news covered seven percent, i.e. twelve words and adverbs occupied only 4.5%, i.e. only eight words out of one hundred and seventy-three.

iii)   Likewise, in the tennis news nouns covered 41.5%, i.e. eighty words out of one hundred and ninety-three, verbs in tennis news covered 35.2%, i.e. sixty-eight words. Similarly, adjectives in tennis news covered thirteen percent, i.e. twenty-five words and adverbs occupied only 10.3%, i.e. only twenty words out of one hundred and ninety-three special vocabularies.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of the study, some recommendations have been suggested, which are as follows:

i)   The study found that most of the news stories of the cricket, football and tennis news are written in the complex sentences, past tense, active voice and simple aspect. So, the teacher teaching sports news should pay more attention to this category.

ii)   Special vocabularies used in the sports are very important for all. So, while teaching such grammatical portions to the students, the texts or news stories of the sports news can be adopted as the reference materials for teachers/students.

iii)   The curriculum designers and planners should include the language of sports in the textbooks of secondary and higher secondary levels, taking considerations of

different aspects of the language used in the sports news mainly to make the students aware of the importance of sports in their life as well as to make them aware of vocabularies structures and writing style used in it.

iv)   Textbooks should be designed targeting for those (especially journalists) who want to make their profession better under sports by writing the related texts or articles for newspapers and journals.

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APPENDIX-I

Quirk's Use of English cited in Yadav (2001, p.26).

The Register of Science

"Neuraminic acid in the form of its alkali-stable methoxy derivative was first isolated by Klenk from gangliosides and more recently from bovine submaxillary gland mucin and from a urne mue-protein, its composition being C_{11} Hl_{21} NO_9 or perhaps C_{16} Hl_9 NO_8."

The Register of Law

"In the nuts (unground) (other than groundnuts) order, the expressionsnuts shall have reference to such nuts, other than groundnuts, as would , but for this amending order, not qualify as nuts (unground) (other than groundnuts) by reason of their being nuts (unground)."

The Register of Religion

"Eternal God, who dost call all men unto Unity, with Thy son, Jesus Christ, our Lord, we pray Thee to pour Thy spirit upon the students of all nations that they may consecrate themselves to Thy service…"

The Register of Journalism

"Mr John William Allaway, a 46 year old plumber, his wife, aged 32 and their fifteen year old son, John, escaped unhurt in their night clothes afer a fire broke out at their 200 year old home, Rose Hill cottage, at Gallow's Hill, Kings Langley, Herts."

APPENDIX-II

Simple (i-ii), Compound (iii-iv) and Complex (v-vi) Sentences Used in the Cricket News

i)   Spinner Murali was the next highest scorer with 21. (18th March, 2010)

ii)   He took 18 runs off Steven Finn in the second over of the day, with three fours and a six pulled over square leg. (1st August, 2010)

iii)   Bhattrai took two quick wickets and Italy were hobbling at 27/3. (16th August, 2010)

iv)   Sehwag was the fifth man out at 173, but India lost their remaining five wickets for just 50runs. (26th August,2010)

v)   After his habit of striking in his first over of a spell, Swann was only slightly slower this times the wicket coming off the fourth ball of his second over. (30 August, 2010)

vi)   While he had an opener Jeevantha Kulatunga for a first ball duck in the second captain Jehan Mubarak outside edge one straight into the gloves of Mahendra Singh Dhoni in the third over. (17 Septemper, 2010)

APPENDIX-III

Simple (i-ii), Compound (iii-iv) and Complex (v-vi) Sentences Used in the Football News

i) Real Madrid made the most of Barcelona's slip-up to close to within one point of the La Liga leaders on Sunday with a 2-0 win over third-placed Valencia at the Bernabeu. (20th August, 2010)

ii) They have a home match with Chelsea either side of winnable away trips to Burnley and Hull. (21st August, 2010)

iii) Andy Carrol grabbed a hat-trick and Kevin Nolan scored twice as Newcastle thrashed Aston Villa. (23rd August, 2010)

iv) Barcelona have agreed a transfer fee with Liverpool for Javier Mascherano and the Argentine midfielder is expected in Spain for a medical this weekend. (28th August, 2010)

v) The Londoners were helped by a controversial late decision that denied Stoke an equalizer when the referee ruled a Jon Walters header was not over the line before Peter Crouch cleared the ball. (23rd August, 2010)

vi) Robbie Blake capped a superb fight back by 10-man Bolton as his late free kick rescued a 2-2 draw against Birmingham either side of Bolton goalkeeper Jussi Jaaskelainen's red card for violent conduct.
    (30th August, 2010)

