

# **CHAPTER – ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. General Background**

Language is primarily a means of communication. It is one of the most widely used means of communication. Communication is the process of transmitting and exchanging ideas, emotions, thoughts, feelings, likes and dislikes etc. from person to person or from place to place. To quote Richards et al. (1985:64) "Communication is the exchange of ideas, information etc. between two or more persons. In an act of communication there is usually at least one speaker or sender, a message, which is transmitted and a person for whom this message is intended (receiver). The study of communication is central to sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and information theory." There are other means of communication too. e.g. Olfactory, tactile etc. But these systems are not as developed as language is.

Change is the essence of the world. Language, being a social phenomenon can not certainly be exception of it. After the end of Second World War 1945, there came a drastic change towards viewing the language. English became the accepted international language of technology and created a new generation of learners who knew specially why they are learning it.

### **1.2. Mass Media**

Mass media include electronic and print media that are used to convey or send messages to the mass. Mass communication is made possible by the use of mass media. We depend on the technological innovation for entertainment, information or instructions. Mass media are

tools and instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered heterogeneous audiences as much they extend their ability to talk to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused by time and space. In fact, mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. We are more capable of expanding our communication through mass media.

Mass media play a vital role in the positive realization of plans programs and policies of the government and other institutions. Crystal (2000:713) says "Developing historically with industrialization and urbanization, the mass media come to play an influential role in every nation's economic, political and cultural life." The various media of mass communication such as press, radio and television have their respective role to bring about betterment for the welfare of the people and nation as a whole.

Mass media can bring the revolution in the world. The world is becoming narrower and information can spread over the world within a few seconds.

So, mass media are essentially agent of social change and expected to accomplish in the transmission to the new customs and practices. It is one of the burning fields, from which people get the ability to cope with new ideas and innovative techniques.

### **1.3. Importance of Mass media**

Mass media play a vital role in the positive realization of plans of programs and the polities of the government and other institutions.

Mass media are substantial and still growing importance in modern societies. Galavis (1998:27) enhances the importance of media by saying

that "they have assisted self access learning to growth faster than our traditional classroom methods."

The various media of mass communication such as press, radio and televisions have their respective roles to bring about betterment for the welfare of the people and nation as a whole. Media influence on political consciousness, urbanization, professional mobility, adult literacy, media consumption and broad general participation in the nation's reconstruction and similar activities.

Mass media can bring the revolution in the world. Due to the mass media, the world is becoming narrower and information can be spread over the world within a few seconds.

General education and mass media have changed entirely the relation between the people and their sources of information. Communication has become a major industry. New channels of communication have enriched and strengthened our democratic way of life.

Mass media have effects in every aspect of human life. It can be observed in terms of creating awareness, knowledge, attitude and behaviour change, impact on value systems and ideology of society and creating tripartite relationship between media, audience and society. As Metha (1992:3) mentions, "Mass media provide information, education or instruction and entertainment to the people. They also motivate people directly or indirectly." In the field of education, media have significant value. Mass media tend to contact the world but broaden the knowledge. The mass media present portrayal of our society by watching, listening and reading.

Therefore, mass media not only supply just facts and data, they also provide information on the ultimate significance of the elements.

They also inform us about threats from erupting volcanoes, depressed economic conditions, increasing inflammation or military attack.

So we can say that mass media play the vital role in an individual's life as well as in nation.

#### **1.4. Media and Language**

The language used by mass media can be called a register of language. It differs from the language used in other fields. Moreover, within the media language of one medium differs from that of other medium though some similarities may appear. So while talking about media language, qualifications such as 'relatively' and 'to some degrees' are important because not all texts have boundaries which are equally easy to identify or use language that is equally distinctive.

Linguists have different opinions regarding the language of everyday use and the language of media. Crystal (1995:380) says, "There is Radio, there is Television but there is no variety as a variety of newspaper language or television language. The media reflect all aspects of human condition and make available in the public the varieties of language already well known elsewhere." Bell (1991:2) has different view on this issue. He argues, "Mass communication has several characteristics which distinguish it from face to face communication and offers advantages to linguists. These characteristics have profound effect on the shape of media language on how it is produced on audiences' ability to understand media content and on communicators' ability to make themselves understood."

The above arguments gave rise to the researchers in the field of media language. Bell (1994:4) summarizes the following reasons behind media research.

- ) Accessibility of media as a source of data for some language features they want to study.
- ) Interest in some aspect of media language.
- ) Interest in the way the media use some language features also found in ordinary speech.
- ) Taking advantages of how the media communication situation manipulates language in a revealing way.
- ) Interest in media's role in affecting language in wider society.
- ) Interest in how media language affects attitudes and opinions in society.

### **1.5. Print Media**

Though the mass media are generally defined as the most powerful transmitters of disseminating hard news articles, features, middles, reviews, instruction etc. they include both print and electronic media that are used to convey or send messages to the mass. Print media are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate message to receivers. They can also be called representation media because they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photographs. The print media are the oldest forms of mass communication but they have proved to be more effective and accessible media.

The print media include books, magazines, newspapers, brochures, manuals, signboards, notices and so on. On the other hand, radio, television, cinema, films etc are included under electronic media. The basic difference between them is that the former are designed for the eyes while the latter are designed for ears.

## **1.6. Letters to the Editor**

A letter to the editor (Sometimes abbreviated LTTE or LTE) is a letter sent to a publication about the issues of concern to its readers. Usually letters are intended for publication.

Letters to the editor are associated with newspapers and newsmagazines. However, they are some times sent to other periodicals (such as entertainment and technical magazines), and radio and television stations. In the latter instance, letters are sometimes read on the air (Usually on a news broadcast of talk radio)

### **1.6.1. Subject Matter**

The subject matter of letters to the editor varies widely. However, the most common topics include:

- ) Supporting or opposing an editorial stance, or responding to another writers' letter to the editor.
- ) Commenting on a current issue being debated by a governing body, local, regional or national depending on the publication's circulation, often the writer will urge elected officials to make their decision based on his/her viewpoint.
- ) Remarking on materials (such as a news study) that have appeared in a previous edition. Such letters may either critical or praiseworthy.
- ) Correcting a perceived error of misrepresentation.

### **1.6.2. Condition**

Letters are usually short, as they must some times fit in a limited space. Many newspapers require that letters to the editor be under a certain number of words and may attach other conditions, such as prohibiting anonymous letters, letters that contain information or are

meant to libel someone, are obscene of, in poor taste, of are meant to solve a personal conflict.

Other frequent conditions include limiting writers to one published letters within a specified time period (Often, one per 30 days) or limiting the publication of letters on controversial topics after a certain time period, especially if the debate takes on emotional role on the involved parties. Some editors will also decline to publish letters that have also been sent to other newspapers, especially competing ones.

## **1.7. Constructions**

Construction refers to the overall process of internal organization of grammatical unit. For example, a sentence is made up of morphemes by applying a set of rules. More specifically, it refers to the systematic result of such a process. That is to say, it refers to a particular types of syntactic constructions, also known as construction types. There are many sentences constructions in English. But we can find only six types of constructions in English letters to the editor as mentioned below.

- i. Verbless construction
- ii. Finite construction
- iii. Non finite construction
- iv. Passive construction
- v. Imperative construction
- vi. Mixed construction

These constructions can be briefly described as follows:

### **1.7.1. Verbless Constructions**

In this type of construction, verb form is absent. There may be a word, noun, phrase, and adverbial phase or clause in the construction. For

example, Circulation in charge, Peace process etc. The following structures are included under this verbless construction of English.

