

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is viewed as one of the most important possessions of human being. It is an abstraction based on the linguistic behaviour of its users. For Traugott and Pratt (1980:1), "it is around us everywhere, in speech, writing, sign language, or simply in our mind as we dream, remember a conversation, or quietly think out a problem. It is a vehicle of power, a means by which we control, create, and preserve." Language is a set of symbols by which we communicate. It has enabled man to establish great civilization. It is responsible for social policy, mobility and stratification.

According to Sapir (1921:8 in Yadava, 2004:3), "language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols."

According to *Oxford English Dictionary*, language is defined as "the whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by nation, people or race"(Simpson and Weiner (eds), 1989: 634).

Language is an indispensable means of human communication; however; there are other means of communication viz. gesture, tactile, olfactory, etc. Moreover, the English language unfolds the barriers laid among people who have different mother

tongues and do not understand each other without using signals. Realizing such importance, English was accepted as a lingua franca. Later, it was accepted as an international language. A person can speak more than one language but cannot speak all the languages of the world. Therefore, English is the only one language by which a person gets knowledge about the world.

It is taught and learnt as a foreign language of global significance. That is why much priority has been given to it over other foreign languages. In Nepal, English was first introduced in Durbar School on 27th Ashoj, 1910 by Jang Bahadur. It has been introduced at grade one since 2060 B.S. and has been taught as a compulsory subject up to bachelor level. Moreover, it is extensively used as a means of communication in international non-governmental organizations, travel and tourism, business and so forth. In recent years, because of the proliferation of English medium schools throughout the nation and extensive use of internet, English has become much more popular and seen as a part of life style especially in cities like Kathmandu.

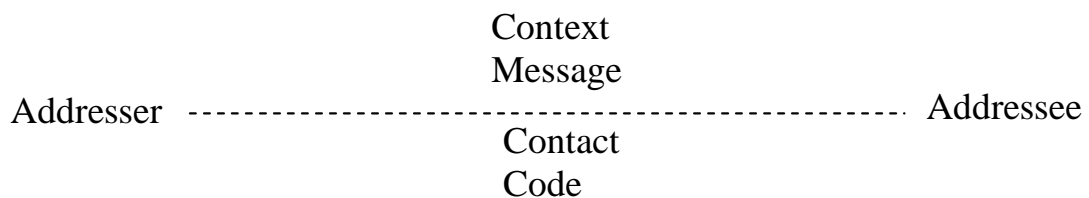
1.1.1 Mass Media

Communication is the main purpose of language. It is the exchange of ideas, facts, feelings, and impressions from one person to another.

The method of studying communication comes under semiotics. Semiotics is the science of communication studied through the interpretation of signs and symbols as they operate in

various fields especially language. A sign consists of two inseparable components or aspects, the signifier and the signified. The signifier is a set of speech sound or of marks on pages. The signified is the concept, or idea, which is the meaning of the sign.

In the process of communication, the addresser (sender) sends the message to the addressee (receiver) by means of an established code and the addressee receives the message. According to Jakobson (1960), for the message to be operative, it should have six components.



(in Jaworski and Coupland, 1999 ed.)

According to *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, "a very simple and general but neither unproblematic nor controversial way of defining communication is to view it as an information process going on between at least two human communicators embedded in a situation. More specifically, communication can be defined as a generic term covering in all messages uttered in a different context and situation" (in Asher (eds), 1994: 614).

Human communication is so vast that it is difficult to limit its area. "Man does not live by bread alone: his other necessity is communication" (Hockett, 1970: 585).

For Lewis (1963 in Miller, 2002:4), "communication is the process by which a person reduces the uncertainty about some state of affairs by the detection of cues which seem to him to be relevant to that state of affair."