APPENDIX-IV

Simple (i-ii), Compound (iii-iv) and Complex (v-vi) Sentences Used in the Tennis News

i) Fish beat Leonardo Mayer 7-6 6-4 to set up a clash with the world number three. (27th March, 2010)

ii) Sixth seed Andy Roddick trounced Sergity Stakhovsky of Ukraine 6-2 6-1 in just 55 minutes. (30th March, 2010)

iii) The Williams sisters have tormented and terrorized their opponents for over a decade but Clijsters does not fear them. (12th September, 2010)

iv) Djkovic defeated compatriot Viktor Troicki 6-3 7-5 but was unhappy at how he closed out the match. (20th August, 2010)

v) Last year in New York when Jada pranced around the court during the post match ceremony Clijsters became the first mother since Evonne Goolagong Cawley in 1980 to win a Grand Slam trophy.
   (13th September 2010)

vi) Federer beat Nadal in last year's final of the clay Masters Series event before going on to claim the French Open and Wimbledon crowns and snatching back the number one ranking. (18th May, 2010)

APPENDIX-V

Examples of Past (i-iii) and Non-past (iv-vi) Tense Used in the Cricket, Football and Tennis News

i)   Daryl Tuffey then took three wickets in three over to break the back of the Indian top order. (Cricket: 11th August, 2010)

ii)   Gareth Barry put Man City ahead in the 13th minute at Eastland's after being set up by fellow England midfielder James Milner, whose arrival last week took the team's spending to about $180 million since they finished fifth season. (Football: 25th August, 2010)

iii) Russell made it 4-2 but Murry moved within sight of victory by holding serve for the eighth time. (Tennis: 18th March, 2010)

iv)   The situation is tough as in the six nation (Nepal, USA, Argentina, Tanzina, Cayman Island and Italy) Nepal along with USA are the new comers in the league and the competition is going to be tough if nothing. (Cricket: 24th July, 2010)

v)   City have 50 points from 28 games and Aston Villa, also in the hunt for the final Champions League berth, have 46 points from 27 games. (Football: 13th August, 2010)

vi)   Federer wants to reclaim the throne he lost last year when his five-year reign was ended. (Tennis: 10th September)

APPENDIX-VI

Some Examples of Active and Passive Sentences Used in the Cricket (i-ii), Football (iii-iv) and Tennis (v-vi) News

i)   The Indian batting collapse started in the seventh over when Kyle Mills had Virender Sehwag (19) caught down the leg side by wicket keeper Gareth Hopkins. (Active: 11th August, 2010)

ii)   Skipper Daniel Vettori was caught in the slips off Ryan Harris for 46 from the fifth ball of the day and after a bright and breezy 24 from Brendon McCullum, the last five wickets went down for only nine runs. (Passive: 22nd March, 2010)

iii)   Manchester City forward Robinho has rejected a transfer to Turkish club Fenebahce and is holding out for a move to Italy or Spain.
(Active: 26th August, 2010)

iv)   Former captain Michael Ballack has been left out of Germany's squad for their Euro 2012 qualifiers next month Coach Joachim Loew said on Friday.
(Passive: 28th August, 2010)

v)   Sixth seed Robin Soderling delivered a tennis master class in the opening set before eliminating fourth seed Andy Murray 6-1 7-6 in the quarter finals of the Indian Wells ATP tournament on Friday.

(Active: 21st March, 2010)

vi)   Murray was given a through test by American Michael Russell but two early breaks in both sets set the Scot up for a 6-37-5win in blustery conditions.

(Passive: 18th March, 2010)

APPENDIX-VII

Example Sentences of Simple (i-iii), Progressive (iv-vi), Perfective (vii-ix) and Perfective Progressive (x-xi) Aspects

i)   Pakistan must now win the final two tests at The Oval and Lords to draw the series. (Cricket)

ii)   Striker Fernando Torres scored twice and Italian Alberto Aquilani, claimed his first goal for the Anfield club. (Football)

iii)   In the final set, the Spaniard was feeling the heat and failed to put away break points in the sixth and eighth games. (Tennis)

iv)   India were struggling to save the final test against Sri Lanka after off-spinner Suraj Randiv snapped up three quick wickets to reduce them to 53 for three at the close on the forth day on Friday. (Cricket)

v)   In stark contrast, Liverpool is searching for new owners to clear their debts and strengthen the squad. (Football)

vi)   The points were getting longer and longer said Murray. (Tennis)

vii)   Cricketers and fans have set Nepal a target, the 2015 World Cup. (Cricket)

viii)   The action had heated the audience as well. (Football)

ix)   The Williams sisters have tormented and terrorized their opponents for over a decade but Clijsters does not fear them. (Tennis)

x)   Anderson and Swann, a prolific tweeter, have long been conducting a private ratings battle, while Pietersen has been sending messages regularly on his way to work in the mornings. (Cricket)

xi)   The world number one has been working hard on his serve in the belief that it holds the key to his chances of finally conquering New York. (Tennis)

APPENDIX-XI

Special Vocabularies Used in the Cricket News

S.N.	Nouns	Frequency		Total
		Singular	**Plural**	
1	All-rounder	2	0	2
2	Arm ball	1	0	1
3	Bounce	4	0	4
4	Bowler	5	8	13
5	Batting	9	0	9
6	Ball	26	7	33
7	Bowling	7	0	7
8	Batsman	6	10	16
9	Bonus point	3	0	3
10	Boundary	0	5	5
11	Bat	3	0	3
12	Century	10	1	11
13	Captain	11	0	11
14	Crease	1	0	1
15	Coach	3	0	3
16	Championship	3	0	3
17	Cricketer	1	3	4
18	Competition	3	0	3
19	Cricket	3	0	3

20	Dismissal	2	0	2
21	Delivery	7	5	12
22	Defense	1	0	1
23	Duck	2	0	2
24	Division	7	0	7
25	Duo	1	0	1
26	Defeat	1	0	1
27	Edge	6	0	6
28	Encounter	4	0	4
29	Elimination	1	0	1
30	Finish line	1	0	1
31	Front line	1	0	1
32	Fight back	1	0	1
33	Final	12	0	12
34	Four	3	3	6
35	Fan	0	3	3
36	Form	2	0	2
37	Game	5	1	6
38	Ground	5	0	5
39	Hit	1	1	2
40	Hundred	2	0	2
41	Helmet	1	0	1
42	Hitting	1	0	1
43	Hurdle	1	0	1
44	Hat trick	1	0	1
45	Inning	0	21	21
46	Injury	1	0	1
47	Keeper	1	0	1
48	Naught	1	0	1
49	Not out	4	0	4
50	Off-spinner	7	0	7
51	Onslaught	1	0	1
52	Over	27	11	38
53	Opener	7	1	8
54	Pitch	3	0	3
55	Play	3	0	3
56	Partnership	7	0	7
57	Player	2	6	8
58	Practice	3	0	3
59	Pair	3	0	3
60	Partner	2	0	2

61	Point	0	2	2
62	Pavilion	1	0	1
63	Quarterfinal	1	0	1
64	Run	11	34	45
65	Referee	1	0	1
66	Short	3	0	3
67	Session	5	0	5
68	Score	2	1	3
69	Seamer	4	5	9
70	Skipper	6	0	6
71	Slip	4	0	4
72	Start	4	0	4
73	Stump	2	2	4
74	Series	0	14	14
75	Six	4	6	10
76	Semifinal	3	0	3
77	Spinner	0	3	3
78	Sponsor	0	1	1
79	Test	13	2	15
80	Target	11	0	11
81	Top order	3	0	3
82	Top scorer	3	0	3
83	Tournament	7	2	9
84	Team	5	1	6
85	Tri-series	0	3	3
86	Triumph	1	0	1
87	Umpire	3	0	3
88	Victory	19	1	20
89	Wicket	23	23	46
90	Wicket keeper	7	0	7
91	Win	4	0	4
92	Winner	2	2	4