NP → (PreM) H (+PostM)

NP → H

NP → PreM + H

NP → (i) Head (ii) Premodifier (iii) Post modifier (iv) Discontinuous modifier

Discontinuous modifier → Adj + N + PrepP

→ Adj + N + infinitive

Comparative Adj + N + than + reduced comparative clause or NP

As + Adj + N + as reduced comparative clause

So + Adj + N + That – clause

Too + Adj + N + infinitive clause

### **1.7.2. Finite Constructions**

The sentence which has finite construction has the tense distinction, person and number concord and mood. Mainly two types of finite clause can be realized. One is 'that' clauses and other is initial 'wh-item'. They can function as the subject.

For example,

That he is best candidate is self evident.

What is said in chapter two is irrelevant.

### **1.7.3. Non-finite constructions**

The sentence containing non-finite construction has non-finite forms of the verb. Such as, the 'infinitive', the – 'ing' participle and the 'ed' participle are known as non-finite construction.



For example,

To smoke like that must be dangerous.

I found him working.

Having been offended before, he was sensitive.

#### **1.7.4. Passive Constructions**

The verb of the sentence shows whether it is active or passive. The verb is passive if the subject receives an action;

For example,

He wrote a letter.

A letter was written by him.

#### **1.7.5 Imperative Constructions**

A sentence that expresses some command, advice, request or wish is called an imperative sentence. Imperative sentence gives different types of information.

For example,

Check food items (Advice)

Do your work soon (Command)

Please, visit the US education (Request)

May you both be happy. (Wish)

#### **1.7.6. Mixed constructions**

Mixed construction is divided into two types:

- a. Compound sentence
- b. Complex sentence

## **1.8. Aspects**

Aspects refer to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced. Four types of aspects are seen in letters to the editor, viz. simple, progressive, perfective, progressive perfective.

## **1.9. Function**

A function in language refers to the purpose for which an utterance or a unit of language is used. Such functions are often described as categories or behavior, e.g. asking, requesting, notifying, congratulating, suggesting etc. The functional use of language can not be determined simply by studying the grammatical structures of sentences but also the purposes for which they are used. Functions of language can be divided as follows.

### **1.9.1. Grammatical Functions**

By grammatical function, we mean the relationship of a constituent (word or phrase) with other constituents in a sentence. In the sentence 'He eats rice everyday', the constituent 'He' has been used as the function of subject 'eats' as predicator 'rice' has been used as object and 'everyday' as adverbial.

Lyons (1981:324) distinguishes three major grammatical functions. According to him, in this sentence, 'he eats rice everyday' – 'He' has the function of subject 'eats rice' predicate and 'everyday' adjunct.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1986:147), the sentence constituents can have the functions of subject, predicate and adverbial. The first two functions are obligatory whereas the third one is optional in the sense that it can be removed without affecting the meaning of the sentence. The three functions can be shown as follows:

## Sentence

- i. Direct Object (DO)
- ii. Indirect Object (IO)
- iii. Benefactive Object (BO)
- iv. Subject Attribute (SA)
- v. Object Attribute (OA)
- vi. Predicator Complement (PC)

### **1.9.2 Communicative functions**

By communication, we mean the exchange of ideas, feelings, information etc between two or more persons. In course of communication, the speaker sends the message to a person by means of an established code and hearer receives the message.

The main function of language is its communicative functions. Communicative function of language refers to the communicative goal for which a language is used in community. Thus, communicative function is what specific communicative need the language is used for in a community. We can communicate through the use of language, therefore, communication is the overall global function of language. This function of language is also reflected in the definitions of language as a system of communication and a vehicle used for the sake of

communication. But under the communication, there are several functions of language, for example, we can ask or make a query, we can command, request, order, caution, direct etc. through the use of language.

### **A. Classification of Communicative Functions**

Communicative functions of language have been classified variously from broad to narrow classifications. Some of the main approaches are the following.

#### **a. Traditional Approach**

- i. Assertive function
- ii. Imperative function
- iii. Interrogative function
- iv. Optative function
- v. Exclamatory function

#### **b. Malinowski's (1994-194) Classification (*as cited in Sharma:2003*)**

- i. The pragmatic function
- ii. The magical function
- iii. The narrative function

#### **c. MAK Halliday's (1977) Classification (*as cited in Sharma:2003*)**

Halliday has classified the functions into two ways: micro and macro classification. Macro classification is more popular and they are in three categories.

- i. Ideational Function
- ii. Interpersonal function
- iii. Textual function

**d. Van Ek's (1975:37-38) Classification**

Van Ek (1975) classifies the language functions into six types which are very popular in the history of language functions. They are also studied in communicative English in B.Ed. as a separate subject. They are as follows:

- i. Socializing
- ii. Getting things done
- iii. Imparting and seeking factual information
- iv. Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes.
- v. Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes.
- vi. Expressing and finding out moral attitudes.

**1.10. Literature Review**

A very few studies have been done on the language used in mass media. They are briefly reviewed in this section.

Bhandari (1999) carried out the research entitled 'Use of Tense and Aspect in Nepali-English Newspaper'. The data were collected from two dailies and two weeklies and the frequency of tense and aspect was computed and interpreted. This study found that non-past tense and present perfective aspect were more frequent in newspapers.

Shrestha (2000) carried out research on 'The Language Used in Newspaper Headlines'. The study attempted to analyze newspaper headlines based on their structures, tenses and aspects. This study concluded that newspaper headline has its own style of writing which different considerably from general pattern of writing.

Subedi (2001) carried out the research entitled ' A Descriptive Study of Signboards and their Language'. He studied signboards

physically as well as linguistically. He found that rectangular shape, small size and verb less constructions were more frequent in signboards.

Pokhrel (2004) carried out a research on 'English in Broadcast and Print Media'. This research attempted to compare print and broadcast media in terms of sentence type, narration, voice, tense, aspect, sentence length, contracted form and S-V proximity. The researcher found that the language of print media is simple and the language of broadcast media is relatively complex.

Adhikari (2005) conducted a study on 'Captions in English Newspapers' He collected 311 captions and analyzed in terms of tense, sentence type, caption length and aspect. He found that simple sentence; non past tense and simple aspect were more frequent in captions.

Baral (2006) conducted the research entitled 'Language used in Banners' An Analytical Study. He analyzed the language used in banners in terms of tense, aspect voice, sentence types and writing style. This study found that progressive aspects, verbless constructions and non-past tense were most frequent in newspapers.

Neupane (2006) studied 'The Language use in Notices'. He described the language of notices in terms of constructions, tenses aspects and language functions. He found that verbless constructions are highly used in different institutions rather than others. In terms of language functions, the requesting function, which is the highest in frequency.

All above mentioned studies are related to mass media and surely throw light on the language used in mass media. But no study has yet been carried out about the language in letters to the editors. The present study aims to study the language in letters to the editor in terms of tense, aspect, sentence construction and language functions. So, this is the new venture in itself.

### **1.11. Objectives of the Study**

The study had the following objectives:

- i. To find out the characteristic features of language used in letters to the editors in term of:
  - ) Sentence Patterns (Constructions)
  - ) Aspects
  - ) Language Functions
- ii. To suggest some pedagogical implications on the basis of findings of the study.

### **1.12. Significance of the Study**

This study will be useful to the prospective researchers, who want to undertake researches on mass media in near future. They can regard this research as a reference material for their forthcoming work (research). It can also be a reference material for the teachers and the students who are involved in teaching and learning of the course entitled "English for Mass Media". It can give a new insight to those who are searching the field of inquiry on mass communication.

### **1.13. Definitions of the Terms**

#### **Construction**

Constructions refer to the overall process of internal organization of grammatical unit. In this study constructions are analyzed by dividing the structures into different small categories, such as verbless constructions, finite constructions, non-finite constructions, passive constructions, imperative construction & mixed construction etc.

## **Aspect**

Aspect refers to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced four types of aspects were seen in this study. They are simple progressive, perfective and perfective progressive etc.

