

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is primarily a systematic means of communication. People exchange their ideas, thoughts, feelings, emotions via certain code, i.e. language.

Language may be verbal or signal. A language is a dynamic set of visual, auditory or tactile symbols of communication and elements used to manipulate them. In other words, living beings use either vocal language or sign language but only human beings use vocal language. It is species- specific. It is special gift to mankind only and it is not possessed by any other living beings. It lives in the minds and tongues of its users. Language broadly means visual as well as verbal message.

Human civilization is impossible without language. Language is a means of communication and self-expression; it is a form of social behavior that enables the individual to co-operate with others in a group. In other words, language is a system of communication in an interactive process and a tool used in a variety of context as an interpersonal and socio-cultural activity. Language is the universal medium to share their common facts. We perceive the whole world in terms of language. We think and pray, read and write, mediate and dream and do many activities in terms of language. It is the way of transmitting our history, thoughts, literature, scientific inventions and whole of our achievement from generation to generation. So, language is must for all in order to survive in the earth. Language is one of the most widely used means of communication. It is ubiquitous. So, it is used globally, such as in business, academic sector, medicine, court, sport, cinema, economics, media, politics and so on. So, language is an inevitable thing for all human beings in order to fulfill their requirements. The use of language cannot be limited because it has global

usage.

Language is complex phenomenon. It is defined in many ways:

For Chomsky (1957, p.13),"A language to be a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements."

Similarly, Richards et al. (1999, p.196) says, "Language is the system of human communication which consists of structured arrangements of sounds into larger units".

According to Crystal (1984, p. 213)," Language refers to the concrete act of speaking or signing in a given situation".

To define language in another way, Corder says- (1973, p.32)," Language, by which; man communicates, a system of communication; for the purpose of communication".

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

1.1.1 The English Language

There are many varieties of languages in the world. Among them, English is the most dominant language in the world today. It is also known as a global language and it has the largest vocabulary, i.e. about two million words. Half of the books of the world are written in the English language.

Since English is an international language, it is used widely in the field of international diplomacy, foreign mission, mass media, education, world trade, world politics, literature, world events, and so on. English is used as the contact language or lingua franca for people belonging to different speech communities and so is the case of newspapers either published from home and abroad.

1.1.2 Mass Media

Literally, the term ‘mass’ refers to a large number of people and ‘media’ means communication such as television, radio, newspaper, magazine, etc. Mass media is a term used to denote a section of the media specially envisioned and designed to reach a very large number of audiences such as the population of the nation. It was coined in the 1920s with the advent of nationwide radio networks, mass circulation, newspaper and magazines. Thus, etymologically, mass media refers to the means of communication to a large scattered number of people over a vast area at the same time. Mass media entails the use of print or electronic media such as newspapers, magazines, film, internet, radio, television, worldwide web, etc in order to communicate with heterogeneous number of people who are located in various places. The population is often scattered all over the country or the world.

According to McQuail (1994, p.10), “The term ‘mass media’ means the organized technologies, which make mass communication possible.”

In the same way, Bhattarai (2002, p.7) says, “The mass media are tools or instruments of communication that permits us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered and heterogeneous audiences.”

Likewise, D’Souza (1997) says,

“...specific kinds of social change. They are expected to help accomplish in the transition to new customs and practices and in some cases to different social relationships. Behind such changes in behaviour most necessarily present substantial alternations in attitudes, beliefs, skills and social norms. Therefore, the impact of mass media on people is very significant". (p.7)

So, we can conclude that mass media is the means of communication that reach and influence large number of people through radio, newspaper, television,

magazine, internet, etc.

1.1.3 Types of Mass Media

There are three varieties of mass media, i.e. print media, electronic media and other media (i.e. public speaking and live commentaries). Each media has its own importance and uses. They all play vital role to transform message to its users. They are distinct in their feature but their aim is same, i.e. to inform people what is happening in their community, nation and worldwide.

1.1.3.1 Print Media

Print media are the oldest form of mass media. Print media refer to any printed documents in the newsprint. It includes newspapers, magazines, posters, brochures, prospectus, books, manuals, periodicals, banners, pamphlets, signboards, traffic signs and symbols. Print media use graphic symbols and photo graphics to convey message. Print media are also called representational media. Print media can be read and re-read again.

1.1.3.2 Electronic Media

Electronic media are media that utilize electronics or electromechanical energy for the audiences to access the content. Electronic media use electronic devices to convey message. Any equipment used in the electronic communication process may also be considered as electronic media. Electronic media refers to things or results produced or operated by a flow of electronic devices. They use airwaves to reach a message to the audiences. The electronic media are also called mechanical media, which use complex electro-magnetic devices at both encoding and decoding points. Electronic media include radio, television, films, slide presentation, multimedia presentation, internet, CD-ROMs, video, worldwide web, etc.

1.1.4 Newspaper

A newspaper is a written publication containing news and information and advertising. It is usually printed on low cost paper called newsprint. In other words, newspaper refers to a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, etc published daily, weekly and fortnightly. It includes current news of political events, world news, crime, business, culture, sports, advertisement, literature, science and technology, weather news and forecasts, editorial cartoons, etc. Newspaper also often includes comic strips, crosswords, horoscope, general knowledge, drawings and so on. Newspaper uses photograph to illustrate writing. Newspapers are most often published daily or weekly and they usually focus on the particular geographic area where most of their readers live. Despite recent setbacks in circulation and profits, newspapers are still the most iconic outlet for news and other types of journalism.

Newspaper generally includes:

-) Political events,
-) Crimes,
-) Business,
-) Arts,
-) Weather news and forecasts,
-) Editorials coloum,
-) Sports,
-) Homour,
-) Gossip,
-) Food,
-) Entertainment (comic strips, crosswords, horoscopes,etc.),
-) Critic review of movie, book,
-) Classified advertisements,etc.

1.1.5 Grammar

The word Grammar is derived from the Greek word 'Grammatike' and etymologically, grammar means, 'to write'. According to Palmer (1971, p.13), "It describes what people do when they speak their language; it is not something that has to be found in books, write down or learnt by heart". For Chomsky (1957, p.24), "A grammar can be regarded as a theory of language, it is descriptively adequate to the extent that correctly describes the intrinsic competence of the idealized native speaker".

From above definitions, we can conclude that grammar is native speakers' competence and performance, not the written structures of sentence. So, grammar is not set of rules to be learnt but it is the correct utterance spoken by native speakers.

