

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is species specific because the ability to speak is the most characteristically human of all human attributes. Human beings have been endowed with special quality, i.e. language. It, simply, is a means of communication with which human beings share their ideas, feelings, information, etc. between one another. It is obvious fact that the possession of language makes human beings different from animals and thinking is far more complex in human beings than in other animals. They have a unique place in the universe due to the possession of language. Language is not only the key to show our personality but also the mirror of mind because language that a person uses shows what goes inside his/her mind. A concrete example of this fact that a young man who entered a restaurant with his girl friend ordered a room instead of a table. Language is, mainly, used for communication.

Communication plays a very crucial role. Hockett (1916) defines language as 'The most valuable single possession of the human race' (p.1). He further clarifies, everyone, in every walks of life, is concerned with language in a practical way for we make use of it in virtually everything we do. For the most part, our use of language is so automatic and natural that we pay no more attention to it than we do to our breathing or to be the beating of our hearts. But sometimes our attention is drawn. We are struck by the fact that others do not speak quite as we do, or we observe a child learning to talk, or we wonder whether one or another way of saying or writing something is correct.

On the other hand, language is defined as a unique gift for human beings. Language determines their civilization. They cannot think of any social,

academic and artistic activities in the absence of language. This thought is supported by the Yadav's definition which will be relevancy here.

‘Language is common to all and only human beings. It is the most unique gift that sets them apart from the rest of living beings. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. It is a means by which we can perform several things- communication, thinking, group solidarity, inter-linguistic conflict, nation building, control, creation and so on. We cannot think of any social academic and artistic activities going on without language. It is perhaps the most significant asset of human life’. (Yadav, 2001, p.1)

In the above quotation the writer says that language is the sole means which enables the human beings to be powerful among the creature. Human beings are equipped with special gift, viz. language.

Language is the means of human communication which is systematic arrangement of sounds into larger units and makes sense arbitrarily to Richards et al. (1985) whereas Sapir (1991) believes that language is primarily human and non –instinct. Language is produced voluntarily. Chomsky (1957) believes that native speakers have got innate capacity, i.e., LAD (Language Acquisition Device) with which they can understand and form grammatical sentences. Though language is defined differently by different linguists, it is one of the most obligatory and inevitable tool for human communication with which they are able to interact.

Wardhaugh (1977) believes that language is arbitrary or conventional. There is no one to one relationship between forms and meanings except some onomatopoeic words. This happens because of the creation of language. It is not inherent phenomenon for human beings. Finally, we can say that a language is a dynamic set of visual, auditory, or tactile symbols of communication and the elements used to manipulate them. Language can refer to the uses of such systems as a general phenomenon. It is considered to be an exclusively human mode of communication, although animals make use of quite sophisticated communicative systems, none of these are known to make use of all of the properties that linguists use to define language.

1.1.1 Importance of the English Language

English is one of the many languages of the world, which is used as a lingua-franca, and official language in many countries of the world. Crystal (1990) states that the English language is the main language of the world's books, newspapers and advertising. It is the chief maritime language. It is the language of international business and academic conferences, of diplomacy, of sports. Over two thirds of the world's scientists write in English. One in every seven human beings can speak it. More than half of the world's books and three quarters of international mails are in English. Eighty percentage of all the information stored in the electronic retrieval systems of the world is stored in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary, perhaps as many as two million words and one of the noblest bodies of literature. English is helpful in the field of tourism, policy making with foreigners and interact with them. It is also compared as universal passport to go and visit every part of the world. It is the most prestigious and mobile vehicle through out the world. (p.7)

English is spoken natively in Europe, North America and Australia. These countries are highly developed and influence the developing countries. So, it is

very important to study the advanced countries. In the context of our country, there is not a long history of teaching and learning of English. It only started after Jung Bahadur's visit to Great Britain in 1910. The English language is taught as a foreign language in Nepal. The first school where, English was taught was Thapathali School. But ordinary people were barred from learning English as a second language. Apart from the specialization in Nepal, English is taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to Bachelor's level at present.

Because of its indispensability, more and more people especially younger generation are attracted towards this language. Thus, it has become an inseparable part of the life in the contemporary society.

1.1.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is a discipline or science that studies language. It is defined as the scientific study of language. It is scientific in the sense that it has its own spirit, principles, and methods to study about the languages. Linguistics studies the languages explicitly, systematically and objectively. Thus, linguistics is the science which studies the origin, organization, nature, and development of language descriptively, historically, comparatively and it formulates the general rules related to human language as a phenomenon, it may be called general theoretical linguistics.

Linguistics has made great contribution to the study of several other fields in many ways. The contribution of linguistics to language teaching is one of them. Linguistics has its other branches like clinical linguistics, educational linguistics, psycholinguistics and so on. When the linguistic researches, findings, methods or theoretical principles are applied to the study of problems from other areas of experience such domains are concerned with the study of a particular language as an end itself in order to be able to produce its complete and accurate description.

1.1.2.1. Varieties of Linguistic Codes

Generally, code refers to a set of conversation for converting one signaling system into another in communication. In linguistics, code is a human language which manifests the forms of the sum total of its varieties. Varieties refer to any system of linguistic expressions where the use is governed by situational variables. It is usually identifiable at all levels of grammar; from sound to words, sentence structure to an event act. There are, mainly, three varieties of language. They are dialects, idiolects and registers. They are described below in brief.

Dialect is a variety of language spoken in a certain region showing the differences from standard language. It differs from language in terms of its pronunciation, grammatical construction and idiomatic use of words. It reflects the personality of the speaker, i.e., who the speaker is and which geographical place he/she belongs to.

Idiolect is the way of speaking individually, i.e. one's personal dialect. A person's idiolect can be noticed in his/her literary writing, and speech which distinguishes one individual from another in voice quality, pitch, etc. as well. Idiolect is the individual's personal variety of the community language system that displays a particular variety at a given time.

Register is another variety of language. Registers are the sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or special groups. Farmers, surgeons, pilots, businessmen in sales house, lawyers, etc employ different registers.

I selected the study topic 'Language Used in Political news' which is a register because language used in the field of politics is the field based language which is described in a separate heading.

I. Register

As discussed above that registers are the varieties of language according to use. For Hudson (1980), 'the varieties of a language according to the use is register' (p. 45). A particular register is distinguished itself from others in term of distinctive words, phrases, special grammatical constructions and so on. Register is a set of features of speech or writing characteristics of a particular type of linguistic activity or a particular group when engaged in it. For example, journalists, doctors, farmers, teachers, pilots, etc. So, a register is a variety of language decided according to the use. Halliday (1978) distinguishes register into three types, viz. field-based, mode-based and tenor-based' (as cited in Hudson, 1980, p.46). All of them are described below.

Field-based is concerned with the purpose and subject-matter of the communication. Field also refers to 'why' and 'about what' a communication takes place, notable by speech or writing. In mode based, the language used by a person differs according to the channel he is using, for example, spoken and written. In tenor-based, the same speaker uses different varieties of linguistic code according to where, when and to whom he or she is speaking, for example, formal and informal varieties.

1.1.3 Mass Media

Literally, the term 'mass' refers to 'a large number of people' and 'media' means 'mass of communication' such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc. Thus, etymologically mass media refer to the means of communication to a large scattered number of people over vast areas at the same time. Mass communication is made possible by the use of mass media which include print and electronic media.

Generally mass media are considered as the medium through which some information, news, views and reviews and other matters of public importance are transmitted to the larger number of people scattered in the various location who are heterogeneous in cultural background, age, sex and education relatively at the same time. Mass media is a term used to denote, as a class, that section of the media specifically conceived and designed to reach a very large audience.

Various media of mass communication such as radio, television, press and cinema have significant role to bring about the betterment of the society and people. The role of media to change which we want to achieve through the plans, policies and programs of government can hardly be undermined. Mass media are essential and still growing their importance in modern societies. Mac Quail (1994) presents that power source of the society, publicize nationally and internationally, define value, contribution society, key to fame the effective performance, to present order and public meaning systems are the importance (p. 1).

Mass media are not only limited as discussed above but also the single longest focuses of leisure time activity and means of entertainment. Similarly, the effects of the mediated message can be observed in terms of creating awareness, knowledge, attitude and behavior changes, impact on social value and ideology of society. The impact of the mass media can obviously be examined in the national policies as well.

1.1.3.1 Types of Mass Media

In general, media for mass communication can be divided into two types: print media (e.g. newspapers, journals and pamphlets, etc.) and broadcast media (e.g. radio, television and cinema, etc.).

I. Print Media

The print media are the oldest form of mass communication. Print media are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to the receivers. Print media include books and manuals; newspapers, magazines and periodicals; brochures and prospectuses; pamphlets, posters, banners, signboards, traffic signs and signals; charts, graphs, diagrams, tables, caption writing, menus and bills. They are composed of words inscribed on something by some sort of ink.

II. Electronic Media

The term 'electronic' is concerned with electronics. So, electronic media refer to things or results produced or operated by a flow of electronics and it uses air waves to reach the message to the audience. The electronic media are also called mechanical media which use complex electro-magnetic devices at both the encoding or decoding points. Radio and TV are popular electronic media. Radio is an old electronic medium where as TV is popular electronic media. Computer is also other 'new media' with which we get a large number of information.

To conclude, print media make use of printed symbols to communicate message to the receivers whereas, on the other hand, broadcast or electronic media make use of human voices. The basic difference between print and electronic media is that the former are designed for eyes only while the latter are for the eyes and ears.

1.1.4 News

News is a piece of information on current events which is presented by print and broadcast media. Internet is another latest media which is popularized world wide with its multi functions. It has made possible to the impossible things.

According to Agee et al. (1982), 'News is information; people urgently need in getting their bearings in a rapidly changing world. Where the situation is ambiguous or there are alternatives, or a decision has to be made, any new information that might affect the outcome is news' (p.11).

So, news is a piece of information on current events which can be about burning issues. In the present world, news can be heard or can be read in electronic and print media. Newspapers, manuals, journals, magazines, brochures, periodicals, prospectus, etc. are forms of the print media. Similarly, films, radio and television are some forms of electronic media. News can be of different types in terms of field. News of sports, politics, fashion, etc. are some examples of different news. There are many categories of news. Some news categories are:

-) Politics,
-) Murders,
-) Accidents,
-) Fashion,
-) Business,
-) Cartoon strips,
-) Advertisements,
-) Science and technology,

-) Literature,
-) Agriculture,
-) Society, etc.

1.1.5 Language of Politics

Political thought began from the Greek word *politics* which was derived from the word *polis* means *city state community*. In Greek, political science was treated as the science of the city state. Those were the time when each city was an independent state, a principality in its own right. The science of the city state emerged as an instrument to serve as a moral guide to the ruling section of the society for the realization of good life in all its aspects and to adjust the mutual relationship within society. Generally, politics is the study of interactions, actions and relations among individuals between individuals and groups and large community what we call nation state.

Politics is a concept which we employ as a part of the mental frameworks through which we interpret and try to understand will depend at least partly on how we define politics and political activity. There is not any complete definition of politics given by a politician, which is influenced by a principle or theory.

The political area which we study is called political science. Now, it is a separate discipline. It is studied world-wide as a discipline because of its popularity in the world.

The language of politics cannot be separated from the politics of language. There is an intricate relationship between language and politics. Here is the concern of a language which is used in the field of politics.

As language is a powerful means of political communication, the choice of words by political leaders largely reflect their attitudes, style, capacity, vision and performance. Language is also related with leadership pattern which is a quality that signifies the ability of a person or a group of people to persuade and force others to act or not to act by inspiring them, making them believe and not to believe a proposed cause of action individually. Language is the most powerful factor in bringing the elite and the mass together for strengthening social and national integration .It makes scientific and technical knowledge easily accessible to the people in their own languages. Politicians do not use the language with direct meaning; they play the words with meanings.

Robertson (1993) defines:

Language politics is an individual area of study because human thoughts, views, and conflicts are reflected and restricted by language. It will be more rational to define political culture around language than most other cleavage patterns and this may account for the virulence of language group politics' (p. 274).

Orwell (1946) writes an essay entitled 'Politics and the English Language' in which he writes that there was vagueness and such incompetence in writing in the contemporary society and gives five helpful tips to be good writing in English. They are:

-) Never use a long word where a short word will do.
-) If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out.
-) Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.
-) Never use passive where you can use the active.
-) Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous

He concludes that political writing is bad writing. Where it is not true, it will generally be found that the writing is some kind of rebel, expressing his /her private opinions.

Chilton (1994) writes in 'Language and Politics', 'As for the term politics itself from the view point of linguistic study, there have been two guiding assumptions. First, one might adopt the classical definition of politics as the art to governance. This leads either to the linguist attempting to describe objectively the properties of the used of language in various situations and instructions conventionally recognized as political, to the linguist, rhetorician, or professional communication specialist providing technical advice and training to those who govern. Second, politics can be thought being about power, conflict and cooperation. This leads to the view that politics is not confined to governments, parties, elections, and so forth, but pervades interpersonal interaction in very day life, a view which has produced studies whose purpose is not merely describe, but also to expose and criticize relationship between language and the wielding of power' (as cited in Asher and Simpson, The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, VI, p. 3215).

Politics Language has become a universal phenomenon and a quite fashionable term which denotes the relationship between the language and politics and the influence of the former to the latter. It is essential to study which language citizens utilize for their overall development to understand the entire political process and structure. The recognition of a particular language in a civil and political society is an important aspect of the legitimization of a particular culture, values, norms, beliefs, history and a lot of socio-economic and minorities of an ethnic or linguistic group is suppressed by the majority groups.

1.2 Literature Review

The researcher was interested to carry out a research in the field of political language and nobody has carried out on it. However, there are some researches on language used in headlines, editorials, banners, caption writings, etc. Some of them are reviewed as follows:

Sharma (2007) has carried out the research entitled 'Language Used in Newspaper Editorials: A Descriptive Study'. The main purpose of this study was to find out the characteristic features of the language used in Nepali-English newspaper editorials in terms of sentence types, voice, tense, aspects, length of editorials, sentence length and style of writing. He took the texts from 'The Kathmandu Post, 'The Rising Nepal' 'The Times of India' and "The International Herald Tribune'. He used non-probability purposive sampling design with observational tool. The findings of the study were that complex sentences were used maximally in the newspapers published from Nepal and more than half of the total sentences from abroad. Simple and compound sentences are used with limited frequency. Non-past tense was used more frequently in all, covering more than three- fourth of the total sentences. Simple aspect was maximally used and perfective aspect was used highly than passive. Formal writing was every where. But, there is lack of other types of study like vocabulary, semantics, etc.

Tiwari (2007) has carried out the research on 'Language Used in Economic Journals'. The main purpose of the study was to find out the frequency used in the voice, tense, sentence types, aspect, and sentence length. The study was based on the secondary sources of data. He applied non- probability random judgmental sampling using observational tool. He selected forty- five texts from the magazines 'The Country Economic Review', 'The Economic Journal of Nepal', 'The Journal of Economic Perspectives' from the Philippines, Nepal and the USA respectively. He found out that complex sentences were

maximally used and simple and compound sentences rarely. Non-past was frequently used rather than the past tense. Active voice was highly used than passive one. Simple aspect was maximally used, perfective was more frequently than progressive. Sentence length from native text was longer than that of non- native.

Bhandari (2007) has carried out the research entitled "Language used in Invitation for Bids: A Descriptive Study". The main purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics features of the language used in English newspaper, 'Invitation for Bids', in terms of sentence types, voice, aspect, tense and writing style of language. He took the texts from 'The Rising Nepal', 'The Times of India' and 'The Kathmandu Post'. He used non-probability purposive sampling design with observational tool. The finding of the study was that simple sentences were used maximally and complex and compound sentences were used less frequently. Simple aspect was maximally used and perfective aspect was more frequently used than progressive. Passive voice was highly used. Formal writing was used almost in all text.

Atreya (2008) has conducted the research entitled 'English used in Medicine Marketing'. The main purpose of the study was to find out the characteristic features of the language used in 'Medicine Marketing' in terms of sentence patterns and language function. He took the texts from the medicine field, i.e., orthopedic products, pediatric products, gynecological products and general products. He used stratified judgmental sampling procedure to sample the population. The finding of the study showed that the language used marketers is fixed, such as S-P-PC (A) and S-P-IO-DO (A) patterns are more commonly used. Similarly, language functions such as socializing, imparting and seeking factual information were more common. On the whole, the overall language seems some how different from other types of language.

Poudel (2008) has conducted the research on 'Language Used in Classified Advertisement'. The main purpose of the study was to find out sentence constructions, tense, aspect, and language functions. He used non-probability judgmental sampling procedure. He used checklist and rating scale as a tool. He studied one hundred and twenty texts from selected newspapers. He found from the study that verb-less sentence constructions, and directive sentences were used with the highest frequency. Simple and progressive were very common but perfective was not found to be used. The past tense was used only in the Himalayan Times from India.

Sapkota (2008) has conducted the research entitled "Language Used in Human Rights Journals". The main purpose of the study was to find out sentence types, tense, voice, aspect and list the special vocabularies in term of word class and their frequencies. He applied non-probability judgmental sampling procedure with observation tool. Basically, he was limited on 'The Informal sector Service Centre', 'National Human Rights Commission Nepal' and 'Office of the High Commission for Human Rights'. He selected thirty-six texts taking twelve texts from each. The study showed that complex sentences were maximally used; the past tense was used more than non-past. Passive voice was highly used than active one. Perfective aspect was maximally used and simple, progressive and perfect-progressive aspects were occupied in descending order. In terms of specific vocabularies, nearly, seventy-six words were found whereas nouns occupied the highest frequency and adverbs occupied zero.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

- a) To analyze the language used in the news stories of the politics in terms of: Sentence types Tense, Voice and Aspect.

- b) To list out the special vocabularies used in the news stories of politics with their word-class and frequency.
- c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study will be of great value to all the persons who are interested in the field of journalism. This sort of research has not been carried out in the Department of English Education. So, the research will be valuable for the English Department itself. The study will be beneficial for those who are interested in politics, concerned persons of mass media, viz. mass media teachers, students, experts, amateurs, etc. Similarly, the study will be a reference material for further researches in the field of mass media.

1.5 Definition of Terms

- **Sentence Type:** Sentence type refers to the types of the sentences according to its structural point of view. From this view, sentences are of three types: simple, compound and complex sentence.
- **Simple Sentence:** A simple sentence is a one which contains at least one subject and one verb and can stand alone as an independent clause.
- **Compound Sentence:** A compound sentence consists of two or more clauses of equal grammatical importance and a coordinating conjunction connects the two clauses into one sentence.
- **Complex Sentence:** It refers to a sentence having at least one independent clause and one or more dependent clause linked by subordinators.
- **Tense:** Tense denotes to the time markers in the form of the verb and by the use of adverbs. English has two tense systems viz. past and non-past.
- **Voice:** Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationship between verb and noun phrases, which are associated with it.

Two types of voice are found in English: active voice in which the subject of a clause is most often the agent, or doer, of some action and passive voice in which the subject is affected by the action of the verb.

- **Aspect:** It signifies to the manner in which the verbal action is experienced or regarded, for example as completed or in progress. It deals with the states of affairs whether in simple progressive, perfective or perfect progressive state.
- **Print Media:** Print media refers to the mass media, which are in printed form, and designed for reading, for example; newspaper, journals, magazines, books, brochures, and prospectuses.
- **Broadcast Media:** Broadcast Media refers to those electronic media, which greatly use modern technologies to broadcast news, information, and advertisements. They are generally designed for listening or combination of listening and reading, for examples radio, television and cinema.
- **Newspaper:** Newspaper refers to a printed publication appearing daily or weekly and contains news, advertisements and articles on various subjects.
- **Daily:** Newspapers which are published daily.
- **Vocabulary:** Vocabulary implies the English words which are used in different fields.
- **Politics:** Politics is the struggle for power or the influencing of those in power.

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 Sources of Data

The study made use of secondary sources of data only.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

For this study the researcher used only the secondary sources to collect the data. The sources were the following newspapers published from Nepal: ‘The Kathmandu Post’, ‘The Himalayan Times’, ‘The Rising Nepal’.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

He applied non-probability judgmental sampling design to the study about language used in political news stories from twenty seven regular issues of ‘The Kathmandu Post’, ‘The Rising Nepal’ and ‘The Himalayan Times’. He took the texts or newspapers from 21st June to 17th July regularly for the study.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this research, observation was the sole tool of data collection. He collected eighty one political news stories from twenty seven regular issues of the Nepali-English newspapers mentioned above and read and re-read them until and unless he got the required information.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

- a) He collected three different Nepali-English Newspapers, i.e., ‘The Kathmandu Post’, ‘The Rising Nepal’ and ‘The Himalayan Times’ from 21st June to 17th July, 2008.
- b) He collected twenty seven regular issues of the aforementioned newspapers, which consisted of political news section.
- c) He observed one political news story from each issue of the newspapers mentioned above and took notes of required information.
- d) Then, he wrote down the data systematically under different headings as sentence types (simple, compound and complex), tense (past and non-past), voice (active and passive), aspect (simple, progressive, perfective and perfect progressive) and analyzed them separately.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The present study had the following limitations:

- a) The study was limited to the language used in political news.
- b) This study was further limited to the study of eighty one stories from twenty seven regular issues of the selected English language newspapers published in Nepal. The selected newspapers for the study were:
 - i. The Kathmandu Post
 - ii. The Rising Nepal
 - iii. The Himalayan Times
- c) Only the daily newspapers were included in the study.
- d) The study was limited to the analysis of the following categories: sentence types (simple, compound and complex), tense (past and non-past), aspect (simple, progressive, perfective and perfect progressive), voice (active and passive) and listing special vocabularies used in political news stories.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the language used in political news in terms of the previously mentioned aspects viz. sentence types, tense, voice, aspect and special vocabularies contained in political news. In this process, firstly, the analysis and comparison of the political news published from Nepal is done and only after that the comparison of all newspapers was done and finally the specification of vocabularies in terms of frequency was shown.

3.1 Sentence Types in Political News

From the structural point of view of English, it has the following three types of sentences:

- (i) Simple Sentence
- (ii) Compound Sentence, and
- (iii) Complex Sentence

The sentence structures obtained in the newspapers were as follows:

3.1.1 Sentence Types Used in the Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

The researcher, here, has compared the frequency of occurrences of sentence types used in the political news of the entire newspapers under study. The following table shows all the sentence type:

Table No. 1
Sentence Types in Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

Sentence Types	THT		TKP		TRN		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per
SS	128	32.74	160	30.30	138	30.60	426	32.00
CS	33	8.43	74	14.02	53	11.70	160	11.67
CXS	230	58.83	294	55.68	260	57.65	784	57.23
Total	391	100.00	528	100.00	451	100.00	1370	100.00

The above table shows that the CXS has been used most frequently in all the political news of THT, TKP and TRN, which is evident in the percentage of the use regardless of minor differences in their occurrence. It has occupied the first position in all. SS and CS come in the second and last position respectively in all newspapers. CXS has covered 57.23 per cent which is more than half of the total sentences. In the same way, SS has the frequency of 32 per cent which is less than the one-third of the total sentences. In case of CS, it has the least frequency of occurrences, covering only 11.67 per cent which is one-tenth, roughly, of the total sentences in the political news given in the newspapers under study.

3.1.2 Analysis of Sentence Types Used in the Political News of THT

Here, the language used in political news of THT has been analyzed to find out the use of sentence types. The study has revealed the following frequency of the occurrences of sentence types from the judgmentally selected texts or news stories of the political news in THT.

Table No. 2
Sentence Types in Political News of THT

Sentence types	Frequency	Per cent
SS	128	32.74
CS	33	8.43
CXS	230	58.83
Total	391	100.00

This table clearly shows that the percentage of the CXS has been used with the highest of all in the political news of THT. More than half of the total 230 sentences drawn for analysis is covered by CXS, SS is in second position on the frequency of occurrences, four times more than the CS. SS occupies 32.74 per cent and CS occupies 8.43 per cent of the total .

The following are some instances of SS (i-ii) CS (iii-iv) and CXS (v-vi) from the political news of THT.

- (i) The CA will decide on the number of autonomous states. (Friday, July 4, 2008)
- (ii) A cabinet meeting held in the evening approved the agreement. (Saturday, July 5, 2008)
- (iii) Earlier, MJF chairman Upendra Yadav said they still differed and opposed the agreement but they would not picket the rostrum for the time, being, as there was an urgency to form a new government and present the budget in the house. (Wednesday, July 9, 2008)
- (iv) The agitators stopped a vehicle ferrying CPN-Maoist MP Prabhu Shah and forced him to promise to raise voice in support of on autonomous Tharuhat state. (Friday, July 11, 2008)

- (v) The fringe parties argued that there was no need to mention in the bill the names of signatories to the agreement reached with the government before the constituent assembly election. (Saturday, July 5, 2008)
- (vi) Addressing the house, Gupta said the Madhesi people would get a message that the CA was irrelevant to the Madhesi people if the Fifth Amendment bill was tabled and passed as it was. (Thursday, July 10, 2008)

3.1.3 Analysis of Sentence Types Used in the Political News of TKP

Here, the language used in the political news of TKP has been analyzed to find out the use of sentence types in the news stories of political section. The study has revealed the frequency of occurrences of sentence types from twenty seven texts or news stories of TKP.

The following table shows the sentence types in the political news:

Table No. 3
Sentence Types in Political News of TKP

Sentence types	Frequency	Per cent
SS	160	30.30
CS	74	14.02
CXS	294	55.68
Total	528	100.00

The table clearly shows that the percentage of the CXS has the highest frequency of all, covering 55.68 per cent in the political news of TKP. Similarly, SS has occupied the second position with 30.30 per cent, which is less than one third of the total. In the same way, CS has occupied the last

position covering 14.02 per cent which is the least used sentences types in TKP.

The following are some instances of SS (i-ii) CS (iii-iv) and CXS (v-vi) used in TKP.

- (i) RJP, RPP-Nepal, CBES, FDNF, DJP, SP, JP, RPP, Nepali Janata Dal, Rastriya Janamukti Party, Nepal Rastriya Party, Nepal Loktantrik Samajbadi Dal and Nepal Pariwar Dal signed the statement. (Friday, July 4, 2008)
- (ii) Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala and Maoist chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal held a meeting Thursday to discuss the political situation that has developed after the Madhesi parties' walk out from Constituent Assembly proceeding Wednesday. (Friday, July 11, 2008)
- (iii) The government on Tuesday withdrew the previous related to Madhesi Parties' demands from the supplementary amendment bill and registered a new bill at the Constituent Assemble pledging autonomy for all future provinces and guaranteeing equability and inclusiveness for all communities in the national army. (Wednesday, July 9, 2008)
- (iv) People's front Nepal and CPN-UML put in written dissents over the SPA'S decision and Nepal workers and present party did not attend the meeting. (Wednesday, July 9, 2008)
- (v) He further informed that the government had to bear an additional burden of Rs. 5 billion due to the emergence of unexpected financial obligations while setting political differences among various parties. (Tuesday, July 15, 2008)
- (vi) In the meeting, UML leaders proposed that the big 3 parties should try to convince Madhesi parties by expressing political commitment and tabling all past agreements in the CA meeting. (Tuesday, July 1, 2008)

3.1.4 Analysis of Sentence Types Used in the Political News of TRN

The language used in political news of TRN has been analyzed to find out the use of sentence types. The study has found the following frequency of the occurrences of sentence types in the news stories of TRN.

Table No. 4
Sentence Types in Political News of TRN

Sentence types	Frequency	Per cent
SS	138	30.60
CS	53	11.75
CXS	260	57.65
Total	451	100.00

The table vividly shows that CXS has been used with the highest frequency in the political news of TRN. The CXS has occupied the first position covering 57.65 per cent, which is more than half of the total sentences. In comparison to CXS, SS are found to have been used less frequently. The SS has occupied the second position with 30.60 percent, which is less than the one-third of the total; CS has been used with least frequency covering only 11.75 per cent, which has occupied, roughly, one-tenth of the total in the political news of TRN.

The following are some examples of SS (i-ii), CS (iii-iv) and CXS (v-vi) from the political news of TRN:

- (i) The CA is scheduled to elect the first president and vice president of the republican Nepal on July 19. (Wednesday, July 16, 2008)
- (ii) Earlier, CPN-Maoist chairman Prachanda delivered his address for about 40 minutes from the rostrum. (Thursday, July 11, 2008)

- (iii) The meeting agreed to run the house regularly but the content of agreement had to be decided by the seven party meeting to be held Monday morning. (Tuesday, July 8, 2008)
- (iv) The house meeting scheduled for 2:00 pm. was postponed by issuing a notice at 8:15 the then government and the parliament secretariat was set to table the Fifth Amendment bill including some additions incorporating the demands of Madhesi parties. (Wednesday, July 9, 2008)
- (v) Leader of the CPN (Maoist) and member of the Constituent Assembly, Dina Nath Sharma has alleged that status-quo forces are creating obstruction in ending the present of the present political stalemate by extending the term caretaker government. (Sunday, July 13, 2008)
- (vi) Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala Thursday announced his resignation at the Constituent Assembly meeting that had convened in the capacity of legislative parliament. (Saturday, July 12, 2008)

3.2 Tense in Political News

Tense refers to the relationship between form of the verb and the time of action or state it describes. English has two tense systems, that is to say, past and non-past. Generally, the past tense shows the past time whereas non-past tense shows the present as well as future time. However, this is not always true.

