CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Background

Communication is the exchange of ideas, facts, feelings and impressions from one person to another. According to Richard, et al. (1985), "Communication is the exchange of ideas and information between two or more persons." In an act of communication, there is usually at least one speaker or sender, and message which is transmitted for a person for whom this message is intended (receiver)" (p.64). The study of communication is central to psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and information theory. There are other means of communication, like gustatory, tactile and olfactory systems of communication. But these systems are not as developed as language is.

The word 'communication' is derived from the Latin term 'communicare' or 'communica' both of which mean 'to share'. But communication is not merely transmission of meaning from one person to another through symbols. It implies that the system of communication is commonly owned, accepted and organized by the members of a community. It enables them to acquire, exchange, store, retrieve and process information. Communication is thus essentially a social affair.

Change is the essence of the world. Language being a social phenomenon cannot certainly be an exception to it. After the end of the Second World War in 1945, there came a drastic change towards view at language. English became the accepted international language of technology and created a new generation of learners who knew especially why they were learning it.

Mass communication is the cry of the day. In the past, people could send their message only as far as their voice could reach. But in course of time, men tried to transmit their messages to a large group of people scattered in various geographical regions. With the development of modern technology, men developed different tools to transmit their message to a large heterogeneous number of receivers simultaneously. The audience of mass communication spreads over the whole world and national boundaries hold no barriers. Here the word 'mass' refers to infinitely large number of people who are physically located at different places and not organized at all as group.

Mass communication is possible with the use of some kinds of tools. The tools used to make mass communication possible are referred to as mass media. Mass communication is directed towards relatively heterogeneous and anonymous audiences.

1.1.1. Mass Media

Generally speaking 'mass media' are the tools of mass communication. Mass media include newspapers, magazines, periodicals, journals, books and other forms of publication (print media), radio, television, (broadcast media), films/cinema and internet (electronic media).

Mass is the large number of people and media is any physical object used to communicate. Mass media include communication technologies such as newspaper, radio, TV, film, etc. which reach mass population. Mass media influence the large number of people. Using mass media, information is disseminated for the consumption of many people. As the message goes through channel they are distorted. When people get mass media message, they have no opportunity of immediate clarification with the communicators or producers of the message.

Mass media play a vital role in the positive realization of plans, programs and policies of the government and other institution. Crystal (2000) says, "Developing historically with industrialization and urbanization the mass media come to play an influential role in every nation's economic, political and cultural life" (p.713). According to D' Souza (1992), "Mass media as the name suggests are media which reach the mass spread over the vast areas simultaneously" (p. 65). To quote Gamble and Gamble (1989, as cited in Saud, 2061, p.8), "Mass media are tools, instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered heterogeneous audiences; as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused by time and space". Similarly, in Mehata's (1979) view, "The basic function of mass media communication is to provide information, education or instruction and entertainment to the people. The media also motivates people directly or indirectly" (p.3).

From the above definitions, we can conclude that mass media are the means or devices used to convey or transmit our ideas and thoughts through speech or writing.

1.1.2. The Significance of Mass Media

The various media of mass communication such as press, radio and television have significant roles to bring about betterment of society and the people and the world as a whole. Each medium is different from the other and each has clearly written and specified roles to play in this process. One medium cannot replace another in the process but they can be complementary to each other.

Mass media are substantial and have growing importance in modern societies. Regarding the importance of mass media in modern societies, McQuail (1994, p, 1) presents the following reasons:

A power resource: a potential means of influence, control, innovation in society, the primary means of transmission essential to the working of most social institution;

The location where many affairs of public life are played out, both nationally and internationally,

A major source of definition and images of social reality; thus also the place where the changing culture and the values of societies and groups are constructed, stored and most visibly expressed;

The primary key to fame and celebrity status as well as to effective performance in the public area;

The source of an ordered and public meaning system which provides a benchmark for what is normal, empirically and evaluative; deviation are signaled and comparisons made in terms of this public version of normality.

In addition, the media are the single largest focus of leisure time activity and means of entertainment. They also organize and interrelate the rest and leisure. As a result, mass media are a major and expanding industry providing employment and wide range of economic benefits.

The conduct of democratic (or undemocratic) politics, nationally and internationally, depends more on mass media, and there are a few significant social issues which are addressed without some consideration of the role of the mass media whether for good or ill. The most fundamental questions of society those concerning the distraction and exercises of power, the management of problems and the process of integration and change all turn on communication, especially the messages carried by the public means of communication, whether in the form of information, opinion, stories or entertainment.

1.1.3. The Impact of Mass Media in Nepal

The impact of mass media on Nepalese people is great. Though we each have different media likes and dislikes and use the media in different ways, a few of us can claim that we can ignore them. We cannot conceive of our society without newspapers, magazines or books. Imagine what would be like to have no radio, television, movies or tapes. Our flow of information would be curtailed; our appetite for entertainment would remain unsatisfied. Thus, we Nepalese people and the mass media are inextricably linked to each other. Usage pattern and media preference and habits change as the times change, but the mass media will remain our companions as the integral part of Nepalese life. The mass media in Nepal, by far the most, have been flourishing mainly since democracy was restored in 1990. The mass media have played a very significant role to make Nepalese people aware and conscious of democratic norms and values and responsibilities as well. Nowadays, people have started to think about human rights, press freedom, and so on because of the impact of mass media. The roles that mass media play in Nepal can be shown as follows:

a. They inform and help us keep a watch on our world; they serve a surveillance function.

b. The mass media guide us in establishing, extending or displaying meaning, lead us to approve or disapprove portrayal. They also encourage us to reinforce or replace our system of values.

c. They help us to create and maintain connection with various groups in society.

d. They help us to socialize and educate the under educated or the uneducated people with the means of informal education system

e. They persuade us to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas.

f.   They play a great part in practicing and establishing opera table democracy and strengthen it.

g.   They transmit the cultural heritage to the up coming generations.

h.   Last but not the least, they entertain us.

1.1.4 Media and Language

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

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

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

a. Accessibility of media as a source of data for some language features they want to study.

b. Interest in some aspect of media language.

c. Interest in the way the media use some language features also found in ordinary speech.

d. Taking advantages of how the media communication situation manipulates language in a revealing way.

e. Interest in media's role in affecting language in wider society.

f. Interest in how media language affects attitudes and opinions in society.

1.1.5. Types of Media

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

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

1.1.6. Newspaper

The newspaper is one of the aspects of the mass media. The world is getting advanced in this field. It is the result of scientific advancement and huge

explosion in population. English being the most important language of the world, a large number of newspapers are being published in different parts of the world.

1.1.7. Interview

The word 'interview' is derived from 'intervue' meaning sight between. According to Mohan and Banerji (1990), "It is a meeting between two persons with a specific purpose. It may be defined as any purposeful interpersonal communication between two parties". (p.29). In terms of structure and format interviewing is, therefore, a more formal form of dyadic communication. According to Bhattarai (2003), "Interview has been established as a major technique of getting information in journalism. There is a hardly any news magazine which does not carry interviews. Many a time the cover story and some major stories involve more than one interview" (p.168). Similarly in the words of Patton (1990, p. 278 as cited in Best Kahn 2005, p. 255) "The purpose of interviewing is to find out what is in or on someone else's mind. The purpose of open ended interviewing is not to put things in some one's mind (for example the interviewer's preconceived categories for organizing the world) but to access the prospective of the person being interviewed."