1.1.5.1 Verb

Verb refers to a word or group of words that expresses an action (such as eat), an event (such as happen) or a state (such as exist). There are two types of verbs i. Auxiliaries or helping verbs ii. Main verbs

i. Auxiliary Verb

Be, do, have and modals are called auxiliaries. Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs. Be, do, and have are used with main verbs to show tense aspect whereas modal auxiliaries are tenseless.

Be: - is, am, are, was, were

Do: - do, does, did

Have: - has, have, had

Modal:-can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, need and dare.

ii. Main Verb

It refers to action word, which performs something. For example, eat, go, hear,

listen, write, play, teach, etc. Main verbs are the important part of the sentence. For example, Ram eats mango.

1.1.6 Modals

The verbs may, might, shall, should, can, could, must, ought to, will, would, need and dare are called modals. Modal auxiliaries are tenseless and they do not carry subject- verb agreement. Modals directly precede a verb without intervening to. They are used before ordinary verbs and express meaning such as permission, possibility, certainty and necessity.

Examples- He can go.

May I come in sir?

Modal verbs are historically derived from ordinary verb forms inflected either present or past tense and it has hierarchical relationship still having some semantic implications. For example,

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

Jane: I can go.

Jane said that she could go.

Mary: I will leave

Mary said that she would leave.

It can be presented as follows:

Historical present Tense

Can

Will

May

Shall

Historical Past Tense

could

would

might

should

must (had to), etc

(Source: Celce Murcia & Larsen Freeman,1999,p.)

But modern linguists argue that historical past form can also function as the present tense and present forms function as the past tense modal. This can be illustrated from the following examples-

Would you open the door? (Present)

That **could** be Sarita? (Present)

You **should** go to the doctor.(Future)

The snake **must** have died. (Past)

Jim **may** have been late last night. (Past)

We conclude that modals are tense- less though there is some exception.

Modals have the following features:

- i. modals do not have –s in third person singular;
For example, *She may know this address.
- ii. we use the infinitive without ‘to’ after modals but ought is an exception;
Examples- You ought to do that.
I must water the plants.
- iii. modals do not have infinitives and participles;
Examples- *I can to do that
* I am willing go there.
- iv. modals have contracted negative forms, which are used in an informal style. For example, I can’t drive a car.

1.1.7 Phrasal Modals

Multiword forms, ending in infinitive to, which function like true modals are called phrasal modals. Phrasal modals are also called periphrastic or pseudo or quasi- modals. Phrasal modals carry subject- verb agreement and tensed except used to. Phrasal modals are like ordinary verbs.

For example, He is able to do it.

Every modal seems to have at least one phrasal modal counterpart and some modals have more than one. They are as follows:

<u>Modal</u>	<u>Phrasal modal</u>
Can, could	be able to
Will, shall	be going to, be about to
Must	have to, have got to
Should (Ought to)	be to, be supposed to
Would (=past habit)	used to
May, might	be allowed to, be permitted to

(Source: Celce Murcia & Larsen Freeman,1999,p.)

In fact, phrasal modals are developed to mark tense and express modality on one and the same verb form. However, phrasal modals are different from lexical verbs in speech in that they have assimilated with *to* and often pronounce as if it were the part of a single word with the verb. For example, *gotta* (got to), *gonna* (going to), *hasta* (has to), *hafta* (have to) and so on. In addition, it is difficult to put an adverb between ‘the’ and ‘to’ of a phrasal modal than a regular verb and infinitive *to*. For example- *I have often to study. Regarding the formal properties of modals and their phrasal modal equivalents, the order of these constituents with respect to each other is fixed. The following combination can occur in Standard English:

- i modal+modal cannot occur
e.g.* We can should study hard.
- ii phrasal modal+modal can not occur
e.g.* I am able to must do the job.
- iii sequence of three modals seems to be the upper limit.
e.g. I am going to have to be able to do that on Monday.

1.1.7.1 The Meaning of Modals

Traditional grammar summarizes the form and meaning of the modal one by one. In other words, modals should be learned and taught by their meaning. On the other hand, modern grammar emphasizes the semantic systems that modals reflect as their individual forms and meaning. Modal verbs are used to express the personal perspective or subjectivity of the speaker. Modals are used for various purposes: to express a degree of probability, to express one's attitude to perform various social functions. Many linguists and semanticists have asserted that modals have at least two distinctly different functions, they are –

- i. an epistemic function (expressing logical probability)
- ii. deontic function (expressing a use related to social interaction)

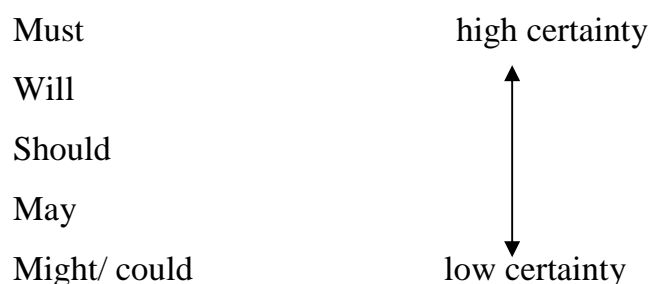
Epistemic modals can be analyzed as raising modals and deontic modals can be analyzed as control verbs.

i. Logical Probability Meaning of Modals

Epistemic modality "is concerned with matters of knowledge, belief or opinion rather than facts". Lyons (1977 as cited in Palmer 1993, p.18)

The logical probability meaning of modal specially deals with the speakers making reference or prediction. There is hierarchy of logical meaning of modals. For example,

- A: (Someone is knocking at the door.)
- B: That must be Harry. (very certainly, necessarily)
- C: That will be Harry. (fairly certain)
- D: That should be Harry. (probably, likely)
- E: That may be Harry. (perhaps, maybe, quite possible)
- F: That might / could be Harry. (possibly)



ii. Social Function of Modals

Deontic modality," which is concerned with the necessity or possibility of acts performed by morally responsible agents". Lyons (1977 as cited in Palmer 1993, p.18)

Social functions of modals are used for the different social functions such as making request (e.g. Would you mind helping me?), request for permission (e.g.- May I leave the room now?), giving advice (e. g. - You ought to see a doctor.), etc.

1.1.8 Modals, Phrasal Modals and Their Uses

In the English language, modals are known as auxiliary or helping verb that can modify the grammatical mood of a verb. Modals are used to express modality.

Each modal has its phrasal modal counterpart. Though modals are tenseless, they are used in different situations.

1.1.8.1 Will/ shall/be going to, be about to

) Will is used to express certainty and volition (willingness).

Examples - Mr. Thapa will come soon.

I will wash the dishes.

) Will is used to make prediction, suggestion and offers.