The researcher has found out that both past and non-past tenses are used in the texts or news stories of politics. The study has shown that the past tense is used more frequently and non-past tenses the least frequently.

The researcher has formed the following frequency of tenses being used in the political news of THT, TKP and TRN, selected for the study.

3.2.1 Tenses Used in Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

Here, the researcher has compared the frequency of occurrences of tense used in the political news of THT, TKP and TRN. The following table, clearly, displays the frequency of tense (Past and non-past).

Table No. 5

Tense in Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

Sentence Types	THT		TKP		TRN		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per
Past	331	84.65	464	87.87	370	82.03	1165	85.03
Non-past	60	13.35	64	12.13	81	17.97	205	14.97
Total	391	100.00	528	100.00	451	100.00	1370	100.00

The above table clearly depicts that the past tense is most frequently used in all three newspapers. The past tense occupies 85.03 per cent in total. The past tense covers 84.65 per cent, 87.87 per cent 82.03 per cent in the political news THT, TKP and TRN respectively, which is more than the four-fifth of the total sentences. Similarly, non past tense is used the least frequently in all the three newspapers. The non past tense occupies 13.35 per cent, 12.13 per cent and 17.97 per cent in THT, TKP and TRN respectively. The least use of non-past tense has been found in the political news of TRN, THT and TKP from high to low frequency respectively. Similarly, the highest use of the past tense has been found in TKP covering 87.87 per cent which is more than four-fifth of the total sentences . Similarly, the past tense has been used more frequently in THT than in TRN. The frequency of past tense in THT covers 84.65 per cent whereas 82.03 per cent in TRN. In total, the frequency of past tense is more than that of non-past tense. The aggregate, of the past tense occupies 85.03 per cent (i.e. 1165 out of 1370) and the non past occupies only 14.97 per cent (i.e. 205 out of 1370).

3.2.2 Analysis of Tenses Used in the Political News of THT

Here, the researcher has observed three hundred and ninety-one sentences selected from the newspapers under study to find out the frequency of tense used in the political news of THT and the frequencies of tenses found from the study are given below.

Table No. 6
Tense in Political News of THT

Tense Types	Frequency	Per cent
Past	331	84.65
Non-past	60	15.35
Total	391	100.00

The table given above clearly shows that the past tense has been used with the highest frequency than non-past in the political news of THT. Out of 391 sentences, three hundred and thirty one have been found in past covering 84.65 per cent which is far more than two-third of the total sentences. Only sixty sentences have been found in non-past. The non-past tense covers 15.35 per cent, which is, roughly, one seventh in total.

Some instances of the use of tense, past (i-ii) and non-past (iii-iv) in the political news of THT are as follows:

- (i) The three Madhes-based parties did not agree to the SPA's old proposal of creating multiple states within the Tarai -Madhes and adopting the principle of inclusion in the national force. (Tuesday, July 8, 2008)
- (ii) A tripartite taskforce today failed to finalize a draft supplementary bill despite reaching an agreement earlier to address the key demands of the Madhesi parties in the interim constitution. (Wednesday, July 2, 2008)

- (iii) The concept of the agreement will be a part of the Article 138 (2) of the constitution. (Saturday, July 5, 2008)
- (iv) The government may table a supplementary bill in the Constituent Assembly along with the Fifth Amendment bill to amend the interim constitution if the three major parties CPN Maoist, Nepali congress and CPN UML fail to reach a consensus on the issues raised by the three Madhes based parties by tomorrow. (Thursday, July 3, 2008)

3.2.3 Analysis of Tenses Used in the Political News of TKP

The researcher has, carefully, observed five hundred and twenty eight sentences from the twenty-seven selected news stories of TKP to find the tenses being used in the political news.

The study has found the following frequency of tense used in it.

Table No. 7

Tense in Political News of TKP

Tense Types	Frequency	Percent
Past	464	87.87
Non-past	64	12.13
Total	528	100.00

The above table clearly shows that the past tense has been used with the highest frequency. The past tense covers 87.87 per cent, which is more than the four-fifth of the total sentences.

Similarly, non-past tense has been used very less frequently in the political news of TKP. It occupies only 12.13 per cent, which is less than one-eighth of the total.

Some instances of the use of tenses, past (I-II) and non-past (III-IV) in the political news of TKP are given below.

- (i) The leaders of the ruling seven party alliances (SPA) finally linked a fresh deal on Wednesday, agreeing to end a long-running political deadlock and frame a new constitution through consensus. (Sunday, July 29, 2008)
- (ii) Amidst negotiations to reach political consensus, CPN (Maoist) has abruptly announced its pull out from the current coalition government. (Friday, June 21, 2008)
- (iii) Though our numerical strength is sufficient to pass the bill, are should not encourage a practice in the CA of passing any resolution through a majority vote. (Friday, July 11, 2008)
- (iv) The Constituent Assembly will determine the boundaries, numbers, names and structure as well as work out a complete description of the central and provincial lists and the sharing of resources and authorities, while keeping Nepal's sovereignty, unity and integrity.
(Wednesday, July 11, 2008)

3.2.4 Analysis of Tense Used in the Political News of TRN

The researcher has, carefully, observed four hundred and fifty-one sentences from the judgmentally selected news stories used in the political news of TRN, in order to find out the frequency of tenses (i.e. past and non-past). From the careful study and observation, he has found the following frequency of occurrences of tenses.

Table No. 8
Tense in Political News of TRN

Tense Types	Frequency	Per cent
Past	370	82.03
Non-past	81	17.97
Total	451	100.00

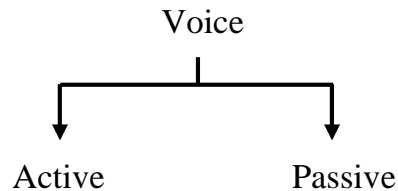
The above table clearly shows that the past tense has been used with the highest frequency than the non-past tense. The past tense gets place of more than four-fifth of the total sentences. It covers 82.03 per cent. In the same way, non-past tense covers only 17.97 per cent, which is less than one-fifth of the total sentences. The non-past tense has the least frequency than the past tense.

Some instances of past (i-ii) and non-past (iii-iv) used in political news of TRN are given below.

- (i) Rawal said the parties were cautious about not impinging upon the rights of other citizens while agreeing to the two demands of the Madhesh based parties. (Sunday, June 29, 2008)
- (ii) Lawmakers of different parties put forth their views on the amendment bill in the second sitting which lasted till close to the midnight. (Friday, June 27, 2008)
- (iii) The seven party's consensus has been broken from Sunday because of NC's greed for power. (Thursday, July 17, 2008)
- (iv) Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala will submit his resignation at the Constituent Assembly meeting Wednesday with a condition of getting it's approved only after the appointment of the president. (Wednesday, June 25, 2008)

3.3 Voice in Political News

Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationship between a verb and the noun phrases associated with it.



In other words, the term 'voice' refers to the alternation in the form of verb phrases in pairs of sentences.

In a sentence having active voice the subject is generally a person or thing, which performs or acts the action.

For example:

The bus killed the man.

The man was killed by the bus.

Active voice is simpler, more direct, and moves forceful, so there is much frequent rule generally followed in favor of active voice in a simple written discourse. Passive voice constructions are generally easy to spot; look for the form of to be (is, am, are, was, were, has been, have been and so forth) followed by the least participle form of a verb. Passive constructions are used when the person or thing receiving the action is more important than the person or thing doing or writing.

To study this (voice) aspect in political news selected from the newspapers understudy has been observed and analyzed carefully. Then, he compared the analyzed data from three different newspapers.

3.3.1 Voice Used in Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

Here, the researcher has compared the voice used in the political news of THT, TKP and TRN. The comparison of voice used in the political news of the aforementioned newspapers has been shown in the following table:

Table No. 9

Voice in Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

Voice Types	THT		TKP		TRN		Total	
	Freq.	per.	Freq.	per.	Freq.	per.	Freq.	per.
Active	364	93.09	512	96.96	423	93.79	1299	94.81
Passive	27	6.91	16	3.04	28	6.21	71	5.19
Total	391	100.00	528	100.00	451	100.00	1370	100.00

The above table clearly reflects that active voice has been used more frequently than passive in all aforementioned newspapers. The active in THT, TKP and TRN occupies 93.09 per cent, 96.96 per cent and 93.79 per cent respectively, which is more than nine-tenth of the whole. Among all, there is more frequent use of active voice in TKP covering 96.96 per cent while the least use of it is in THT having 90.09 per cent.

However, it is more frequent than passive voice. Likewise, the passive voice in THT, TKP and TRN occupies only 6.9 per cent, 3.04 per cent and 6.21 per cent respectively. The least use of passive voice, occupying less than one-tenth of the total has been found in the political news of all above mentioned newspapers. Among all, there is more frequent use of passive voice in THT covering 6.91 per cent in comparison of TKP and TRN. The least use of it is in TKP since it covers, only, 3.04 per cent in passive voice.

As a whole, it has been found that active is used more frequently than passive voice. In total the active voice occupies 94.81 per cent whereas the passive voice occupies only 5.19 per cent.

3.3.2 Analysis of Voice Used in the Political News of THT

The researcher has observed three hundred and ninety one sentences altogether from the twenty seven news stories to find the voice used in the political news of THT. From the careful observation and analysis of the selected news stories of THT, the following frequency of occurrences of voice has been found.

Table No. 10

Voice in Political News of THT

Voice Types	Frequency	Per cent
Active	364	93.09
Passive	27	6.91
Total	391	100.0

The above table shows that active voice has been used more frequently than passive. The active voice in THT covers 93.09 per cent, which is more than nine tenth part of the total. Likewise, passive voice in THT covers only 6.91 per cent, which is less than one tenth of the total.

Some instances of voice, active (i-ii) and passive (iii-iv) used in the political news of THT are given below:

- (i) UML general secretary Jhalanath Khanal told the reporters that they would make last ditch effects to find solution to proceed with the House business on a consensus basis.(Tuesday, July 18, 2008)
- (ii) The Maoist leadership today held separate consultations with the CPN-UML and the Nepali congress on the issue. (Tuesday, July 14, 2008)
- (iii) After bill was tabled, the CA legislative session was adjustment for half-an-hour. (Wednesday, July, 9, 2008)

- (iv) Likewise, CA member Chandika Prasad Yadav and Mrigendra Singh Yadav have been elected party's chief whip and secretary, respectively. (Saturday, July 12, 2008)

3.3.3 Analysis of Voice Used in the Political News of TKP

The researcher observed the language used in political news of TKP, and from the very careful study and observation of the selected news stories, the following frequencies of occurrences have been found.

Table No. 11
Voice in Political News of TKP

Voice Types	Frequency	Per cent
Active	512	96.96
Passive	16	3.04
Total	528	100.00

The aforementioned table shows that active voice has been used more frequently than passive voice in the political news of TKP. The active voice covers 96.96 per cent, which is more than nine-tenth of the total. Regarding the passive voice used in the political news of TKP, it covers only 3.04 per cent, which is less than one-tenth part of total.

Some instances of voice, active (i-ii) and passive voice (iii-iv) used in TKP are given below:

- (i) During the SPA meeting held at the Prime Minister's residence in Baluwatar, three small Leftist parties said they had opposed the concept the very day after the government signed the relevant agreement with the Madhesi parties. (Sunday, June 2, 2008)

- (ii) Chairman of Madhesi peoples' Right Forum Upendra Yadav said Giririja Prasad Koirala should immediately step down to end the current political deadlock. (Sunday, June 22, 2008)
- (iii) The new financial arrangement was tabled by finance minister Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat. (Tuesday, July 15, 2008)
- (iv) As a result, the CA meeting scheduled for Monday was adjourned till Tuesday, through a notification. (Tuesday, July8, 2008)

3.3.4 Analysis of Voice Used in Political News of TRN

The researcher has observed the language used in political news of TRN. Here, he has carefully observed four hundred and fifty one sentences altogether to find out the voice and its frequency used in them, and has found following occurrences:

Table No. 12
Voice in Political News of TRN

Voice Types	Frequency	Per cent
Active	423	93.79
Passive	28	6.21
Total	451	100.00

The above mentioned table reflects that there is more frequent use of active voice than of passive voice. The active voice in the political news of TRN occupies 93.79 per cent, which is more than nine-tenth of the total. But, there is less use of passive voice in political news. It covers only 6.21 per cent, which is less than one-tenth of the whole.

Some instances of voice, active voice (i-ii) and passive voice (iii-iv) used in TRN are given below:

- (i) Nearly a dozen CA members actively participated in the discussion and the meeting will continue on Sunday at CA party office in Singh Durbar.
(Sunday, July 13, 2008).
- (ii) CA Chariman Kul Bahadur Gurung put the final assent on the Fifth Amendment immediately after its passage from the house today.
(Monday, July 14, 2008)
- (iii) The Madhes issues should be addressed in the amendment bill. (Friday, June 27, 2008)
- (iv) The amendment bill is expected to be tabled at the legislative parliament Thursday. (Thursday, June 26, 2008)

3.4 Aspects in Political News

Aspects refer to the internal structure of the action occurring at any time. English has four aspects viz. simple, perfective, progressive and perfect-progressive.

The researcher has found almost all types of aspect being used in the texts or news stories of politics in the daily newspapers. The degree of frequency differs in its different aspects.

The researcher has gone through all the selected news stories in order to find out the aspects and their frequency used in the political news stories of THT, TKP and TRN. He has observed one thousand three hundred and seventy sentences altogether for the study. The frequency of distributions of aspects in the political news of the concerned newspaper is mentioned below in different headings.

3.4.1 Aspects Used in the Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

Here, the researcher has compared the aspects used in the political news of THT, TKP and TRN. The comparison of aspects used in the political news of the above mentioned newspapers have been shown in the following table.

Table No. 13

Aspects in Political News of THT, TKP and T RN

Aspect Types	THT		TKP		TRN		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Simple	364	93.09	494	93.56	424	94.02	1282	93.57
Perfective	20	5.11	32	6.06	23	5.09	75	5.48
Progressive	6	1.55	0	0	1	0.23	7	0.52
Perf. progressive	1	0.25	2	0.38	3	0.66	6	0.43
Total	391	100.00	528	100.00	451	100.00	1370	100.00

The above table clearly shows that the simple aspect has been most frequency used, covering 93.57 per cent, which is more than nine-tenth of the total. Similarly, progressive aspect covers 0.52 per cent and perfective aspect covers 5.48 per cent, which is very less in frequency of occurrences than simple aspect. In compared to perfective aspect with progressive, the former has been used more frequently than the latter. In the same way, perfect-progressive aspect has the least frequency of occurrences in the political news of THP, TKP and TRN. It occupies only 1.43 per cent (i.e. 6 out of 1370) in total.

To compare all aspects used in the above mentioned newspapers, the simple aspect in TRN has the highest frequency of all, with 94.02 per cent The simple aspect of TKP has been used 93.6 per cent and stands in second position and THT also has been used 93.09 per cent and stands in the third position. Regarding perfective aspect, it has been used with highest frequency of occurrences in TKP, which covers 6.06 per cent in total. The perfective aspects

of THT and TRN have 5.11 per cent and 5.09 per cent respectively with high to low. The progressive aspect in THT has the more frequency than the TRN. The progressive aspect of THT occupies 1.55 per cent and TRN occupies 0.23 per cent. But in the case of TKP, the progressive aspect has not been used at all. The perfect-progressive aspect has been used with less frequency of occurrences in THT, TKP and TRN, covering only 0.25 per cent, 0.38 per cent and 0.66 per cent respectively.

3.4.2 Analysis of Aspects Used in the Political News of THT

Through the careful observation, the researcher has found the frequency of occurrences of the aspects used in political news of THT in the table which is given below. During the observation, he observed three hundred and ninety-one sentences from the selected news stories of politics.

Table No. 14
Aspect in Political News of THT

Aspect Types	Frequency	Per cent
Simple	364	93.29
Perfective	20	5.11
Progressive	6	1.55
Perf. progressive	1	0.25
Total	391	100.00

In the above table, the study shows that simple aspect has been used more frequently than the rest of other aspects. Simple aspect occupies 93.09 per cent which is more than nine-tenth of the total sentence aspects. Similarly, perfective aspect stands in the second position. In comparison to progressive aspects, perfective aspect has been used three times more.

The perfective and progressive aspects cover 5.11 per cent and 1.55 per cent respectively in the political news of THT. So far the perfective-progressive aspect is concerned; it has the least frequency of occurrences of all aspects in THT, covering only 0.25 per cent.

Some instances of aspects, simple (i-ii), perfective (iii-iv), progressive (v-vi) and perfect-progressive (vii-viii) used in THT are given below:

- (i) The bone of contention was the word Madhes. (Wednesday, July 2, 2008)
- (ii) Vehicles did not ply in Kalaiya and Birgunj. (Friday, July 11, 2008)
- (iii) Minister of state for law, Justice and parliamentary affairs Indra Bahadur Gurung had tabled the Bill on behalf of the government. (Thursday, July 10, 2008)
- (iv) The Madhesi Janadhikar Forum has elected Bijaya Kumar Gachhadar as its parliamentary party leader to lead the MJF in the CA. (Saturday, July 12, 2008)
- (v) Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Tarai Madhesi Democratic party and Sadbhawana party have stalling the House proceedings for the last five days. (Wednesday, July 2, 2008)
- (vi) Acharya will be representing Nepal in the Quebee meeting. (Sunday, July 6, 2008)
- (vii) Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Tarai Madhes Democratic Party and Sadbhawana Party have been stalling the house proceedings for the last five days, demanding that the points of agreement be incorporated in the amendment. (Wednesday, July 2, 2008).
- (viii) The three Madhes based parties have been obstructing the regular business of the parliament, demanding that the fall for autonomous

Madhes Pradesh and 'group wise entry' of the Madhes community in the Nepal Army be guaranteed in the interim constitution as per the February 28 agreement between the government and the then United Demoratic Madhesi Front. (Monday, July 7, 2008)

3.4.3 Analysis of Aspects Used in the Political News of TKP

In this section, the language used in political news of TKP has been analyzed to find out the use of aspects in them. For the study, the researcher observed five hundred and twenty-eight sentences from selected news stories used in TKP and he found the following frequency of the occurrences of aspects.

Table No. 15
Aspects in Political News of TKP

Aspect Types	Frequency	Per cent
Simple	494	93.56
Perfective	32	6.06
Progressive	0	0
Perf. progressive	2	0.38
Total	528	100.00

The above table displays that simple aspect has been used most frequently in the political news stories of TKP than the rest of other aspects. The simple aspect covers 93.56 per cent, which is more than nine-tenth of the total. In the case of progressive and perfective aspects, latter covers the second position in frequency and the former has not been used at all in the political news stories of TKP. The perfective aspect covers 6.06 per cent, whereas the progressive aspect covers zero or nil position. Similarly, perfect-progressive aspect has been used in the least frequency covering only 3.8 per cent in the political news of TKP.

Some instances of aspects, simple (i-ii), perfective (iii-iv) and perfect-progressive (v-vi) used in TKP are given below:

- (i) However, the amendment provides for a special committee for integration and rehabilitation of Maoist combatants and management of their arms within six months. (Monday, July 14, 2008)
- (ii) Earlier, Maoist, NC and UML leaders met in Singh Durbar to come up with a common position on the way to address the agitating Madhesi parties' demands. (Monday, July 17, 2008)
- (iii) CPN-Maoist has decided to try once again to reach a consensus with other parties on the formation of a new government and sharing of power. (Sunday, July 13, 2008)
- (iv) Likewise, the government has also earmarked Rs. 2.5 million and Rs. 2 million for the first president and vice-president respectively of the democratic republic of Nepal. (Tuesday, July 15, 2008)
- (v) Two major Left political parties, CPN-Maoist and CPN-UML have been seeking for consensus with other parties on amendment to the constitution even without the Nepali Congress. (Tuesday, June 24, 2008)
- (vi) All Madhesi political parties have been picketing the rostrum demanding incorporation of their agenda in the constitution amendments bill registered by the government. (Thursday, July 17, 2008)

3.4.4 Analysis of Aspect Used in the Political News of TRN

Here, the researcher has analyzed twenty seven judgmentally selected texts or news stories of TRN to find the aspects used in it. During the analysis, he has

observed four hundred and fifty one sentences in total used in the political news of TRN. The following table shows the findings of its aspects.

Table No 16
Aspects in Political News of TRN

Aspect Types	Frequency	Per cent
Simple	424	94.02
Perfective	23	5.09
Progressive	1	0.23
Perf. progressive	3	0.66
Total	451	100.00

The above table clearly displays that simple aspect has been used with highest frequency like other two dailies, THT and TKP. It covers 94.02 per cent in total.

While comparing progressive with perfective aspect the latter has more frequency of occurrences than the former. Perfective aspect occupies 5.09 per cent and stands in the second position. Progressive aspect occupies 0.23 per cent, the least frequency of occurrences of all. In the same way, perfect progressive covers 0.66 per cent, which stands at the third position in total aspects of political news stories.

Some instances of aspects, simple (i-ii) perfective (iii-iv) progressive (v) and perfect-progressive (vi-vii) used in TRN are given below:

- (1) The 14 amendment proposal one over fifty different constitutional provinces tabled at the House by 13 fringe parties. (Friday, July 11, 2008)
- (ii) Ram Chandra Poudel also objected to the boycott and the adamancy of Madhesi leaders. (Saturday, July 12, 2008)

- (iii) President of the Madhesi janadhikar Forum (MJF) Upendra Yadav accused that the Fifth Amendment to the interim constitution had been prepared by the seven parties by crossing all boundaries.(Thursday, July 10, 2008)
- (iv) The CA election office had spelt out a deadline until 5.00 pm Wednesday to submit the names of the consensual candidates to the CA chairman. (Thursday, July 17, 2008).
- (v) The government is ignoring the agreement with the United Democratic Madhesi Front ahead of CA election. (Sunday, July 6, 2008)
- (vi) The Madhesi leaders have been obstructing the Constituent Assembly (CA) meeting seeking the inclusion of their main demands in fifth Constitutional Amendment bill. (Monday, June 30, 2008)
- (vii) The Madhesi members in the CA have been obstructing regular business of the House since June 26 seeking the incorporation of 'autonomous Madhes province' and 'collective entry of Madhesi youth in the national army' in the interim constitution. (Wednesday, July 2, 2008)

3.5 Special Vocabularies in Political News

Vocabularies are bricks of language. In the absence of bricks, one can not make his building. In the same way, one cannot communicate or use language if he lacks vocabularies. Word is the most important unit of language. Every sentence is made out of words. Words are like bricks and sentences are like the wall of building in language. Generally, vocabulary refers to a word containing in a language having its own identical meaning and have dictionary meaning. Word meaning, word use, word formation and word grammar are the aspects of vocabulary in language teaching.

In this section, the researcher's concern is of specific vocabularies that are found only in specific field. Therefore, vocabularies used in political news stories and their frequency of THT, TKP and TRN has been analyzed. The number of specific words in each and every sentence is listed and analyzed to find out their word class with number of occurrences (or frequencies) then, all vocabularies are tabulated mentioning the category like noun, verb, adjective and adverb; and frequency of each newspaper followed by their cumulative presentation.

3.5.1 Special Vocabularies Used in Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

While analyzing special vocabularies, the researcher has observed eighty- one texts or news stories used in the political news of THT, TKP and TRN. The number of special vocabularies found in the above mentioned newspapers has been listed below showing their major word-class and frequency. The researcher has analyzed one thousand three hundred and seventy sentences in total to find out the required information, special vocabularies that are found in the political news of THT, TKP and TRN are as follows.

Table No. 17

Special vocabularies Used in the Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

S.N.	Word-Class	THT	TKP	TRN
1	Nouns	59	68	60
2	Verbs	8	10	6
3	Adjectives	5	6	3
4	Adverbs	-	-	-
Total Words		72	84	69

During the analysis of special vocabularies used in political news stories, the researcher has found 72 of THT, 84 of TKP and 69 of TRN from the one

thousand three hundred and seventy sentences. In THT, 58, 8 and 6 words are nouns, verbs and adjectives respectively. Similarly, it has been found that TKP carries 68, 10 and 7 and TRN carries 56, 6 and 5; nouns, verbs and adjectives respectively. The researcher has found ninety-one words in total. Among them, there are only six of adjectives, ten of verbs and rests of others are nouns. But no adverbs, related to politics have been found in the study. Some nouns like government, Constituent Assembly, leader, parties, amendment, bill, CPN-UML, CPN-Maoist, Nepali Congress, MJF, etc. are found to have been used repeatedly in all three newspapers with highest frequency. Similarly, some verbs like announced, adjourned, amend, elect, table, etc. have been used repeatedly. The political word 'party' has been used with highest frequency among total words which occur 416 times considering all three aforementioned newspapers.

3.5.2 Analysis of Special Vocabularies Used in Political News of THT

Here, the specific vocabularies used in twenty-seven texts or news stories of THT have been observed to find out the frequency in terms of noun, verb, adjective and adverb. The researcher has observed three hundred and ninety-one sentences from judgmentally selected news stories or texts of THT newspaper. Only the tabulation of total words has been done here.

Table No. 18

Total Number of Special Vocabularies Used in Political News of THT

S.N.	Word-Class	Total Words
1	Nouns	59
2	Verbs	8
3	Adjectives	5
4	Adverbs	-
Total		72

In the news stories of political section of THT, the researcher has found 72 words and phrases which are related to political field. Among them, only five and eight words are adjectives and verbs respectively and rest of them are nouns. Nouns have the highest frequency whereas verbs and adjectives have the least frequency. In the study, the researcher found no adverbs at all.

3.5.3 Analysis of Special Vocabularies Used in Political News of TKP

Here, the special vocabularies used in the political news of TKP have been observed to find out word-class in terms of noun, verb, adjective and adverb only. The total sentences that are observed are only five hundred and twenty-eight. Only the tabulation of noun, verb, adjective and adverb has been done here.

Table No. 19

Total Number of Special Vocabularies Used in Political News of TKP

S.N.	Word-Class	Total Words
1	Nouns	68
2	Verbs	10
3	Adjectives	6
4	Adverbs	-
Total		84

The total number of special vocabularies used in the political news of TKP is only eighty- four. Among them, sixty-eight nouns, ten verbs and four adjectives have been found. Nouns occupy the highest and Adjectives occupy the least frequency. Similarly verb stands between Nouns and Adjectives.

3.5.4 Analysis of Special Vocabularies Used in the Political News of TRN

Here, the researcher has observed the special vocabularies used in the political news of TRN to find out the word-class and frequency in terms of noun, verb, adjective and adverb only. The researcher has observed twenty seven news stories or texts from the political news section. The total observed sentences are four hundred and fifty-one. Here only the tabulation of noun, verb, adjective and adverb have been done.

Table No. 20

Total Number of Special Vocabularies Used in Political News of TRN

S.N.	Word-class	Total words
1	Nouns	60
2	Verbs	6
3	Adjectives	3
4	Adverbs	-
Total		69

The total number of special vocabularies used in the political news of TRN is only sixty. Among them, sixty vocabularies fall under noun with the highest frequency, six of verbs and three of adjectives. An adjective occupies the least frequency. The verbs stand between them. The researcher has found no adverbs at all.

CHAPTER - FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main aim of the study was to find out the language used in politics of aforementioned Nepali-English newspapers in terms of sentences types (simple, compound and complex) tense (past and non-past) , voice (active and passive), aspect (simple, perfective, progressive and perfect progressive) and listing special vocabularies with their word-class and frequency. For the study, three Nepali-English newspapers viz. 'The Himalayan Times', 'The Rising Nepal' and 'The Kathmandu Post' were selected. The researcher observed and re-observed twenty-seven similar issues of political new stories or texts from each newspaper until and unless the required data were obtained. The data taken from the study were analyzed and interpreted under different headings to reach the conclusion using simple statistical tools like frequency, percentage, etc.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of data from selected newspapers, the findings of the study can be summarized in the following different headings.

4.1.1 Sentence Types

Regarding the findings of sentence types, complex sentences are used maximally in the political news stories or texts of all three newspapers published in Nepal. Similarly, simple and compound sentences are also used with limited frequency. In comparison to simple and compound sentences, simple sentences are used more frequently than compound sentences. Compound sentences are rarely used. The political news published in all three

dailies is maximally written in complex sentences and with difficult vocabularies. Long sentences make the readers puzzle to grasp the meaning of the texts. In aggregate, simple, compound and complex sentences carry 32 per cent, 11.67 per cent and 57.23 per cent respectively.

4.1.2 Tense Types

In the case of tense types, the past tense is highly used in comparison to non-past. Past tense occupies more than four-fifth of the total sentences. The sentences used in the past tense covers 84.65 per cent, 87.87 per cent and 82.03 per cent and non-past covers 13.35 per cent, 12.13 per cent and 17.97 per cent in THT, TKP and TRN respectively.

4.1.3 Voice Types

Regarding the use of voice, active voice is highly used in the political news stories than passive voice. This type of case is found almost same in all the three newspapers related to same issues of political news. Among three newspapers, active voice is used more frequently in TKP than in THT and TRN. And, the least active voice is used in THT among the three. The passive voice is used less frequently than active. Among three newspapers, passive voice used in THT and TRN are almost the same and less used in TKP. The total frequency of active voice used in political news-stories or texts is 93.09 per cent, 96.96 per cent and 93.79 per cent and passive voice covers 6.91 per cent, 3.04 per cent and 6.21 per cent in THT, TKP and TRN respectively.

4.1.4 Aspect Types

In the use of aspects, simple aspect is maximally used in political news stories or texts. Perfective aspect is more frequently used than progressive and perfect-progressive aspect. There is no use of progressive sentence in TKP. The use of

progressive in TRN is very less, that is, only one sentence has been used in THT, two sentences in TKP and three sentences in TRN. In aggregate, the use of simple, perfective, progressive and perfect progressive aspects in the political news stories or texts are 93.57 per cent, 5.48 per cent, 0.52 per cent and 0.43 per cent respectively.

4.1.5 Vocabularies

The use of special vocabularies, abbreviated names of parties which make political language used in the above mentioned newspapers are different from others. So, the language used in political news stories or texts has its own register. The language used in political news stories or texts is very tough to understand by the common people. In terms of special vocabularies ninety one vocabularies are found in political news stories or texts in total.

In terms of word-class, most of the words are found as nouns. Verbs and adjectives are also found in the least numbers in comparison to nouns. The researcher could not find any adverbial words at all.

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

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

To the teachers and students

- (i) From the study, the researcher found out that the language used in politics in terms of sentence types, tense, voice, aspect and special vocabularies is a significant difference between the political languages and other field of language. So, the findings of the study will be of great value to teachers or students who have been involved in teaching or learning of news writings.

- (ii) The findings of the research showed that the most of the texts were written in complex sentence, past tense, active voice, and simple aspect. Special vocabularies have been matched to the activities of day to day political situation. So, while teaching political vocabularies to the students, the texts of political news section can be adopted as teachers' or students' reference materials.
- (iii) In the course of mass media or mass communication and journalism, the students should be given some opportunities to be involved in the practical activities like writing of political news to be published in their model newspaper from the campus or department.
- (iv) Since political news is an important aspect of newspapers and one of the burning interests of mass communication, it should be given priority and included in the course mass media, Business English and translation and their related course like social studies.

To the curriculum designers

- (i) While preparing or developing teaching materials for general courses and practically special courses, the curriculum designers/planners should include the language of politics in the textbooks of school and campus levels, taking consideration of various aspects of language in the texts of politics to make the students aware of their education and vocabularies used in its writing. Similarly, they should design the textbooks for those who want to make their profession better under politics by writing the related texts for newspapers and journals.
- (ii) Curriculum designers/ planners should pay attention to the distinct style of political news-stories so that students learn and implement the same practically.

- (iii) Curriculum designers or planners should recommend the teachers that use of political news stories as an authentic material to teach the Business English and mass media in the higher levels, not in school level.
- (iv) Practical exam in such course like mass media should be made practical in its real sense, not just the means of getting more marks.
- (v) The findings of this study should be taken into consideration for preparing language material while preparing the text books of mass media.

The study was carried out on, only, twenty-seven political news stories or texts of same issues from three different Nepali-English newspapers viz. 'The Himalayan Times', 'The Kathmandu Post', 'The Rising Nepal'. The very limited variables, namely sentence types, tense, voice, aspects and special vocabularies were taken consideration for the study. So, the researcher is not in the absolute position to claim that the findings are conclusive and applicable elsewhere. The findings will be more realistic, reliable and applicable, only the large scale research is carried out including more newspapers, more variables and more dimensions.

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Appendix-I

The Himalayan Times

Date	Sentence Types			Tense		Voice		Aspect				Total
	Simple	Compound	Complex	Past	Non-past	Active	Passive	Simple	Prog.	Perf.	Perf- Prog	
June 21	5	2	14	20	1	21		20	1			21
22	4	1	7	9	3	12		11		1		12
23	1	1	13	15		15		12	2	1		19
24	2	2	12	13	3	16		14	2			16
25	9	1	5	9	6	9	6	15				15
26	7	1	8	10	6	13	3	14		2		16
27	4	1	11	14	2	16		14		2		16
28	4	1	11	15	1	16		16				16
29	1	-	11	12		11	1	11	1			12
30	4	-	12	13	3	14	2	15		1		16
July 1	3	-	11	12	2	14		13		1		14
2	3	1	12	14	2	16		16				16
3	2	1	5	5	3	8	3	8				8
4	4	-	8	9	3	12		12				12
5	7	-	14	16	5	18	3	21				21
6	4	1	5	10		10		9		1		10
7	2	1	14	17		17		16		1		17
8	7	-	11	17	1	18		16		2		18
9	4	5	4	10	3	11	2	9		3	1	13
10	7	-	10	17		17		17				17
11	17	6	2	25		22	3	25				25
12	2	4	3	7	2	7	2	7	6	2	1	9
13	2	1	6	9		9		9		1		12
14	10	-	3	11	2	11	2					10
15	4	1	5	7	3	10				1		8
16	2	1	5	5	3	8						14
17	7	1	8	10	6	13	3		6	2		
Total	128	33	230	331	60	364	27		6	20	1	364

Appendix-II

The Kathmandu Post

Date	Sentence Types			Tense		Voice		Aspect			Total	
	Simple	Compound	Complex	Past	Non-past	Active	Passive	Simple	Prog.	Perf.		Perf- Prog.
June 21	8	2	23	31	2	33		29		4		33
22	2		10	12		11	1	12				12
23	2	2	16	20		20		19		1		20
24	8	3	16	23	4	27		25		2		27
25	12	8	13	27	6	32	1	32		1		33
26	13	9	7	27	2	28	1	27		2		29
27	3	2	12	17		17		17				17
28	5	1	13	18	1	19		18		1		19
29	8	7	10	24	1	22	3	25				25
30	6	1	18	24	1	25		25				25
July 1	7		7	10	4	14		12		2		14
2	2	9	12	21	2	23		23				23
3	3	2	7	10	2	12		10		2		12
4	5	2	7	12	2	13	1	13		1		14
5	5	3	8	15	1	16	1	15		1		16
6	12	1	8	17	4	21		21				21
7	8	1	8	9	8	17		14		3		17
8	4	6	6	16		14	2	13		2	1	16
9	6	3	11	15	5	18	2	20				20
10	8	1	20	28	1	27	2	25		4		29
11	1	4	13	18		18		18				18
12	1	1	16	17	1	17	1	18				18
13	7	1	7	13	2	15		14		1		15
14	10	1	5	8	8	15	1	15		1		16
15	7	1	3	5	6	11		9		2		11
16	2		10	12		11	1	12				12
17	5	3	8	15	1	16		13		2	1	16
Total	160	74	294	464	64	512	16	494		32	2	528

Appendix-III

The Rising Nepal

Date	Sentence Types			Tense		Voice		Aspect			Total	
	Simple	Compound	Complex	Past	Non-past	Active	Passive	Simple	Prog.	Perf.		Perf- Prog.
June 21	8	7	17	27	5	32		29		3		32
22	5	2	9	14	2	16		16				16
23	1	3	8	9	3	12		10		2		12
24	8		6	11	3	14		11		2	1	14
25	8	2	11	12	9	19	2	21				21
26	7	3	11	15	6	19	2	21				21
27	3	5	7	15		15		15				15
28	1	3	10	14		14		14				14
29	2		8	10		10		10				10
30	6	1	14	20	1	21		21				21
July 1	2	1	10	11	2	13		13				13
2	6	1	4	11		8	3	10		1		11
3	2	4	11	16	1	16	1	17				17
4	3		4	5	2	6	1	6		1		7
5	7		16	18	5	23		23				23
6	6		10	16		15	1	13	1	2		16
7	1	2	11	12	2	14		14				14
8	5	4	8	17		17		17				17
9	2	1	7	9	1	7	3	10				10
10	6	3	17	20	6	20	6	20		5	1	26
11	7			7		6	1	7				7
12	4	1	3	8		8		8				8
13	1		6	6	1	6	1	7				7
14	14	6	20	23	17	37	3	34		5	1	40
15	10		7	9	8	16	1	15		2		17
16	6	1	14	20	1	20	1	21				21
17	7	3	11	15	6	19	2	21				21
Total	138	53	260	370	81	423	28	424	1	23	3	451

Appendix - IV

List of Political Words found in THT

S.N.	Vocabularies	Word class	THT frequencies
1	regime	Noun	2
2	autocratic	Adjective	1
3	consensus	Noun	19
4	coalition	Noun	3
5	Prime Minister	Noun	13
6	president	Noun	15
7	government	Noun	38
8	chairman	Noun	18
9	Minister	Noun	8
10	resign	Verb	2
11	resignation	Noun	1
12	announced	Verb	2
13	Constituent Assembly	Noun	60
14	adjourned	Verb	7
15	adjournment	Noun	2
16	conspiracy	Noun	3
17	representative	Noun	3
18	general secretary	Noun	10
19	leader	Noun	41
20	party	Noun	107
21	power sharing	Noun	6
22	election	Noun	9
23	candidate	Noun	4
24	political deadlock	Noun	10
25	opposition	Noun	14

26	amendment	Noun	36
27	constitution	Noun	14
28	amend	Verb	14
29	CA chairmen	Noun	8
30	alliance	Noun	12
31	interim constitution	Noun	25
32	elect	Verb	8
33	poll	Noun	2
34	vice president	Noun	7
35	majority	Noun	8
36	table	Verb	22
37	bill	Noun	56
38	vote	Verb	1
39	voting	Noun	2
40	democratic	Adjective	15
41	republic	Noun	7
42	electing	Noun	2
43	address	Noun	9
44	picketed	Verb	3
45	rostrum	Noun	4
46	autonomous	Noun	28
47	Leftist	Noun	2
48	tabling	Noun	1
49	parliament	Noun	10
50	federal	Adjective	23
51	republican	Adjective	3
52	autonomy	Noun	18
53	cabinet	Noun	4
54	votes	Noun	2

55	presidential	Adjective	5
56	movement	Noun	2
57	agitating	Noun	4
58	legislative	Noun	12
59	revolting	Noun	2
60	CPN-UML	Noun	50
61	CPN -Maoist	Noun	58
62	Nepali Congress	Noun	52
63	MJF	Noun	30
64	TMDP	Noun	22
65	SP	Noun	10
66	CBES	Noun	2
67	NJD	Noun	1
68	NJD	Noun	1
69	RJP	Noun	1
70	Nepal workers' and Peasants' party	Noun	7
71	FRNF Nepal	Noun	6
72	DJP	Noun	2

Appendix-V

List of Political Words Found in TKP

S.N.	Vocabularies	Word class	TKP frequencies
1	regime	Noun	1
2	autocratic	Adjective	1
3	negotiation	Noun	5
4	consensus	Noun	41
5	coalition	Noun	1
6	government	Noun	71
7	Prime Minister	Noun	18
8	president	Noun	29
9	chairman	Noun	23
10	Minister	Noun	13
11	resign	Verb	1
12	resignation	Noun	1
13	announced	Verb	7
14	Constituent Assembly	Noun	83
15	Adjourned	Verb	8
16	consensus	Adjective	1
17	adjournment	Noun	7
18	conspiracy	Noun	2
19	General Secretary	Noun	16
20	representatives	Noun	5
21	leader	Noun	62
22	party	Noun	155
23	power sharing	Noun	11
24	election	Noun	4

25	presidential	Adjective	8
26	defeated	Verb	1
27	candidate	Noun	10
28	political deadlock	Noun	3
29	opposition	Noun	10
30	amendment	Noun	30
31	constitution	Noun	28
32	amend	Verb	8
33	CA chairman	Noun	1
34	alliance	Noun	12
35	interim constitution	Noun	10
36	negotiating	Noun	1
37	elect	Verb	5
38	Poll	Noun	3
39	ruling	Noun	8
40	vice president	Noun	4
41	majority	Noun	9
42	table	Verb	14
43	bill	Noun	54
44	statute	Noun	2
45	vote	Verb	3
46	voting	Noun	4
47	democratic	Adjective	12
48	republic	Noun	3
49	electing	Noun	4
50	cadres	Noun	1
51	picketed	Verb	1
52	rostrum	Noun	5

53	oppose	Verb	5
54	standing committee	Noun	2
55	autonomous	Noun	31
56	Leftist	Noun	3
57	tabling	Noun	6
58	parliament	Noun	3
59	federal	Adjective	3
60	republican	Adjective	3
61	autonomy	Noun	5
62	cabinet	Noun	3
63	CPN-UML	Noun	62
64	CPN Maoist	Noun	68
65	Nepali Congress	Noun	60
66	MJF	Noun	44
67	TMDP	Noun	21
68	SP	Noun	5
69	RJP	Noun	3
70	RPP Nepal	Noun	1
71	CBES	Noun	3
72	FDNF	Noun	2
73	DJP	Noun	1
74	JP	Noun	1
75	RPP	Noun	1
76	NJD	Noun	1
77	RJP	Noun	2
78	NRP	Noun	1
79	NLSD	Noun	4
80	NPD	Noun	2

81	CPN Unified	Noun	3
82	Nepal workers' and peasants' party	Noun	9
83	FRNF-Nepal	Noun	2
84	United Left Front	Noun	5

Appendix-VI

List of Political Words Found in TRN

S.N.	Vocabularies	Word Class	TRN Frequencies
1	consensus	Noun	29
2	coalition	Noun	2
3	Prime Minister	Noun	16
4	government	Noun	41
5	president	Noun	33
6	chairman	Noun	21
7	Minister	Noun	10
8	resignation	Noun	3
9	announced	Verb	6
10	constituent assembly	Noun	72
11	adjourned	Verb	1
12	general secretary	Noun	16
13	representative	Noun	2
14	leader	Noun	59
15	party	Noun	154
16	power sharing	Noun	12
17	election	Noun	18
18	candidate	Noun	7
19	political deadlock	Noun	10
20	opposition	Noun	12
21	amendment	Noun	30
22	constitution	Noun	17
23	amend	Verb	1
24	alliance	Noun	10

25	CA chairman	Noun	1
26	interim constitution	Noun	21
27	elect	Verb	5
28	ruling	Noun	2
29	vice president	Noun	8
30	majority	Noun	6
31	table	Verb	13
32	bill	Noun	34
33	voting	Noun	3
34	democratic	Adjective	5
35	republic	Noun	7
36	electing	Noun	1
37	picketed	Verb	1
38	rostrum	Noun	2
39	autonomous	Noun	3
40	leftist	Noun	3
41	tabling	Noun	1
42	parliament	Noun	20
43	federal	Noun	1
44	republican	Adjective	2
45	autonomy	Adjective	2
46	cabinet	Noun	6
47	votes	Noun	9
48	presidential	Adjective	11
49	democracy	Noun	2
50	agitating	Noun	2
51	presidency	Noun	6
52	movement	Noun	3

53	CPN-UML	Noun	42
54	CPN-Maoist	Noun	40
55	Nepali Congress	Noun	38
56	MJF	Noun	36
57	TMDP	Noun	10
58	SP	Noun	3
59	RJP	Noun	2
60	CBES	Noun	5
61	RPP-Nepal	Noun	2
62	NJD	Noun	3
63	United Left Front	Noun	1
64	FRNF-Nepal	Noun	5
65	Nepal Workers' and Peasants' Party	Noun	8
66	CPN-Unified	Noun	3
67	Nepal Pariwar Dal	Noun	2
68	Nepal Rastriya Party	Noun	1
69	Janta Party	Noun	4

Appendix - VII

Special Vocabularies Used in the Political News of THT, TKP and TRN

S.N.	Vocabularies	Word Class	THT Freq	TKP Freq	TRN Freq	Total Freq
1	regime	Noun	2	1	-	3
2	autocratic	Adjective	1	1	-	2
3	negotiation	Noun	-	5	-	5
4	consensus	Noun	19	41	29	89
5	coalition	Noun	3	1	2	6
6	government	Noun	38	71	41	150
7	Prime Minister	Noun	13	18	16	47
8	president	Noun	15	29	33	77
9	chairman	Noun	18	23	21	62
10	Minister	Noun	8	13	10	31
11	resign	Verb	2	1	-	3
12	resignation	Noun	1	1	3	5
13	announced	Verb	2	7	6	15
14	Constituent Assembly	Noun	60	83	72	215
15	adjourned	Verb	7	8	1	16
16	consensual	Adjective	-	1	-	1
17	adjournment	Noun	2	7	-	9
18	conspiracy	Noun	3	2	-	5
19	General Secretary	Noun	10	16	16	42
20	representatives	Noun	3	5	2	10
21	leader	Noun	41	62	59	162
22	party	Noun	107	155	154	416
23	power sharing	Noun	6	11	12	29
24	election	Noun	9	4	18	31

25	presidential	Adjective	5	8	11	24
26	defeated	Verb	-	1	-	1
27	candidate	Noun	4	10	7	21
28	political deadlock	Noun	10	3	10	23
29	opposition	Noun	10	10	12	32
30	amendment	Noun	36	30	30	96
31	constitution	Noun	14	28	17	59
32	amend	Verb	14	8	2	24
33	CA chairman	Noun	8	1	1	10
34	alliance	Noun	12	12	10	34
35	interim constitution	Noun	25	10	21	56
36	negotiating	Noun	-	1	-	1
37	elect	Verb	8	5	5	18
38	poll	Noun	2	3	-	5
39	ruling	Noun	-	8	2	10
40	vice- president	Noun	7	4	8	19
41	majority	Noun	8	9	6	23
42	table	Verb	22	14	13	49
43	bill	Noun	56	54	34	144
44	statute	Noun	-	2	-	2
45	vote	Verb	1	3	-	4
46	voting	Noun	2	4	3	9
47	democratic	Adjective	15	12	5	32
48	republic	Noun	7	3	7	17
49	electing	Noun	2	4	1	7
50	cadres	Noun	9	1	-	10
51	picketed	Verb	3	1	1	5
52	rostrum	Noun	4	5	2	11
53	oppose	Verb	-	5	-	5

54	standing committee	Noun	-	2	-	2
55	autonomous	Noun	28	31	3	62
56	leftist	Noun	2	3	3	8
57	tabling	Noun	1	6	1	8
58	parliament	Noun	10	3	20	33
59	federal	Adj.	23	3	1	27
60	republican	Adj.	3	3	2	8
61	autonomy	Noun	18	5	2	25
62	cabinet	Noun	4	3	6	13
63	CPN- UML	Noun	50	62	42	154
64	CPN- Maoist	Noun	58	68	40	166
65	Nepali Congress	Noun	52	60	38	150
66	MJF	Noun	30	44	36	110
67	TMDP	Noun	22	21	10	53
68	SP	Noun	10	5	3	18
69	RJP	Noun	-	3	2	5
70	RPP Nepal	Noun	-	1	2	3
71	CBES	Noun	2	3	5	10
72	FDNF	Noun	-	2	-	2
73	DJP	Noun	-	1	-	1
74	JP	Noun	-	1	4	5
75	RPP	Noun	-	1	-	1
76	NJD	Noun	1	1	1	3
77	RJP	Noun	1	2	-	3
78	NRP	Noun	-	1	1	2
79	NLSD	Noun	-	4	-	4
80	NPD	Noun	-	2	2	4
81	CPN-Unified	Noun	3	3	3	9

82	Nepal Workers' and peasants' party	Noun	7	9	8	24
83	FRNF Nepal	Noun	6	2	5	13
84	United Left Front	Noun	2	5	1	8
85	votes	Noun	2	-	9	11
86	movement	Noun	2	-	3	5
87	agitating	Noun	4	-	2	6
88	legislative	Noun	14	-	-	14
89	revolting	Noun	2	-	-	2
90	democracy	Noun	-	-	2	2
91	presidency	Noun	-	-	6	6