According to Best and Kahn (2005), "Interviews are used to gather information regarding an individuals' experience and knowledge, his/her opinions and feelings and demographic data". (p. 257). According to Mencher (2004), "Interviews are at the heart of the just about every news story. A major use of interviews is the profile" (p.230).

The weekend supplement or the magazine sections of daily newspaper often carry interviews. Sometimes several people are interviewed on a particular subject and different view points are compiled in one feature. Interview can be very flexible when the interviewer has the freedom to formulate questions as

they come to mind around the issue being investigated, and on the other hand, it cannot be flexible when the investigator is to keep strictly to the question decided beforehand. According to the degree of flexibility, interviews are classified as:

i.   Structured interview, and

ii.   Unstructured interview (Kumar, 1990, p.109)

In a structured interview, the investigator asks a pre-determined set of questions using the same wording and order of questions as specified in interview schedule.

An interview schedule is a written list of questions, open ended or closed ended, prepared for use by our interviewer in a person to person interaction. This type of interview is very systematic.

On the other hand, in an unstructured interview, also known as in depth interview, the interviewer develop a frame work called on interview guide with in which to conduct the interview. In such an interview, the interviewer formulates questions spontaneously during an interview.

According to Ahuja and Chhabra (2004, p.240), there are three kinds of interviews:

i. News: An interview that obtains information on a timely topic.

ii. Personality: An interview with a person whose life style or accomplishments are interest to the public.

iii. Symposium: An interview which a number of people are asked on a question or related questions on a topic of current interests.

Patton (1990, p.288, as cited in Best and Kahn 2005, p.256) classifies interview in the following categories;

i. Informational Conversational Interview: Questions emerge from the immediate context and are asked in the natural course of things; there is not predetermination of question topic or wording.

ii. Interview Guide Approach: Topics and issues to be covered are specified in advance, in outline form; interviewer decides sequence and wording of questions in course of the interview.

iii. Standardized open ended interview: The exact wording and sequence of questions are determined in advance. All interviewees are asked the same basic questions in the same order. Questions are worded in a completely open ended format.

iv. Closed fixed response interview: Questions and response categories are determined in advance. Responses are fixed. Respondent chooses from among these fixed responses.

Mohan and Banerji (1990), have classified interviews in to two types according to their purpose.

i. Employment interview

ii. Data collection interview

Mencher's (1993, p. 230), categorization of interviews is also based on the purposes. But his classification is a bit different from Mohan and Banerji (1990).

a. Spot News Interview
Spot news interviews gather information that supplements news story. The emphasis in the spot news interview is on the event rather than on the person. The reporter is usually looking for supplementary material-the facts that will illustrate or highlight the event being described. The questions to be asked are based on the story type essentials. Most often, such interviews are carried out

on the phone. Mostly, summary is used but it does not mean that quotes are not used. It is for hard news stories.

b. Profiles and Personality/Depth Interviews

Such interviews are taken for preparing the feature stories than for making hard news stories. The focus is usually on the person rather than on the event. Here, the interviewer attempts to find out something exotic about the subject, not known to the public.

1.1.7.1. Principles of Interview

Interviewing is a branch of journalism and it is a technique for collecting information in the process of media communication. These information given by the subject of interviewing process are more reliable and the speaker's own words lend the news (information) greater authority and make it truth worthy.

Interviewing is a process and a technique of collecting authentic information, there must be some principles to be born in the mind of interviewer while being engaged in the process of interviewing. Those principles which are generally accepted are as follows:

1. Sincerity

This is one of the principles of interviewing which is equally applicable to both sides of interview: the interviewer and the subject.

The interviewers should be sincere with his subjects in case of their compromising points. He should be careful about what he has promised to the subject and do accordingly. Anything he writes or sends to the press should be known to the subject so that there will be no need to justify the things published. He must be accurate and fair. Similarly, the subject or the interviewee should also be sincere and honest to answer the questions put by the interviewer. The fact and ideas/opinions should be given clearly, fairly and accurately.

2. Co-operation

An interview is a mutual concept. While interviewing, both sides- the interviewer and the interviewee, should be co-operative to each other. If the interviewer thinks his subject has felt some kind of difficulty in answering the questions, he should facilitate him by asking short, simple and useful questions as feedback. In the same way, he should not try to make his subject puzzle and nervous at all. Similarly, the subject also should not try to drive the subject matter out of tracks. Thus, they both should be co-operative enough to make an interview successful.

3. Relevance

Things that take place while interviewing can be judged against whether they are relevant. Every question of the interviewer should make the subject feel that he is getting a chance to express points of great significance. At the same time, the subject should also beware of what he is talking about or telling is appropriate.

4. Flexibility

The subject should be mentally or psychologically made free to express his views and opinions without any kind of hesitation and hopelessness. This is to say, while being engaged at the process of interviewing, the interviewee or the subject should be provided with that kind of situation at which he can talk freely on the questions put over him. If the interview takes place in a stressful situation, that may cause anxiety and tension in the mind of the subject and he can not give the answers properly. So, flexible situation should be created to the interviewee so that he can speak freely without any hesitation. The interviewer, on the other hand, should not keep the overloaded questions with which the subject could be nervous or hopeless.

5. Objectivity

This is one of the most important principles of interviewing. Before being engaged in the process of interviewing, there are some objectives determined to achieve after the completion of the process. So, while interviewing, the interviewer as well as the interviewee should think of such objectives. This is to say, they must not leave the track. The interviewer should ask the question of that kind which will require the answers that can achieve the objectives of interviewing. There must not be any kind of prejudice or bias as to the privacy of the subject. The interviewer should write only what it is and never what s/he thinks it should be.

6. Information Vs Instruction

The main purpose of interviewer is to get some information from his subject, never to teach him. Therefore, the efforts of an interviewer should be focused on obtaining answers to his/her questions. The interviewer should not try to over generalize the subject matter and teach the subject about it. He should record what he gets from the subject but not what should be in reality according to his opinion. The interviewer, therefore, should try only to collect information. He should not try to make his subject say something what he suggests him. He should be made free to express his views.

a.   Some Guidelines for interview

i.   Have a good idea of what you want to learn from the subject or source.

ii.   Get to the point quickly.

iii.   Listen for the pertinent comments.

iv.   Ask if there is anything important you did not ask about.

v.   Ask the source if he or she can be called back should you need further information. (Mencher, 2004, p.234)

1.1.7.2. Types of Interview Question

There is great diversity in the types of questions that may be asked at an interview. According to Kumar (1999) the interview questions are formulated into the following categories.

i. Open Ended Question

In an open ended question the possible responses are not given. In case of an interview schedule, the investigator records the answers either verbatim or in summary describing a respondent's answer. This type of questions provide in – depth information if used in an interview by an experienced interviewer.

ii. Closed Ended Question

In closed ended questions, the interviewee need not say anything from his side. He is provided with readymade categories and is requested to select one or two answers from the list.

iii. Double Barrelled Questions

A double barrelled question is a question within a question. It requires different answers to be provided on the part of the interviewee. For example, how often and how much time do you spend on each visit?

iv. Leading Question

A leading question is one which, by its contents, structure or wording leads a respondent to answer in a certain direction. Such questions are judgmental and lead respondents to answer either positively or negatively. For example 'Smoking is bad, isn't it?

Mohan and Banerji (1990), have classified the interview questions a bit differently though there are some similarities.

i. Direct Questions

Direct questions are generally used at the initial stage are explicit, demanding specific information. For example, what is your name? How old are you?

ii. Open Ended Questions

Open ended questions are not so straight only the topic on which information is required is specified and the interviewee is asked to elaborate. For example, what is your educational background?

iii. Closed Ended Questions

Close ended questions demand responses from a limited and narrow area. Often these questions provide alternatives from which the response is selected. An extreme form of closed question is the one which demands 'Yes' or 'No' response. This is also called bipolar question.

iv. Loaded Questions

Loaded questions generally demand a response which the interviewer expects. They are suggestive in nature and encourage the interviewee to agree with the interviewer.

The core of the body of the interview is the set of various types of questions discussed above. In a structured interview, apart from these, there are preliminary questions which set the tone for the interview and establish rapport between the interviewer and the interviewee.

1.1.8. Structural Classification of Sentences

1.1.8.1. 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. (Aarts and Aarts, 1986 p.80)

a. The Simple Sentence

A simple sentence can be defined as a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause. In other words, a simple sentence does not contain an embedded sentence as realization of one of its functions. A simple sentence is

always an independent sentence, i.e. a sentence capable of occurring on its own. For Example:

The children have been quarreling all day.

Peter has grown a moustache.

b. The Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences (called conjoins) have been coordinated. Each of the conjoin is independent, since there is no question of embedding. For example:

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

I have bought a new shirt, but it does not fit me.

c. The Complex Sentence

Sentences in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite) are complex. A sentence or clause that contains one or more clauses is called super ordinate. For Example:

I do not mind telling you that I am bored as soon as I come home.

You must admit that you knew that I have told my father that I am pregnant.

1.1.8.2. Tense

Tense refers to the relationship between form of the verb and the time of action or state it describes. English has two tense systems: the past tense and non-past tense.

The sentences having verb with suffixed as in 'He walked carefully while returning home' is said to be in the past tense and rest of the others are in the non-paste tense.

1.1.8.3. Voice

Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationship between a verb and the noun phrases associated with it. English has two types of voice: active and passive.

In the active voice, the subject of a clause is most often the agent or doer of some action. For Example: 'The wind damaged the fence.'

Active voice is simpler, more direct, and moves forceful so there is 95% rule generally followed in favor of active voice in a simple written discourse. Passive voice construction 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 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.

1.1.8.4. Aspect System

Aspect is a grammatical category which deals with how the event described by the verb is viewed, such as whether it is in progress or complete, habitual etc. There are four aspects in English namely Simple, Perfective, Progressive and Perfective Progressive.

a. Simple Aspect

Hirtle (1967) explains that simple aspect refers to the events that are conceptualized as complete wholes. There is no possibility of further development. (as cited in Celce Muricia & Larsen Freeman 1999 p.112).

b. Perfective Aspect

The core meaning of the perfect is 'prior' and it is used in relation to some other point in time. For instance, the present perfect is used retrospectively to refer to a time prior to now.

For example:

He had left before I arrived.

c. Perfective Aspect

The core meaning of progressive aspect is imperfective. It shows the incompleteness of event/action, which is somehow limited and allows further development. For Example:

He is attending a meaning now.

He was walking to school at 8:30 this morning.

d. Perfective Progressive Aspect

This aspect combines the sense of prior of the perfect with the meaning of incompleteness inherent in the progressive aspect. Example:

He has been working hard on a special project.

I had been waiting to see that play so I was pleased when I won the ticket.

1.2. Review of the Related Literature

Since the area of language is very broad many more researches have been carried out in the use of language. It is worth reviewing some related literature especially those carried out in the Department of English Education, TU, Kirtipur. They are as follows:

Bhandari (1999) carried out the research entitled 'Tense and Aspect in Nepali, English Newspaper'. The main objective of his study was to analyze the tense and aspect variation in the news discourse Nepali, English especially in comparison to the native newspapers. Observation was his main research tool for collecting the data for the research. Finally, he concluded that the structures of the non-past tense were used more often than past tense structure.

Shrestha (2000) conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines" in his M.Ed. thesis. The main objective of his study was to analyze the newspaper headlines from the point of structure, tense and aspect. The research tool in his study was observation. Finally the concluded that newspaper headline had its own style of writing which was different from general writing.

Upadhya (2003) carried out the research entitled "The Language Used in Brochures". He described brochures physically as well as linguistically and concluded that single background colour and verbless slogans were found most frequently used in brochures.

Pokhrel (2003) carried out a research on "English in Broadcast and Print Media". This research attempted to compare print and broadcast media in terms of sentence type, narration, voice, tense, aspect, sentence length, contracted form and s-v proximity. The researcher found that the language of print media was complex and language of broadcast media was simple.

Neupane (2006) studied "The Language Used in Notices." He described the language of notices in terms of constructions, tenses, aspects and language function. In case of constructions he found that verbless constructions were highly used. In terms of language functions, the requesting function had the highest frequency.

Tiwari (2007) carried out the research entitled "Language Used in Economic Journal." The main purpose of his study was to find out the frequency of voice, tense, sentence type, aspect and sentence length used. Observation was his main research tool for data collection. Finally, he concluded that complex sentences were maximally used and simple and compound sentences were used rarely. Non-past tense was more frequently used rather than the past tense.

Active voice was highly used than passive one. Simple aspect was maximally used. Perfective aspect was used more frequently tan progressive aspect.

Sharma (2007) conducted a research entitled 'Language used in Newspaper editorials: A descriptive study.' The main objective of the study was to analyze language used in newspaper editorials in terms of sentence types, voices, tense, aspect, length of editorial, sentence length. Observation was his tool for data collection. At last, he showed that the similarity and difference between English newspapers from Nepali and English newspapers from abroad.

All above mentioned researches have been carried out under the mass media in the Department of English Education and surely throw light on the language used in mass media. But no study has yet been carried out on the language used in interview. So, the present study aimed to analyze the language used in interview in terms of question type, sentence type, tense, voice and aspect.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives.

a.   To find the type of questions used in interviews (open ended, closed ended, double barrelled and lead question).

b.   To analyze the language used in interviews in terms of sentence type (simple, compound and complex), tense (past and non-past), voice (active and passive) and aspect.

c.   To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The study is significant to those who are directly or indirectly concerned with journalism. It is expected that the study will be useful for the sector of planning and designing syllabus of mass communication, journalism and mass media as

well. Likewise, it is useful for the language teachers who want to use newspaper as an authentic teaching material in the classroom. It is also assumed that it is highly useful for the prospective students of mass communication and journalism and those who are working in the field of interview. To be straight forward, this study has direct relevance to the learning and teaching of the current B.Ed English course entitled "English for Mass Media" and similar other courses newly introduced at different levels of journalism in different levels of TU and other universities. Last but not the least, this study will also be equally useful for the forthcoming research workers who want to work on Mass Media. It is assumed that it will have the global significance as well.

1.5. Definition of the Specific Terms

Mass Media: Mass media refer to tools or instruments of communication, which permit us to record and transmit information and experiences to large, scattered and heterogeneous audiences. These are the sources of information and news such as newspaper, magazine, radio, television and internet. They are broadly of two types, i.e. print media and broadcast media.

Print Media: Print media refer to the mass media which are in printed form and designed for reading for example: newspapers, journals, magazines, book, brochures and prospectus.

Broadcast Media: Broadcast media refer 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 example, radio, television and cinema.

Newspaper: Newspaper refers to a printed publication appearing daily or weekly and contains news, advertisements and articles on various subjects in a report of an event, not event itself.

Interview: A meeting at which a journalist asks somebody questions in order to find out their views.

Simple Sentence: Simple Sentence refers to a sentence having only one finite verb and none of the sentence functions is realized by a clause. A simple sentence is an independent sentence, i.e. a sentence that can occur on its own.

Compound Sentence: It is such type of sentence in which two or more sentences have been coordinated. In other words, two independent clauses are joined by coordinating conjunction that is referred as compound sentence.

Complex Sentence: Sentence in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite) is a complex sentence.

Tense: Tense is a verb form used to express a time relation. In this study, tense is viewed form structural point of view. Morphologically, English has mainly two tense systems: past and non-past.

Voice: Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the noun phrase which are associated with it. English has basically two types of voice: active and passive.

Aspect: Aspect refers to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced. Generally, English has four types of aspects: simple, progressive, perfective and perfective progressive.

Open Ended Question: Open ended questions provide in-depth information. These types of questions are extremely useful for seeking opinions, attitudes and perception.

Closed Ended Question: Questions and response categories are determined in advance. The possible responses are already categorized, they are easy to analyze.

Double Barrelled: A double barrelled question is a question within a question.

Lead Question: A leading question is one which by its contents, structure or wording leads a respondent to answer in a certain direction.

CHAPTER-TWO
METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a process to discover a new facts and information about a particular subject. It helps to find out reliable and effective conclusion. So, it can be called a vehicle for carrying out any information successfully. The researcher has adopted the following methodology to accomplish 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

In order to accomplish the intended objectives, the researcher consulted only the secondary sources of data. The interviews published in three different English daily newspaper viz. 'The Rising Nepal', 'The Kathmandu Post' and 'The Himalayan Times' published from Nepal were taken as the sources of data for this present research.

In addition to these newspapers, the researcher consulted other convenient materials available in print and electronic media which were directly and indirectly related to this study especially the previously carried and research works related to mass media, books, newspapers, articles, journals, periodicals and related information in internet for the analytical purpose.

Some of them were:

i. Previously carried out researches; Sharma (2008), Neupane (2006), Tiwari (2007) etc.

ii. Books; Kumar (1999), Mencher (2004), Mohan and Banerji (1990) etc.

2.2. Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied judgmental or purposive sampling procedure to gather the necessary data, which is one of the most useful non-probability sampling designs, especially when somebody attempts to study about language used in newspapers. For this, the researcher collected 30 interviews taking ten from each newspaper, 'The Rising Nepal', 'The Kathmandu Post' and 'The Himalayan Times' which are published daily from Nepal. So, 30 interviews of concerned newspapers collected judgmentally were taken for the analysis for this study.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this present study, checklist was the main tool for data collection. The researcher selected 30 interviews taking ten from each daily newspaper as mentioned in 2.2. She observed the language using the checklist which is given in appendix-1. Then she read and re-read these interviews to get the required information for the study.

2.4. Process of Data Collection

The following steps were followed for data collection.

a.   The researcher collected the required newspapers.

b.   She selected the required text purposively related to her study.

c.   She observed 30 interviews (10 from the Kathmandu Post, 10 from the Rising Nepal and 10 from the Himalayan Times) purposively to get required information.

d.   Then she read and re-read until and unless she got the required information.

e.   She noted down the data systematically under different headings as question types (open ended, closed ended, double barrelled and lead),

sentence types (simple, compound and complex), tenses (past and non-past) and voices (active and passive) and aspects (simple, progressive, perfective, perfective progressive).

2.5 Limitations of the Study

a.   The area of the study as pointed out by the title was limited to the language used in newspaper interviews of the English daily newspapers published in Nepal.

b.   The present study was based on three newspapers.

c.   The study was limited to only 30 interviews, taking 10 from each newspaper mentioned in 2.2.

d.   The study was limited to the analysis of the following categories: question types (open ended, closed ended, double barrelled and lead), sentence types (simple, compound and complex), tenses (past and non-past), voices (active and passive) and aspects.

CHAPTER – THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the language used in interview of English daily newspaper published from Nepal focusing on the previously mentioned aspects viz. question type, sentence type, tense, voice and aspect contained in newspaper interviews.

3.1 Question Types Used in Newspaper Interviews

The researcher, after analyzing the whole questions, classified them into the following types.

i.   Open ended questions

ii.   Closed ended questions

iii. Double barrelled questions

iv.   Lead questions

3.1.1. Overall Analysis of Question Types

The researcher found the following average frequency and percentage of occurrences of question types used in the interviews in TKP, TRN and THT.

Table No. 1
Questions Types Used in Interviews in TKP, TRN and THT

Question Type	Name of the Newspapers							
	TKP		TRN		THT		TKP+TRN+THT	
	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Avg. Freq.	Avg. Pr.
Open Ended	51	67.10	94	70.67	45	72.58	190	70.11
Closed Ended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Double Barrelled	17	22.36	20	15.03	10	16.12	47	17.34
Lead	8	10.52	19	14.28	7	11.29	34	12.54
Total	76	100	133	100	62	100	271	100

As shown in the given table, the average percentage of open ended questions in all types of newspapers had the highest position covering 70.11% (i.e. 190 out of 271) of the questions of interviews in TKP, TRN and THT. Similarly, 17.34% (i.e. 47 out of 271) of the questions were found to be double barrelled type and 12.54% (i.e. 34 out of 271) of the questions were found to be lead type covering the second and third position respectively. Closed ended questions were not found in any newspapers.

In conclusion, the overall analysis of the study shows that open ended questions were maximally used in interviews of selected newspapers.

3.1.1.1. Question Types Used in the Interviews in TKP

Here, the researcher found the following frequency of question types being used in the interviews in TKP.

Table No. 2

Question Type Used in Interviews in TKP

Question Type	Frequency	Percentage
Open Ended	51	67.10
Closed Ended	-	-
Double Barrelled	17	22.36
Lead	8	10.52
Total	**76**	**100**

The above table presents that the percentage of open ended question was the highest of all in interviews in TKP. More than half, i.e. 67.10% of total 76 questions taken for analysis were open ended. Double barrelled type occupied the second position in frequency of occurrences covering 22.36% (i.e. 17 out of 76) and the third or last position was occupied by the lead questions covering 10.52% (i.e. 8 out of 76). Closed ended questions were not found in the newspaper in TKP.

The followings are some examples of open ended (1-2), double barrelled (3-4) and lead (5-6) questions asked in the interviews published in TKP.

1. How has the paint market changed over the year? (April-28-2008)

2. What are your future plans? (April-21-2008)

3. How big is the Nepali paint industry? What is Asian Paints Nepal's position here?" (April-28-2008)

4. How much time and money do you spend on books? (May-26-2008)

5. With the declaration of CA for federalism, now the parties have to work out for a federal state. Your party has proposed a federal state based on caste or ethnicity. Won't this promote ethnicity caste hegemony?

(June-2-2008)

6.   You spoke of basis or enough reasons for declaring Nepal a republic. Aren't the results of the CA polls the basis?

3.1.1.2. Question Types Used in the Interviews in TRN

Here, the researcher found the following frequency of occurrences of question types asked in the interviews in TRN.

Table No. 3

Question Type Used in the Interviews in TRN

Question Type	Frequency	Percentage
Open Ended	94	70.67
Closed Ended	-	-
Double Barrelled	20	15.03
Lead	19	14.28
Total	**133**	**100**

As shown in the above table the percentage of open ended question was the highest of total questions in the interviews in TRN. More than half, i.e. 70.67%) of total 133 questions drawn for analysis were open ended. Similarly, double barrelled questions were found in the second position on the frequency of occurrences covering 15.03% (i.e. 20 out of 133) of the total questions and 4.28% (i.e. 19 out of 133) of the questions were lead questions. There is slight difference between double barrelled and lead question. Closed ended questions were not found to have been asked.

Some examples of open ended (1-2), double barrelled (3-4) and lead (5-6) questions in the interviews in TRN are presented below:

1.   How do you assess the existing state of press freedom? (June-23-2008)

2.   What are the reasons behind your party success in the CA elections? (May, 19-2008)

3.   Your party has gained international support in a relatively short period. What is the reason for this and how do you think can this be kept up? (May-19-2008)

4.   As a senior Novelist and short story writer what do you think about the trend of writing stories and who do you think is the most prominent and having more potential? (March-31-2008)

5.   You are talking of left unity within the democratic unity. Is it not contradictory? (June-30-2008)

6.   Even more than two months after the constituent assembly election, the political parties have not been able to form a new government and they seem to be entangled in power struggle. Will it not overshadow the constitutions writing process? (June-30-2008)

3.1.1.3. Question Types Used in the Interviews in THT

The researcher found the following frequency of question types being asked in the interviews in THT.

Table No. 4

Question Types Used in the Interviews in THT

Question Type	Frequency	Percentage
Open Ended	45	72.58
Closed Ended	-	-
Double Barrelled	10	16.22
Lead	7	11.29
Total	**62**	**100**

Use of different question types in THT shows that the percentage of open ended question was the highest of all the total questions. More than half (i.e. 72.58%) of the total 62 questions drawn for analysis were open ended. 16.22%

(i.e. 10 out of 62) of the questions were found to be double barrelled type and 11.29% (i.e. 7 out of 62) of the questions were found to be lead type covering the second and third positions respectively. Closed ended questions were not found to be asked.

Some examples of open ended (1-2), double barrelled (3-4) and lead (5-6) questions asked in the interviews in THT are as follows:

1.   What are the challenges for the peace process? (January-6-2009)

2.   What were the key lessons learnt from this project? (December-18-2008)

3.   Do you know about women's day? What is it like being a woman? (March-8-2008)

4.   Why are you called a fire brand critic of the Maoists? Do you have any personal enmity with them? (January-13-2009)

5.   People's trust in the parties is going to erode if they keep on lingering in power sharing. Won't such a situation be detrimental for the practical institutionalization of republic? (June-2-2008)

6.   Do you meant to say that the social engineering aspect was more challenging than the engineering one? (December-18-2008)

3.2. Sentence Types in Interviews

From the structural point of view English has the following three types of sentence:

a.   Simple Sentence (SSs)

b.   Compound Sentence (CSs)

c.   Complex Sentence (Cxs)

3.2.1. Overall Analysis of Sentence Types

The researcher found the following average frequency and percentage of occurrence of sentence types used in the interviews of TKP, TRN and THT.

Table No. 5

Sentence Type Used in the Interviews in TKP, TRN and THT

Sentence Type	Name of the Newspaper							
	TKP		TRN		THT		TKP+TRN+THT	
	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Avg. Freq.	Avg. Pr.
Simple Sentences (SSs)	100	27.70	106	26.70	90	29.60	296	27.87
Compound Sentences (CSs)	126	34.90	141	35.51	78	25.65	345	32.48
Complex Sentences (Cxs)	135	37.39	150	37.78	136	44.73	421	39.64
Total	361	100	397	100	304	100	1062	100

The above table clearly presents that the average percentage of Cxs in all types of newspapers had the highest position covering 39.64% (i.e. 421 out of 1062) sentences of interviews in TKP, TRN and THT.

Similarly, 32.48% (i.e. 296 out of 1062) of the sentences were found compound type and 27.87% (i.e. 296 out of 1062) of the sentences were found in simple type covering the second and third position respectively.

Finally, the overall analysis of the study shows that complex sentences have been maximally used in the interviews of selected newspapers.

3.2.1.1. Sentence types Used in the Interviews in TKP

Here, the researcher found the following frequency of sentence types being used in the business news in TKP.

Table No. 6

Sentence Types Used in Interviews in TKP

Sentence Type	Frequency	Percentage
SSs	100	27.70
CSs	126	34.90
Cxs	135	37.39
Total	**361**	**100**

The above table clearly presents that the percentage of the Cxs was the highest of all the interviews in TKP (i.e. 37.39% of the total 361 sentences drawn for analysis was covered by Cxs. CSs were in the second position in frequency of occurrences covering 34.90% (i.e. 126 out of 361) and SSs were found in the third or last position covering 27.70% (i.e. 135 out of 361) of the total sentences.

The followings are some examples of the SSs (1-3), the CSs (3-4) and the Cxs (5-6) from the interviews in TKP.

1.   We estimate the formal paint market to be around Rs. 1.2 billion annually. (April-22-2008)

2.   The price of raw materials has gone up lately. (April -28-2008)

3.   We are thriving, but one big challenge is illegal imports.

4.   Customers believe in us and we strive to maintain that trust.

5.   For one thing, we are a global remittance company while most of others are corridor players who concentrate on only certain regions.

6.   We are introducing new standards in operating procedures which will further polish our already high net worth (April 21, 2008)

3.2.1.2. Sentence Types Used in the Interviews in TRN

The researcher found the following frequency of sentence types being used in the interviews in TRN. For this present research, ten interviews were selected and analyzed from the TRN.

Table No. 7

Sentence Type Used in the Interviews in TRN

Sentence Type	Frequency	Percentage
SSs	106	26.70
CSs	141	35.51
Cxs	150	37.78
Total	**397**	**100**

It is clear from the above table that the percentage of CSs was the highest of all the total sentences in the interviews in TRN. 37.78% of the total 397 sentences drawn for analysis were complex. 35.5% (i.e. 150 out of 397) sentences were found in compound type and 26.70% (i.e. 106 out of 397) of the sentence were found in simple type covering the second and third position respectively.

Same of the examples of the SSs (1-2), the CSs (3-4) and the Cxs (5-6) used in the interviews of T RN are as follows.

1.   The first challenge is to save the country from the danger of polarization. (January, 6-2009)

2. We were always in favor of consensus have been able to break the
    deadlock in the parliament. (January, 6-2009)

3. Over the years, we have succeeded in developing and elaborating a
    framework for regional co-operation. (June 9-2008)

4. He lacks ability to run the government and the government does not
    have any clear policies and programmes. (June-2-2008)

5. NL and UML have made geographies structure as basis for federal
    states, where as we have made the basis considering lingual and
    ethnic/caste realities. (June-2-2008)

6. If you ask me as to why I did not do that in the past, I can say that the
    government tried that many times in the past, but we did not get any
    output. (July, 7, 2007)

3.2.1.3. Sentence Types Used in the Interviews in THT

The detailed analysis of sentence types used in the selected interviews
published in THT is presented in the following table:

Table No. 8

Sentence Types Used in the Interviews in THT

Sentence Type	Frequency	Percentage
SSs	90	89.60
CSs	78	25.65
Cxs	136	44.73
Total	**304**	**100**

The table given above clearly presents that the percentage in the Cxs was the
highest of all the total sentences in the interviews in THT. Over Forty-Four
percent (44.73%) of the total 304 sentences drawn for analysis were complex.

Over Twenty-Nine percent (29.60%), i.e. 90 out of 304 sentences were simple and 25.65% (i.e. 78 out of 304) of the sentences were compound covering the second and third position respectively.

Some examples of the SSs (1-2), the CSs (3-4) and the Cxs (5-6) used in interviews in THT are as follows:

1. A lot of people had reposed their faith in the ex-rebels. (December-18, 2008)

2. UML had played a commendable role during its nine month rule. (Junuary-6-2009)

3. Girija Prasad Koirala is trying to form a broader democratic alliance and the Maoists are trying to form a national republican alliance. (January-6, 2009)

4. The NC certainly was at fault but now the Maoists are at helm and are more responsible. (December 23-2008)

5. The armed groups are skeptical whether the governmental would fulfill their demands when it failed to fulfill the demands of main stream Madhesis forces. (December 23, 2009)

6. However, their recent political moves seem to suggest that they are in favor of imposing People's Republic, where only left parties will be allowed to function. (December-30-2008)

3.3 Tense Used in the Interviews

Mainly English has two tense systems: Past and Non-past. The non-past tense was frequently found to be used in newspapers interviews.

For analyzing the tense used in interviews, the researcher selected thirty interviews from three different English newspapers published in Nepal. The

selected interviews were analyzed to find out the tense used in interviews of three selected newspapers.

3.3.1. Overall Analysis of Tense Used in the Interviews

After the careful analysis and observation of data, the researcher found the following frequency of tense being used in the interviews in TKP, TRN and THT.

Table No. 9

Tense Used in the Interviews in TKP, TRN and THT

Tense	Name of the Newspaper							
	TKP		TRN		THT		TKP+TRN+THT	
	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Avg. Freq.	Avg. Pr.
Past	66	18.28	98	24.68	61	20.06	255	21.81
Non-Past	295	81.71	299	75.31	243	79.93	837	78.81
Total	361	100	397	100	304	100	1062	100

As shown in the above table the average percentage of the non-past tense was in the highest position in all three types of newspapers. Over Seventy-eight percentage (78.81%) of the sentences were in the non-past tense in the interviews. The past tense was less frequent than the non past tense which covered 21.18% (225 out of 1062) of the sentences used. Thus non past tense was found to be in maximum use in the interviews.

In conclusion, from the overall analysis of tenses, it was concluded that the non-past tense was maximally used than the past tense.

3.3.1.1. Tense Used in the Interviews in TKP

The following frequency and occurrences of tense used in interviews were found.

Table No. 10

Tense Used in the Interviews in TKP

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	66	18.28
Non-Past	295	81.71
Total	**361**	**100**

From this table it is clear that the non-past tense was used more frequently than the past tense in the interviews in TKP. Out of 361 total sentences, 295 were found in the non-past tense covering 81.71%. Only 66 sentences were found in the paste tense. The past tense covered 18.28% percent which is the less frequently used tense

Some examples of the use of tenses past (1-3) and non-past (4-6) in the interviews in TKP are as follows:

1. It was the Panchayat regime, so king Mahendra was much closer to India than China, though he did try to balance the relationship with China by opening the Kodari Highway. (April – 7 -2008)

2. In the beginning, we thought that it was stunning victory for the Maoists. (April 21-2008)

3. The parliament passed a historical document on May 18, 2006, which the leading media and political parties termed it as Nepal's Magna Carta. (May-26-2009)

4.   The political parties, instead of dealing with the real issues, are

        bickering on petty things. (May-26-2008)

5.   The MPRF will extend its support when we get an assurance that the

        past 22 and eight point agreements will be implemented (April-28-2008)

6.   There is no point in talking about fulfillment. (April-28-2008)

3.3.1.2 Tense Used in the Interviews in TRN

Here, the researcher selected ten interviews to find out the tense being used in the interviews in TRN. During the analysis, the researcher observed 397 sentences in TRN. After the careful analysis and observation, the researcher found the following frequency of tenses being used in the interviews in TRN.

Table No. 11

Tense Used in the Interviews in TRN

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	98	24.68
Non-Past	299	75.31
Total	**397**	**100**

It is clear from the above table that the non-past tense was used more frequently than the past tense covering 75.31% (i.e. 299 out of 397) in TRN. Similarly, the past tense was found to be used less frequently than the non-past tense covering 75.31% of the sentences in interviews in TRN. Similarly, the past tense was found to be used less frequently than the non-past covering 24.68% (i.e. 98 out of 397) of the total sentences.

Some examples of the use of tenses past (1-3) and non-past (4-6) in the interviews in TRN are as follows:

1. Although the new constitution approved by the constituent assembly was more inclusive, nobody followed it. (March-17-2008)

2. Because of the dilemma in the past, the voters' education campaigns conducted by the election commission did not become effective. (March-24-2008)

3. We were earlier talking about feudalism and its forms. (June-2-2008)

4. There are differences regarding the basis for federal states. (June-2-2008)

5. Trade relation between our two countries has been dramatically reduced by the instability of Nepal over the last ten years. (July-14-2008)

6. The waste management in Kathmandu valley is an everyday issue for the people, which is sanitarily at risk when disturbances occur. (July-14-2008)

3.3.1.3 Tense Used in the Interviews in THT

Here, the researcher had selected ten interviews to find out the tense being used in the interviews in THT. During the analysis, the researcher observed 304 sentences in THT. After the careful observation and analysis, the researcher found the following frequency and percentage of tenses being used in the interviews in THT.

Table No. 12

Tense Used in the Interviews in THT

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	61	20.06
Non-Past	243	79.93
Total	**304**	**100**

The above table vividly presents that the non-past tense was used more frequently than the past tense covering 79.93% (i.e. 243 out of 304) of the total sentences in the interviews in THT. Similarly, the past tense covered 20.06% (i.e. 61 out of 304) of the total sentences used which was less frequent in comparison to the non-paste tense.

Some of the examples of the use of the past tense (1-3) and the non-past tense (4-6) in the interviews in THT are as follows.

1. The PM said he was relieved because no human lives were lost in the incident. (December-30-2008)

2. The king snatched people's right and imposed his autocratic system (January-13-2009)

3. He was primarily interested in the issues of rehabilitation. (December-18-2008)

4. We are only opposing the violent acts of the Maoists affiliated workers unions and Young Communist League.

5. If NC does not introspect, then it does not have a future. (December-30-2008).

6. I think be it a man or woman, it is important to study. (March-8-2008)

3.4 Voice Used in Interviews

Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationship between a verb and the noun phrases associated with it. There are two types of voice in English: Active and Passive.

Structurally, if a sentence includes a form of be verb and participles of transitive verb, it is in passive, if otherwise the sentence is in active voice. For

example, 'They have fulfilled their aspirations', is active voice whereas 'Their aspirations have been fulfilled' is passive voice.

In a sentence having active voice the subject is generally person/doer which performs the action. It is simple, more direct and more forceful due to the reason that it is mostly used in spoken and written discourse. The 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 participle form of a transitive verb. Passive voices are used when the person or thing receiving the action is more important than the person or thing that does the action. For the study of these aspects ten interviews from each newspaper as mentioned in 2.2 have been observed and analyzed carefully.

3.4.1. Overall Analysis of Voice Used in the Interviews

After the careful analysis and observation of collected data, the following frequency of voice was found in the interviews in TKP, TRN and THT.

Table No. 13

Voice Used in Interviews in TKP, TRN and THT

Voice	Name of the Newspapers							
	TKP		TRN		THT		TKP+TRN+THT	
	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Avg. Freq.	Avg. Pr.
Active	308	85.31	327	82.36	259	85.19	894	84.18
Passive	53	14.68	70	17.63	45	14.80	168	15.8
Total	**361**	**100**	**397**	**100**	**304**	**100**	**1062**	**100**

It is clear from the above table that the average percentage of active voice has the highest position covering 84.18% (i.e. 894 out of 1062) of the sentences used. Similarly, 15.81% (i.e. 168 out of 1062) of the sentences were found to

be used in passive voice less frequently than active voice in the interviews in TKP, TRN and THT.

Finally, the overall analysis of voice is concluded that active voice has been maximally used in the interviews of selected newspapers.

3.4.1.1 Voice Used in the Interviews in TKP

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of voice being used in the interviews in TKP. For this research work, ten interviews of TKP were analyzed carefully.

Table No.14

Voice Used in the Interviews in TKP

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active	308	85.31
Passive	53	14.68
Total	**361**	**100**

As shown in the given table more than half of the total sentences were found in the active voice in the interviews in TKP covering 85.31% (i.e. 308 out of 361) of the sentences used. The use of the passive voice was found to be limited covering 14.68% (i.e. 53 out of 361) of the total sentences.

Some examples of the use of active voice (1-3) passive voice (1-6) in the interviews in TKP are as follows:

1. They will create opportunities and have a positive effect on the psyche as well. (April-7,2008)

2. I started writing poems during my school days and also acted in dramas. (May-26-2008)

3. We have not even started the constitution drafting process. (May-26-2008)

4. We were given the responsibility to arrange meeting between Mrs. Gandhi and President Reagan. (April-7-2008)

5. But I can't guarantee that it will be implemented at the very first sitting. (April-21-2008)

6. So right now the internships are provided on the basis of personal connection and deals. (April-7-2008)

3.4.1.2. Voice Used in the Interviews in TRN

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of voice being used in the interviews in TRN. For this research work, ten interviews in TRN were selected and analyzed carefully.

Table No. 15

Voice Used in the Interviews in TRN

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active	327	82.36
Passive	70	17.68
Total	**397**	**100**

The above table clearly shows that more than half of the total sentences found in the interviews in TRN were in the active voice covering 82.36% (i.e. 327 out of 397) of the sentences analyzed. The use of the passive voice was found limited in number covering 17.63% (i.e. 70 out of 397) sentences used. Active voice was found more frequently used than passive voice in the interviews in TRN.

Some examples of the use of the active voice (1-3) the passive voice (4-6) in the interviews in TRN are as follows:

1.	We were earlier talking about feudalism and its forms. (June-2-2008)

2.	More over the news government may face a lot of problems. (July-14-2008)

3.	Nepal should focus on the products in while it has better comparative advantages. (July-7-2008)

4.	The tender process will be delayed, implementation mechanism process will be delayed and many new projects will be affected. (July-7-2008)

5.	The federal mechanism is a political decision, and it has already been decided. (July-7-2008)

6.	Most youths are unemployed, many have gone abroad for jobs where they undergo humiliation and live a life of disrespect and are being ignored. (May-26-2008)

3.4.1.3. Voice Used in the Interview in THT

From the careful analysis and observation of the selected interviews, the researcher found the following frequency of voice being used in the interviews in THT.

Table No. 16

Voice Used in the Interview in THT

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active	259	85.19
Passive	45	14.80
Total	**304**	**100**

The above tables clearly presents that great majority of the sentences found in the interview in THT were in the active voice covering 85.19% (i.e. 259 out of 304) of the sentences. The use of the passive voice was found to be limited

covering 14.80% (i.e. 45 out of 304) of the total sentences analyzed. Thus active voice was found to be used more frequently than the passive voice in the interviews in THT.

Some examples of the use of the active voice (1-3) and the passive voice (4-6) in the interviews in THT are as follows.

1. There are some people that support echo federalism. (Junuary-6-2009)

2. The Maoists are leading the coalition government and their cadres. (December-23-2008)

3. We do not want to isolate the Maoists. (December-30-2008)

4. They are disgruntled with the government because the party leadership has not been able to convince them of the limitations of the government. (January-6-2009)

5. The people of Madhes increasingly feel that their aspirations have not been fulfilled. (December-23-208)

6. On the one hand, they are burdened with the duty to protect the nation. (December-23-2008)

3.5. Aspects Used in the Interviews

Aspects refer to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced. Aspect is a grammatical category which deals with how the event described by the verb is viewed, such as whether it is in progress or complete, habitual, etc. English is said to have two main aspects; perfective aspect as in, 'I have seen a tiger' which is worked by have/had/has + V-en and progressive aspect as in 'The birds are flying' which is marked by be + ing. The perfective aspect shows that the action is complete and used mostly in narrating the past event, with the collaboration of the past tense. The progressive aspect is used to show the

activity denoted by the verb is in progression and thus incomplete. The sentences which are neither in perfective nor in progressive aspects are considered to be in simple aspect and facts to enhance their dramatic nature of a event and to establish the temporal sequences of an event compared of phases.

In order to study the use of aspect in the interviews, language used in newspaper interviews published in English newspapers published from Nepal was analyzed and interpreted carefully.

3.5.1. Overall Analysis of Aspects Used in the Interviews

After the careful observation and analysis of the collected data, the following frequencies of occurrences of aspects were found in the interviews in TKP, TRN and THT.

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Table No. 17

Aspects Used in the Interviews in TKP, TRN and THT

</div>

Aspects	Name of the Newspapers							
	TKP		TRN		THT		TKP+TRN+THT	
	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Freq.	Pr.	Avg. Freq.	Avg. Pr.
Simple	223	61.77	283	71.28	225	74.02	731	68.83
Progressive	55	15.23	22	5.54	25	8.22	102	9.60
Perfective	70	19.39	80	20.15	43	14.14	193	18.17
Perfective Progressive	13	3.60	12	3.02	11	3.61	36	3.28
Total	**361**	**100**	**397**	**100**	**304**	**100**	**1062**	**100**

The above table clearly presents that the average percentage of the simple aspect was in the highest position covering 68.83% (i.e. 731 out of 1062) of the total sentences analyzed. Similarly, the perfective aspect was in the second

position covering 18.17% (i.e. 193 out of 1062) of the sentence used. The progressive aspect was in the third position covering 9.60% (i.e. 102 out of 1062) of the sentences analyzed. The perfective progressive aspect was in the last position covering 3.28% (i.e. out of 1062) of the sentences used. The perfective progressive aspect which was the least used aspect in the interviews of all three newspapers.

3.5.1.1. Aspects Used in the Interviews in TKP

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of aspect being used in the interviews in TKP. Ten interviews in TKP were analyzed to find out the aspect in interviews.

Table No. 18

Aspects Used in the Interviews in TKP

Aspects	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	223	61.77
Progressive	55	15.23
Perfective	70	19.39
Perfective Progressive	13	3.60
Total	**361**	**100**

The above table presents that the simple aspect was used more frequently than other aspects in the interviews in TKP covering 61.77% (i.e. 232 out of 361) of the sentences used. The perfective aspect has occupied the second position covering 19.39% of the sentences analyzed. Similarly, the perfective progressive aspect has occupied the last position covering 3.60% (i.e. 13 out of 361), which was the least used aspect in the interviews in TKP.

Some examples of the used of aspect, viz. simple (1-2), progressive (3-4), perfective and perfective progressive (5-6) in the interviews in TKP are as follows.

1.   Yes, our output is sufficient to fulfill the local demands. (April-28-2008)

2.   I don't think that this argument is cent percent correct. (May-26-2008)

3.   We are thriving but one big challenge is illegal imports (April-28-2008)

4.   People are becoming much more aware. (April-21-2008)

5.   We have not even started the constitution drafting process. (May-26-2008)

6.   We have also made it clear that the first meeting of the CA would formally eliminate the monarchy. (April-21-2008)

7.   We have been maintaining an annual growth of around 50 percent since 2000. (April-21-2008)

8.   We have been concentrating our efforts on attracting customer, using the less secure informal channel into the formal channel. (April-21-208)

3.5.1.2. Aspects Used in the Interviews in TRN

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of aspect being used in the interview of TRN.

Table No. 19

Aspect Used in the Interviews in TRN

Aspects	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	283	71.28
Progressive	22	5.54
Perfective	80	20.15
Perfective Progressive	12	3.02
Total	**397**	**100**

As shown in the given table, the simple aspect was used more frequently than other aspects covering 71.28% (i.e. 283 out of 379) of the total sentences. The perfective aspect occupied the second position covering 20.15% (i.e. 80 out of 39) of the total sentences. The progressive aspect occupied the third position covering 5.54% (i.e. 22 out of 397) of the sentences. Similarly, the perfective progressive aspect occupied the last position covering 3.02% 9i.e. 12 out of 397) of the total sentences analyzed.

Some of the examples of the use of aspect viz. simple (1-2) progressive (3-4), perfective (5-6) and perfective progressive (7-8) in the interviews of TKP are as follows:

1. Security is a major concern at this time but we don't need any protection from the government. (April-7-2008)

2. We want the government with national consensus. (May-19-208)

3. The Maoists are still hesitating to address the issue of Madhes open heartedly. (March-24-2008)

4. Now, we are preparing for the 8th general convention of the party. (March-24-2008)

5. We have taken the polls observation as an opportunity and a challenge. (March-24-2008)

6. The entire world has given priority to local development and regional autonomy. (May-19-2008)

7. The context of Nepal is such that the state has not been taking the desired level initiative to guarantee press freedom. (June 23-2008)

8. But we have been working together with them from the time of the 12 point agreement. (June-30-2008)

3.5.1.3. Aspects used in the Interview in THT

The researcher found the following frequency and percentage of aspect being used in the interviews in THT

Table No. 20

Aspects Used in the Interviews in THT

Aspects	Frequency	Percentage
Simple	225	74.02
Progressive	25	8.22
Perfective	43	14.14
Perfective Progressive	11	3.61
Total	**304**	**100**

As shown in the given table the simple aspect has been used more frequently than other aspects in the interviews in THT covering 74.02% (i.e. 225 out of 304) of the sentences. The perfective aspect occupied the second position covering 14.14% (i.e. 43 out of 304) of the sentences analyzed. The progressive aspect covered 8.22% (25 out of 304) which occupied the third position. Similarly, the perfective progressive aspect occupied the last position covering 3.61% (11 out of 304) of the total sentences.

Some of the examples of the use of aspects viz. simple (1-2), progressive (3-4), perfective (5-6) and perfective progressive (7-8) in the interviews in THT are as follows.

1. The UML is not in favor of radicalism. (January-6-2008)

2. The state is primarily responsible for the sorry state of the Madhes. (December-23-2008)

3. We are only opposing the violent acts of the Maoist affiliated workers' unions and Yong Communist League. (December-30-2008)

4. The Maoists are leading the government. (December-30-2008)

5. If I have criticized the Maoists, I have rightly done so without any prejudice. (January-13-2008)

6. They are the ones, who have breached all past understandings. (June-13-2008)

7. We have been raising this issue since our movement against the Ranas. (December-30-2008)

8. They have been fighting for almost 25 years. (Dec-30-2008)

CHAPTER- FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data from selected newspaper, the following findings have been derived.

a. Open ended questions were used maximally in the interviews of all the three newspapers published from Nepal covering more than half of the total questions. Double barrelled and lead questions were also used in limited number covering the second and third position respectively. Closed ended questions were not found in any newspaper.

b. Regarding the types of sentences, complex sentences were used maximally in the interviews of all three newspapers. Compound and simple sentences were less frequently used than the complex sentences covering second and third position respectively.

c. Regarding the use of tenses, the non-past tense was used more frequently in all of the newspapers covering more than three forth 78.81%, (i.e. 837 out of 1062) of the total sentences used. The past tense was used less frequently in the interviews of all newspaper covering 21.18% of the total sentences used.

d. Regarding the use of voice, active voice was highly used than passive in the interviews of all three types of newspapers.

e. In the use of aspects, simple aspect is maximally used rather than other aspects in interviews. Perfective aspect was more frequently used than progressive and perfective progressive.

f.   Beginning sentence with conjunctions is one of the features of interviews.

g.   In a nutshell, the interviews possess their own style of asking questions, using sentence patterns which are slightly different from general pattern of writing.

4.2. Recommendations

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

a.   The researcher has found that there is a significant difference between the language used in interviews and language used in other discourse. So, it is recommended that the students of mass communication and journalism and the students of the English language in general should be informed of this fact.

b.   Most of the questions were found to be open ended type in the newspaper interviews. So, the students should get sufficient practice on them.

c.   It has been recommended for planners, syllabus designers and language teachers that newspaper interviews can be used as authentic materials to teach English and they should be included in textbooks.

d.   The researcher has found that the interviews have their own style of asking questions and sentence structure. Therefore, it is recommended that teachers should keep their students fully informed of the journalistic style of writing and use of tense, voice and aspect.

e.   The findings of this study should be considered for preparing the text book of mass media and journalism.

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APPENDIX-1

Checklist for Observation

S N	Name of the Newspapers	Content	Tense	Voice	Aspect	Sentence Type	Question Type
1	The Kathmandu Post	Language	Past Non-Past	Active Passive	Simple Progressive Perfective Perfective Progressive	Simple Compound Complex	Open Ended Closed Ended Double Barrelled Lead
2	The Rising Nepal	Language	Past Non-Past	Active Passive	Simple Progressive Perfective Perfective Progressive	Simple Compound Complex	Open Ended Closed Ended Double Barrelled Lead
3	The Himalayan Times	Language	Past Non-Past	Active Passive	Simple Progressive Perfective Perfective Progressive	Simple Compound Complex	Open Ended Closed Ended Double Barrelled Lead