## **Function**

Here, function refers to the communication functions of language. They are generally described as categories or behaviors, such as notifying suggesting, requesting directing, seeking, information, congratulation, prohibiting, clarifying etc.



## **CHAPTER – TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses the research methodology employed for the study. Especially this chapter discusses the selection of study area, nature of data, sampling procedures, techniques of data collection and structure of study.

Methodology applied for the present study is given below.

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

There are two types of sources of data. They are: (i) Primary sources of data (ii) Secondary sources of data. This research is primarily based on secondary sources of data.

##### **2.1.1. Secondary sources of data**

The researcher used all the convenient materials related to the mass media specially research books, journals, newspapers, newspaper periodicals, articles, internet, websites, previously carried out researches, and dictionary.

#### **2.2. Sampling Procedure**

Three English newspapers published in Nepal, namely, 'The Kathmandu Post' 'The Himalayan Times' and 'The Rising Nepal' were selected applying non random judgmental sampling procedure. She collected twenty (20) letters written to the editors from each newspaper published in 2007. Altogether there were sixty letters from these different newspapers.

### **2.3. Tools for Data Collection**

For this research, observation was the main tool. The researcher prepared an observation table to analyze and interpret the collected data on the basis of the different factors.

### **2.4. Procedures of Data Collection**

- i. The researcher collected the three newspapers; namely 'The Kathmandu Post' 'The Himalayan Times and 'The Rising Nepal'.
- ii. She selected twenty letters from each newspaper and altogether there were sixty-letters.
- iii. She prepared observation table to analyze different factors given in letters to the editor. e.g. verbless construction, finite construction, non-finite construction, passive construction imperative construction and mixed constructions. Under aspects, the simple aspect, the progressive aspects, perfective aspects and the perfective progressive aspects were seen. In terms of language functions; notifying, requesting seeking information, suggesting, congratulating, prohibiting, directing, clarifying etc. were seen.

### **2.5. Limitations of the Study**

- i. The area of the study was limited to only the letters to the editors of newspaper.
- ii. The study of newspapers was limited to only three newspapers namely. 'The Kathmandu Post', 'The Himalayan Times' and 'The Rising Nepal'.
- iii. The numbering of letters was limited to only sixty in total.
- iv. The analysis of language is limited within constructions, aspects and language functions.

## **CHAPTER – THREE**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

In this chapter, the data collected from different newspapers (Cf. 2.1) are analyzed and interpreted. It is done under the following headings which come under the linguistic analysis of the language used in letters to the editor.

- ) Structural classification (Types of construction)
- ) Aspects - (Simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive)
- ) Functional classification (Based on language functions).

Linguistic analysis of the language used in the newspaper in Letters to the editor.

#### **3.1. Structural Classification (Types of constructions)**

All the two hundred and seventy two sample structures were (Cf 1.8.2-1.8.6) classified into six different categories of constructions as stated below. Then, frequency for each category was counted and percentage of each construction was calculated using statistical tools. Later on, the percentage of occurrence of each construction was compared among all the three newspapers, for each category, all possible constructions were (Cf Appendix-VII) analyzed and interpreted according to the construction given in Aarts and Aarts, (1986).

#### **Constructions**

- ) Verbless Constructions
- ) Finite constructions

- ) Non-finite constructions
- ) Imperative constructions
- ) Passive constructions
- ) Mixed constructions

### 3.1.1 The overall analysis

The overall analysis of the constructions found in three newspapers is given below.

Name of constructions	No. of constructions	Percent
Verbless construction	-	0 %
Finite construction	51	18.75%
Non-finite construction	59	21.69%
Imperative construction	26	9.55%
Passive construction	83	30.05%
Mixed construction	53	19.46%

#### 1. Verbless construction

Theoretically, the following structures of the verbless constructions are possible but they were not found in newspaper letters to the editor. These constructions consist of NPs in the structure of NP we can distinguish NP: Head, Determiner and modifier.

- NP-(Prem)+Head+(postm)
- NP-H
- NP-H-PostM
- NP-PreM+H

### **a. Head**

Two types of head can be found.

- i. Simple head (Single word head)
- ii. Compound Head (multi words head)

### **b. Determiner**

It can be realized by a wide range of items and a determiner has three sub-functions: (i) Pre-determiner (ii) Central-determiner and (iii) Post-determiner. The general structure of determiner is as follows:

	PreD
	CD
	PostD
Det	CD+PostD
	Prep+CD
	PreD+PostD
	PreD+CD+PostD

Theoretically, the above mentioned structures are possible in the English language but they are not found in the newspaper letters to the editor.

### **c. Modifier**

It can be pre-modifier, post-modifier and discontinuous- modifier.

#### **i. Pre modifier**

In the structure of the noun phrase, the function of pre-modifier may be realized by the following. The general structure of pre-modifier is as follows:

	Determiner (det)
	Noun (N)
Pre-M	Adjective (adj)
	Det+Adj

## ii. Post Modifier.

In the structure of the noun phrase, the function of pre-modifier may be realized by the followings. The general structure of the post-modifier is as follows.

	NP
	Adj. Phr
	Prep.Phr
Post-Modifier	Adv.Phr
	Finite clause
	Non-finite clause.

These above mentioned structures were not found in the newspaper letters to the editor.

## iii. Discontinuous Modifiers (PreM+H+PostM)

The general structure of the post-modifier is as follows:

	Adj+N+Prep.Phr
	Adj+N+Infinitive clause
	Comparative adh+N+Than+NP
Discontinuous Modifiers	As+Adj+N+As+Comparative clause
	So+Adj+N+That-clause or Also-clause
	Too+Adj+N+Infinitive clause

All these structures are possible but they are not found in newspaper letters to the editor.

## 2. Finite Constructions

The general structures of the finite constructions are as follows:

	SU-P
	SU-P-SA
	SU-P-DO
	SU-P-DO-A
	SU-P-PC
Finite construction	SU-P-A
	SU-P-IO-DO
	SU-P-BO-DO
	SU-P-DO-OA
	SU-P-DO-PC
	SU-P-DO-A-A-A

Of these possible structures only the following were found in letters to the editor.

- a. Finite construction; (Su-P)  
e.g. The disease has been eradicated.
- b. Finite construction (Su-P-SA)  
e.g. It is deep rooted dogmas.
- c. Finite construction (Su-P-DO)  
e.g. We don't want any insurgent.
- d. Finite construction (SU-P-DO-A)

e.g. WHO declared smallpox eradication on May 8, 1980.

e. Finite construction (Su-P-PC)

e.g. I fully agree with Dr. Dulal's opinion.

f. Finite construction (Su-P-A)

e.g. It can be completed much earlier if the political parties mobilize their cadres in the construction work.

g. Finite construction (Su-P-DO-OA)

e.g. The YCL's violent activities are only making the lives of co-people more difficult.

h. Finite construction (Su-P-DO-PC)

e.g. They have got the mandate from the people to do anything they wish.

**a. Subject**

In the structure of sentence; the function of subject can be realized by the followings:

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Subject | NP  |
|         | Finite clause                               |
|         | Non finite clause                           |
|         | Prep.Phr.                                   |
|         | Anticipatory 'it'+finite/non finite clause  |
|         | Unstressed 'there' in existential sentences |

*Aarts and Aarts (1986:147)*

From the above possible realization of subject only the following were found to occur in the language of letters to the editor.



- a. NP  
e.g. Beauty context programs never empower women.
- b. Non-finite clause.  
e.g. Taking part in violent activities is not the way of asking one's right.
- c. Unstressed 'there' in existential sentences  
e.g. There is a big question (found only in TKP)

**b. Predicate**

In the structure of the sentence, two types of predicate were found. The general structure of the predicate is as follows:

Predicate	Main verb
	Aux+main verb

Of these possible structures, both of them are found in newspapers letters to the editor.

P → Main verb.  
e.g. JEMC never collects advertisements.