Examples – Will you have tea?

He will visit tomorrow.

) Will is used to express intention (especially in the first person).

For example, I will do my exercise later on.

) Shall is used with first and second person pronoun (I, we, you) to form offers and suggestions.

Examples – I shall go tomorrow.

Shall we dance?

1.1.8.2 Would/used to

) Would is used to express willingness.

For example, Would you please take off your hat?

) Would is used to express a sense of probability.

For example, That would be five o'clock train.

) Would is used in main clause in conditional sentences to express a hypothetical meaning.

For example, If I were a bird, I would fly.

) Used to express an action that took place in the past.

For example, I used to visit the zoo every month when I was in Kathmandu.

1.1.8.3 Can/could, be able to

) Can is used to express ability (in the sense of being able to do something)

For example,

He can speak Hindi but he can not write it very well.

) Can is used to express permission (in the sense of being allowed or permitted to do something).

For example, Can I speak Nepali in English class?

) Can is used in requests.

For example, Can you open the window, Harry?

) Could is used to express ability in the past.

For example, I could always beat you at tennis when we were kids.

) Could is used to express past or future permission.

For example, Could I bury my cat in your black yard?

Could I take your umbrella?

) Could is used to express present possibility.

For example, We could always spend the afternoon just sitting.

) Could also be used while making requests.

For example, Could you pass me the salt, please?

1.1.8.4 May/might /be allowed to, be permitted to

) May is used to make polite requests or to ask for permission.

Examples - May I come in sir?

May I take your pen?

) May and might both are used to express probability.

Examples – He may come.

It might rain.

1.1.8.5 Must/have to, have got to

) Must is used for obligation or necessity.

For example, You must visit the doctor.

) Must is used when we are quite certain that something is true. For example, It must be correct.

1.1.8.6 Should (Ought to)/be to, be supposed to

) Should is used to express probability when a speaker/writer is not confident. For example, Renu should be in kitchen.

) Should is used to express obligation and advice but it depends on context.

Examples – You should work harder. (teacher to pupil)

You should work harder. (friend to friend)

) Ought to is used to express moral obligation and probability.

Examples- We ought to help our neighbors.

This book ought to be very useful.

1.1.8.7 Need and dare

) Dare is rarely used as modal verbs.

) Need is used to express obligation.

For example, You need not go there.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Many research works have been carried out in the field of mass media in different aspects of language. Among them some research works are as follows:

Jha (1989), in his Ph. D. dissertation, conducted a study on "The Beginning and Development of English Language in the Field of Nepali Mass Media including Newspaper." He found out that English used in the press of Nepal follows the variety of English. But he did not talk about grammatical areas such as tense, aspect, voice, narration, etc. Similarly, Bhandari (1999) also carried out a research on "The use of Tense and Aspect in Nepali English Newspapers". He tried to find out tense aspect system of both Nepali English newspapers. He concluded that non past tense is more frequently used than past

tense and progressive aspect is the most frequently used in English Nepali newspaper. But the study did not talk about types of sentences, voice, narration, contracted forms, sentence length, etc.

Likewise, Shrestha (2000) carried out a research entitled "An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines: A Descriptive Study". He described and classified newspaper headlines in terms of their structure and he found newspaper headline has its own style of writing, which differs considerably from general pattern of writing. He did not mention about the verb structure and type used in newspaper headlines. In the same way, Pokhrel (2003) carried out a research entitled "English in Broadcast and Print Media". He compared the language of print media with that of broadcast media in terms of sentence types, narration, voice, tense, aspect, contracted forms, sentence length and subject verb proximity. He made a conclusion that simple sentences are used maximally in broadcast media whereas complex sentences are used in print media. Print media use direct narration more frequently than broadcast media and voice is not different. He did not include foreign media in his research and he did not talk about editorial and advertisements.

In addition, Upadhaya (2003) carried out a research entitled "A Descriptive study of Brochures". He tried to find out the language used in brochures in general. The study found that verb less slogans are found most frequently. Regarding language it uses active voice more frequently. He did not talk about modals used in brochures. Similarly, Adhikari (2005) carried out a research entitled "Language used in Newspaper Photo Captions: A Descriptive Study". He tried to analyze the language of caption writing in terms of various grammatical categories and structures. He made a conclusion that the use of simple sentences, non past tense and deletion of be verb in progressive aspect are the common features of caption writing. He did not mention about modal

verbs used in caption writing.

Similarly, Negi (2006) carried out a research entitled "Proficiency of Bachelor's level Students in Using Modal Verbs". He tried to find out the proficiency of bachelor's level students in using modal verbs and he found that B.A. level students are better than B. Ed. and B.B.S level students in using modal verb but he did not mention phrasal modals. Likewise, Dhakal (2008) carried out a research entitled "Language used in Posters". He analyzed the language in terms of tense, aspect, voice and sentence type. He has found that posters use simple sentences, non past tense, active voice and simple aspect more frequently. He did not mention the use of modal and phrasal modal verb used in posters.

Although the above-mentioned studies are related to mass media, no study has been carried out on the use of modals and phrasal modals in English newspaper. The present study aims to find out the use of modals and phrasal modals in English newspapers.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The following were the objectives of the present study:

- i. to analyze the use of modals and phrasal modals in national and international English daily newspapers in terms of following modals and phrasal modals:

<u>Modal</u>	<u>Phrasal modal</u>
May, might	be allowed to, be permitted to
Must	have to, have got to
Will, shall	be going to, be about to
Would (past habit)	used to
Should (Ought to)	be to, be supposed to
Can, could	be able to
Need	-
Dare	-

- ii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The newspaper can reflect the language, which is used in our daily life. So, this study will be significant to all the practitioners of the English language. It gives a glimpse of the use of modals and phrasal modals in the English language. It also tells us the frequency of modals and phrasal modals used in the English language. So, it is inevitable for English learners how modals and phrasal modals are used in mass media and it will provide feedback on their use of language. Students of the English language will be motivated and encouraged to use the correct form of language. It will serve as good source material for language learning /teaching. It will be useful for journalists and other people who are directly and indirectly related to journalism. This study will provide useful references to teaching learning process while teaching modals and phrasal modals. It will be also useful while planning and designing curriculum of mass communication and journalism. Last but not the least, this

study will be useful for the researchers who are interested in the field of mass media. It will have global significance as well.

1.5 Definitions of the Specific Terms

Modals: The auxiliaries may, might, can, could, must, will, would, shall, should, need and dare are called modals.