To tackle the problem of communicating to the masses, various means and methods were used in different countries of the world in the past. In Nepal, in the hoary past, people used to communicate to many people at a time by blowing bugles or conch shells or by sounding cymbals or bells. Drummers also communicated state orders to the people of remote regions in most of the Asian countries for many centuries. In the medieval period of Nepalese history, there was another method of mass publicity. Bards, slinging their musical instruments, traversed through rocky mountains singing heroic songs and ballads to awaken the sense of duty and responsibility among the rural masses in time of war and peace. In the African continent, people used tom-toms to give signal in the olden time (Khatri, 1976).

In the past, people could send their messages as far as their voice could reach. But in course of time, men tried to transmit their messages to a large scattered heterogeneous group of people. Modern technology has been used to transmit the messages in such a fast manner that it is beyond the imagination of our forefathers.

These tools of modern technology are known as mass media. Media is the plural form of medium. According to *Oxford English Dictionary*, mass medium is defined as "a medium of communication (such as radio, television and newspaper) that reaches a large number of people" (Simpson and Weiner, 1989:439).

Mass media are tools for the transfer of information, concept and ideas to both general and specific audiences. They are important tools in advancing public awareness.

Mass media refer to the various means of carrying or communicating information to the people. Mass communication has been made possible through mass media. Mass communication involves the use of printed media such as books, manuals, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, journals, banners, signboard, prospectuses, brochures, pamphlets, captions, menus, cartoons, diagrams, graphs, tables, etc. and the electronic media such as radio, television, cinema, VCD, computer, internet, etc. to communicate to the large number of people. Though mass media are dynamic in nature, their sole function is communication.

Using mass media can be counterproductive if the channels used are not audience appropriate or if message being delivered is too emotional, fear arousing, or controversial. Undesirable side effect can usually be avoided through proper formative research, knowledge of the audience, experience in linking media channels to audience, and message testing.

In short, mass media are print and electronic media that are used to convey the messages to the target audiences which are diversified heterogeneous simultaneously.

1.1.2 Role of Mass Media

Modern age is considered to be the era of information and communication. There are multiple types of mass media. They are chiefly categorized into print media, electronic media and other media. They are very useful in communication, entertainment, promotion of business, connecting people, etc.

Mass media provide the information belonging to multiple areas of human activities to the people. Proper information of the current issues is possible only through mass media.

Mass media make us aware of so many undesirable catastrophes such as epidemics, natural disasters, wars and so on. People can get information on time and apply suitable preventive measures and precautions.

Mass media educate people. They are very important tools for educating people. The new generation is becoming more educated than they were in the past.

Mass media play crucial role in cultural transmission. They transmit cultural heritage to the upcoming generation. With the help of mass media we can get socialized. They contribute to the enhancement of expanded and well cultured socialization.

Mass media have been playing a vital role to gear up the pace of modern development and to accelerate the speed of well cultured and aptly civilized human society.

Sophisticated societies are dependent on mass media to deliver any sort of information. Media extend people's ability to communicate, to speak to others far away, to hear messages, and to see images that would be unavailable without media.

McCombs and Shaw (1992), in '*Public Opinion Quarterly*', argue that "Candidates go before the people through the mass media rather than in person. The information in the mass media becomes the only contact many have with politics. The pledges, promises and rhetoric encapsulated in news stories, columns, and editorials constitute much of the information upon which a voting decision has to be made."

Mass media can be used for the advocacy, both for business and social concern. It can be used for entertainment, enrichment and education, public service announcement, etc.

Mass media help to expand our knowledge and belief system because we can learn about people, places and things. They reconstruct our feelings and emotions.

At last, but not the least, it can be said that mass media entertain us. With the development of modern technology, importance of mass media is increasing day by day.

However, there are a few claimed negative characteristics:

-) The quality of some articles may be compromised by the use of weasel words.
-) There may be inability to transmit tacit knowledge.
-) There may be focus on the unusual and sensational rather than a restatement of wisdom.
-) There may be promotion of anxiety and fear to sell the newspapers or channels.
-) It can be a conflict of interest when large corporations own large news outlets, and thus, control what the people know i.e. corporate propaganda.
-) There may be manipulation of large group of people through media outlets, for the benefit of a particular political party and/or group of people.