P → Aux+Main verb  
e.g. Who is misusing the financial resources of JEMC?

**c. Complement**

Any immediate constituent of the predicate that is not the part of predicator has the function of the complement. The function of complement can be realized by the following elements. The general structure of the complement is as follows:

	DO
	IO
Complement	DO
	SA
	OA
	PC

- a. Complement – DO  
e.g. we lack holistic view on male female relationship.
- b. Complement – SA  
e.g. The action and reaction are still mysterious.
- c. Complement – DO+PC  
e.g. They have got the mandate from the people to do anything they wish.
- d. Complement – DO+OA  
e.g. The article has analyzed the situations of the dormant feudalism in the education.

### **3. Non- Finite construction**

The general structures of the non-finite constructions are as follows:

	Su-P
	SU-P-SA
	SU-P-DO
	SU-P-DO-PC
Non finite construction	SU-P-PC
	SU-P-A
	SU-P-IO-DO+A+A+A
	SU-P-BO-DO
	SU-P-DO-OA

Only the following structures were found in the letters to the editors:

- a. Non-Finite construction (SU-P-SA)  
e.g. Her painful cry is the outcome of the government's failure to address the demands of MPRF.
- b. Non-Finite Construction (SU-P-DO)  
e.g. Operating the service has ruined it.
- c. SU-P-PC  
Janak education material has failed to print and distribute the needed school textbooks.
- d. SU-P-A  
The footpath vendors have been increasing due to lack of effective penalty system.

#### **4. Imperative construction**

The general structure of the imperative construction is: Verb (+NP).

The imperative constructions found in the newspapers of letters to the editors were similar to those of imperative constructions of general use of the English Language. For example:

- a. Catch my attention
- b. Start some impressive task
- c. Please, visit the US government.
- d. Check food prices.

#### **5. Passive Constructions**

The general structure of passive construction is:  
NP2+Aux+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1

The passive constructions found in the letters to the editor were similar to those of passive constructions of general use of the English language.

For example,

- i. The common man is more interested to see new government. (TRN)
- ii. A magazine recently published by St.Xavier's campus contains advertisement of JEMC (TRN) (Auxiliary Deletion).
- iii. The global fund is managed by UNGFATM and not the American government. (TKP)
- iv. Kala-Jar is transmitted by Mosquito. (TKP)
- v. Qualities are shown by TV. (TKP)
- vi. Business man was robbed in broad day light. (THT)

vii. The exam is administrated by the US education foundation.

## 6. Mixed Constructions

Some of the sentences used in letters to the editor were found mixed. The general types of mixed sentences are given below.

1. Complex- sentences
2. Compound sentences.

### a. Complex sentences

A sentence in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite) are complex sentences. General structure of complex sentences is:

	Finite clause + main clause
Complex sentences	Non-finite clause + main clause
	Verbless clause + main clause

Of these possible structures only the following structures were found in the letters to the editor.

- a. Complex – finite clause + main clause

e.g. If we are denied our rights we will find such in justices.

(Found in all the newspapers)

- b. Non finite + main clause

e.g. Judging by the recent comments of NC president Sher Bahadur Deuwa, is more interested in imposing himself on the parent party.

(Found in all the newspapers)

### b. Compound sentences

A compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences have been coordinated. The general structure of compound sentence is:

	Simple + Simple
Compound sentence	Simple + Complex
	Complex + Simple
	Complex + Complex

*Aarts and Aarts (1986)*

Of these possible structures only the following structures were found in the language of the letters to the editor:

### **Compound – Simple + Simple**

For example

- i. Tiger's population is declining in Nepal but there is no sign of stopping this decline.
- ii. Mustang and Jajarkot will lose one seat each.

### **Simple + Complex**

For example

- i. I know that he feels depressed but has he taken pills?

### **Complex + Complex**

For Example

- i. He must have believed what I said about the club and that is why he joined.

## **3.2. Aspects Classification**

The aspects used in letters to the editor were, first of all tabulated into separate tables as simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive (Cf. appendix-viii). All the aspects were shown in the tables and total number and percentage was calculated. This statistical finding

was compared within each Newspaper and among all the three newspapers.

### **3.2.1. The Overall Analysis of the Aspects**

The overall analysis of the aspects found in letters to the editor is presented below.

<b>Name of aspects</b>	<b>No. of aspects</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Simple	30	36.14%
Progressive	20	24.09%
Perfective	31	37.24%
Perfective progressive	2	2.40%

#### **Simple Aspect**

For example,

Mosquito is the vector of Kalajar.

It defeats the purpose.

#### **Progressive Aspect**

For example,

They are making it dirtier.

Kathmanduties of today are making a mockery of Bagmati civilization.

#### **Perfective Aspect**

Bagmati River has virtually turned into a hellish river from the holy one.

This has resulted in the loss of much precious life.

#### **Perfective Progressive Aspect**

The distribution of nation has not been going on in time.

Since 1815, Britain has been exploiting and using Gurkhas.

In average 37.34% of total aspect was occupied by perfective aspect and 2.40% was occupied by progressive perfective aspect.

So, Perfective aspect was found the most frequent aspect in all and perfective progressive aspect is the least frequent one and also not found in 'The Rising Nepal' and 'The Himalayan Times'.

### **3.3. Functional Classification**

The entire collected samples were categorized into seven major language functions. Then the frequency in each category was counted and percentage of each language function (Cf. appendix-ix) was calculated. The statistical findings were compared and interpreted within each newspaper and among all the three newspapers.

#### **3.3.1. The Overall Analysis of the language functions**

The overall Analysis of the language functions found in all the newspapers is presented below.

<b>Name of functions</b>	<b>No. of functions</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Notifying	-	-
Requesting	3	6.97%
Seeking Information	10	23.25%
Suggesting	25	58.13%
Congratulating	1	2.32%
Prohibiting	1	2.32%
Directing	1	2.32%
Clarifying	2	4.65%



**Notifying** (Not found)

**Requesting**

For example,

I would like to request you to do the decision in time.

**Seeking Information**

For example,

How long can a government search wise man.

**Suggesting**

For example,

People ought to inculcate a sense of discipline.

**Congratulating**

For example,

I would like to congratulate the partners of Howe and Co solicitors for their excellent articles.

**Prohibiting**

For example,

Smoking is injurious to health.

**Directing**

For example,

GPK is endorsed by India and Maoists.

## **Clarifying**

For example,

Mercenaries exclude any one who is a member of the armed forces.

There were altogether 43 exponents following eight functions.

In average, among eight specified language functions, language functions of suggesting had the highest frequency (58.13%) seeking information had (23.25%), requesting (6.97%), directing (4.65%), the function of congratulating; prohibiting each had (2.32%).

## **CHAPTER – FOUR**

### **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **4.1. Findings**

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized as follows.

There were altogether three hundred ninety-eight sentences which were categorized under six constructions, four aspects and eight language functions in this study.

##### **4.1.1. Findings Based on The Sentence Constructions**

- i. Verbless constructions were not found in any newspaper.
- ii. Passive constructions were found to be used as the highest frequent construction among all, i.e. 30.5% and imperative constructions were least frequent one 9.55%. Non-finite constructions were 21.69%, Finite constructions were 18.75%, and mixed constructions were 19.48%.
- iii. In all the three newspapers, under the finite constructions, the following structures of the sentence were found.

SU-P

SU-P-SA

SU-P-DO

SU-P-DO-A

SU-P-PC

SU-P-A

SU-P-DO-OA

SU-P-DO-PC

- iv. The following structures of 'subject' were found in newspapers letters to the editor.

Sub-NP

Sub –Non-finite clause

Sub-Unstressed 'there'

- v. Only the following structures or non-finite constructions were found in the newspaper letters to the editor.