Phrasal modals: Multi word forms ending in infinitive to which functions like true modals are called phrasal modals. Be able to, be to, be about to, be going to, be supposed to, have to, have got to, be allowed to, be permitted to and used to are called phrasal modals.

Daily newspaper: A daily newspaper is issued everyday. Sometimes, the exception of Sundays, Saturdays and national holidays where they exist

National news: It refers to all national news used in this study.

International news: It refers to the news categorized as international or global or world or Asia/pacific news.

Opinion news: It includes views, opinion, commentary, editorials, letters to the editor, etc.

Business news: It refers to the news, which is categorized as business, and finance/market news.

Sports news: It refers to the news related to different sorts of sports.

CHAPTER –TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter portrays the design of the plans and procedures of the study, which was carried out by the researcher to fulfill the objectives of the study. The researcher attempted to find out the use of modals and phrasal modals used in English newspapers. The following methodology was adopted to achieve the afore-mentioned objectives:

2.1 Sources of Data

This research was entirely based on only secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary sources of data were previously carried out research works, books, various articles and internet information related to mass media and modals and phrasal modals, e.g. Celce Murcia & Larsen Freeman (1999), Parmer R.R. (1986), Crystal (1984), Corder (1973), Chomsky (1957), etc.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied non-probability i.e. judgmental or purposive sampling to collect data for the research. The researcher collected and read different 10 issues of each English newspapers. The following newspapers were analyzed:

-) The Kathmandu Post
-) The Rising Nepal
-) The Times of India
-) International Herald Tribune

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The researcher selected observation tool for the authentic data collection for the study. The researcher examined and re-examined the use of modals and phrasal modals in English newspapers, which were issued in the month of June, July

and August.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher followed the following procedure for data collection:

- i. The researcher divided the whole newspaper into different five sections. The selected sections were- national, international, opinion, business, and sports news sections.
- ii. The researcher visited the library and collected and read the newspaper issued in the month of June, July, and August. The researcher studied and observed different sections of newspaper.
- iii. The researcher gathered all the necessary data and made their list.
- iv. The related text book and previously carried out research works were also consulted for this study.
- v. The researcher jotted down necessary information.
- vi. The researcher presented the data and the findings.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The present study has been limited to the study of the modal and phrasal modals. The proposed study had the following limitations:

- i. Though newspapers were published daily, weekly and froth nightly, the researcher included only daily newspapers.
- ii. There are various aspects of grammar. Among them the researcher selected only modals and phrasal modals.
- iii. Only print media were consulted in the study.
- iv. Five sections of news named-national, international, opinion, business and sports were analyzed. Classified advertisement, entertainment, etc. were not included.
- v. Only "The Kathmandu Post", "The Rising Nepal", "The Times of India" and "International Herald Tribune" all were analyzed.
- vi. The total number of newspapers were 40 altogether.

CHAPTER –THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the use of modals and phrasal modals used in the four earlier mentioned newspapers. After collecting the required data, they were analyzed and interpreted by using some statistical tools like frequency, percentage, table, etc. In this process, the analysis and interpretations were done by separating different news sections, i.e. national, international, opinion, business and sports news. The earlier mentioned modals and phrasal modals were analyzed.

3.1 Analysis of may/might and be allowed to/ be permitted to

The modals 'may' and 'might' and their phrasal modal counterparts 'be allowed to' and 'be permitted to' were used in the different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.1.1. May

Here, the modal 'may' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'may' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.1: Use of May

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	18	23.37	20	30.76	58	33.33	33	17.27
International	7	9.09	14	21.53	30	17.24	42	21.98
Opinion	43	55.84	19	29.23	30	17.24	47	24.60
Business	2	2.59	6	9.23	34	19.54	50	26.17
Sports	7	9.09	6	9.23	22	12.64	19	9.94
Total	77	100	65	100	174	100	191	100

The table above shows that, in TKP, may was found the most frequently i.e. 55.84% in opinion news and the least frequently in business news, i.e. 2.59%.

It was used 23.37% in national news. It was used with equal frequency, i.e. 9.09% in international and sports news.

Similarly, in TRN, 'may' was used the most frequently, i.e.30.76% in the national news. It was used the least frequently in the business and international news, i.e. 29.23% and 21.53% respectively.

Likewise, in TTI, 'may' was found the most frequently in national news, i.e. 33.33% and the least frequently in the sports news, i.e. 12.64%. It was used with equal frequency in international and opinion news, i.e. 17.24%. It was found 19.54% in business news.

In the same way, in IHT, 'may' was found 26.17% in business news. It was used 9.94% in sports news. It was found 24.60% in opinion news. It was found 21.98% and 17.27% international and national news respectively.

3.1.2 Might

Here, the modal 'might' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'might' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No. 2:Use of Might

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	6	16.21	9	33.33	27	39.70	24	17.39
International	2	5.40	4	14.81	11	16.17	27	19.56
Opinion	25	67.56	9	33.33	14	20.58	20	14.49
Business	1	2.70	3	11.11	5	7.35	43	31.15
Sports	3	8.10	2	7.40	11	16.17	24	17.39
Total	37	100	27	100	68	100	138	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, 'might' was used the most frequently in opinion news, i.e. 67.56% out of total occurrences and was used the least frequently in business news, i.e.2.70%. It was found 16.21% in national news. It was used 5.40% and 8.10% in international and sports news respectively.

Similarly, in TRN, ‘might’ was used the most frequently in opinion and national news, i.e. 33.33 % o7.40%. It was found 14.81 % in international news. It was used 11.11% in business news.

In the same way, in TTI, ‘might’ was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 39.70 % out of total occurrences and was used the least frequently in business news, i.e. 7.35%. It was found 20.58% in opinion news out of total occurrences. It was used with equal frequency in international and sports news, i.e. 16.17%.

Likewise, in IHT, ‘might’ was found the most frequently in business news, i.e. 31.15 %, out of total occurrences and was used the least frequently used in opinion news, i.e.14.49 %. It was used in 19.56% in international news out of total occurrences. It was used with equal frequency in sports and national news, i.e.17.39%.

3.1.3 Be Allowed to

Here, the phrasal modal 'be allowed to' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'be allowed to' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No. 3:Use of Be Allowed to

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0
Opinion	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	100
Sports	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	100	3	100	0	0	3	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the phrasal modal ‘be allowed to’ was used with equal frequencies, i. e. 50% in opinion and sports news out of total occurrences. It was not used in national, international and business news.

Similarly, in TRN, the phrasal modal ‘be allowed to’ was used 100% only in international news out of total occurrences. It was not used in national, opinion, sports and business news.

Likewise, in TTI, the phrasal modal ‘be allowed to’ was not used in any news sections.

In the same way in IHT, phrasal modal ‘be allowed to’ was found 100% in business news. It was not found in other sections.

3.1.4 Be Permitted to

Here, the frequencies of 'be permitted to' in all news sections were not found in all four newspapers .The phrasal modal ‘be permitted to’ was not used at all in any news sections of any newspaper.

3.2. Analysis of must and have to /have got to

The modals ‘must’ and its phrasal modal counterparts 'have to' and ' have got to' were used in different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.2.1. Must

Here, the modal 'must' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'must' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.4: Use of Must

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	12	18.75	9	15.50	27	26.47	10	10.52
International	3	4.68	13	22.41	10	9.80	14	14.73
Opinion	35	54.68	24	41.37	34	33.33	51	53.68
Business	9	14.06	6	10.34	11	10.78	10	10.52
Sports	5	7.81	6	10.34	20	19.60	10	10.52
Total	64	100	58	100	102	100	95	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, ‘must’ was the most frequently used in

opinion news, i.e. 54.68% out of total occurrences and the least frequently used in international news, i.e.4.68%. The use of ‘must’ in national news was 18.75%.It was found 14.06% and 7.81% in business and sports news respectively.

Similarly, in TRN, ‘must’ was found the most frequently, i.e. 41.37% in opinion news out of total occurrences and the least frequently in business and sports news, i.e. 10.34% with equal frequency. The use of ‘must’ in international news was 22.41%. It was used 15.50% in national news out of total occurrences.

In the same way, in TTI, ‘must’ was the most frequently used, i.e. 33.33 % in opinion news and the least frequently used in international news, i.e. 9.80 %. The use of ‘must’ in national news was 26.47%. It was used 19.60% and 10.78% in sports and business news respectively.

Likewise, in IHT, the modal ‘must’ was the most frequently used i.e. 53.68% in opinion news .It was used with equal frequency in national, sports and business news, i.e. 10.52 %. The use of ‘must’ in international news was 14.73% out of total occurrences.

3.2.2 Have to

Here, the phrasal modal 'have to' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'have to' in all news section found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.5: Use of Have to

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	3	11.11	7	18.91	6	20	5	11.11
International	2	7.40	6	16.21	6	20	16	35.55
Opinion	11	40.71	18	48.64	7	23.33	8	17.77
Business	4	14.81	3	8.10	5	16.66	14	31.11
Sports	7	29.92	3	8.10	6	20	2	4.44
Total	27	100	37	100	30	100	45	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, phrasal modal ‘have to’ was found the

most frequently used in opinion news, i.e. 40.71% and the least frequently used in international news, i.e. 7.40%. It was found 29.92 % in sports news. It was used 11.11% and 14.81% in national and business news respectively.

Likewise, in TRN, phrasal modal 'have to' was found the most frequently used in opinion news, i.e. 48.64 % and the least frequently used, i.e. 8.10% in business and sports news with equal frequency. It was found 18.91% in national news. It was used 16.21% in international news out of total occurrences.

In the same way, in TTI, phrasal modal 'have to' was found the most frequently used in opinion news, i.e. 23.33 % and the least frequently used, i.e. 16.66 % in business news. It was used with equal frequency in national, international and sports news, i.e. 20%.

Similarly, in IHT, phrasal modal 'have to' was found the most frequently used in international news i.e. 35.55% and the least frequently used 4.44% in sports news. It was used 31.11% respectively out of total occurrences.

3.2.3 Have got to

Here. The, frequencies of 'have got to' in all news section were not found in all four newspapers. The phrasal modal 'have got to' was not used at all in any news section of any newspaper.

3.3 Analysis of will/shall and be going to / be about to

The modals 'will' and 'shall' and their phrasal modal counterparts 'be going to' and 'be about to' were used in different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.3.1 Will

Here, the modal 'will' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'will' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is as presented in the following table:

Table No.6: Use of Will

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	150	23.65	174	31.40	448	40.76	163	16.58
International	75	11.82	96	17.32	65	5.91	177	18.00
Opinion	200	31.54	93	16.78	131	11.91	185	18.81
Business	78	12.30	75	13.53	201	18.28	301	30.62
Sports	131	20.66	116	20.93	254	23.11	157	15.97
Total	634	100	554	100	1099	100	983	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the modal 'will' was found the most frequently used in opinion news, i.e. 31.54% and the least frequently in international news, i.e. 11.82%. It was found 23.65% in national news. It was used 20.66% and 12.30% sports and business news respectively.

Similarly, in TRN, the modal 'will' was found the most frequently used in national news, i.e. 31.40% .It was found 20.93 % in sports news. It was used 17.32 % and 16.78% in international and opinion news respectively. It was 13.53% in business news. In the same way, in TTI, the modal 'will' was found the most frequently used in national news, i.e. 40.76 % .It was used 23.11% in sports news.

It was found 18.28% and 11.91% in business and opinion news respectively. It was the least frequently used, i.e. 5.91% in international news.

Likewise, in IHT, the modal 'will' was used the most frequently in business news i.e. 30.62 % . It was found 18.81 % in opinion news. It was used 18.00 % and 16.58%in international and national news respectively. It was the least frequently used, i.e. 15.97% in sports news.

3.3.2 Shall

Here, the modal 'shall' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'shall' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.7: Use of Shall

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	1	33.33	0	0	3	37.5	4	80
International	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0
Opinion	2	66.66	0	0	0	0	1	20
Business	0	0	0	0	3	37.5	0	0
Sports	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	0
Total	3	100	2	100	8	100	5	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the modal 'shall' was used the most frequently in opinion news, i.e. 66.66% and it was found only 33.33% in national news. It was not used in international, business, sports news.

In the same way, in TRN, the modal 'shall' was used only in international news, i.e.100%. It was not found in national, business, opinion and sports news.

Likewise, in TTI, the modal 'shall' used the most frequently in national and business news i.e. 37.5% with equal frequency. It was used 25% in sports news, out of total occurrences. It was not found in international and opinion news.

Similarly, in IHT, the modal 'shall' was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 80 %. It was found 20% in opinion news out of total occurrences. It was not found in international, sports and business news.

3.3.3 Be Going to

Here, the phrasal modal 'be going to' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'be going to' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.8: Use of Be Going to

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	3	13.04	8	44.44	4	13.33	6	9.67
International	1	4.34	6	33.33	3	10	6	9.67
Opinion	8	34.78	1	5.55	6	20	10	16.12
Business	0	0	0	0	1	3.33	22	35.48
Sports	11	47.82	3	16.66	16	53.33	18	29.03
Total	23	100	18	100	30	100	62	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, phrasal modal ‘be going to’ was the most frequently found in sports news, i.e. 47.82% out of total occurrences. It was found 78% in opinion news. It was used 13.04% and 4.34% in national and international news respectively.