1.1.3 Mass Media as a Register

Register is defined as a variety of language according to its use in specific situation. It is a set of figures of speech or writing characteristic of a particular group when engaged in it.

Today language of news media is very prominent and pervasive in our society. Media language is heard not only by one or two people but by mass audience. It is the few talking to many. Media are dominating presenters of language in our society at large.

Within the media, news is the primary language genre because pages of daily newspaper and hours of radio and television time are filled by this. Thus, newspaper, radio and television are three important daily media. Another dominant genre that is common to all the three media is advertising. Advertising bulks larger than the news in many daily newspapers. Of them all, news is the most central genre.

It is difficult to decide or outline the register used in mass media. It is because the mass media exploit both the written as well as spoken variety of language. For example, we find a particular type of register used in newspaper, another type in radio, television broadcast and still another in magazines, pamphlets, booklets, and posters, etc. The language of advertising is completely different from that to be found in a book.

The world of modern newspaper and magazine publishing gives an example of wide range of variety. If we take a daily newspaper, we shall find diverse categories on varieties juxtaposed there. For example, there are news reports, editorials, headlines, announcements, letters, captions, feature articles, notices of condolence, invitations for bid, etc.

Journalese is the style of language thought to be typical of newspaper. The type of English used in mass media is simple, direct and incisive. The emphasis is on clarity rather than circumlocution. Simple and direct sentences are more effective than long and winded ones. Unfamiliar words and jargons are

avoided as far as possible. Choice of words should be simple and elegant.

As I am here concerned with the language used in the notice of condolence, I want to concentrate on the register used in it. Notice of condolence (NOC) has mournful tone; it is seen with the words of grievances, expression of sympathy, etc. We can find collocation of words such as 'bereaved family', 'heartfelt condolence', 'departed soul', 'rest in peace', etc.

1.1.4 History of Mass Media

Mass media is a term used to denote a section of the media especially envisioned and designed to a very large audience such as the population of a nation state. It was coined in 1920's with the advent of nationwide radio network, mass-circulation of newspapers and magazines, although mass media was present centuries before the term became common.

Types of drama in numerous cultures were probably the first mass-media, going back into the ancient world. The first dated printed book known is the '*Diamond Sutra*', printed in China in 868 AD, although it is clear that books were printed earlier. Movable clay type was invented in 1041 in China. However, due to the slow spread to the masses of literacy in China, and the relatively high cost of paper there, the earliest printed mass-medium was probably European popular prints from about 1400. Although these were produced in huge numbers, very few early examples survive, and even most known to be printed before about 1600 have not

survived. Johannes Gutenberg printed the first book on a printing press with movable type in 1453. This invention transformed the way the world received printed materials, although books remained too expensive really to be called a mass-medium for at least a century after that.

The history of newspapers is an often-dramatic chapter of the human experience going back some five centuries. In Renaissance Europe handwritten newsletters circulated privately among merchants, passing along information about everything from wars and economic conditions to social customs and "human interest" features. The first printed forerunners of the newspaper appeared in Germany in the late 1400's in the form of news pamphlets or broadside, often highly sensationalized in content. Some of the most famous of these report the atrocities against Germans in Transylvania perpetrated by a sadistic veovod named Vlad Tsepes Drakul, who became the Count Dracula of later folklore.

In the English-speaking world, the earliest predecessors of the newspaper were *corantos*, small news pamphlets produced only when some event worthy of notice occurred. The first successively published title was *The Weekly News* of 1622. It was followed in the 1640's and 1650's by a plethora of different titles in the similar *newsbook* format. The first true newspaper in English was the *London Gazette* of 1666. For a generation it was the only officially sanctioned newspaper, though many periodical titles were in print by the century's end (Barber, 2008).

During the 20th century, the growth of mass media was driven by technology that allowed the massive duplication of material. Physical duplication technologies such as printing, record pressing and film duplication allowed the duplication of books, newspapers and movies at low prices to huge audiences. Radio and television allowed the electronic duplication of information for the first time.

Mass media had the economics of linear replication: a single work could make money proportional to the number of copies sold, and as volumes went up, unit costs went down, increasing profit margins further. Vast fortunes were to be made in mass media. In a democratic society, independent media serve to educate the public/electorate about issues regarding government and corporate entities. Some consider the concentration of media ownership to be a grave threat to democracy (Retrieved on Oct 30, 2007 from <http://en.wiki/mass media>).

In Nepal, printing press was introduced in 1908 B.S. which Jang Bahadur Rana brought from England. It has been said for ages though there is no clear evidence. This was called 'Giddhepress' as it had a sketch resembling Giddha (vulture) extending its wings. Then 'Manoranjan Chapakhana' was in use. The first book of law was printed by using 'Manoranjan Chhaphakhana' which took 3 years to complete. It had 1083 pages. It was completed in 1910 paush.

The first original Nepali printing machine was made by Mr. Kuber Ratna Bajracharya, an inhabitant of Pokhaldyang, Kathmandu. It functioned under the name 'Buddha press' from 1949 to 1979 B.S. and later as 'Annapurna press'.

Sudhasagar was the first magazine published in Nepal. It was published in Shrawan 1955. It was a monthly magazine. The *Gorakhatra* was first published on the 3rd Jestha 1958. At first, it was published on every Monday i.e. it was a weekly newspaper then. The first daily newspaper was *Aawaz* dated 8th Falgun 2007. The first daily newspaper of the English Language in Nepal was *The Commoner*. It was first published on 15th July 1956 (2013 B.S.) which was edited by Mr. Gopal Das Shrestha. The *Gorkhatra* was published on 7th Falgun 2017 for the first time as a daily newspaper. *The Rising Nepal* was first published on 1st Poush, 2022 (Devkota, 1995).

At present, there are so many newspapers, and magazines published regularly. *Gorkhatra*, *Kantipur*, *Annapurna Post*, *Nepal Samachar Patra*, *Rajdhani*, *The Kathmandu Post*, *The Himalayan*, *The Rising Nepal*, etc. are the major daily newspapers of Nepal. Some of the English magazines of Nepal are *Scholar*, *Spotlight*, *VOW*, *Wave*, etc.

The use of electronic media developed later than print media.

The *Radio Nepal* was established on 20th Chaitra 2007. After the establishment of the medium wave broadcasting of the radio in

the headquarters of each development region since the fiscal year 2050/51, besides playing musical songs in different languages of nation, it has been broadcasting the news in more than 15 languages. Now, People hear from so many F.M. stations in different places.

Nepal Television was established on 17th Magh, 2041 B.S. Now, more than 6 Nepali TV channels are in use.

In short, it can be said that mass media have been influencing our style of living greatly than few decades ago.

1.1.5 Condolence

The word 'condolence' is the noun form of the word 'condole' which means to express sorrow greatly, grieve, lament or to express sympathy with another in his affection.

Latin term 'condolere' which is equivalent to condole means 'to suffer greatly, suffer with or feel another's pain'. French term 'condoleance' (around 15th century) gave the meaning outward expression of sympathy with the grief of other.

Letters of condolence or informal condolences are written to give consolation to the family on the death of their relatives or friends. Formal condolence is the formal notice of grievance printed in a newspaper or magazine on the demise of a certain person. It is the commiseration shown to the bereaved family i.e. condolence is the expression of sympathy on the demise of a certain person.

Condolence means "sympathy that you feel for somebody when a person in their family or that they know well has died" (Hornby, 2005: 316).

In my opinion, condolence can be defined as a pity which a doting person expresses for somebody on the bereavement of a family member. It is solace in somber, balm in melancholy and empathy with the mourner.

One of the most meaningful acts of kindness we can do for a mourner is to write a letter of condolence. The words of sympathy and memory are comforting to the bereaved. Most importantly mourners are very appreciative that you took time to sit and compose a personal message to them or share memory of the deceased. For professionals who work with dying patients, writing a condolence letter is an opportunity to reflect on both the pain and the rewards of our work. When we can appreciate the privilege it is to bear witness to the courage, kindness, caring and dignity that our patients and their families exhibit under duress, it gives us strength to continue this work.

A good condolence letter has two goals: to offer tribute to the deceased and to be a source of comfort to the survivors. The best letters are like conversations, as if we were talking during a visit. Most often, they are written to the bereaved person to whom we feel closest, although it could be a general letter to the family. It should be written and sent promptly, generally within two weeks after the death (Menkin et al., 2000).

According to *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language*, condolence is defined as "expression of sympathy with a person who is suffering sorrow, misfortune or grief" (Yerkes, 1989: 306).

Matreyek (1972:72) has given the following exponents for offering and responding to condolence:

Offering condolence:

I'm sorry.

I'm sorry to hear about your father.

I'm sorry to hear that your little tweetie died.

Let me offer my condolence.

I know how you must feel.

It must be pretty hard on you.

You must feel terrible about losing your brother like this.

Responding to condolence:

Thank you.

That's very kind of you.

There is nothing that can be done about it.

It's god's will, I suppose.

God giveth and god taketh away.

The other term used in this sense is obituary. It is eulogy to a deceased person. Similarly, it has been defined as "an article about

somebody's life and achievements that is printed in newspaper soon after they have died" (Hornby, 2005:1044). An obituary is a notice or announcement, especially in a newspaper, of a person's death, often with a short account of their life. It is often the first thing many people read in the news each day and may be the last word written about a person's life.

An obituary is a notice of a death of a person, usually published in a newspaper, written and commissioned by the newspaper, and usually including a short biography. It is similar to a death notice (also known as funeral notice), which is also published on the obituary page. A death notice is a paid advertisement written by family members and placed in the newspaper either by the family or the funeral home.

An obituary notice or death notice is a paid listing. These are viewed as advertisements so are handled by the classified advertising departments of the newspaper and require a fee to publish.

Because of the short time between the notification of a death and the next publication deadline, most newspapers have one or more writers who specialize in producing obituaries. The content of obituary should be generally: a little bit about their life, achievement, why they were famous, and when they died.

Obituary information is often provided to the newspaper by the attending mortuary, funeral home or crematorium (usually after obsequies).

The information needed for publishing an obituary or a death notice varies depending on the type of notice and the requirements of the newspaper. How much information is needed depends on whether we are going to publish a short obituary notice or a more lengthy (paid) death notice. (Retrieved on May 14, 2007 from <http://dyingabout.com/library/deathnoticeinfo.pdf>)

1.2 Literature Review

Some research works have been conducted in our department in the field of mass media. They are briefly reviewed in this section.

Bhandari (1999) carried out a research entitled 'A study of use of tense and aspect in Nepali English newspaper'. The researcher collected 2 dailies and 2 weeklies and frequency of tense and aspect was computed, analyzed and interpreted. He found that non past tense had been used more frequently than the past tense in both dailies and weeklies. Regarding the aspect, perfective aspect had been used more often than progressive aspect.

Shrestha (2000) conducted a research entitled 'Analysis of newspaper headline: a descriptive study'. He had done his research from the viewpoint of their structure, tense and aspect of newspaper headline. The study concluded that newspaper headline has its own style of writing, which differs considerably from general pattern of writing.

Subedi (2001) carried out a research entitled 'A descriptive study of signboard and their language'. He studied signboard from physical as well as linguistic point of view. His study showed that signboards were found rectangular most commonly. Verbless construction was found in advertising and directional signboard whereas passive construction was found in instructional signboard.

Pokharel (2004) carried out a research entitled 'English in broadcast and print media'. He compared broadcast and print media in terms of sentence type, narration, voice, tense, aspect, sentence length, contracted form and S-V proximity. He found that language of print media is simple and language of broadcast media is relatively complex.

Baral (2006) has carried out a research entitled 'Language used in banner: an analytical study.' He collected 150 banners and these banners were analyzed linguistically and physically. He found that use of rectangular shape, single colour in writing, multiple colours in painting and use of press and bold type of writing are major physical property of banner. Regarding the linguistic characteristics, frequent use of verbless construction, non-past tense, simple aspect, and major word class were found to occur in all types of banner.

Sharma (2007) carried out a research entitled 'Language used in newspaper editorials: a descriptive study'. His study comprised of 40 editorials from selected newspapers. He found that complex sentence having complex subordination and heavy information

density had been used maximally. Non-past tense was frequently used with more than three-fourth of the total sentences.

Bhandari (2007) carried out a research entitled 'Language used in invitation for bid: a descriptive study'. He studied the kind of language used in invitation for bid in terms of sentence type, tense, aspect, voice, word class and informality contained in its formal writing. He collected 60 invitations for bid from 3 different types of newspapers of Nepal and 1 type of newspaper from India for the study. He found that simple sentences, non-past tense, simple aspect, passive voice were found to be maximally used. Major word class was highly used than minor word class. Noun was found to be highly used among the major words.

All the above mentioned studies are related to mass media. They bring the trend and persuade the researcher to pay attention in this area and notably contribute in recognizing mass media as a potential research area. Although all the researchers have contributed to find out the distinctive feature of language of mass media, no study has been done on the language used in the notice of condolence. Therefore, the present study focuses on the analysis of language and non-linguistic features which is used in the notice of condolence.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives:

- a. To analyze the language of condolence in term of different variables such as:

-) Sentence type
-) Tense
-) Aspect
-) Voice
-) Length

- b. To analyze the non-linguistic features used in the notice of condolence. (e.g. pictures, place of date, size)
- c. To analyze special features of language used in the notice of condolence. (e.g. way of addressing, title, genre, collocation of words)
- d. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is significant to all the persons involved in mass media and to those who are interested in the variety of language used in various fields. It will be particularly useful to those who are involved in teaching and learning of the courses "Reading and Writing", "Communicative English", "Writing Skills in English", "English for Mass Media" and to those who are teaching at schools.

1.5 Definition of Specific Terms

Aspect: Aspect is a category of verb which concentrates attention on whether an event is completed continuing or habitual. There are simple aspect, progressive aspect and perfective aspect in English.

Complex-compound sentence: It refers to the sentence in which both co-ordinating and subordinating conjunctions are used to join the clauses. For example, we could never imagine staying without you even for a minute and now it has been 3 years since you have gone.

Complex sentence: It refers to the sentence which has used subordinating conjunction to join the clause. For example, how do you remember someone who has never been forgotten.

Compound sentence: It refers to the sentence which has used coordinating conjunction to join the clauses. For example, god's finger touched him and he slept.

Condolence: It is sympathy with person who has experienced grief or misfortune. It is an expression of sympathy with another's grief. (<http://www.answers.com/topic/condolence>)

Exponents: Exponents are language utterances or forms a speaker uses to express a message. Finocchioro and Brumfit (1983 in Bhandari and Adhikari: 2007)

Frequency: It refers to the number of occurrence.

Genre: It refers to a particular type or style of literature, art, film or music. (Hornby, 2005: 646)

Newspaper: Newspaper is a printed publication issued usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements, articles on various subjects, etc.

Obituary: An obituary is a notice or an announcement, of a person's death, often with a short account of their life. (<http://dyingabout.com/library/deathnoticeinfo.pdf>)

Poetic form: It refers to the form in which writing is arranged in line often with a regular rhythm or pattern of rhyme.

Prosaic form: It refers to the form in which there is no use of rhythm or rhyme.

Rhetorical: It refers to piece of writing which is intended to influence people but may not be completely honest or sincere. (Hornby, 2005:1303)

Sentence type: Sentence type refers to the type of sentence according to its structural complexity.

Simple sentence: It refers to sentence having one finite verb and none of the sentence function is realized by a clause. For example, May his soul rest peacefully in the heaven.

Stylistics: It is the study of style and the methods used in written languages. (Hornby, 2005:1528)

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

Voice: Voice expresses the way in which a language expresses the noun phrase which is associated with it. English has two types of voice: active and passive voice. For example,

Active: I wrote a letter of condolence.

Passive: A letter of condolence was written by me.

CHAPTER- TWO

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a set of methods (way of doing something) used in a particular area of activity. The methodology adopted by the researcher for the accomplishment of the present study is given below:

2.1 Sources of Data

The researcher used only secondary sources of data.

Notices of condolence written in English newspapers published from Nepal and India namely *The Kathmandu Post*, *The Himalayan Times*, *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* were taken as the sources of data.

The researcher also used convenient materials available in print and electronic media which are related to this study. For example; previous theses, books, related information on internet etc.

2.2 Population of the Study

70 condolences from four different newspapers were the population for the study. They are:

Country	Newspaper	Condolence
Nepal	The Kathmandu Post	15
	The Himalayan Times	15
India	The Times of India	20
	Hindustan Times	20

2.3 Sampling Procedure

The researcher collected 70 notices of condolence out of which 30 NOCs from English newspapers published from Nepal and 40 NOCs from English newspapers published from India using non-random judgmental sampling. (Published between 2001-2007).

2.4 Tools of Data Collection

The main tool for data collection was observation table (checklist). The researcher had prepared an observation table for the analysis of data (see appendices).

2.5 Process of Data Collection

The process of data collection is given below:

1. The researcher went through the issues *The Kathmandu Post*, *The Himalayan Times*, *The Times of India*, and *Hindustan Times* (in the central library).
2. He collected 15 condolences written in each newspaper of Nepal and 20 condolences written in each newspaper from India.
3. He photocopied the content of the selected notices of condolence.
4. He analyzed the language of the selected notices of condolence on the basis of observation table.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The study was limited to the small portion of communication that is condolence. It had the following limitations:

1. The study was limited to 70 condolences only.
2. Notices of condolence were taken from the selected daily newspapers from Nepal and India namely: *The Kathmandu Post*, *The Himalayan Times*, *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times*.
3. Selected newspapers were published between 2001 to 2007.
4. The analysis of language was limited to tense, aspect, voice, sentence type, length; non-linguistic features (picture, place of date and size); and stylistic features (way of addressing, use of title, genre and collocation of words only).

CHAPTER-THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the language used in the notices of condolence in term of previously mentioned variables viz. sentence types, tense, aspect, voice, length; non-linguistic features; and special features of language used in the notice of condolence. Firstly, analysis of the notice of condolence (NOC) in each newspaper of Nepal and each newspaper from India is done and only after that the conclusion is drawn by comparing the issues of newspapers from both countries under each sub-topic. Holistic view is also applied while analyzing NOCs by considering all the NOCs in a holistic table.

The consequence is very comprehensive analysis of language used in NOCs from Nepal and India, which is the main purpose or crux of my study.

3.1 Analysis of the Language of Notice of Condolence in Term of Different Criteria of Language

Here, the sentences are analyzed in terms of different criteria of language (e.g. sentence type, tense, aspect, voice, length).

Table No. 1

Analysis of language in term of different criteria in a holistic table

Sentence			Tense			Aspect			Voice			Length	
Sentence Type	F	Per	Tense	F	Per	Aspect	F	Per	Voice	F	Per	Avg. no. of words	Avg. no. of sentences
Simple Sentence	100	53.76	Non-past	158	84.6	Simple	165	88.71	Active	157	84.4	63.88	2.7
Complex Sentence	41	22.04	Past	23	12.4	Perfective	13	6.99	Passive	21	11.3		
Compound Sentence	32	17.2	Tenseless	5	2.7	Progressive	3	1.61	Voiceless	8	4.3		
Complex-Compound Sentence	8	4.3				Aspectless	5	2.69					
Incomplete Sentence	5	2.7											

By the above table, it is clear that simple sentences had the highest frequency. More than half sentences were found simple sentence. Then complex sentences and compound sentences were in second and third position respectively. Complex-compound sentences were also found. The researcher found even incomplete sentences.

Concerning the tense in the sentences used in condolence, non past tense was found maximally. Only few sentences used past tense.

Regarding the aspect, simple aspect was used in more than 80%. Perfective and progressive aspect were also found.

Regarding the voice, in the sentences used in the message of condolence, active voice was mostly used. It was found more than 80% passive sentences were found only in small number.

Regarding the length of the condolence, it was found that 63.88 words were used as the average number of words and 2.7 sentences were found to have used as an average number of sentence in a message of condolence.

3.1.1 Sentence Types in the NOCs

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of sentence type.

Table No. 2
Sentence types in overall NOC

Sentence type	Frequency	Percent
Simple	100	53.76 %
Complex	41	22.04%
Compound	32	17.2%
Complex-Compound	8	4.3%
Incomplete	5	2.7%
Total	186	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most of the NOCs were found in the simple present.

3.1.1 1 Sentence Types in NOCs in the Newspapers of Nepal

The language used in NOCs in 15 issues of both *The Kathmandu Post* (TKP) and *The Himalayan Times* (THT) have been analyzed in the following table.

Table No.3
Sentence types in the NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*

Sentence type	Frequency	Percent
Simple	30	62.5%
Complex	9	18.70%
Compound	8	16.7%
Complex-compound	1	2.1%
Total	48	100%

The table clearly shows that the percentage of simple sentence is the highest in all NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*. More than half (i.e. 62.5%) of the total 48 sentences are simple sentences. Complex sentence is in the second position in the frequency of occurrence which is slightly above compound sentence. Complex- compound sentence is used only one time in 48 sentences.

Examples:

Simple sentences

- i) We pray to the almighty for the eternal peace of the departed soul (TKP May 7, 2001).
- ii) May his soul rest peacefully in the heaven (TKP May 7, 2001).

Complex sentence

- i) Topke family has been greatly moved by the untimely demise of our beloved chairman Purna Lama who had been the catalytic agent to the performance of our organization (TKP May 24, 2001).
- ii) Though death has done us apart, we still love you with all our hearts (TKP Feb 9, 2007).

Compound sentence

- i) You were seen by our eyes and now by our hearts and your ideas and influence will remain for ever (TKP Feb7, 2007).
- ii) We extend our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family and pray to the almighty of eternal peace to the departed soul (TKP May 24, 2001).

Complex-compound sentence

He is memorable that he determined scientifically the new height of Mt. Everest as 8850 meter and it was declared by National Geographic Society on 12 Nov. 1999 (TKP Jan21, 2007).

Table No. 4
Sentence types in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*

Sentence type	Frequency	Percent
Simple	25	59.5%
Complex	6	14.3%
Compound	10	23.8%
Complex- compound	1	2.4%
Total	42	100%

The above table clearly shows that the percentage of simple sentence is the highest in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*. More than half (59.5%) of the total sentences used in NOCs are simple sentences. 10 out of 42 sentences (23.8%) are found to be compound sentences. Complex sentence is found in 14.3% of the total sentences. Only one sentence is found to have complex compound structure.

Examples:

Simple sentence

- i) We deeply mourn the sad demise of Mr. