

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Communication is done through several ways and means, and language is one of them. Language is the most highly developed and most frequently used means of communication. Communication as such involves transmission of information from a sender to a receiver. To many, language is the most important form of human communication, and this is the broadest way of regarding it. Certainly language is human and human only. However, insects, birds, and some mammals as well, do communicate as man; but they do not talk. Language is normally a form and means of communication. Humans also use other means of communication, such as red light or a flag; but they are interpreted in language.

Communication is a system as a whole, which does not include only sound symbols of human language but it includes all types of communication in all its sensory modes, sight (visual), taste (gustatory), touch (tactile), smell (olfactory), and hearing (aural). The study of visual communication is known as kinesics. The study of touch behaviours is known as proxemics. Gustatory (taste) and olfactory (smell) systems of communication have been studied, especially in relation to animal communication. Language is one of the parts of communication, which is a means of communication primarily through vocal auditory mode. Thus, communication system is a cover term and language, being the voluntary vocal system is one of the specific means of communication. Language is primarily a means of human communication. It is a tool that people use to express their ideas, feelings and emotions. According to Richards et al. (1985), "Language is the system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sounds to form a larger unit e.g. morpheme, words, sentence" (p.31). Similarly, in the word of Varshney (2001)

"Language is the 'species- specific' and 'species-uniform' possession of man. It is God's special gift to mankind" (p.1). So, language is only human possession which is the most widely used means of communication among people. In the process of communication one perceives the clear picture of the whole world through language. It is a means, which helps us to think, interpret, perceive and express about the world. Most of the activities of the world are carried out through language e.g. transmission of human civilization, thoughts, cultures, literature, political or diplomatic activities, etc. In this regard Sapir (1978) argues "Language is primarily human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (p. 8). Similarly, Rycenga and Schwarts(1963) say, "Language is a verbal systematic symbolism. That is to say, it makes use of verbal elements and structures, in brief, of what we commonly call words and of their arrangement" (p. 13).

More than six thousand languages are spoken in the world. These languages are the tools for human beings to communicate with each other. Among them, English is the most dominant and most important language in the present day world. It is the most widely used language in the world. It has dominated all the academic spheres. Everyone seems willing to learn English because of its essence. It is also rich in its vocabulary, grammar and literature. Most of the important books are written in English. It has become one of the media of instructions in schools, colleges and universities. In the UNO, it is used as one of the media language. In many countries English is taught and learnt as a foreign language of international significance. It also stores the largest body of knowledge and literature. It is used as a lingua franca or link language for those people belonging to different speech communities world-wide. It is dominant in almost all areas of concern in the present day world as in international

diplomacy, foreign mission, mass media, science and technology, academic world, politics, trade and many more.

1.1.1 Linguistics

The word 'linguistics' has been derived from Latin words *lingua* (tongue) and *istics* (knowledge or science). Etymologically, therefore, linguistics is the scientific study of language. But it is the study not of one particular language but of human language in general. It studies language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior. It attempts to describe and analyze language. The field of linguistics comprises language in all its forms and manifestations. Its aim is to seek a scientific understanding of the place of language in human life, the ways in which it is organized to fulfil the needs it serves, and the functions it performs.

Linguistics is a discipline that studies language. It is the scientific study of language in the sense that it studies language with its own spirit, principles and methods. It studies language explicitly, systematically and objectively. Thus, linguistics is the science, which studies the origin, organization, nature and development of language descriptively, historically, comparatively and explicitly and formulates the general rules of language. *Diachronic* (historical) *Linguistics* studies the development of language through history, through time, for example, the way in which French and Italian have evolved from Latin. *Synchronic Linguistics* investigates how the people speak and use language in a given speech community at a given time. It attempts to establish general principles for the study of all languages. In *Comparative Linguistics* one is concerned with comparing two or more different languages.

So, linguistics attempts to establish general principles for the study of all languages. It also determines the characteristics of human language. It may be

inductive or deductive. It is, however, objective, precise, tentative and systematic; it is concerned with reportable facts, methods and principles. It works by means of observations, hypotheses, experiments and test, postulates, and inferences. It makes generalizations and predictions, and it formulates theories which are about language. Linguistics, therefore, is the science that describes and classifies language.

1.1.1.1 Varieties of Linguistic Codes

Generally, a code refers to an arbitrary, prearranged set of signals. A language is merely one special variety of code. Here, linguistic code refers to a particular language. Every linguistic code has its varieties, which we call varieties of linguistic codes. Any linguistic code is manifested in the form of different varieties and is the sum total of its varieties. There are mainly three kinds of varieties. They are dialects, idiolects and registers.

Dialect is a variety of language which is spoken in a certain region or spoken by a certain groups showing difference from standard language. It is different in some words, grammar and/or in pronunciation from other forms of the same language. Therefore, dialect is such variety of language that tells something about or identifies the speaker or the user of the language. Through the dialect, one may recognize who the speaker is and which geographical area s/he belongs to.

Idiolect is a personal dialect. It is a variety of language used by one individual speaker including peculiarities of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, etc. A dialect is made of idiolects of a group of speakers in a social or regional subdivision of a speech community. According to Hockett (1916), "Generally speaking, the totality of speech habits of a single person at a given time constitutes an idiolect" (p.322). So, idiolect is the individual's personal variety

of the community language system. Every individual speaker employs a variety of the language that is uniquely his own, containing features that do not occur anywhere else. Thus, idiolect differs from person to person.

Register refers to a variety of language used by a particular group of people, usually sharing the same occupation or the same interests. A particular register often distinguishes itself from other registers by having a number of distinctive words, by using words or phrases in a particular way, and sometimes by special grammatical constructions.

1.1.1.2 Registers

Registers are the varieties of a language according to use. A register is used by a particular group of people, usually sharing the same occupation or the same interest. Hudson (1980) defines registers as "the varieties of a language according to use"(p. 45). So, a particular register differs from others in terms of distinctive vocabularies, pronunciation or construction. Language has to be appropriate to the speaker, receiver and the subject matter and therefore language varies according to the social context or situation in which it is used. Such varieties are registers and are regarded as use-based varieties.

The term 'register' is widely used in socio-linguistics and stylistics to refer to a variety of language according to its use. In this context Richards et al.(1985) define register as "a speech variety used by a particular group of people, usually sharing the same occupation(e.g. doctors, baseball fans), or the same interests (e.g. stamp collectors, baseball fans)" (p.313). The same person may use different linguistic items to express more or less the same meaning on different occasions, and the concept of 'dialect' can not be extended to include such varieties. According to field and subject matter language differs. In this context Wardhaugh (1986) says, "Registers are sets of language items

associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers" (p. 48). Similarly, the language used by the same person differs according to the channel he is using, for example, spoken and written. Likewise, the same person or speaker uses different varieties of a linguistic code according to where, when and to whom he is speaking, for example, formal and informal varieties.

1.1.1.3 Mass Media

Mass media is a term used to denote a section of the media specifically envisioned and designed to reach a very large audience such as the population of a nation state. It is generally regarded as a medium through which some information, news, views, reviews and other matter of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people scattered in the various location who are heterogeneous in their cultural background, age, sex, education, and so on. In this regard Gamble and Gamble (1989) say that mass media are tools or instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences to large, scattered heterogeneous audiences.

Mass communication involves the use of print or electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, films, radio or television to communicate to a large number of people who are located in various places often scattered all over the country or the world. So, generally we can divide mass media or media of mass communication into two types: print media and electronic media. Print media are the oldest forms of mass communication. Print media are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to receivers. Print media include books, newspapers, manuals, magazines, posters, brochures, etc. On the other hand, electronic media make use of human voices with the help of electronic waves. Radio, television, films, etc. are some examples of electronic

media. The main difference between the print and electronic media is that the former is designed for eyes while the latter is designed for ears.

The first service the mass media provide us is to inform us. We make change or modify our decisions by reading news, information, etc. We are aware of many threatening and serious consequences through media. Secondly, the mass media help to structure our lives. We are persuaded by the news, comments, analyses and evaluations and become sure of our own position. Similarly, mass media help us to connect with various groups in society. Thirdly, media provide us entertainment. For example, readers or audiences are entertained by comics, crossword puzzles, games, film reviews, films, pictures, etc.

Mass media have also been recognized as a register of language. The term 'register' is a use-based variety of language. That is to say, it is a speech variety used by a particular group of people usually sharing the same occupation or the same interest. Thus, the language used by mass media can be called a register of language. It is because the language used in mass media is very different from other fields. Media men use a typical variety of language, who have same occupation and interest. Some special words and phrases and their use, some grammatical features most often found in it and the style of content presentation are the points which differentiate the language of mass media from the language of other genres. Thus, the language used in mass media is a register.

1.1.1.4 News

News is any new information or information on current events which is presented by print, broadcast or internet to a third party or mass audience. To quote 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 any new information on current events that we need. Similarly, news can be defined as anything timely that is interesting and significant to readers in respect of their personal affairs or their relation to society, and the best news is that which possesses the greatest degree of this interest and significance for the greatest number. In this regard Mehta (1992) defines news as "an accurate, unbiased account of the significant facts of a timely happening that is of interest to the readers of the newspaper that print the account" (p. 106). Thus, news is an account of current idea, event or problem that interests people. It is the report of an event not the event itself. Thus, events should be recorded by a medium of mass communication

Regarding the history of the origin of the word 'news', its origin is relatively recent. However, the concept is very old. In this regard Shrivastava (1991) says:

In English news appeared as 'newis' in 1423 'newyes' in 1485 and evolved to 'newes' in 1523. It was only after 1550 that it became 'news' and even in 1622 there was Butles's *Weakly Newes* in London while in 1685 we had such sentences as - 'The amazing news of Charles at once were spread'. (p. 14)

It is clear from the above quotation that though the concept of news is very old, the word 'news' is relatively recent in origin.

Before the era of newspapers and electronic media, news was communicated by word of mouth. Public announcements by those in power were communicated to the people by various kinds of drummers. Later, with the

development of science and technology, news is communicated from one person to another, from one place to another, with the help of print and electronic media.

News is an objective and factual account of events where the reporter sticks to facts and tries to answer, as far as possible, the six basic questions which make a news story. He gives answer to who, what, where, when, why and how. The reporter weighs and evaluates the relative values of different ingredients in the story, and the most important of these are included in the lead. His purpose is to give facts or information of interest to the people. The interest, however, differs from person to person and place to place. Some characteristics of news are immediacy, proximity, oddity, conflict, suspense, curiosity, consequences and importance. Regarding the characteristics of news, MaQuail (2005) says:

-) News is timely: it is about very recent or recurrent events.
-) News is unsystematic: it deals with discrete events and happenings, and the world seen through news alone consists of unrelated happenings.
-) News is perishable: it lives only when the events themselves are current, and for purposes of record and later reference other forms of knowledge will replace news.
-) Events reported as news should be unusual or at least unexpected, qualities that are more important than their 'real significance'.
-) Apart from unexpectedness, news events are characterized by other 'news values' that are always relative and involve subjective judgments about likely audience interest.

) News is mainly for orientation and attention direction and not a substitute for knowledge.

) News is predictable. (p. 376)

News can come from any directions. But as we see every day all events do not make news. Further, an event itself is not news- it becomes news when its account is available. Not only events but opinions also make news. The opinion of the man in street about the budget makes news. Editorial comments by important newspapers can also make news for other newspapers.

In the present world, news can be heard or can be read in electronic and print media. Newspapers, manuals, journals, magazines, brochures etc. are some forms of print media. Similarly, films, radio television are some forms of electronic media. News can be of different types in terms of field. News of sports, politics, business, agriculture, labour, science, people, etc. are some examples of different news. There are many categories of news. Some news categories are:

- a. Murders
- b. Robberies
- c. Sports
- d. Fashion
- e. Society
- f. Business
- g. Carton strips
- h. Advertisements, etc.

1.1.1.5 Sports and the Language of Sports News

Sport is an activity that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often engaged in competitively. Sports commonly refer to activities where the physical capabilities of the competitor are the sole or primary determinants of the outcome (winning or losing), but the term is also used to include activities such as mind sports (a common name for some card games and board games) and motor sports where mental or equipment quality are major factors. Some physical sports include football, basketball, water polo, volleyball, baseball, etc.

Newspapers, manuals, journals, magazines, brochures and periodicals are some of the forms of print media. Among them newspaper is the most useful and important form of print media. A newspaper includes different types of news. News of sports, politics, business and advertisements are found in a newspaper. Different sections in a newspaper are found for different news. One of the sections in a newspaper is sports section where we can find news of sports.

The language used in different fields considerably differs from one another. The difference is realized in different linguistic features such as structures, vocabularies, language functions, etc. Therefore, language used in sports or sports news is also different from others. That is to say, the language used in sports is a variety of language i.e. a register. Register is defined as a set of features of speech or writing characteristics of particular types of linguistic activity or a particular group when engaged in it. It can be supported by the definition given by Richards et al. (1985), "... a speech variety used by a particular group of people, usually sharing the same occupation (e.g. doctors, lawyers) or the same interests (e.g. stamp collectors, baseball fans)" (p. 313). A register differs from other registers in terms of a number of distinctive words, and sometimes by special grammatical constructions. The language used in sports has its own vocabularies that differ from other registers. Some words

used in sports are ball, cricket, net, toss, team, game, etc. These words are not found in other fields like science, math, etc.

1.2 Literature Review

Actually, no study has been carried out so far particularly on "the language used in sports news". So, the researcher is interested in carrying out research on it. However, there are some research works on language used in different journals, news, banners, brochures, etc. Some of them are as follows:

Shrestha (2000), carried out a research on 'An analysis of Newspaper Headlines.' This study attempted to analyze newspaper headlines from the point view of their structure, tense and aspect. He concluded the fact that a newspaper headline has its own style of writing, which differs from general pattern of writing. But he, in his study, did not talk anything about news story, captions, etc.

Chapagain (2005), in his M.Ed. thesis, carried out a research on "The Language Used in the Advertisements". He concluded that verbless constructions were found to have been used in the highest frequency among all the constructions and non-finite constructions were found to have been used least. Regarding vocabulary, major words had higher frequency than the minor words. But this study did not talk about the writing style of different advertisements. However, its findings are very significant for all concerned with it.

Baral (2006), carried out the research entitled "Language Used in Banners". What he concluded in his study is that the frequent use of verbless construction, non past tense, simple aspect and major words were found to occur in all type of banners, though their frequency was different from one type of banners to other types of banners. But the findings were not enlisted in accordance with the order of the objectives mentioned there.

Bhandari (2007), carried out a research on "Language Used in Invitation for Bids". In this study he concluded that the simple sentence, non-past tense, simple aspect and passive voice were found to have been used maximally.

Sapkota (2008), in his M. Ed. thesis, carried out the research entitled "Language Used in Human Rights Journals". This study attempted to analyze the language in terms of sentence types, tense, voice and aspects. In his study he concluded that complex sentences were found maximally to have been used. In case of tense, the past tense was mostly used. The passive voice and perfective aspect were maximally used. And nouns were found to occupy the highest frequency.

Although all the above-mentioned studies are related to mass media, no research has been carried out on the language of sport news. So, the current study aims at dealing with the language used in sport news in terms of sentence types, tense, voice, aspect and special vocabularies.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- a. To analyze and describe the language used in sports news in terms of sentence types, tense, voice and aspects.
- b. To list out the special vocabularies used in sports news in terms of word class and frequency.
- c. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

This is a fresh research work on the language used in sports news. This study will be very significant because it provides useful information in planning and designing syllabuses of mass communication, journalism as well as mass

media. This study will be equally significant to the language teachers who want to use sports news as an authentic material in the classroom. Similarly, it will be useful for the students of mass communication and journalism, journalist and other people who are directly or indirectly involved in teaching and learning process in terms of language used in sports or sport news. It will also be useful as reference materials for other research works.

1.5 Definition of the Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 Sources of Data

There are two types of sources viz. primary and secondary from which data can be collected.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

For this study, the researcher used only the secondary sources to collect the data. The secondary sources were the following newspapers published from Nepal.

- i. The Kathmandu Post (TKP)
- ii. The Himalayan Times (THT)
- iii. The Rising Nepal (TRN)

Besides the above- mentioned sources, all the materials in print and electronic media which were directly or indirectly related to the proposed study were taken as the secondary sources of data.

The following as secondary sources were also consulted.

- a. Agee et al. (1982)
- b. Shrivastava (1991)

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied judgmental or purposive sampling procedure which is based upon the purpose or subjective judgments of the researcher. It is one of the most useful non- probability sampling procedures, especially when somebody attempts to study the language used in newspapers. For this study, the researcher collected eighty four news stories from fourteen regular issues of 'The Kathmandu Post', 'The Himalayan Times' and 'The Rising Nepal'. From each issue two news stories were taken for the study.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this study, observation was the main tool for data collection. The researcher collected 84 news stories from fourteen regular issues of the English language newspapers mentioned above. From each issue two news stories were taken for the study. Then, he observed the language in terms of the categories mentioned in 1.3. Finally, he read and re-read the news stories to get the required information for the study.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The following steps were followed for data collection.

-) The researcher collected fourteen regular issues of the above mentioned newspapers, which consisted of sports section.
-) He observed two sports stories from each issue of the newspapers mentioned above, and took notes of required information.
-) 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), etc and analyzed them separately.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were as follows:

- a. The study was confined to the language used in sports news.
- b. The study was further limited to the study of eighty four news stories of fourteen regular issues of the selected English language newspapers published in Nepal. The selected newspapers for the study were:
 -) The Kathmandu Post (TKP)
 -) The Himalayan Times (THT) and
 -) The Rising Nepal (TRN).
- c. Only the daily newspapers were included in the study.
- d. The study was limited to the analysis of the following categories: sentence type (simple, compound and complex), tense (past and non - past), voice (active and passive), aspect (perfective and progressive) and listing special vocabularies used in sport news.
- e. Data were collected through the use of observation and checklist.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the language used in sports news in terms of sentence types, tenses, voices, aspects and special vocabularies. In the process of analysis and interpretation, firstly the news stories or texts are analyzed and interpreted and finally the specification of vocabularies in terms of word class and frequency is shown. Different tables and figures are given to make the ideas clear. As a result, the analysis and interpretation is very comprehensive.

3.1 Sentence Types Used in Sports News

The researcher studied and analyzed the language used in sports news of TKP, THT and TRN to find sentence types. For the study, he observed eleven hundred and eleven sentences altogether. Regarding sentence types, all three types of sentences viz. simple, compound and complex were found in sports news. Among them, SS were found to have been used with the highest frequency covering 52.1%. Similarly, CxS was used with the frequency of 27.2%. In the same way, CS covered only 20.2%. The analysis and interpretation of sentence types used in sport news of TKP, THT and TRN is given below:

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

Here, the frequency of occurrences of sentence types used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN has been compared, analyzed and interpreted below.

Table No. 1

Sentence Types in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

Sentence Type	TKP		THT		TRN		Total	Total
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
SS	202	45.90	187	56.83	190	55.5	579	52.10
CS	90	20.50	69	20.97	71	20.8	230	20.70
CxS	148	33.60	73	22.20	81	23.7	302	27.20
Total	440	100.00	329	100.00	342	100.00	1111	100.00

The above table shows that SS had the highest frequency in all newspapers mentioned above. The SS was used more frequently than CS and CxS. It occupied the first position in all. Similarly, CxS and CS occupied the second and third positions respectively. In all, SS covered 52.10% (i.e. 579 out of 1111), which is more than half of the total sentences. In the same way, CxS was found to have been used with the frequency of 27.20% (i.e. 302 out of 1111), which is less than one-third of the total sentences. In case of CS, it had the least frequency of occurrences, covering only 20.70%, which is one-fifth of the total sentences, in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN.

3.1.2 Analysis of Sentence Types Used in the Sports News of TKP

Here, the language used in the sports news of TKP has been analyzed to find out the use of sentence types in the news stories of sport section. The study has revealed the frequency of occurrences of sentence types from twenty eight texts or news stories of TKP. The following table shows the findings:

Table No. 2
Sentence Types in the Sports News of TKP

Sentence Type	Freq.	Per.
SS	202	45.90
CS	90	20.50
CxS	148	33.6
Total	440	100.00

This table shows that SS was found to have the highest frequency of all, covering 45.90% in the sports news of TKP. The SS occupied almost half of the total sentences (i.e. 202 out of 440) with the first position. Similarly, CxS occupied the second position with 33.6%, which is almost one-third of the total. In the same way, CS occupied the last position covering 20.50% which is least used in TKP.

Following are some examples of SS (a-b), CS (c-d) and CxS (e-f) used in TKP:

- a) Strong things do happen in football. (TKP, 6th July, 2008)
- b) Second-seeded Jelena Jankovic was ousted in straight sets in the fourth round by Tamarine Tanasugarn on Monday, leaving the woman's draw without its top three ranked players. (TKP, 1st July, 2008).
- c) Off his second ball, Mendis lured the Indian opener and had him stumped. (TKP, 7th July, 2008)
- d) I met Frank Lampard yesterday and I spoke to him. (TKP, 9th July, 2008)
- e) Dilshan smashed all of his three boundaries in one Irfan Pathan over before the pace man dismissed him in the 59th over. (TKP, 6th July, 2008)

- f) Scolari's most famous eruption came during his time as Portugal coach when he punched Serbia's Ivica Dragutinovic following a touchline clash in a Euro 2008 qualifier.(TKP, 10th July, 2008)

3.1.3 Analysis of Sentence Types Used in the Sports News of THT

Here, the language used in the sports 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 sports news of THT.

Table No. 3
Sentence Types in the Sports News of THT

Sentence Type	Freq.	Per.
SS	187	56.83
CS	69	20.97
CxS	73	22.20
Total	329	100.00

In this newspaper also, SS was found to have been used with the highest frequency covering 56.83%, which is more than half of the total sentences. Similarly, CxS and CS were used less frequently than SS. CxS and CS occupied the second and third positions with 22.20 % and 20.97% respectively in the sports news of THT.

Following are some examples of SS (a-b), CS (c-d) and CxS (e-f) used in the sports news of THT:

- a) CAN President XI defeated Australian old Collegians by 109 runs in the first of the three-match Twenty20 cricket series here at the TU Stadium .(THT, 1st July, 2008)

- b) The victory completed a 5-0 sweep in the series following a 2-0 win in the series. (THT, 8th July, 2008)
- c) Marsh and Ronchi added another 59 runs for the second wicket, but the West Indian bowlers stiffened and claimed three wickets for 13 runs. (THT, 8th July, 2008)
- d) Depot got hold of the game from the beginning and never looked back. (THT, 2nd July, 2008)
- e) The ICC Executive Board agreed to keep Zimbabwe in its fold after the American nation acceded to Indian's request to pull out of next year's World Twenty20 Championships in England. (THT, 5th July, 2008)
- f) Dashing wicketkeeper –batsman Dhoni had asked the National selectors not to consider him for the three Test series starting in Colombo on July 23 as he needed a break after virtually playing non-stop cricket in recent months. (THT, 9th July, 2008)

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

Here, the researcher has analyzed the sports news of TRN to find out the use of sentence types.

The study has found the following frequency of the occurrences of sentence types from the twenty-eight purposively selected texts or news stories of TRN.

Table No. 4
Sentence Types in the Sports News of TRN

Sentence Types	Freq.	Per.
SS	190	55.5
CS	71	20.8
CxS	81	23.7
Total	342	100.0

The table clearly shows that SS was found to have been used with the highest frequency in the sports news of TRN. The SS occupied the first position covering 55.5 % (i.e. 190 out of 342), which is more than half of the total sentences. In comparison to SS, CxS and CSs were found to have been used less frequently. The CxS occupied the second position with 23.7% (i.e. 81 out of 342), which is more than one-fifth of the total; CS was used with the least frequency covering only 20.8% in the sports news of TRN.

Following are some examples of SS (a-b), CS (c-d), and CxS (e-f) from the sport news of TRN.

- a) Around 65,000 people watched the game live on giant television screens in the Plaza Colon Sunday night. (TRN, 2nd July, 2008)
- b) China has an incredibly strong team.(TRN, 5th July,2008)
- c) Ronaldinho is a player of great value and we will only sell if we get a proper price. (TRN, 6th July, 2008)
- d) The Netherlands launched their campaign with a stunning 3-0 destruction of Italy, a result that all but ended Italy coach Roberto Donadoni's two years reign. (TRN, 1st July 2008).
- e) Liu lost his world record on June 12 when Robles won in 12.87 with Trammell second, 0.34 of a second back. (TRN, 4th July, 2008).
- f) Although Arthur believes the inclusion of the Loncashire all rounder would represent a gamble after such a long lay-off, he suggested it was one he expects England coach Peter Moores to take. (TRN, 3rd July, 2008).

3.2 Tense in Sports News

Tense refers to any of the forms of a verb that may be used to show the time of the action or state expressed by the verb.

The English language has two tense systems namely past and non-past.

Generally, past tense shows the past time whereas non-past tense shows the present as well as future time. However, this is not always true.

From the careful observation, the researcher found that both past and non-past tenses were used in the texts or news stories of sports news. The study revealed that the past tense was used more frequently than non-past tense. The analysis and interpretation of tense used in sports news of TKP, THT and TRN are given below:

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

Here, the frequency of occurrences of tense used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN has been compared, analyzed and interpreted below.

Table No. 5

Tense in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

Tense	TKP		THT		TRN		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Past	292	66.4	277	84.2	211	61.7	780	70.20
Non-past	148	33.6	52	15.8	131	38.3	331	29.80
Total	440	100.0	329	100.0	342	100.0	1111	100.0

The study found that the past tense was most frequently used in all three newspapers mentioned above. The past tense covered 66.4%, 84.2% and 61.7 % in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN respectively, which is more than

half of the whole portion. Similarly, non-past was found to have less frequency than that of the past tense in all three newspapers. The non-past tense covered 33.6 %, 15.8% and 38.3% in TKP, THR and TRN respectively. The least use of non-past tense was found in the sports news of THT which is less than one – fifth of the total. Similarly, the highest use of the past tense was found in THT covering 84.2% , which is more than four-fifth of the total. In the same way, the past tense was found to have been used more frequently in TKP than in TRN. The frequency of the past tense in TKP covered 66.4% whereas 61.67% in TRN. In aggregate, the frequency of the past tense was more than that of non-past tense. The past tense, in total, covered 70.2% (i.e. 780 and out of 1111) whereas the non-past covered only 29.8%.

Some examples of tenses used in sports news of above mentioned newspapers are given below.

- a) Venus and Serena Williams cruised closer to another Wimbledon final on Tuesday. (TKP, 2nd July, 2008)
- b) Anil Mandal chipped in with 14. (THT, 13th July, 2008)
- c) The best male and female boxers will receive Rs. 5,000 each and as will the winners in the 48kg, 57kg and 60kg sections. (THT, 11th July, 2008)
- d) Dhoni, however, will be available for the one-day internationals in Sri Lanka after the Test series. (THT, 9th July, 2008)

The past tense is used in the examples 'a' and 'b' given above in order to state facts with the sense of remoteness in terms of time. Similarly, there is use of non-past tense in the examples 'c' and 'd' because it expresses the action or event that will occur in the future.

3.2.2 Analysis of Tense Used in the Sports News of TKP

Here, the researcher observed four hundred and forty sentences to find the tenses used in the sports news of TKP. The study found the following frequency of tenses used in it.

Table No. 6
Tense in the Sports News of TKP

Tense	Freq.	Per.
Past	292	66.40
Non-past	148	33.6
Total	440	100.00

From this table it is clear that the past tense was used more frequently than non-past in the sports news of TKP. Out of 440 total sentences, 292 were found in past covering 66.40%, which is more than two-third of the total sentences. Only one hundred and forty eight sentences were found in non-past. The non-past tense covered 33.60%, which is one-third in totality.

Some examples of the use of tenses, past (a-b), and non-past (c-d) in the sports news of TKP are as follows:

- a) Scolari's most famous eruption came during his time as Portugal coach when he punched Serbian's Ivica Dragutinovic following a touchline clash in a Euro 2008 qualifier. (TKP, 10th July, 2008)
- b) Venus and Serena Williams cruised closer to another Wimbledon final on Tuesday. (TKP, 2nd July, 2008)

- c) Brazilian superstar Kaka believes controversial Manchester United winger Cristiano Ronaldo will succeed him as the world's best player. (TKP, 14th July, 2008)
- d) Likewise, in 60 kg category, Jhapa's Nriprasad Gajmer and Pashupati Kumal of Nepal Army will fight for the title.(TKP, 12th July,2008)

3.2.3 Analysis of Tense Used in Sports News of THT

The researcher observed three hundred and twenty-nine sentences to find the frequency of tenses used in the sports news of THT, and found the following frequencies of tenses used in it:

Table No. 7
Tense in the Sports News of THT

Tense	Freq.	Per.
Past	277	84.2
Non-past	52	15.8
Total	329	100.0

This table clearly shows that the past tense was found to have been used with high frequency. The past tense covered 84.2% (i.e.277 out of 229), which is more than four-fifth of the total sentences. Similarly, non-past tense was used less frequently in the sports news of THT. It covered only 15.8%, which is less than one-fifth of the whole portion.

Some examples of the use of tenses, past (a-b) and non-past (c-d) in the sports news of THT are given below:

- a) Nitin Memorial took the lead in the first quarter (16-11) but Daffodil narrowed the gap to within one point in the next quarter scoring 20 and giving away 16. (THT, 2nd July, 2008)

- b) Nadal won his fifth Grand Slam title, adding to his four consecutive French Open Championships.(THT, 7th July, 2008)
- c) All eyes will be on the master batsman, who is just 172 short of breaking retired West Indies Captain Brian Lara's world record of 11,953 Test runs.(THT, 9th July, 2008)
- d) Dhoni, however, will be available for the five one -day internationals in Sri Lanka after the Test series.(THT, 9th July,2008)

3.2.4 Analysis of Tense Used in the Sports News of TRN

The researcher observed three hundred and forty-two sentences from the judgmentally selected news stories used in the sports news of TRN, in order to find the frequency of tenses (i.e. past and non-past). From the careful study and observation, he found the following frequency of occurrences of tenses.

Table No. 8
Tense in the Sports News of TRN

Tense	Freq.	Per.
Past	211	61.7
Non-past	131	38.3
Total	342	100.0

This table shows that the past tense in the sports news of TRN was found to have been used more frequently than non-past tense. The past tense was found to have the use of almost two-third of the total sentences. It covered 61.7% (i.e. 211 out of 342). Similarly, non-past tense covered only 38.3%, which is more than one-third. The non-past tense was found to have less frequency than the past tense, in sports news of TRN.

Some examples of past tense (a-b) and non-past(c-d) found to have been used in the sports news of TRN are given below:

- a) Elsewhere holders Greece demonstrated that their unlikely victory four years ago really was an anomaly and lost all three of their group games. (TRN, 1st July, 2008)
- b) A total of 28 nations took part in the championship. (TRN, 8th July, 2008)
- c) China has an incredibly strong team.(TRN, 5th July, 2008)
- d) The group is now all set to represent the nation at the up coming Beijing Olympics. (TRN, 10th July, 2008)

3.3 Voice in Sports News

Voice is the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence performs the action or is affected by it. In other words, the term ‘voice’ refers to the alteration in the form of verb phrases in pairs of verb phrases of sentences. For example,

-) A gang of thieves stole the money.
-) The money was stolen by a gang of thieves.

There are two types of voices in English namely active and passive. The researcher observed eleven hundred and eleven sentences altogether to find the voices used in sports news of TKP, THT and TRN. From the study, it was found that there was more frequent use of active voice than passive voice. The active voice covered 92.1% but passive voice covered only 7.9% in the whole.

The analysis and interpretation of voice used in sports news of TKP, THT, and TRN are given below:

3.3.1 Voice Used in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

Here, the voice used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN has been compared. Then, the analysis in total has been given below including the comparison of voice used in the sports news of the above mentioned newspapers.

Table No. 9
Voice in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

Voice	TKP		THT		TRN		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Active	399	90.7	307	93.3	317	92.7	1023	92.1
Passive	41	9.3	22	6.7	25	7.3	88	7.9
Total	440	100.0	329	100.0	342	100.0	1111	100.0

This table clearly shows that the active voice was found to have been used more frequently than passive voice in all above mentioned newspapers. The active voice in TRP, THT and TRN covered 90.7%, 93.3% and 92.7% respectively, which is more than nine-tenth of the total. Among all, it was found that there was more frequent use of active voice in THT covering 93.3%, while the least use of it was in TKP with 90.7%. However, it was more frequent than passive voice. Similarly, the passive voice in TKP, THT and TRN covered only 9.3%, 6.7 and 7.3% respectively. The least use of passive voice, covering less than one-tenth of the total was found in the sports news of all above mentioned newspapers.

In aggregate also, it was found that active voice was used more frequently than passive voice. In total, the active voice covered 92.1% whereas the passive voice covered only 7.9%.

Some examples of active and passive voice used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN are given below.

- a) Veteran leg-spinner Anil Kumble will lead the squad with opener Virendra Sehwag stepping up as deputy in Dhoni's absence. (THT, 9th July, 2008)
- b) That was five sets taking five hours and 12 minutes spread over two days. (TKP, 5th July, 2008)
- c) Kiran Rai of Depot was adjudged the best player of the tournament. (TRN, 14th July, 2008)
- d) The Nepal Army lifter was allocated in the 69 kg category, the same weight in which he won gold medal in Sri Lanka. (THT, 11th July, 2008)

In the examples 'a' and 'b' given above, there is use of active voice because the person who does the action is more important than the action itself. But, passive is used in the example 'c' and 'd' because there is more importance of the action itself than the person who does it.

3.3.2 Analysis of Voice Used in the Sports News of TKP

The researcher observed the language used in sports news of TKP, and from the careful study and observation of the selected news stories, the following frequencies of occurrences were found:

Table No. 10
Voice in the Sports News of TKP

Voice	Freq	Per
Active	399	90.7
Passive	41	9.3
Total	440	100.0

It is clear from the above table that active voice was found to have been used more frequently than passive voice in the sports news of TKP. The active voice covered 90.7% (i.e. 399 out of 440), which is more than nine-tenth of the total. Regarding the passive voice used in the sports news of TKP, it covered only 9.30%, which is almost one-tenth part of the whole.

Some examples of voices, active voice (a-b) and passive voice (c-d) used in TKP are given below:

- a) Sixth seeded Serena reached the semifinals with a comfortable win over Radwanska, earning to victory in just 51 minutes. (TKP, 2nd July, 2008)
- b) There is no country in the world with two governing bodies for one sport. (TKP, 6th July, 2008)
- c) Second-seeded Jelena Jankovic was ousted in straight sets in the fourth round by Tamarine Tanasugarn on Monday, leaving the women's draw without its top three ranked players. (TKP, 1st July, 2008)
- d) Former world no. three Petrova, who made the last eight here in 2005, has been dogged by a brittle temperament throughout her career and that frailty returned to haunt her. (TKP, 2nd July, 2008)

3.3.3 Analysis of Voice Used in the Sports News of THT

The researcher observed three hundred and twenty nine sentences altogether from the twenty eight news stories to find the voice used in the sports news of THT. From the careful observation and analysis of the selected news stories of THT, the following frequency of occurrences of voices was found:

Table No. 11
Voice in the Sports News of THT

Voice	Freq.	Per.
Active	307	93.30
Passive	22	6.70
Total	329	100.00

The above table shows that the active voice was found to have been used more frequently than passive voice. The active voice in THT covered 93.30% (i.e. 307 out of 329), which is more than nine-tenth part of the total. Similarly, passive voice in THT covered only 6.70% (i.e. 22 out of 307), which is less than one-tenth of the total.

Some examples of voices, active (a-b) and passive (c-d) used in the sport news of THT are given below:

- a) Rahul Kumar B.K. was the pick of the Nepali bowlers taking three wickets, while Dhirendra Chand took two. (THT, 1st July, 2008)
- b) Veteran leg-spinner Anil Kumble will lead the squad with opener Virendra Sehwag stepping up as deputy in Dhoni's absence. (THT, 9th July, 2008)
- c) Indian were bolstered by the return of Test veterans Rahul Dravid, Saurav Ganguly and Venkatsai Laxman. (THT, 9th July, 2008)
- d) Earlier Sri Lanka were lifted by three half centuries from Chamara Kapugedera (75), Mahela Jayawardane (50) and Chamara Silva (50). (THT, 4th July, 2008)

3.3.4 Analysis of Voice Used in the Sports News of TRN

The researcher observed the language used in sports news of TRN. Here, he observed three hundred and forty two sentences altogether to find the voice and its frequency used in them, and found the following:

Table No. 12
Voice in the Sports News of TRN

Voice	Freq.	Per.
Active	317	92.70
Passive	25	7.30
Total	342	100.00

The study found that there was more use of active voice than passive voice which is clear from the above table. The active voice in the sports news of TRN covered 92.7% (i.e. 317 out of 342), which is more than nine-tenth of the total but there was less use of passive voice in sports news. It covered only 73% (i.e. 25 out of 342), which is less than one-tenth of the total portion.

Some examples of active voice (a-b) and passive voice (c-d) used in TRN are given below:

- a) A ministerial level meeting on June 24 decided to reinstate Rana led NOC and declaring Pradhan led NOC as illegal. (TRN, 10th July, 2008)
- b) South African coach Mickey Arthur is expecting England to gamble on Andrew Flintoff in next week's first Test. (TRN, 3rd July, 2008)
- c) The fires of Turkey's charmed life were extinguished by Germany who proved they too can fight to the bitter end, scoring a last minute winner after a thrilling match that ended 3-2. (TRN, 1st July, 2008)
- d) Kiran Rai of Depot was adjudged the best player of the tournament .(TRN, 14th July, 2008)

3.4 Aspects in Sports News

Aspect refers to the internal structure of the action occurring at any time. It denotes to the manners in which a verbal action is experienced, for example whether it is considered completed or in progress. Verb phrases can be marked for two aspects: the perfective aspect and the progressive aspect. However, there are four aspects in English namely simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive but the researcher's concern in this study is only on progressive and perfective aspects.

The researcher went through all the selected news stories in order to find out the aspects and their frequency used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN. He observed eleven hundred and eleven sentences altogether for the study. The frequency of distribution of aspects in the sports news of the concerned newspapers is mentioned below in different headings.

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

Here, the holistic analysis and interpretation of aspects used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN has been done. While analyzing and interpreting aspects, the researcher observed eleven hundred and eleven sentences altogether.

Table No. 13

Aspects in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

Aspect	Tense	TKP				THT				TRN				Total			
		Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.	T. Freq.	T. Per.
Simple	Past	272	61.8	394	89.5	271	82.4	310	94.3	197	57.6	297	86.8	740	66.6	1001	90.1
	Non-past	122	27.7			39	11.9			100	29.2			261	23.5		
Progressive	Past	1	0.2	6	3	2	0.6	5	1.5	3	0.9	15	4.4	6	0.5	26	2.3
	Non-past	5	1.2			3	0.9			12	3.5			20	1.8		
Perfective	Past	15	3.4	38	8.6	8	2.4	13	3.9	5	1.5	29	8.5	28	2.5	80	7.2
	Non-Past	23	5.2			5	1.5			24	7.0			52	4.7		
Perfective Progressive	Past	-	-	2	0.5	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	4	0.4
	Non-past	2	0.5			1	0.3			1	0.3			4	0.4		
Total		440	100.0	440	100.0	329	100.0	329	100.0	342	100.0	342	100.0	1111	100.0	1111	100.0

This table shows that simple aspect was found to have the most frequent use of all, covering 90.1% which is more than nine-tenth of the whole portion. Similarly, progressive aspect and perfective aspect covered 2.3% and 7.2% respectively, which are less frequently used than simple aspect. In case of progressive and perfective aspects, the latter was more frequently used than the former. In the same way, perfective progressive aspect was found to have been used with the least frequency in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN. It covered only 0.4% (i.e. 4 out of 1111).

While comparing all aspects used in the above mentioned newspapers, the simple aspect in THT was found to have been used with the highest frequency of all covering 94.3%. The simple aspect in TKP and TRN occupied the second and third position with 89.5% and 86.8% respectively. Regarding progressive aspect, it was used with the highest frequency covering 4.4% (i.e. 15 out of 342) in TRN. The progressive aspect in TKP and THT was used with 1.4% and 1.5% respectively. The perfective aspect in TKP was used with 8.6%. Similarly, it was used with 3.9% and 8.5% in THT and TRN respectively. The perfective progressive aspect was found to have been used with the least frequency in TKP, THT and TRN covering only 0.5%, 0.3% and 0.3% respectively.

All the aspects like simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive were found to have been used in sports news of TKP. They are used in different situations.

Some examples of simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive aspects are given below:

- a) I was thrilled. (TRN, 1st July, 2008)

- b) I saw him happy. (TKP, 9th July, 2008)
- c) We are targeting gold medals in two digits and a total of more than 30 medals. (TRN, 2nd July, 2008)
- d) We are approaching foreign coaches. (TRN, 3rd July, 2008)
- e) But it has not happened till date. (TRN, 10th July, 2008)
- f) Birat Krishna Shrestha has officially taken over the reins of Nepali national football team from Tuesday. (TKP, 2nd July, 2008)
- g) The Indian one-day and Twenty20 captain has been playing regularly since leading his side to a memorable triangular series victory in Australia early this year. (THT, 9th July, 2008)
- h) Our consultants on security have been working with the Pakistan authorities during the Asia Cup. (TKP, 8th July, 2008)

There is use of simple aspect in the examples 'a' and 'b' given above in order to show or express the general facts. Similarly, progressive aspect is used in the example numbers 'c' and 'd' in order to show the incompleteness of event or action, which is somehow limited and allows further development. In the same way, there is use of perfective aspect in the examples 'e' and 'f' given above because the action or event is already completed, and it is prior to some other point in time. Likewise, perfective progressive aspect is used in the example numbers 'g' and 'h', to indicate the action which began in the past and is still continuing. This aspect combines the sense of prior of perfect with the meaning of incompleteness inherent in the progressive aspect.

3.4.2 Analysis of Aspects Used in the Sports News of TKP

The language used in sport news of TKP was analyzed to find the use of aspects. For the study, the researcher observed four hundred and forty sentences from the selected texts or news stories used in TKP, and the following frequency of the occurrences of aspects was found:

Table No. 14

Aspect in the Sports News of TKP

Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. per.
Simple	Past	272	61.8	394	89.5
	Non-past	122	27.7		
Progressive	Past	1	0.2	6	1.4
	Non-past	5	1.2		
Perfective	Past	15	3.4	38	8.6
	Non-past	23	5.2		
Perfective Progressive	Past	-	-	2	0.5
	Non-past	2	0.5		
Total		240	100.0	440	100.0

The study found that the simple aspect in past was found to have been used more frequently than simple aspect in non-past as well as other aspects. In all, the simple aspect covered 89.5%, which is more than four-fifth of the total portion. Regarding progressive and perfective aspects, the latter was found to have higher frequency than the former. The perfective aspect covered 8.6% whereas the progressive aspect covered only 1.4%. In the same way, perfective progressive aspect was found to have been used with the least frequency covering only 0.5% (i.e. 2 out of 440) in the sports news of TKP.

Some examples of aspects, simple (a-b), progressive (c), perfective (d-e) and perfective progressive (f) are give below:

- a) This marks the return of Birat Krishna to the national team after 15 years.
(TKP, 2nd July, 2008)
- b) Paras and Nary won the awards in which Sri Lankan players dominated the major awards. (TKP, 11th July, 2008)
- c) I was thinking as I was driving. (TKP, 7th July, 2008)
- d) Nary had led Nepali women's team to the final of the ACC Women's Tournament in Malaysia where she was also adjudged the bowler of the tournament. (TKP, 11th July, 2008)
- e) Inter Milan has made a formal approach for the 30-year old, who has only a year left on his current contract and has been considering joining up with former Chelsea manager Jose Mourinho at the Italian champion.(TKP, 9th July, 2008)
- f) Our consultants on security have been working with the Pakistan authorities during the Asia Cup. (TKP, 8th July, 2008)

3.4.3 Analysis of Aspects Used in the Sports News of THT

With careful study and observation, the researcher has presented the frequency of occurrences of the aspects used in sports news of THT in the following table. During the observation, he observed three hundred and twenty-nine sentences from the selected news stories of THT.

Table No. 15
Aspect in the Sports News of THT

Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	T. Freq.	T. per.
Simple	Past	271	82.4	310	94.3
	Non-past	39	11.9		
Progressive	Past	2	0.6	5	1.5
	Non-past	3	0.9		
Perfective	Past	8	2.4	13	3.9
	Non-past	5	1.5		
Perfective Progressive	Past	-	-	1	0.3
	Non-past	1	0.3		
Total		329	100.0	329	100.0

As the study shows, simple aspect was used more frequently than other aspects. Simple aspect in past, covered 82.4% whereas simple aspect in non-past covered 11.9%. Similarly, perfective aspect was used more frequently than progressive aspect. The perfective aspect and progressive aspect covered 3.9% and 1.5% in the sports news of THT in the whole respectively. In the same way, the simple aspect covered 94.3% of the total, which is more than nine-tenth of the whole portion. The frequency of progressive aspect as well as perfective aspect was 5 and 13 respectively. So far the perfective progressive aspect is concerned, it was found to have the least frequency of all in THT covering only 0.3%.

Some examples of aspects, simple (a-b), progressive (c), perfective (d-e) and perfective progressive (f) are given below:

- a) Bista is the only second player in the history of Nepali sports after Sangina Baidya to qualify for the Games. (THT, 11th July, 2008)
- b) The win, however, came in bizarre circumstances. (THT, 13th July, 2008)

- c) Thapa is returning to India after completing his four-year term as the Nepali national team and ANFA Academy coach. (THT, 12th July, 2008)
- d) Sri Lanka's new spin sensation Ajantha Mendis has been given a double promotion in the army after his exploits in the Asia Cup final. (THT, 10th July, 2008)
- e) Nepal Boxing Association had organized the tournament in memory of legendary Nepali boxers Nar Bhadur Yonjon, Pushkar Dhoj Shahi and Dal Bhadur Rana Magar. (THT, 13th July, 2008)
- f) The Indian one-day and Twenty20 captain has been playing regularly since leading his side to a memorable triangular series victory in Australia early this year. (THT, 9th July, 2008)

3.4.4 Analysis of Aspects Used in the Sports News of TRN

The researcher analyzed twenty-eight texts or news stories of TRN to find the aspects used there. During the analysis, he observed three hundred and forty two sentences altogether. The following table shows the findings of aspects.

Table No. 16

Aspect in the Sports News of TRN

Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	Total Freq.	Total Per.
Simple	Past	197	57.6	297	86.8
	Non-past	100	29.2		
Progressive	Past	3	0.9	15	4.4
	Non-past	12	3.5		
Perfective	Past	5	1.5	29	8.5
	Non-past	24	7.0		
Perfective Progressive	Past	-	-	1	0.3
	Non-past	1	0.3		
Total		342	100.0	342	100.0

The study found that there was maximum use of simple aspect, which covers 86.8% (i.e. 297 out of 342). So far as progressive and perfective aspects are concerned, the latter was found to have more frequent use than the former. The latter covered 8.5% (i.e. 29 out of 342) whereas the former covered only 4.4% (i.e. 15 out of 342). Similarly, there was the least use of perfective progressive aspect in the sports news of TRN, which covers only 0.3%.

Some examples of aspects, simple (a -b), progressive (c-d), perfective (e-f) and perfective progressive (f) are given below:

- a) Prem Chaudhary scored 38 runs for Donbosco. (TRN, 12th July, 2008)
- b) Subash also ran out in the same over. (TRN, 12th July, 2008)
- c) We are approaching foreign coaches. (TRN, 3rd July, 2008)
- d) South Africa coach Mickey Arthur is expecting England to gamble on Anrew Flintoff in next week's first Test.(TRN, 3rd July, 2008)

- e) The branch of Kumari Bank located at Putali Sadak had paid the amount neglecting the government's directive. (TRN, 10th July, 2008)
- f) Spaniards had earlier partied until dawn Monday in a nationwide fiesta following the match. (TRN, 2nd July, 2008)
- g) The Football Association of Thailand (FAT) has been searching for replacement since Chanvit Phalajivin resigned last week after he failed to qualify for South Africa 2010. (TRN, 3rd July, 2008)

3.5 Special Vocabularies in Sports News

Vocabulary is one of the important building blocks of language. It generally refers to the words containing in a language having their own identical meaning and have dictionary meaning. Vocabularies include words, lexis or word power. They are vital organs and the flesh to manipulate the structure and convey the message. Word meaning, word use, word formation and word grammar are the aspects of vocabulary in language teaching.

In this section, the specific vocabularies and their frequency used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN have been analyzed. The number of specific words in each and every sentence is listed and analyzed to find their word class with number of occurrences (i.e. frequencies). Then, all vocabularies are tabulated mentioning the category like noun, verb, adjective and adverb, and their frequency of each newspaper which are given in the appendix.

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

The researcher, while analyzing special vocabularies observed eighty-four texts or news stories used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN. The number of vocabularies found in the above mentioned newspapers has been listed and given

in the appendices showing their major word classes and frequency. The researcher analyzed eleven hundred and eleven sentences cumulatively to find out the required information. The special vocabularies that were found in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN are given in the Appendix- IV. Here, only the tabulation of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs has been done.

Table No. 17

Summary of the Words in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

S. No.	Word Class	TKP	THT	TRN
1	Noun	44	32	45
2	Verb	10	9	10
3	Adjective	2	2	2
4	Adverb	0	0	0
Total		56	43	57

The researcher found 56, 43 and 57 words that were especially used in sports. In TKP, 44, 10 and 2 words were nouns, verbs and adjectives respectively. Similarly, it was found that THT carried 32, 9, and 2, and TRN carried 45, 10, and 2, nouns, verbs and adjectives respectively. In total, the researcher found seventy-nine words. Among them, only three words were adjectives and fourteen were verbs and rests were all nouns. But no adverb related to sports was found. The study also found that 32.9% (i.e. 26 out of 79) words were found or used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN repeatedly. Some nouns like match, game, and tournament were found to have been used repeatedly in all. Similarly, some verbs like play, score, beat, defeat, win were used repeatedly. Ten words used in all with high frequency were final, team, match, victory, championships, defeat, win, beat, games and semifinal. In the same way, the words used with low frequency were injured, cricketer, winner, batsman, squad, athletics, badminton, judo, wrestling, swimming.

3.5.2 Analysis of Special Vocabularies Used in the Sports News of TKP

The special vocabularies used in twenty-eight news stories in the sports news of TKP were observed to find out the major word class and frequency in terms of noun, verb, adjective and adverb only. The total observed sentences are four hundred and forty. Only the tabulation of noun, verb, adjective and adverb has been done here specifying their frequency. Some special vocabularies used in TKP are given in the Appendix-V.

Table No. 18
Summary of Words in the Sports News of TKP

S. No.	Word Class	Total Words
1	Noun	44
2	Verb	10
3	Adjective	2
4	Adverb	0
Total		56

In the texts of sports news of TKP, the researcher found 56 words which are related to sports. Among them, only two words were adjectives and all were nouns and verbs. Nouns had the highest frequency of 44 whereas verbs had only the frequency of 10. But, no adverb was found in TKP. The nouns like final, player, football, set, and champion were found to have the highest frequency of 45, 32, 29, 25 and 23 respectively. Similarly, verbs like win, defeat, beat, score, and play were found to have the highest frequency of 31, 22, 19, 11, and 8 respectively. In the same way, nouns like tie-break, umpire, referee, triumph were used with the least frequency. They had the frequency of 1, 2, 3 and 3 respectively. The verbs like overcome, advance, hit, lost were also found to have been used with the least frequency of 4, 5, 7, and 5 respectively. Only two adjectives injured and unbeaten were found in TKP. These adjectives had only the frequency of 3 of each.

3.5.3 Analysis of Special Vocabularies Used in the Sports News of THT

Here, the special vocabularies used in the sports news of THT have been observed to find out word class and frequency in terms of noun, verb, adjective and adverb only. The total sentences that were observed are only three hundred and twenty-nine. The following table presents only the summary of special vocabularies used in the sports news of THT. Some special vocabularies used in it are given in the Appendix-VI.

Table No. 19
Summary of Words in the Sports News of THT

S. No.	Word Class	Total Words
1	Noun	32
2	Verb	9
3	Adjective	2
4	Adverb	0
Total		43

The total number of special vocabularies used in the sports news of THT was only 43. Out of which, thirty two nouns, nine verbs and two adjectives were found final, match, boxing, wickets test were found to have the highest frequency of 33, 32, 21, 19 and 18 respectively. Similarly, nouns like veteran, marathon, tennis, performance, were found to have the least frequency. They had the frequency of 2, 2, 3 and 3 respectively. In case of verb, verbs like score, win, defeat, beat were used with the highest frequency of 29, 21, 19, and 17 respectively. In the same way, bowl, watch, play, etc. verbs had the lowest frequency. They had the frequency of 3, 5 and 11 respectively. Regarding adjectives, only two adjectives viz. unbeaten and injured were used with the

frequency of 5 and 3 respectively. But no special adverb used in the sport news of TRN was found.

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

The researcher observed the special vocabularies used in the sports news of TRN to find word class and frequency in terms of noun, verb, adjective and adverb only. The researcher observed twenty-eight news stories or texts from the sports news in TRN. The total observed sentences are three hundred and forty-two. Some special vocabularies used in the sports news of TRN are given in the Appendix-VII. Here, only the summary of major word class words like noun, verb, adjective and adverb with their frequency is given in the following table.

Table No. 20

Summary of Words in the Sports News of TRN

S. No.	Word Class	Total Words
1	Noun	45
2	Verb	10
3	Adjective	2
4	Adverb	0
Total		57

In the sport news of TRN, the researcher found only 57 words which were special vocabularies related to sports. Among them, only two words were adjectives and ten of verbs and rests of all were nouns. The nouns like player, team, football, final, etc had the highest frequency of 43, 37, 27 and 23 respectively. Similarly, the nouns like Judo, wrestling, gymnastics, and weightlifter had the lowest frequency of all. They all had the frequency of one each. In case of verbs, the verbs like win, defeat, lost, play, etc. were used with the highest frequency. They had the frequency of 25, 17, 17, and 12 respectively. The researcher found only

two adjectives namely thrilling and injured. Verbs like cheer, coach, celebrate have the least frequency. The all had the frequency of 3 each. The adjectives thrilling and injured had the frequency of 2 and 7 respectively. But no specific adverbs related to sports were found in TRN.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main aim of present study was to find out the language used in sports news in terms of sentence types, tense, aspect, voice and special vocabularies. For this, three newspapers namely 'The Kathmandu Post', 'The Himalayan Times' and 'The Rising Nepal' published from Nepal were taken. Twenty - eight purposively selected news stories from each issue of the above-mentioned newspapers (altogether 84 texts or news stories) were observed and re-observed to get the required data. The data were carefully presented in tables and then analyzed and interpreted under different headings and sub- headings, using simple statistical tools like percentage, frequency, etc. to accomplish the objectives.

4.1 Findings

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

- a. The language used in the texts or news stories of sports news has been found to have its own structure, tense, voice, aspect, different events, justification and reporting strategy, different from general pattern, which make the language used in sports news different from others. So, the language used in the sports news is a register.
 - i. Simple sentences were used maximally in the news stories of sport news covering 52.1%, which is more than half of the total sentences. Complex sentences were found in the second position covering 27.2%.

Similarly, compound sentences were found in third position covering only 20.7%.

- ii. In case of tense, the past tense was found to have been used highly covering 66.4%, 84.2% and 61.7% and non-past was found to cover 33.6%, 15.8% and 38.3% in TKP, THT and TRN respectively. In aggregate, the past tense was found to cover 70.2% whereas non-past tense only 29.8%. The coverage of the past tense was more than two-third of the total sentences.
 - iii. Regarding the use of voice, it was found that active voice was used with the highest frequency covering 90.7%, 90.3% and 92.7% in TKP, THT and TRN respectively. But passive voice was found to have been used with minimum numbers in TKP, THT and TRN covering 9.3%, 6.7% and 7.3% respectively. In total, the active voice was used covering 92.1%, which is more than nine-tenth of the total sentences, but the passive was used with 7.9% in sports news.
 - iv. Regarding the use of aspects, simple aspect was found to have been used highly in the news stories of sports news in TKP, THT and TRN covering more than nine-tenth of the total sentences. Perfective aspect occupied the second position covering less than one-tenth of the whole portion. Progressive aspect and perfective progressive aspect covered only 2.3% and 0.4% of the whole observed sentences respectively. Past perfective progressive aspect was not found to be used in the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN.
- b. The use of technical and special vocabularies makes the language used in sports news different from others. So, the language used in it has its own

register. The language used in sports news is not so difficult, but technical and some special words are very tough to understand for those who are unfamiliar with the language of this field. In terms of special vocabularies, nearly 79 special vocabularies were found in the selected news stories of the sports news of TKP, THT and TRN.

- i. In terms of word class, most of the words were found as nouns. Verbs and adjectives were also found in a limited number, but the researcher could not find any adverbs. Only 26 words were found repeatedly used in sports news of all newspapers, and most of them are nouns.
- ii. It was found that 78.5% (i.e. 62 out of 79) words were nouns, 17.7% (i.e. 14 out of 79) words were verbs and 3.8% (i.e. 3 out of 79) words were adjectives. Adverbs were not found.

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

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

4.2.1 To the Teachers and Students

1. The findings in terms of sentence types, tense, voice, aspect and special vocabularies of this research will be a great value of use to teachers and learners who are involved in teaching/learning activities and in the course of journalistic writing.
2. The study found that most of the news stories of sports news were written in simple sentences, past tense, active voice and simple aspect. Special

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

4.2.2 To the Curriculum Designers

1. While preparing or developing teaching materials for general courses and especially for *English for specific purposes* (i.e. ESP) courses, the curriculum designers or planners should include the language of sports news in the textbooks of secondary and higher secondary levels, taking considerations of different aspects of the language used in sports news mainly to make the students aware of the importance of sports in their life as well as to make them aware of vocabularies, structures and writing style used in it. In the same way, textbooks should be designed targeting for those who want to make their profession better under sports by writing the related texts or articles for newspapers and journals.
2. The researcher, during the period of research, consulted the school and campus level curriculum, but he could not find any texts related to sports. So, the texts related to sports should be added to the school and campus level curriculum taking consideration of its importance.

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APPENDIX - I
The Kathmandu Post

Date	Sentence Type			Tense		Voice		Aspect	
	Simple	Compound	Complex	Past	Non- Past	Active	Passive	Progressive	Perfective
1 st July, 2008	20	8	12	34	6	37	3	0	1
2nd July, 2008	13	4	10	16	11	19	8	0	12
3rd July, 2008	10	9	7	25	1	22	4	0	1
4th July, 2008	14	3	19	33	3	34	2	0	2
5th July, 2008	22	4	8	21	13	32	2	1	2
6th July, 2008	16	8	14	21	17	37	1	2	3
7th July, 2008	14	10	5	21	8	25	4	1	1
8th July, 2008	4	5	13	12	10	19	3	1	4
9th July, 2008	7	12	17	25	11	36	0	0	3
10th July, 2008	31	9	18	14	44	52	6	0	5
11th July, 2008	10	4	10	22	2	22	2	0	3
12th July, 2008	9	3	6	6	12	18	0	0	0
13th July, 2008	23	4	7	34	0	30	4	0	1
14th July, 2008	9	7	2	8	10	16	2	1	0
Total	202	90	148	292	148	399	41	6	38

APPENDIX-II

The Himalayan Times

Date	Sentence Type			Tense		Voice		Aspect	
	Simple	Compound	Complex	Past	Non- Past	Active	Passive	Progressive	Perfective
1 st July, 2008	10	6	5	21	0	21	0	0	0
2nd July, 2008	12	4	44	20	0	17	3	0	0
3rd July, 2008	12	2	1	11	4	13	2	0	0
4th July, 2008	17	2	3	13	9	18	4	1	0
5th July, 2008	10	1	6	12	5	17	0	1	3
6th July, 2008	14	14	8	28	8	35	1	0	2
7th July, 2008	14	2	8	23	1	24	0	0	0
8th July, 2008	16	10	7	33	0	33	0	0	0
9th July, 2008	13	3	9	16	9	22	3	0	1
10th July, 2008	11	2	1	10	4	13	1	0	1
11th July, 2008	13	5	0	14	4	15	3	0	2
12th July, 2008	19	11	1	27	4	30	1	1	1
13th July, 2008	17	5	9	31	0	27	4	1	1
14th July, 2008	9	2	11	18	4	22	0	1	2
Total	187	69	73	277	52	307	22	5	13

APPENDIX-III

The Rising Nepal

Date	Sentence Type			Tense		Voice		Aspect	
	Simple	Compound	Complex	Past	Non- Past	Active	Passive	Progressive	Perfective
1 st July, 2008	17	9	11	30	7	34	3	1	1
2nd July, 2008	13	7	7	22	5	26	1	0	2
3rd July, 2008	12	5	11	14	14	26	2	6	2
4th July, 2008	11	3	9	10	13	22	1	1	3
5th July, 2008	14	4	6	5	19	24	0	5	0
6th July, 2008	11	4	7	8	14	19	3	1	5
7th July, 2008	9	3	6	8	10	18	0	0	2
8th July, 2008	12	7	2	12	9	21	0	0	1
9th July, 2008	10	2	6	12	6	17	1	0	0
10th July, 2008	18	3	6	10	17	24	3	0	9
11th July, 2008	6	3	6	7	8	11	4	0	4
12th July, 2008	17	16	1	32	2	30	4	0	0
13th July, 2008	23	3	3	24	5	29	0	0	0
14th July, 2008	17	2	0	17	2	16	3	1	0
Total	190	71	81	211	131	317	25	15	29

APPENDIX-IV

Special Vocabularies in the Sports News of TKP, THT and TRN

S.N.	Vocabulary	Word Class	TKP	THT	TRN	Total
			Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.
1	Advance	Verb	5	-	-	5
2	Athlete	Noun	7	-	3	10
3	Athletics	Noun	-	-	1	1
4	Award	Noun	9	5	-	14
5	Badminton	Noun	-	-	1	1
6	Ban	Noun	-	2	-	2
7	Basketball	Noun	7	-	-	7
8	Batsman	Noun	6	6	2	14
9	Beat	Verb	19	17	9	45
10	Bowl	Verb	-	3	-	3
11	Bowler	Noun	5	6	-	11
12	Boxers	Noun	-	7	-	7
13	Boxing	Noun	7	21	-	28
14	Captain	Noun	16	4	6	26
15	Celebrate	Verb	-	-	3	3
16	Champion	Noun	23	-	12	35
17	Championship	Noun	15	17	11	43
18	Cheer	Verb	-	-	3	3
19	Club	Noun	12	11	8	31
20	Coach	Noun	11	-	15	26
21	Coach	Verb	3	-	3	6
22	Cricket	Noun	16	11	4	31
23	Cricketer	Noun	5	5	3	13
24	Defeat	Noun	6	-	-	6
25	Defeat	Verb	22	19	17	58
26	Draw	Noun	5	-	2	7
27	Fans	Noun	6	-	4	10
28	Final	Noun	45	33	23	101
29	Football	Noun	29	-	27	56

30	Games	Noun	17	6	18	41
31	Gymnastics	Noun	-	-	1	1
32	Hit	Verb	7	12	-	19
33	Injured	Adjective	3	3	7	13
34	Judo	Noun	-	-	1	1
35	League	Noun	17	5	5	27
36	Loss	Noun	5	-	-	5
37	Lost	Verb	5	-	17	22
38	Marathon	Noun	-	2	3	5
39	Match	Noun	21	32	22	75
40	Medals	Noun	-	-	11	11
41	Olympics	Noun	15	-	17	32
42	Opponents	Noun	17	-	4	21
43	Overcome	Verb	4	13	-	17
44	Performance	Noun	6	3	5	14
45	Play	Noun	-	5	7	21
46	Play	Verb	8	11	12	31
47	Player	Noun	32	9	43	84
48	Race	Noun	11	-	-	11
49	Referee	Noun	3	-	-	3
50	Rival	Noun	7	-	2	9
51	Score	Noun	-	-	9	9
52	Score	Verb	11	29	3	43
53	Semifinal	Noun	13	13	9	35
54	Sets	Noun	25	9	-	34
55	Shooting	Noun	-	-	1	1
56	Skipper	Noun	-	4	-	4
57	Sport	Noun	9	4	21	34
58	Squad	Noun	7	11	5	23
59	Striker	Noun	4	-	5	9
60	Swimming	Noun	-	-	2	2
61	Teakwood	Noun	-	-	5	5
62	Team	Noun	21	7	37	65
63	Tennis	Noun	-	3	2	5
64	Test	Noun	5	18	13	36

65	Thrilling	Adjective	-	-	2	2
66	Tie break	Noun	1	-	-	1
67	Tournament	Noun	15	15	5	35
68	Triumph	Noun	3	-	-	3
69	Trophy	Noun	3	-	7	10
70	Umpire	Noun	2	-	-	2
71	Unbeaten	Adjective	3	5	-	8
72	Veteran	Noun	-	2	-	2
73	Victory	Noun	10	9	10	29
74	Watch	Verb	-	5	3	8
75	Weightlifter	Noun	-	-	1	1
76	Wicket	Noun	10	19	-	29
77	Win	Verb	31	21	25	77
78	Winner	Noun	5	7	4	16
79	Wrestling	Noun	-	-	1	1

APPENDIX-V

Special Vocabularies in the Sports News of TKP

S.N.	Word	Word Class	Frequency
1	Advance	Verb	5
2	Athlete	Noun	7
3	Award	Noun	9
4	Basketball	Noun	7
5	Batsman	Noun	6
6	Beat	Verb	19
7	Bowler	Noun	5
8	Boxing	Noun	7
9	Captain	Noun	16
10	Champion	Noun	23
11	Championship	Noun	15
12	Club	Noun	12
13	Coach	Noun	13
14	Coach	Verb	3
15	Cricket	Noun	16
16	Cricketer	Noun	5
17	Defeat	Noun	6
18	Defeat	Verb	22
19	Draw	Noun	5
20	Fans	Noun	6
21	Final	Noun	45
22	Football	Noun	29
23	Games	Noun	17
24	Hit	Verb	7
25	Injured	Adjective	3
26	League	Noun	17
27	Loss	Noun	5
28	Lost	Verb	5
29	Match	Noun	21

30	Olympics	Noun	15
31	Opponents	Noun	17
32	overcome	Verb	4
33	Performance	Noun	6
34	Play	Verb	8
35	Player	Noun	32
36	Race	Noun	11
37	Referee	Noun	3
38	Rival	Noun	7
39	Score	Verb	11
40	Semi-final	Noun	13
41	Set	Noun	25
42	Sport	Noun	9
43	Squad	Noun	7
44	Striker	Noun	4
45	Team	Noun	21
46	Test	Noun	5
47	Tie-break	Noun	1
48	Tournament	Noun	15
49	Triumph	Noun	3
50	Trophy	Noun	3
51	Umpire	Noun	2
52	Unbeaten	Adjective	3
53	Victory	Noun	10
54	wickets	Noun	10
55	Win	Verb	31
56	Winner	Noun	5

APPENDIX-VI

Special Vocabularies in the Sports News of THT

S.N.	Words	Word Class	Frequency
1	Award	Noun	5
2	Ban	Noun	2
3	Batsman	Noun	6
4	Beat	Verb	17
5	Bowl	Verb	3
6	Bowler	Noun	6
7	Boxers	Noun	7
8	boxing	Noun	21
9	Captain	Noun	4
10	Championship	Noun	17
11	Club	Noun	11
12	Cricket	Noun	11
13	Cricketer	Noun	5
14	Defeat	Verb	19
15	Final	Noun	33
16	Game	Noun	6
17	Hit	Verb	12
18	Injured	Adjective	3
19	League	Noun	5
20	Marathon	Noun	2
21	Match	Noun	32
22	Overcome	Verb	13
23	Performance	Noun	3
24	play	Noun	5
25	Play	Verb	11
26	Player	Noun	9

27	Score	Verb	29
28	Semifinal	Noun	13
29	Sets	Noun	9
30	Skipper	Noun	4
31	Sports	Noun	4
32	Squad	Noun	11
33	Team	Noun	7
34	Tennis	Noun	3
35	Test	Noun	18
36	Tournament	Noun	15
37	Unbeaten	Adjective	5
38	Veteran	Noun	2
39	Victory	Noun	9
40	Watch	Verb	5
41	Wickets	Noun	19
42	Win	Verb	21
43	Winner	Noun	7

APPENDIX-VII

Special Vocabularies in the Sports News of TRN

S.N.	Words	Word class	Frequency
1	Athlete	Noun	3
2	Athletics	Noun	1
3	Badminton	Noun	1
4	Batsman	Noun	2
5	Beat	Verb	9
6	Captain	Noun	6
7	Celebrate	Verb	3
8	Champions	Noun	12
9	Championship	Noun	11
10	Cheer	Verb	3
11	Club	Verb	8
12	Coach	Verb	3
13	Coach	Noun	15
14	Cricket	Noun	4
15	Cricketer	Noun	3
16	Defeat	Verb	17
17	Draw	Noun	2
18	Fans	Noun	4
19	Finals	Noun	23
20	Football	Noun	27
21	Game	Noun	18
22	Gymnastics	Noun	1
23	Injured	Adjective	7
24	Judo	Noun	1

25	League	Noun	5
26	Lost	Verb	17
27	Marathon	Noun	3
28	Match	Noun	22
29	Medals	Noun	11
30	Olympics	Noun	17
31	Opponents	Noun	4
32	Performance	Noun	5
33	Play	Noun	7
34	Play	Verb	12
35	Player	Noun	43
36	Rival	Noun	2
37	Score	Noun	9
38	Score	Verb	3
39	Semifinals	Noun	9
40	Shooting	Noun	1
41	Sport	Noun	21
42	Squad	Noun	5
43	Striker	Noun	5
44	Swimming	Noun	2
45	Taekwondo	Noun	5
46	Team	Noun	37
47	Tennis	Noun	2
48	Test	Noun	13
49	Thrilling	Adjective	2
50	Tournament	Noun	5
51	Trophy	Noun	7
52	Victory	Noun	10

53	Watch	Verb	3
54	Weight lifter	Noun	1
55	Winner	Noun	4
56	Win	Verb	25
57	Wrestling	Noun	1