Non – finite clause – SU-P-SA

Non – finite clause – SU-P-PC

Non – finite clause – SU-P-DO

Non – finite clause – SU-P-A

- vi. The general structure of imperative was found in all the newspapers.

Imperative – Verb (+NP)

- vii. Mostly, the general structure of passive constructions was found and 'be' deletion also found in all the newspapers.

Passive – NP2+be+Ppt.+by+NP1

- viii. Mixed constructions were found in all the newspapers under which complex and compound sentences were seen. The following structures of complex and compound sentences were found in all newspapers in letters to the editor.

Complex sentence – Finite clause + main clause

Complex sentence – Non-finite clause + main clause

Compound sentence → Simple+Simple

Compound sentence → Simple+Complex

Compound sentence → Complex+Complex

#### **4.1.2. Findings Based on Aspects**

The four aspects of English the simple present tense were seen in this study, they were; simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive.

- i. The perfective aspect was found to be used as the most frequent i.e. (37.24%) than others in total. The perfective progressive aspect was not found in 'The Rising Nepal' and 'The Himalayan Times'. It was the least frequent aspect among all.
- ii. The simple aspect occupied 36.14% which had the second highest frequency. The progressive aspect had 24.09%.

#### **4.1.3. Findings Based on the Language Functions**

The language functions found in newspaper letters to the editors were categorized under notifying, requesting, seeking information, suggesting, congratulating, prohibiting directing and clarifying.

- i. The function of suggesting has been found as the most frequent i.e. 58.13% among all. The function of seeking information was 23.25% Requesting 6.97%, clarifying 4.65% and congratulating, directing, prohibiting had 2.32% respectively.

#### **4.2. Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications**

On the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretation, some recommendations have been drawn and some pedagogical implications have been made. They are:

- i. Most of the constructions were found complex and passive in the letters to the editor so, the students should get sufficient practice on them.
- ii. Regarding the aspects, the perfective aspects were found the most frequent ones in newspaper letters to the editors. So, it is

recommended that the perfective aspect should be given more focus while teaching to the students.

- iii. The function of suggesting had the highest frequency among all. So, it should be considered while teaching the language of mass media.
- iv. The syllabus designers should include samples of letters to the editor in the text books of school level to acquaint the students with its style of composition.
- v. This study of newspapers should be included in school curriculum.

## REFERENCES

- Aarts, F. and J. Aarts. 1986. *English Syntactic Structures. Functions and Categories in Sentence Analysis*. Oxford Pergamon press.
- Acharya, T.R. 2006. *A story on the language of Cartons*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Adhakari, A.K. 2005. *Captions in English Newspapers*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Baral, M. 2006. *"Language Used in Banners. An Analytical Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Bell A. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. New York: Blackwell Publishers.
1994. *The Language of News Media*. New York: Blackwell Publishers.
- Bhandari, G.M. 1999. *Use of Tense and Aspects in Nepali-English Newspapers*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Bhattarai G.R. 2003. *A Text Book of English for Mass Media*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
2005. *A Thematic Analysis of Research Reports*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Celce Murcia, M and Larsen Freeman, D. 1999. *The Grammar Book*. Boston: Heinle and Heinle Publishers.
- Chapagain, B.H. 2005. *The Language Used in English Newspapers Advertisement: A Descriptive Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.

- Crystal, D. 1995. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge: CUP.
2000. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge: CUP.
- D' Souza, Y.K. 1992. *Mass Media: Today and Tomorrow*. Delhi: Indian publishers and Distributors.
- Galavis, B. 1998. *Computers and EFL Class. Their Advantage and a Possible Outcome. The Autonomous Learner: English Teaching Forum.*, vol., 36 App. 27-290.
- Jones, L. 1981. *Functions of English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Leech, J. and T. Svartvik. 1975. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. ESSEX: ELBS.
- Metha, D.S. 1992. *Mass communication and Journalism in India*. New Delhi: Allied Publications and Distributors.
- Miller, G.A. 1951. *Language and Communication*. London: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Neupane, R.N. 2006. *The Language Used in Notices*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Pokhrel, B.R. 2004. *English in Broadcast and Print Media*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Richards, J. et al. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. London. Longman.
- Quirk, R. and Greenbaun, S. 1973. *A University Grammar of English*. New Delhi: Paerson Education Pvt. Ltd.



- Sharma, UN 2003. *A Textbook of Applied Linguistic*. Sunlight Publication: Kathmandu.
- Shrestha, G.P. 2000. *The Language Used in Newspaper Headlines*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Subedi, B.R. 2001. *A Descriptive Study of Sign Boards and Their Language*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Van Ek. J.A. 1976. *The Threshold Level*. London: Council of Europe.
- Wren, P.C. and H. Martin 1996. *High School English Grammar and Composition*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Limited.
- Wikipedia* the free encyclopedia.

# APPENDIX-I

## FINITE CONSTRUCTIONS

### **The Kathmandu Post (TKP)**

1. The disease has been eradicated  
SU-P
2. WHO declared smallpox eradication on May 8, 1980.  
SU-P-DO-A
3. We lack holistic view on male female relationship.  
SU-P-DO
4. Is male sole source of female?  
SU-P-SA
5. It is deep rooted dogmas.  
SU-P-SA
6. Truly the dream deferred is more dangerous than it destroyed.  
A-SU-P-SA
7. We don't want any insurgent.  
SU-P-DO
8. I fully agree with Dr. Dulal's opinion.  
SU-A-P-PC

9. This is much touted false allegation.  
SU-P-SA
10. Mosquito is a vector of Kalajar.  
SU-P-SA
11. There is big question.  
SU-P-SA
12. They can't inflict the slightest harm.  
SU-P-DO
13. Many humorous actions go unnoticed in our lives.  
SU-P-SA-A
14. They are like airy footsteps.  
SU-P-SA
15. Politics at its worst is all pervasive in the Nepali education system.  
SU-P-SA-A
16. It defeats our purpose.  
SU-P-DO
17. The country is in need of help.  
SU-P-SA
18. The artide has slightly analyzed the situation of the dormant feudalism in the education system.  
SU-A-P-DO-OA

19. The political leaders gave lofty speech about the protection of the environment.

SU-P-DO-O

### **The Himalayan Times (THT)**

1. Doesn't the reporter know the difference between the firm and company?

SU-P-DO

2. Burce crave is using two different passports is totally false.

SU-P-SA

3. This kind of unprofessional conduct of the media will ruin the prospects of Nepal.

SU-P-DO

4. The YCL's violent activities are only making the lives of co-people more difficult.

SU-P-DO-A

5. The country is on the verge of a constitutional crisis.

SU-P-SA

6. The number of research centers is increasing rapidly.

SU-P-ADV

7. We don't know the mail causes.

SU-P-DO

8. Only a collective effort will help to reduce the number of accidents.

SU-P-PC

9. Trolley Bus will be a history.  
SU-P-SA
10. The action and reaction are still mysterious.  
SU-P-SA
11. Parents should observe the class rooms.  
SU-P-DO
12. Beauty contest programs never empower women.  
SU-A-P-DO
13. Load shedding is marring our students.  
SU-P-DO

### **The Rising Nepal (TRN)**

1. Water woes in Tansen are a grim reminder of Nepal's lopsided development.  
SU-P-SA
2. Development is still capital centered.  
Su-O-SA
3. There are often reports of border encroachment by the Indian side in the paper.  
SU-P-A-SA-A
4. The metropolitan city has formed acme police.  
SU-P-DO

5. After the success of Jana Andolan II, the people have been ventilating their opinion.

A-SU-P-DO

6. The culture of violence strike and blockade has already caused tremendous loss to the nation.

SU-ADV-P-DO-A

7. There are many reports of some forms of mysterious illness.

SU-P-SA

8. This has resulted in the loss of many precious human lives.

SU-P-PC

9. It does not take its objectives with seriousness.

SU-P-DO-A

10. Who is misusing the financial resources of JEMC?

SU-P-DO

11. JEMC's duty is to serve school students nor the campus students.

SU-P-SA

12. JEMC never collects advertisements for its journal.

SU-ADV-P-DO

13. Janak education material has failed to print and distribute the needed text books.

SU-P-PC

14. Let us hope, the constitution Assembly does not become a mockery of the people's desire for transformation.

A-SU-P-SA

15. It is the time that the parties drew up an action plan to provide relief to the people immediately.

SU-P-SA

16. We regret to inform you about the press release on the US preparing to remove Maoist from terror list.

SU-P-PC

17. US government has affected the tourism promotion in Nepal.

SU-P-DO

18. He informed that he was lobbying with the US authorities to relax the advisory notice.

SU-P-DO

## **APPENDIX-II**

### **NON-FINITE CONSTRUCTIONS**

#### **The Kathmandu Post (TKP)**

1. The Government has decided to widen the Koteshwor -  
Suryabinayak section.  
SU-P-DO
2. It is going to scarp all the trolley bus on the road  
SU-P-DO-A
3. Operating the service has ruined it.  
SU-P-DO
4. I learnt to forgive them after justifying their killings.  
SU-P-DO-A
5. Forgetting is easier when the offender says at least sorry.  
SU-P-SA-A
6. I don't have to be an advocate to grade the Maoists.  
SU-P-SA-A
7. The Supreme Court is preparing to accuse the editor.  
SU-P-PC
8. People thrashing republic  
SU-P-DO



9. We don't want to take pride in being citizens of a democratic country.

SU-P-PC

10. They have got the mandate from the people to do anything they wish.

SU-P-DO-PC

11. I also regret to say such a thing.

SU-A-P-Pc

12. In Loktantra every person should have right to express his/her view.

A-SU-P-PC

13. Nepal being the main reason behind Nepal's failure.

SU-P-SA

14. Loktantrik age wants to forget its past under the glorious history of unified Nepal.

SU-P-PC- A

15. What is the reason of canceling the national unity day?

SU-P-SA

16. Taking care of such scientific facts will be very much appreciated.

SU-P-SA

17. This is to express my immense pleasure at the interim government.

SU-P-SA-A

18. Joining hands with seven parties is an event worth marking.

SU-P-SA

19. Concentrating only on the Gaur incident may prove counterproductive.

SU-P-PC

20. Did PN shah commit a mistake by uniting the scattered petty states?

SU-P-DO-A

21. Lured and cajoled by advertisements parents drive their kids to the costly schools.

A-S-P-DO-A

22. The interim government is to formulate rules and regulation for CA election.

SU-P-SA

23. No one can think of holding CA election.

SU-P-PC

24. Gyanendra's remark is indeed a plot to foil the constitutional assembly.

SU-P-SA

25. We should not delay in declaring this nation a republic.

SU-P-PC

26. It is really troubling to find our country in the political quagmire.

SU-P-SA

### **The Himalayan Times (THT)**

1. AN independent monitoring body is the need of the day.

SU-P-SA

2. All sections of the society should put pressure on the government to form an independent committee.

SU-P-DO-A-A

3. Very few steps have been taken to fight pollution.

SU-P-A

4. Taking part in destructive activities is no way to demand one's right.

SU-P-SA

5. Judging by the recent comments on NC president Sher Bahadur Deuba, he is more interested in imposing himself on the parent party.

A-SU-P-SA

6. Building a dam at the Chovar gorge could store enough rain water.

SU-P-DO

7. It is also necessary to devise methods to attract, motivate and retain health professionals.

SU-P-A-SA

8. The government should monitor such institutes on a regular basis to see improvements.

SU-P-D-A-A

9. They will continue to charge taxes in the name of doing research.

SU-P-PC-A

10. The passengers too have been known to cause accidents.

SU-A-P-PC

11. Nepal federation of indigenous nationalities deserves praise to put their grievances.

SU-P-DO-PC

12. Instead of bringing in better measure to improve the government, the government is thinking about polluting it more.

A-SU-P-PC

13. I do not believe that Maoist have not changed their behaviour after joining main stream politics.

SU-P-DO-A

14. I have heard some people comment that there is no alternative to Melamchi.

SU-P-DO-PC

15. Such projects are not only risky but also very expensive.

SU-P-SA

### **The Rising Nepal (TRN)**

1. Spreading these projects around the country needed change and developments beyond Kathmandu.

SU-P-PC

2. Election commission needs 120 days to prepare for the election.

SU-P-PC

3. It's high time to focus on rebuilding the economy.

SU-P-SA

4. The parties seem to have spent the past few days talking about the King's birthday.

SU-P-PC

5. The concerned metropolitan authorities will do the needful to solve the problem.

SU-P-DO-A

6. Given the fluid situation prevailing in the country, no country should be allowed to make undue advantage.

A-SU-P\_PC

7. Nepal welcomes the support of India in establishing democracy in this country.

SU-P-DO

8. The footpath vendors have been increasing due to lack of effective penalty system.

SU-P-A

9. The trend of protesting on the slightest pretext to put pressure such as blocking roads, chakkajam are posing problems.

SU-P-DO

10. Such practices have to be end and new kind of practices has to be developed.

SU-P-IO-PC

11. There are ways to protest peacefully.

SU-P-SA

12. When one visits the office of JEMC in Bhaktapur, One can see graffiti reading bigyapanko lagi kasta na garnu hola on the walls and doors.

A-SU-P-DO-A

13. It is good that constitutional assembly is now fairly represented by women ethnic group Madhesi people and Dalit.

14. We expect to see intelligent debates, not empty rhetoric about quality.

SU-P-PC

15. It can be completed much earlier if the political parties mobilized their cadres in the construction work.

SU-P-A-A

**APPENDIX-III**  
**IMPERATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS**

**The Kathmandu Post (TKP)**

1. Contact immediately Tel No. 2013288
2. Be that a chief justice
3. Catch my attention
4. Ignore the hope and aspiration of the Nepalese.
5. Start some impressive work.
6. Wait for peace divined.
7. Take it as a big achievement.
8. Let's not hit the Maoist in this historical crucial moment.
9. Let us, at least try our best to put the Maoist in the fire test.
10. Hope the health authorities.
11. Clear the confusion.
12. Let the almighty impart wisdom to the state authorities.
13. Let us know who is guilty.
14. Let us not try to patch up the matter by forming a so called high level committee only.
15. Let alone in the village.
16. Don't blame.
17. Learn to forgive.

## **The Himalayan Times (THT)**

1. Please visit the US government.
2. Let us give them their due.
3. Make health services accessible to all people
4. Motivate health care professionals.
5. Hit hard the emergency an aesthesia and surgical departments.

## **The Rising Nepal (TRN)**

1. Check food prices.
2. Let them go soon.
3. See the future condition of the country.
4. Come to the conclusion.
5. Hit the target.