B. Verbs

S. N.	Verbs	Frequency					Total
		Infi.	v-ed	v-en	v-ing	v-s/es	
1	Add	2	5	1	0	0	8
2	Achieve	3	1	0	0	0	4
3	Attack	3	0	0	1	0	4
4	Bowl	1	6	0	4	0	10
5	Break	1	1	1	0	0	3
6	Bundle	0	2	1	0	0	3
7	Beat	3	1	1	1	0	6
8	Bat	2	3	0	1	0	6
9	Bounce	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	Boul	0	2	1	0	0	3
11	Complete	2	2	0	0	0	4
12	Catch	1	12	2	0	0	15
13	Chase	0	0	0	5	0	5
14	Clear	0	0	3	0	0	3
15	Come	1	1	0	1	0	3
16	Drop	0	5	2	2	0	9
17	Defeat	1	1	2	0	0	4
18	Dismiss	2	3	0	0	0	5
19	Depart	0	2	1	0	0	3
20	Defend	0	0	1	0	0	1
21	End	0	2	0	0	0	2
22	Face	1	1	0	1	1	4
23	Finish	3	4	0	0	0	7
24	Fail	0	5	3	0	0	8
25	Find	0	3	1	0	0	4
26	Get	5	10	0	1	0	16
27	Give	0	1	3	0	0	4
28	Hit	4	1	1	1	0	7
29	Help	3	3	0	1	0	7
30	Hope	2	0	0	1	1	4
31	Lead	3	0	1	1	0	5
32	Lose	0	8	2	0	0	10
33	Make	3	6	0	1	0	10
34	Need	2	2	0	1	2	7
35	Play	5	4	0	4	0	13
36	Put	2	0	1	0	0	3
37	Reach	3	5	0	0	0	8
38	Run out	1	1	0	0	0	2

39	Reduce	6	2	0	0	0	8
40	Restrict	3	1	1	0	0	5
41	Strike	1	5	1	1	0	8
42	Struggle	1	1	0	2	0	4
43	Stand	2	1	0	0	0	3
44	Set	3	2	2	1	0	8
45	Start	1	3	0	0	0	4
46	Score	0	4	0	3	0	7
47	Share	0	5	1	0	0	6
48	Show	1	2	0	1	0	4
49	Spin	0	0	1	1	0	2
50	Take	2	3	0	2	0	7
51	Thrash	0	3	0	1	0	4
52	Win	5	1	0	2	0	8

C. Adjectives

S.N.	Adjectives	Frequency			Total
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
1	Blistering	3	0	0	3
2	Difficult	4	0	0	4
3	Different	3	0	0	3
4	Early	7	10	0	17
5	Good	4	1	1	6
6	Long	2	1	0	3
7	Little	2	1	0	3
8	Opening	7	0	0	7
9	Successful	3	0	0	3
10	Superb	5	0	0	5

D. Adverbs

S.N.	Adverbs	Frequency			Total
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
1	Late	4	0	0	4
2	Only	3	0	0	3
3	Still	3	0	0	3
4	Twice	3	0	0	3

APPENDIX-XII

Special Vocabularies Used in the Football News

A. Nouns

S.N.	Nouns	Frequency		Total
		Singular	**Plural**	
1	Ankle	4	0	4
2	Angle	3	0	3
3	Audience	1	0	1
4	Ball	3	0	3
5	Break	3	0	3
6	Berth	3	0	3
7	Captain	7	0	7
8	Coach	13	1	14
9	Centre-half	1	0	1
10	Club	16	0	16
11	Chance	3	3	6
12	Campaign	4	0	4
13	Contract	4	0	4
14	Champion	0	8	8
15	Close-range	3	0	3
16	Cross	3	0	3
17	Corner	3	0	3
18	Defender	4	0	4
19	Decision	3	2	5
20	Draw	4	0	4
21	Defeat	2	0	2
22	Deal	3	0	3
23	Debut	4	0	4
24	End	7	0	7
25	Football	5	0	5
26	Free-kick	6	0	6
27	Field	1	0	1
28	Final	5	0	5
29	First leg	1	0	1
30	First half	4	0	4
31	Fielder	1	0	1
32	Fight back	1	0	1
33	Fan	0	4	4
34	Full back	1	0	1
35	Foul	1	0	1