Similarly, in TRN, phrasal modal ‘be going to’ was the most frequently found in national news, i.e.44.44%, out of total occurrences. It was found 33.33% in international news. It was used 5.55 % in opinion news. It was found 16.66% in sports news. It was not used in business news.

Likewise, in TTI, phrasal modal ‘be going to’ was the most frequently found in sports news, i.e.53.33% out of total occurrences. It was used 20% in opinion news. It was used 3.33% in business news. It was found 13.33% and 10 % in national and international news respectively. .

In the same way, in IHT, phrasal modal ‘be going to’ was the most frequently found in business news, i.e. 35.48 % out of total occurrences. It was used 29.03% in sports news. It was used with equal frequencies national and international news, i.e. 9.67%. It was used 16.12 % in opinion news.

3.3.4 Be About to

Here, the frequencies of 'be about to' in all news sections were not found in all four newspapers The phrasal modal ‘be about to’ was not used at all in any news section of any newspaper.

3.4 Analysis of would and used to

The modal 'would' and its phrasal modal counterpart 'used to' were used in different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.4.1 Would

Here, the modal 'would' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'would' in all news section found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No. 9: Use of Would

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	74	25.08	181	45.02	284	35.63	134	14.36
International	40	13.55	64	15.92	70	8.78	232	24.86
Opinion	101	34.23	75	18.65	103	12.92	166	17.79
Business	38	12.88	45	11.43	189	23.71	287	30.76
Sports	42	14.23	37	9.20	151	18.94	114	15.43
Total	295	100	402	100	797	100	933	100

The above table show that, in TKP, the modal 'would' was used the most frequently, i.e. 34.23%, in opinion news. It was found 25.08% in national news. 'Would' was found 14.23% and 13.55% in sports and international news respectively. It was used the least frequently in business news, i.e.12.88%. Similarly, in TRN, 'would' was used the most frequently, i.e. 45.02%, in national news. It was found 18.65% in opinion new out of total occurrences. 'Would' was found15.92 % and11.43% in international and business news respectively. It was used 9.20% in sports news. Likewise, in TTI, the modal 'would' was used the most frequently, i.e.35.63% in national news. It was used 23.71% in business news out of total occurrences. 'Would' was found 18.94 % and 12.92% in sports and opinion news respectively. It was found 8.78 % in international news.

In the same way, in IHT, the modal ‘would’ was found 30.76%, in business news. It was used 24.86 % in international news, out of total occurrences. ‘Would’ was found 17.79 % and 15.43 % in opinion and sports news respectively. It was found 14.36 % in national news.

3.4.2 Used to

Here, the phrasal modal 'used to' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'used to' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.10: Use of Used to

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	10	71.42	8	42.10	12	75	5	20.83
International	0	0	3	15.78	2	12.50	5	20.83
Opinion	4	28.57	5	26.31	1	6.25	3	12.5
Business	0	0	2	10.52	1	6.25	10	41.66
Sports	0	0	1	5.26	0	0	1	4.16
Total	14	100	19	100	16	100	24	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the phrasal modal ‘used to’ was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 71.42%. It was found 28.57% in opinion news. The use of phrasal modal ‘used to’ was not found in international, business and sports news.

Similarly, in TRN, the phrasal modal ‘used to’ was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 42.10 %. It was found 26.31% in opinion news.

The use of phrasal modal ‘used to’ was found 15.78% in international news. It was found 10.52% and 5.26% in business and sports news respectively.

Likewise, in TTI, the phrasal modal ‘used to’ was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 75 %. It was found 12.50% in international news. The use of phrasal modal ‘used to’ was found with equal frequency, i.e. 6.25% in opinion and business news. It was not found in sports news.

In the same way, in IHT, the phrasal modal ‘used to’ was used the most frequently in business news, i.e. 41.66 %. It was used with equal frequency in international and national news, i.e. 20.83 %. The use of phrasal modal ‘used to’ was found 12.5 % in opinion news. It was found 4.16% in sports news.

3.5 Analysis of should (ought to) and be to/be supposed to

The modal ‘should’ and its phrasal modal counterparts ‘be to’ and ‘be supposed to’ were used in different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.5.1 Should (Ought to)

Here, the modal ‘should (ought to)’ was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of ‘should (ought to)’ in all news section found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.11: Use of Should(Ought to)

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	59	29.79	109	47.59	87	34.38	25	12.31
International	11	5.55	19	8.29	22	8.69	40	19.70
Opinion	105	53.03	72	31.44	67	26.48	86	42.36
Business	14	7.07	23	10.04	24	9.48	39	19.21
Sports	9	4.54	6	2.62	53	20.94	13	6.40
Total	198	100	229	100	253	100	203	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the modal ‘should(ought to)’ was used the most frequently in opinion news, i.e. 53.03% and the least frequently found 4.54% in sports news .It was used 29.79% in national news. It was used 7.07% and 5.55% business and international news respectively.

In the same way, in TRN, the modal ‘should (ought to)’ was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 47.59% and he least frequently used, i.e. 2.62 % in sports news. It was used 31.44% in opinion news. It was used 10.04 % and 8.29 % in business and international news respectively.

Similarly, in TTI, the modal ‘should (ought to)’ was used the most frequently in national news, i.e. 34.38 %. It was the least frequently used, i.e. 8.69 % in international news. It was found 26.48 % in opinion news. It was used 20.94% and 9.48% in sports and business news respectively, out of total occurrences. Likewise, in IHT, the modal ‘should (ought to)’ was used the most frequently in opinion news, i.e. 42.36 % and it was the least frequently found, i.e. 6.40% in sports news. It was used 19.70% in international news .It was found 19.21% and 12.31% in business and national news respectively, out of total occurrences.

3.5.2 Be to

Here, the frequencies of 'be to' in all news sections were not found in all four newspapers .The phrasal modal ‘be to’ was not used at all in any news section of any newspaper.

3.5.3 Be Supposed to

Here, the phrasal modal 'be supposed to' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'be supposed to' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.12: Use of Be Supposed to

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
International	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40
Opinion	1	50	3	75	1	25	2	40
Business	0	0	1	25	2	50	0	0
Sports	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	20
Total	2	100	4	100	4	100	5	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the phrasal modal ‘be supposed to’ was used with equal frequency in national and opinion news, i.e.50%. It was not used in international, business and sports news.

Similarly, in TRN, the phrasal modal ‘be supposed to’ was found the most

frequently in opinion news, i.e.75% and it was found 25% in business news.

It was not used in international, national and sports news.

Likewise, in TTI, the phrasal modal ‘be supposed to’ was found the most frequently in business news, i.e.50% and it was used with equal frequency, i.e.25% in opinion and sports news. It was not found in international and national news.

In the same way, in IHT, the phrasal modal ‘be supposed to’ was found with equal frequency in international and opinion news, i.e. 40%.

It was found 20% in sports news. It was not found in national and business news

3.6 Analysis of can/could and be able to

The modals ‘can’ and ‘could’ and their phrasal modal counterpart 'be able to' were used in different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.6.1. Can

Here, the modal 'can' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'can' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.13: Use of Can

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	53	21.11	48	26.08	138	32.16	65	14.38
International	16	6.37	28	15.21	43	10.02	88	19.46
Opinion	147	58.56	59	32.06	114	26.57	134	29.64
Business	21	8.36	22	11.95	49	11.42	96	21.23
Sports	14	5.57	27	14.67	85	19.81	69	15.26
Total	251	100	184	100	429	100	452	100

The table above shows that in TKP, the modal ‘can’ was the most frequently used, i.e. 58.56% in opinion news and was the least frequently found, i.e.5.57%

in sports news. It was found 21.11% in national news. It was found 6.37 % and 8.36% in international and business news respectively.

Similarly, in TRN, the modal ‘can’ was the most frequently used in opinion news i.e.32.06 % and was the least frequently found, i.e. 11.95% in business news. It was used 26.08 % in national news. It was used 15.21% and 14.67% in international and sports news respectively.

In the same way, in TTI, the modal ‘can’ was the most frequently used 32.16 % in national news and was found the least frequently i.e. 10.02% in international news. It was found 26.57 % in opinion news .It was used 19.81% and 11.42% in sports and business news respectively.

Likewise, in IHT, the modal ‘can’ was the most frequently used in opinion news i.e.29.64% and was used the least frequently, i.e.14.38% in national news. It was found 21.23 % in business news. It was used 19.46 % and 15.26% in international and sports news respectively.

3.6.2 Could

Here, the modal 'could' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'could' in all news sections found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.14: Use of Could

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	50	27.62	55	36.42	148	42.40	63	15.25
International	12	6.62	19	12.58	32	9.16	84	20.33
Opinion	49	27.07	20	13.24	56	16.04	78	18.88
Business	28	15.46	34	22.51	56	16.04	124	30.02
Sports	42	23.04	23	15.23	57	16.33	64	15.49
Total	181	100	151	100	349	100	413	100

According to the table above, in TKP, the modal ‘could’ was the most frequently used in national news, i.e. 27.62% and nearly equal used in opinion

news i.e. 27.07%. The least use of ‘could’ was found 6.62% in international news. It was used 15.46% and 23.04% in business and sports news respectively. Similarly, in TRN, the modal ‘could’ was the most frequently used in national news, i.e. 36.42 %. It was found 27.07% in business news. The least use of ‘could’ was found 12.58 % in international news. It was used 15.23 % and 13.24 % in sports and opinion news respectively.

Likewise, in TTI, the modal ‘could’ was the most frequently used in national news, i.e. 42.40 % .It was used 16.33% in sports news. The least use of ‘could’ was found 9.16% in international news. It was used with equal frequency in business and opinion news i.e.16.04%.

In the same way, in IHT, the modal ‘could’ was the most frequently used in business news, i.e. 30.02% . It was found 20.33% in international news. The least use of ‘could’ was found 15.25 % in national news. It was used 18.88% and 15.49% in opinion and sports news respectively.

3.6.3 Be able to

Here, the phrasal modal 'be able to' was found in different newspapers with different frequencies. The use of 'be able to' in all news section found in all four newspapers is presented in the following table:

Table No.15: Use of Be able to

Section	TKP		TRN		TTI		IHT	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
National	0	0	6	23.07	5	21.73	7	22.58
International	1	7.69	1	3.84	3	13.04	6	19.35
Opinion	8	61.53	7	26.92	2	8.69	6	19.35
Business	4	30.76	5	19.23	2	8.69	8	24.80
Sports	0	0	7	26.92	11	47.82	4	12.90
Total	13	100	26	100	23	100	31	100

The above table shows that, in TKP, the phrasal modal ‘be able to’ was found the most frequently used in opinion news, i.e. 61.53% and was the least

frequently found, i.e. 7.69% in international news. It was found 30.76% in business news. It was not used in national and sports news.

Similarly, in TRN, the phrasal modal 'be able to' was used with equal frequency in opinion and sports news i.e. 26.92% and was the least frequently found, i.e. 3.84% in international news. It was used 23.07% and 19.23 % in national and business news respectively.

Likewise, in TTI, the phrasal modal 'be able to' was found the most frequently in sports news, i.e. 47.82%. It was used with equal frequency i.e. 8.69 % in opinion and business news. It was used 21.73 % and 13.04 % in national and international news respectively.

In the same way, in IHT, the phrasal modal 'be able to' was found the most frequently in business news, i.e. 24.80% and was the least frequently found, i.e. 12.90% in sports news. It was used 22.58% in national news. It was used with equal frequency, i.e. 19.35% in international and opinion news.

3.7 Analysis of need and dare

The modals 'need' and 'dare' were used in different news sections of the newspapers with different frequencies. Their findings are as follows:

3.7.1 Need

Here, the frequencies of 'need' in all news sections were not found in all four newspapers. The modal 'need' was not used at all in any news section of any newspapers.

3.7.2 Dare

Here, the frequencies of 'dare' in all news sections were not found in all four newspapers. The modal 'dare' was not used at all in any news section of any newspapers.

CHAPTER –FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The principal aim of the present study was to find out the use of modals and phrasal modals used in four newspapers, viz. The Kathmandu Post, The Rising Nepal, The Times of India and International Herald Tribune. To fulfill the objectives, the researcher observed and re-observed the selected 40 newspapers to get necessary data. The data were carefully presented in tables and then analyzed and interpreted under different headings and sub-headings. The researcher used simple statistical tools like frequency, percentage, etc while interpreting data.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretations of the data, the following findings of study were summarized:

Modals are auxiliary verbs and they are frequently used in sentences. Therefore use of modal and phrasal modals were easily found in all selected newspaper.

- i. The use of modals and phrasal modals was found in different frequency of occurrences in different sections in selected newspapers.
- ii. Modals '**may**' and '**might**' were found the most frequently used in IHT, i.e. 5.53% and 4.30% respectively
- iii. Phrasal modal '**be allowed to**' was found the most frequently used in TRN, i.e. 0.16% and '**be permitted to**' was not found in any selected newspapers.
- iv. The modal '**must**' was found the most frequently used in TKP, i.e.3.54% and its phrasal modal counterpart '**have to**' was the most frequently found in TRN, i.e.2.07% but phrasal modal '**have got to**' was not found in any selected newspapers.
- v. Modals '**will**' and '**shall**' were found the most frequently used in TKP, i.e.34.81% and in TTI, i.e. 0.23% respectively.

- vi. Phrasal modal '**be going to**' was found the most frequently used in IHT, i.e. 1.79% but '**be about to**' was not found in any selected newspapers.
- vii. The modal '**would**' was found the more frequently used, i.e.27.05% in IHT and its phrasal modal '**used to**' was found the most frequently used in TRN, i.e.1.06%.
- viii. The modal **should(ought to)** was found the more frequently used in TRN,i.e. 12.87%.
- ix. The phrasal modal '**be to**' was not found in any selected newspapers and '**be supposed to** ' was the most frequently found, i.e.0.22% in TRN.
- x. Modals '**can**' and '**could**' were found the most frequently used, i.e. 13.78% in TKP and 11.97% in IHT respectively.
- xi. Phrasal modals '**be able to**' was the most frequently used, i.e 1.46% in TRN.
- xii. Modals '**need**' and '**dare**' were not found as modal auxiliaries in any news section.
- xiii. Modals were found the more frequently used in comparison to phrasal modals.

4.2 Recommendations

This research is the descriptive study. The frequency of the use of modals and phrasal modals will be beneficial to the practitioners of English language teaching learning and journalism. On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations have been suggested:

- i. The modal ‘will’ and ‘would’ are the most frequently used during the research period. So, they should be given more emphasis in comparison to others.
- ii. The more frequently used modals are ‘can’, ‘could’, ‘should’, ‘may’, ‘must’, ‘might’ and ‘shall’. They should be equally emphasized in the teaching learning process.
- iii. Phrasal modals ‘have to’, ‘be able to’, ‘be going to’, ‘be allowed to’ and ‘be supposed to’ are also frequently found during the research period. So, they should be included in the teaching learning process.
- iv. Phrasal modals ‘be permitted to’, ‘have got to’, ‘be to’ and modals ‘need’ and ‘dare’ are not found during the study. They can be less emphasized but must not be neglected in the teaching learning process.
- v. The findings of the study should be included while designing curriculum of linguistic and mass media. It can also be reference material for those who are involved in the research work of mass media and modals.

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Appendix I

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS USED IN THE STUDY

The Kathmandu Post (2008)

June -28(Saturday), 30(Monday), 25(Wednesday) & 22(Sunday),
July- 1(Tuesday), 8(Tuesday), 23(Wednesday), 27(Sunday) & 31(Thursday)
August- 3(Sunday)

The Rising Nepal (2008)

June – 23(Monday), 20 (Friday) & 28(Saturday)
July -1(Tuesday), 8(Tuesday), 20(Sunday), 23(Wednesday), 25(Friday)
& 31(Thursday),
August -3(Monday)

The Times of India (2008)

June -3 (Tuesday) 25(Wednesday), 17(Tuesday) & 27(Friday)
July- 1(Tuesday), 26(Saturday), 11(Wednesday), 13(Monday) & 31(Thursday)
August-2 (Saturday)

International Herald Tribune (2008)

June - 16(Monday), 21(Sunday) & 26(Thursday)
July -3 (Wednesday), 5 (Saturday), 9 (Wednesday), 16 (Wednesday) &18
(Friday)
August – 1(Friday) & 7(Thursday)

APPENDIX- II

Table No. 1

Use of Modals and Phrasal modals in The Kathmandu Post

MODALS AND PHRASAL MODALS	FREQ.	PER
May	77	4.22
Might	37	2.03
Be allowed to	2	0.10
Be permitted to	0	0
Must	64	3.51
Have to	27	1.48
Have got to	0	0
Will	634	34.81
Shall	3	0.16
Be going to	23	1.26
Be about to	0	0
Would	295	16.19
Used to	14	0.76
Should (ought to)	198	10.87
Be to	0	0
Be supposed to	2	0.10
Can	251	13.78
Could	181	9.93
Be able to	13	0.71
Need	0	0
Dare	0	0
Total	1821	100

APPENDIX- III

Table No. 2

Use of Modals and Phrasal modals in The Rising Nepal

MODALS AND PHRASAL MODALS	FREQ.	PER
May	65	3.65
Might	27	1.51
Be allowed to	3	0.16
Be permitted to	0	0
Must	58	3.26
Have to	37	2.07
Have got to	0	0
Will	554	31.14
Shall	2	0.11
Be going to	18	1.01
Be about to	0	0
Would	402	22.59
Used to	19	1.06
Should (ought to)	229	12.87
Be to	0	0
Be supposed to	4	0.22
Can	184	10.34
Could	151	8.48
Be able to	26	1.46
Need	0	0
Dare	0	0
Total	1779	100

APPENDIX- IV

Table No.3

Use of Modals and Phrasal modals in The Times of India

MODALS AND PHRASAL MODALS	FREQ.	PER
May	174	5.14
Might	68	2.01
Be allowed to	0	0
Be permitted to	0	0
Must	103	3.01
Have to	30	0.88
Have got to	0	0
Will	1099	32.49
Shall	8	0.23
Be going to	30	0.88
Be about to	0	0
Would	797	23.56
Used to	16	0.47
Should (ought to)	253	7.48
Be to	0	0
Be supposed to	4	0.11
Can	429	12.68
Could	349	10.31
Be able to	23	0.68
Need	0	0
Dare	0	0
Total	3382	100

APPENDIX- V

Table No. 4

Use of Modals and Phrasal modals in International Herald Tribune

MODALS AND PHRASAL MODALS	FREQ.	PER
May	191	5.53
Might	138	4.3
Be allowed to	3	0.08
Be permitted to	0	0
Must	95	2.75
Have to	45	1.30
Have got to	0	0
Will	983	28.50
Shall	5	0.14
Be going to	62	1.79
Be about to	0	0
Would	933	27.05
Used to	24	0.69
Should (ought to)	203	5.88
Be to	0	0
Be supposed to	5	0.14
Can	452	13.10
Could	413	11.97
Be able to	31	0.89
Need	0	0
Dare	0	0
Total	3449	100