## APPENDIX-IV

### PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

#### **The Kathmandu Post (TKP)**

1. The global fund is managed by UNGFATM and not the American government.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)
2. Nepalgunj, Lahan and Birtamod culprit should be punished.  
(NP2+should-be+V<sup>3</sup>)
3. We are denied our rights.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
4. All the parties are not given an opportunity to express their news freely.  
(NP2+be-Not+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
5. Women's rights are hyped entirely for gimmick.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
6. The article is penned down by women writers.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)
7. The women cases are being presented in an appealing condition.  
(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
8. Husbands being suppressed by their wives.  
(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
9. Many husbands are tormented and ill treated by their wives.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

10. Men are lambasted by woman presenting themselves weak and over sensitive.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

11. It is being stated time and again in the articles.

(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

12. Kalajar is transmitted by mosquitoes.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

13. Kalajar is transmitted by sand fly bite.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

14. Qualities are shown by TV.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

15. Many advertisements are displayed by TV.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

16. The general public is convinced by CA election.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

17. There are several problems yet to be streamlined.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

18. Madhesis and Janjati's demands are yet to be met.

(NP2+be+to-be+V<sup>3</sup>)

19. The error is regretted by editor.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

20. UK is committed to working with all political groupings in the new interim government, including the Maoists.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

21. Every position of Nepali education system is affected by politics.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

22. Necessary steps are not taken.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>)

23. Feudalism in education is written by Dr. Kedarnath Shrestha.

(NP2+PrepP+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

24. Beauty context programs should be stopped as soon as possible.

25. In Biratnagar, maximum number addicts are found.

(PrepP+NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>)

26. Girija Prasad Koirala is not generally accepted by all the people.

(NP2+be-not+Adv+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

27. Girija Prasad Koirala endorsed by India and the Maoists.

(NP2+be-V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

28. It is known fact by all the people.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

29. The general public is also convinced about the thing.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

### **The Himalayan Times (THT)**

1. Business man was robbed in broad day light.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

2. One of my friends was pick-pocketed in a bus enroute to Sundhara-Kalimati.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

3. It is expected to reach five lakh soon.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
4. The national monitoring committee for cease fire code of contact was formed for the purpose.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
5. It had to be dissolved.  
(NP2+had-to be+ V<sup>3</sup>)
6. The exam is administrated by US educational foundation.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)
7. NWDC was established.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>)
8. Old man was completely filled up.  
(NP2+be+Adv+V<sup>3</sup>)
9. Innocent Nepalese should not be made targets in their quests to achieve political ends.  
(NP2+should-not be+ V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
10. The is reported to have told Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala that the YCL had no hand in stoning Moriatory's car at Damak.  
(Double passive)
11. Very few practical steps have been taken to fight pollution.  
(NP2+have-been+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
12. It is really sad that government actions are often dictated by a handful selfish business houses.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

13. The capital's roads are already saturated with vehicles and the air is highly polluted. (Double Passive)

14. The country's law can be implemented effectively.

(NP2+modal-be+V<sup>3</sup>+adv.)

15. Tiger and other animals' parts are being smuggled into China.

(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

16. The report is written with an ill intention.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

17. The air is highly polluted.

(NP2+be+adv+V<sup>3</sup>)

18. This is why NC leaders were prosecuted during the royal regime.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)

19. This is a flouted by many people.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)

20. All the constructions materials are piled up on the footpath.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

21. The research is being carried out in these centers.

(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

22. Bus companies are not bothered about keeping their vehicles in good condition.

(NP2+be-not+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

23. The world environment day was celebrated with much fanfare in Nepal.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

### **The Rising Nepal (TRN)**

1. Efforts should be made.

(NP2+should-be+V<sup>3</sup>)

2. Slums are found involved.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>)

3. The problems will never be solved.

(NP2+will+adv+be+V<sup>3</sup>)

4. The man is judged on the basis of merits.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

5. All observers are satisfied with CA election.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)

6. Many mistakes were allegedly committed by the Nepali Congress.

(NP2+be+adv+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

7. Whoever is responsible for the incident should be punished.

8. India not be wrapped in the mentality of Raj.

(NP2+not-be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

9. Classes are being created depending upon the school children.

(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)

10. No thought was given to pulling up the standard of education in the public school.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

11. The common man is just as thrilled.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>)
12. Mahendra trust for nature conservation was well known for its conservation efforts and appreciated by the donor community.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
13. Footpath and commercial areas are filled with street vendors.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
14. The common man is more interested in how government intends to improve the deteriorating law.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
15. A year has been wasted talking politics.  
(NP2+has-been+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
16. A house is being constructed in the Khichapokhari area.  
(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
17. No attention is being paid to tell the owner of the said house to remove the materials.  
(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)
18. All the construction materials are piled up on the footpath.  
(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)
19. It is reported that there were no health workers posted there.  
(Double Passive)
20. Some voices being raised by the civil society.  
(NP2+be-ing+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)
21. No serious attention has been paid to this.

(NP2+has-been+V<sup>3</sup>+PrepP)

22. Constitutional Assembly is now fairly represented by women, ethnic groups.

(NP2+be+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1)

23. It can be completed much earlier if the political parties mobilized their cadres in construction work.

(NP2+model-aux+V<sup>3</sup>+NP1)

24. A magazine recently published by St.Xavier's campus, contain Advertisement of JEMS.

(NP2+V<sup>3</sup>+by+NP1) Be deletion.



## **APPENDIX-V**

### **MIXED CONSTRUCTIONS**

#### **The Kathmandu Post (TKP)**

1. It was the governmental of China who installed the trolley bus service.
2. If the government can't take any action against the perpetrators of violence, which authority is taking control of everything?
3. What will happen if the Maoist also runs for revenge?
4. It will be tragic if the monarchy in any form is retained because of Maoist behaviour.
5. I also feel that not only Gaur but also Lahan should be punished.
6. They have never bothered to say anything when Lahan and Nepalgunj are burning.
7. If we are denied our rights, we will find all to fight such injustices.
8. It is unlikely that the election will be held in stipulated time.
9. If not, the government must withdraw it's decision.
10. It would be better if the US would stay completely out of Nepal.
11. Mountain and hill will gain six seats.
12. Mustang and Jajarkot will lose one seat each.
13. I hate to say this but we are acting like a uncivilized people.
14. If the judicial system is not functioning well, then we can fight for it.
15. If necessary steps are not taken to bring the entire situation in control, these are possibilities of the out break.

16. Until and unless the education system is granted autonomy, nothing new could be expected from it.
17. It is an act of utter irresponsibility that chooses banda and chakkajam.
18. When the Nepalese are dreaming, if bidding good bye to the monarch, the kind has delivered such as undemocratic speech.
19. Birendra and Mishra raises some important issues.
20. The highly important point for drug addiction is the place that an individual lives in.
21. I think the Maoists endorsed Girija Prasad Koirala because India requested to do so.
22. I wondered myself if the government policies are really pretending.
23. How on the Earth could we hide our faces when the government pulls down the trolley poles?
24. The election of constitutional Assembly will not get legitimacy if all the parties are not given an opportunity.
25. It is the government that in the end submits all the proposals to the fund.
26. These are specific measures, which need to be practiced to minimize the sand fly bite.
27. Anyone, who makes an investment, is invested in how the investment is used.
28. If the US were to sever all connections with Nepal, there would be no more American tourist.
29. If we start protesting for everything, it loses its value.

30. What is the point of having a judicial system if we are not making of it?
31. If the judicial system is not functioning well, we can fight for it.
32. Those who believe in democracy should learn how to behave democratically.
33. The interim parliament and political bigwigs must take a serious action.

### **The Rising Nepal (TRN)**

1. It would be interest of both the sides to sit and sort-out their problem along the border before it is too late.
2. Because of this, the pedestrians are forced to walk on the road where vehicles may hit them.
3. What was the aim to form the police force if it unable to erect the vendors from the footpath?
4. If the concerned authorities would pay attention to the problems created by the footpath vendors, so that the pedestrians would not face difficulties.
5. Jana Andolan II succeeded quickly because people form all walk of life joined hands for the cause of democracy and human rights.
6. People are making demands as they feel ownership in the new political setup, which is a positive indication.
7. One must not forget that a very weak home minister presides over the state of affairs in the country.
8. When any crime taking place in the country is attributed to the transition phase, the lucrative kidnapping business will only flourish.

9. The health authorities should be constantly alert with the outbreak of any diseases which are communicable in nature.
10. It is reported that there are no health workers and even if they are, they are not on duty.