36	Footballer	1	0	1
37	Goal	30	15	45
38	Game	9	15	24
39	Goal-keeper	5	0	5
40	Goal-scoring	2	0	2
41	Header	3	0	3
42	Hat trick	4	2	6
43	Half-time	2	0	2
44	Injury	5	0	5
45	Knock out	2	0	2
46	Keeper	6	1	7
47	Kick	1	0	1
48	League	12	0	12
49	Lead	6	0	6
50	Mid-fielder	8	0	8
51	Match	13	3	16
52	Member	3	1	4
53	Moment	3	1	4
54	Move	3	0	3
55	Official	1	4	5
56	Owner	4	1	5
57	Offside	1	0	1
58	Opener	3	0	3
59	Player	9	12	21
60	Pass	1	0	1
61	Point	3	13	16
62	Penalty	5	0	5
63	Player's box	2	0	2
64	Play	1	0	1
65	Passing-range	1	0	1
66	Qualifier	1	3	4
67	Quarter-final	1	3	4
68	Referee	5	0	5
69	Red-card	1	0	1
70	Relegation	2	0	2
71	Squad	11	0	11
72	Semi-final	6	1	7
73	Shot	5	1	6
74	Second-half	6	0	6
75	Season	22	1	23
76	Spell	3	0	3

77	Scorer	2	1	3
78	Start	8	1	9
79	Second-leg	1	0	1
80	Side	3	2	5
81	Striker	10	1	11
82	Substitute	3	0	3
83	Spot	3	0	3
84	Slick-side	1	0	1
85	Scoring	2	0	2
86	Transfer	9	0	9
87	Team	21	1	22
88	Tournament	3	0	3
89	Trophy	0	1	1
90	Title	2	0	2
91	Timing	2	0	2
92	Veteran	2	1	3
93	Victory	13	1	14
94	Win	14	1	15
95	Winner	7	1	8

B. Verbs

S.N.	Verbs	Frequency					Total
		Infi.	v-ed	v-en	v-ing	v-s/es	
1	Add	0	5	0	0	0	5
2	Appoint	1	2	1	0	0	3
3	Begin	1	1	0	0	1	3
4	Beat	5	1	0	1	0	7
5	Break	1	1	0	0	0	2
6	Come	2	4	0	1	0	7
7	Clear	1	2	0	0	0	3
8	Confirm	0	3	0	0	0	3
9	Convert	0	3	0	0	0	3
10	Continue	1	1	0	0	1	3
11	Coach	0	1	0	0	0	1
12	Defend	2	1	0	0	0	3
13	Describe	0	4	1	1	0	6
14	Deny	0	4	0	0	0	4
15	Drill	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	End	0	5	0	0	0	5
17	Enjoy	1	3	0	0	0	4
18	Face	5	0	0	0	0	5
19	Fail	0	5	0	0	0	5
20	Fire	2	6	0	0	0	8
21	Finish	1	4	0	0	0	5
22	Follow	0	0	0	3	0	3
23	Force	0	2	0	0	0	2
24	Go	2	5	2	3	0	12
25	Grab	0	5	0	0	0	5
26	Give	2	4	3	1	0	10
27	Help	2	4	0	0	0	6
28	Hold	1	3	0	0	0	4
29	Hit	0	3	0	0	0	3
30	Head	0	5	0	1	0	6
31	Include	0	1	0	2	1	4
32	Keep	3	2	0	0	0	5
33	Kick	0	2	0	0	0	2
34	Look	1	3	0	2	3	9
35	Leave	1	4	0	0	0	5
36	Lose	0	3	0	0	0	3
37	Make	6	7	0	0	0	13
38	Miss	1	3	1	0	0	5

S.N.		Positive	Comparative	Other	Other	Other	Total
39	Move	1	4	0	0	0	5
40	Play	7	3	1	3	0	14
41	Pass	1	2	0	1	0	4
42	Provide	1	3	1	0	0	5
43	Return	2	2	0	0	0	4
44	Reach	1	0	1	1	0	3
45	Spend	0	1	1	4	0	6
46	Score	5	23	0	3	0	31
47	Start	3	3	1	2	0	9
48	Show	3	1	1	1	0	6
49	Secure	0	2	1	0	0	3
50	Send	1	4	0	0	0	5
51	Sign	2	5	0	2	0	9
52	Substitute	1	0	1	0	0	2
53	Take	4	5	4	2	0	15
54	Turn	1	3	0	1	3	8
55	Throw	0	2	0	0	1	3
56	Thrash	0	3	1	1	0	5
57	Volley	3	0	0	0	0	3
58	Win	1	5	1	2	1	10

C. Adjectives

S.N.	Adjectives	Frequency			Total
		Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**	
1	Ahead	3	0	0	3
2	Battling	1	0	0	1
3	Big	1	0	2	3
4	Early	4	3	0	7
5	Former	13	0	0	13
6	Friendly	4	0	0	4
7	Forward	2	0	1	3
8	Good	6	7	0	13
9	High	0	0	3	3
10	Important	4	0	0	4
11	Long	4	1	0	5
12	New	6	0	0	6
13	Wide	3	0	0	3

D. Adverbs

S.N.	Adverbs	Frequency			Total
		Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**	
1	Away	3	0	0	3
2	Last	5	0	0	5
3	Late	4	4	0	8
4	Next	5	0	0	5
5	Only	10	0	0	10
6	Still	4	0	0	4
7	Well	3	0	0	3
8	Twice	5	0	0	5

APPENDIX-XIII

Special Vocabularies Used in the Tennis News

A. Nouns

S.N.	Nouns	Frequency		Total
		Singular	**Plural**	
1	Ace	0	2	2
2	Break-point	1	2	3
3	Backhand	2	0	2
4	Ball	5	0	5
5	Bid	3	0	3
6	Battle	3	0	3
7	Break	10	1	11
8	Blister	4	0	4
9	Court	9	0	9
10	Centre-court	5	0	5
11	Champion	18	3	21
12	Clash	3	1	4
13	Championship	6	0	6
14	Crown	3	1	4
15	Challenge	4	0	4
16	Chance	3	1	4
17	Career	5	0	5
18	Crowd	3	1	4
19	Comeback	4	0	4
20	Draw	5	0	5
21	Defeat	2	0	2
22	Event	11	4	15
23	Exit	4	1	5
24	End	7	0	7
25	Forehand	3	2	5
26	Final	17	9	26
27	Feat	1	0	1
28	Fan	0	6	6
29	Form	7	0	7
30	Foot-fault	1	0	1
31	Game	20	8	28
32	Grand slam	17	0	17
33	Hard court	7	2	9
34	Hitting	1	0	1
35	Injury	4	2	6

36	Loss	1	2	3
37	Lead	3	0	3
38	Master	3	4	7
39	Match	27	9	36
40	Moment	2	1	3
41	Opportunity	2	1	3
42	Opponent	8	3	11
43	Player	12	13	25
44	Performance	6	1	7
45	Place	7	1	8
46	Pair	3	0	3
47	Quarterfinal	4	8	12
48	Rival	1	4	5
49	Record	4	1	5
50	Round	24	0	24
51	Row	5	0	5
52	Runner-up	3	0	3
53	Ranking	1	2	3
54	Round-robin	1	0	1
55	Rhythm	3	0	3
56	Racket	1	0	1
57	Seed	33	2	35
58	Set	35	10	45
59	Semi-final	9	7	16
60	Side	3	1	4
61	Serve	17	0	17
62	Season	9	1	10
63	Showdown	3	0	3
64	Shot	2	5	7
65	Start	5	0	5
66	Service-break	3	0	3
67	Service	5	0	5
68	Section round	1	0	1
69	Tennis	15	0	15
70	Tournament	11	1	12
71	Tie break	4	1	5
72	Title	23	5	28
73	Tie breaker	2	0	2
74	Triumph	2	0	2
75	Victory	16	2	18
76	Veteran	1	0	1

77	Win	13	3	16
78	Winner	8	0	8
79	Wild card	1	0	1
80	Walk-over	1	0	1

B. Verbs

S.N.	Verbs	Frequency					Total
		Infi.	v-ed	v-en	v-ing	v-s/es	
1	advance	2	4	0	0	0	6
2	Add	1	1	0	0	0	2
3	Break	0	6	2	2	0	10
4	Beat	11	16	5	11	0	43
5	Book	1	9	0	1	0	11
6	Become	1	1	0	0	3	5
7	Battle	0	2	0	1	0	3
8	Begin	1	3	0	0	0	4
9	Come	2	3	0	1	0	6
10	Complete	4	0	0	1	0	5
11	Claim	6	0	1	0	0	7
12	Close	2	1	0	0	0	3
13	Cruise	0	3	0	0	0	3
14	Deliver	0	1	0	0	0	1
15	Drop	2	3	0	2	0	7
16	Defeat	0	10	0	2	0	12
17	Defend	3	0	0	0	0	3
18	Dominate	2	1	0	0	0	3
19	Eliminate	0	2	0	1	0	3
20	End	2	4	0	0	0	6
21	Ease	0	3	0	0	0	3
22	Earn	2	3	1	0	0	6
23	Enjoy	2	2	0	0	0	4
24	Face	7	0	0	1	0	8
25	Feel	2	2	0	1	0	5
26	Find	2	3	0	0	1	6
27	Fight back	1	0	0	0	0	1
28	Get	4	4	0	4	0	12
29	Go	4	2	1	5	1	13
30	Give	3	2	2	2	1	10
31	Grab	0	0	0	2	0	2
32	Hit	0	3	0	2	0	5
33	Hold	0	2	0	2	2	6
34	Hope	1	0	0	1	2	4
35	Include	0	0	0	8	0	8
36	Keep	2	4	0	0	0	6
37	Know	1	4	0	2	1	8
38	Look	0	3	0	0	2	5
39	Lose	0	9	1	4	0	14
40	Lead	2	0	0	3	0	5
41	Move	2	2	0	0	1	5
42	Make	4	13	1	2	0	20

43	Miss	0	1	0	1	0	2
44	Net	0	2	0	0	0	2
45	Need	1	11	0	0	1	13
46	Offer	1	1	0	0	1	3
47	Overcome	4	0	0	0	0	4
48	Put	1	0	0	1	1	3
49	Play	7	4	1	12	1	25
50	Produce	1	3	0	0	0	4
51	Reach	8	2	0	2	0	12
52	Regain	2	1	0	2	0	5
53	Return	1	4	0	0	0	5
54	Register	0	1	2	0	0	3
55	Save	3	0	0	2	0	5
56	Serve	1	1	0	2	0	4
57	Start	1	7	0	0	2	10
58	Struggle	0	2	0	2	0	4
59	See off	3	2	0	0	0	5
60	See	2	2	0	2	0	6
61	Show	0	5	1	0	0	6
62	Spend	0	3	0	0	0	3
63	Take	3	5	1	2	0	11
64	Try	1	3	0	1	0	5
65	Work	2	2	0	1	0	5
66	Wait	0	0	0	4	0	4
67	Win	12	17	1	16	0	46
68	Want	1	4	0	0	0	5

C. Adjectives

S.N.	Adjectives	Frequency			Total
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
1	Aggressive	2	0	0	2
2	Ahead	7	0	0	7
3	Big	5	0	2	7
4	Big-serving	1	0	0	1
5	Consecutive	4	0	0	4
6	Double	3	0	0	3
7	Defending	7	0	0	7
8	Difficult	3	0	0	3
9	Early	6	6	0	12
10	Easy	3	1	0	4
11	Former	7	0	0	7
12	Good	5	4	13	22
13	Great	10	0	2	13

14	Hard	4	2	0	6
15	Hard-fought	2	0	0	2
16	Long	6	2	0	8
17	Opening	7	0	0	7
18	Perfect	5	0	0	5
19	Ranked	9	0	0	9
20	Short	4	0	0	4
21	Seeded	12	0	0	12
22	Top	6	0	0	6
23	Tough	5	0	0	5
24	True	2	0	0	2
25	Unseeded	1	0	0	1

D. Adverbs

S.N.	Adverbs	Frequency			Total
		Positive	Comparative	Superlative	
1	Almost	4	0	0	4
2	All	11	0	0	11
3	Always	5	0	0	5
4	Around	5	0	0	5
5	Ago	6	0	0	6
6	Everything	5	0	0	5
7	Ever	6	0	0	6
8	Even	5	0	0	5
9	Easily	4	0	0	4
10	Finally	4	0	0	4
11	Late	4	0	0	4
12	Much	3	1	1	5
13	Next	22	0	0	22
14	Now	6	0	0	6
15	Never	8	0	0	8
16	Only	16	0	0	16
17	Other	6	0	0	6
18	Really	7	0	0	7
19	Still	5	0	0	5
20	Well	9	0	0	9