### **The Himalayan Times (THT)**

1. This is a common practice and it is surprising that the reporter is unaware of this basic fact.
2. It was indeed the YCL cadres who pelted stones at the US envoy's car.
3. The YCL probably does not understand that action speaks louder than words.
4. People living in the capital are unsafe because of high pollution.
5. Despite the government's best efforts, petty political groups in the Terai are succeeding in destructing the peace process.
6. If their factions seek nothing but they should be stopped at all cost.
7. Deuwa was the man who asked kind to dissolve the parliament and declare an emergency.
8. Tiger's population is declining in Nepal but there is no sign of stopping this decline.
9. Despite the number of health related plans and policies in the past, the shortage of doctors and health care workers reported in the press.

## **APPENDIX-VI**

### **ASPECTS**

#### **The Kathmandu Post (TKP)**

##### **Simple**

1. Mosquito is the vector of Kalajar.
2. The flurry of advertisements of various boarding schools of Kathmandu valley annoys the masses.
3. We lack holistic view on male- female relations.
4. This is to express my immense pleasure at the formation of the interim government.
5. This often leads to premature deaths.
6. Politics at its worst is all pervasive in the education systems.
7. It defeats the purpose.
8. It is an act of utter irresponsibility on the part of the protest on.
9. It amazes me to find that everyone thinks he is indispensable.
10. There is vast difference between the life style of Maoist leaders and the cadres.
11. Recently they are able to openly collect the raw materials.

##### **Progressive**

1. The UK is looking forward to working closely with the interim government to build a lasting peace.
2. Nepalese are dreaming of bidding good bye to the monarch.
3. Police are really pretending to be ignorant.

4. Nepali women are lagging behind in every sector.

### **Perfective**

1. The advertisements displaying sophisticated buildings and extracurricular facilities have been the major tools for the private schools.
2. It has also failed to mention a major fault with the global fund.
3. Most activities in Nepal have not gone very well.
4. It has got its decade long conflict linkage.
5. I've observed the suppression of women.
6. Has he seen young people driving their bikes recklessly without any regard for traffic rules?
7. Nepal government officials have not yet started their usual duty in the camp.
8. The scuffle has already claimed the lives of two youths including one from refugees' camp.
9. The article has rightly analyzed the situation of the dormant feudalism in the education system.
10. Interim parliament has already made him powerless figure in the country.
11. UN and different other countries have spoken clearly.
12. This government has almost failed.

### **Perfective Progressive**

1. The distribution of nation has not been going on in time.
2. Since 1815, Britain has been exploiting and using Gurkhas.

## **The Rising Nepal (TRN)**

### **Simple**

1. I am totally unable to solve the problem.
2. The government of Nepal doesn't seem much concerned about the global problem.
3. The RSS news report about slums squatters settlement clearly shows it is one of the biggest problems of the valley.
4. We get to see a number of slums on the river banks.
5. There are some depressing trends too.
6. Now is not the time to suspect the people's decision and mandate.
7. We Nepalese have a tendency to parrot slogans forwarded by a party without so much as giving a thought to it.
8. The same thing applies to the word Loktantra.
9. It is high time to focus on rebuilding the economy.
10. Election commission needs 120 days to prepare for the election.

### **Progressive**

1. They are making it dirtier.
2. Kathmanduities of today are making a mockery of Bagmati civilization.
3. Many countries in the west as well as Asia are introducing plans to tackle the raising price of food.
4. The slum dwellers are contributing a lot of the pollution in and around the valley river.
5. No one knows who is spreading the rivers.

## **Perfective**

1. Basmati River has virtually turned into a hellish river from the holy one.
2. Many farmers have switched to cash crops from traditional practice of growing paddy and millet on their farms.
3. No political has shown the courage to settle the issue on the slums.
4. Many schools in Kathmandu and Pokhara have increased the monthly as well as admission fees.
5. This has resulted in the loss of much precious life.

## **The Himalayan Times (THT)**

### **Simple**

1. Global warming is another major issue.
2. The country needs to take concrete measures to reduce environmental degradation without further delay.
3. Nepal wildlife Development Company is a firm.
4. This is a common practice.
5. Our records are there before anyone to see.
6. Maoist gets an earful from Martin.

### **Progressive**

1. Maoist is providing moral.
2. Politicians are busy consulting foreign diplomats and paying visits to New Delhi.
3. A crowd of people observing the YCL cadres demolish small huts of poor people.
4. Tigers' population is declining in Nepal too.



5. The government is thinking about polluting it even more.
6. Tarai are succeeding in disrupting the peace process.
7. Country's environmental status is getting worse day by day.
8. People living in the capital are especially unsafe.
9. Why is the government thinking about bringing these tempos back to the valley?
10. The YCL's violent activities are only making the lives of common people more difficult.
11. Research centers are increasing rapidly.
12. Institute with one or two rooms are calling themselves research centers.
13. Serious road mishaps are happening daily.

### **Perfective**

1. The political parties have ignored the aspiration of the people.
2. They have not delivered on any of the promises they made at the time of signing of the people accord.
3. This has lengthened the transition period.
4. India, Bhutan and Nepal have agreed to discuss the Bhutanese refugee issue.
5. Nepal has slightly expressed its unwillingness to lift the international ban on trading of tiger parts.
6. Tigers have become rare animals in the world.
7. Regarding Moriarty's claim, that the Maoists have not mended their errant ways.

8. Has the US itself done anything positive to ease the transition of the Maoists in to mainstream political party?
9. New Metropolitan police have played an important part.
10. The CIAA has lost its relevance.
11. Many criminals and bank defaulters have got a way because of loopholes in our legal system.
12. This has weakened the rule of law.

The aspects of English found in newspapers are tabularized in table 1.

## APPENDIX-VII

### TABLE -1: TYPES OF CONSTRUCTIONS

Name of Newspapers		The Kathmandu Post		The Rising Nepal		The Himalayan Times		Total	
SN	Types of constructions	No. of Constructions	Percent	No. of Constructions	Percent	No. of Constructions	Percent	No. of Constructions	Percent
1	Verbless	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Finite	18	24.32	19	14.61	14	20.58	51	18.75
3	Non - finite	15	20.27	29	22.30	15	22.05	59	21.69
4	Imperative	4	5.43	17	13.07	5	7.35	26	9.55
5	Passive	27	36.48	30	23.07	26	38.25	83	30.05
6	Mixed	10	13.51	35	26.92	8	19.76	53	19.48
		<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>100</b>

## APPENDIX-VIII

**TABLE -2: ASPECTS OF SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

Name of Newspapers		The Kathmandu Post		The Rising Nepal		The Himalayan Times		Total	
S N	Aspects (Simple Present)	No. of Aspects	Percent	No. of Aspects	Percent	No of Aspects	Percent	No of Aspects	Percent
1	Simple	12	38.70	10	50	8	25	30	36.14
2	Progressive	4	12.90	5	25	11	34.37	20	24.09
3	Perfective	13	41.93	5	25	13	40.62	31	37.24
4	Perfective progressive	2	6.45	-	-	-	-	2	2.40
		31	100	20	100	32	100	83	100

## APPENDIX-IX

### TABLE - 3 : THE FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE

Name of Newspapers		The Kathmandu Post		The Rising Nepal		The Himalayan Times		Total	
		No. of Functions	Percent	No. of Functions	Percent	No. of Functions	Percent	No. of Functions	Percent
1	Notifying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Requesting	1	4.76	1	10	1	8.33	3	6.97
3	Seeking Information	2	9.52	5	50	3	25	10	23.25
4	Suggesting	13	61.90	4	40	8	66.66	25	58.13
5	Congratulating	1	4.76	-	-	-	-	1	2.32
6	Prohibiting	1	4.76	-	-	-	-	1	2.32
7	Directing	1	4.76	-	-	-	-	1	2.32
8	Clarifying	2	9.52	-	-	-	-	2	4.65
		21	100	10	100	12	100	43	100

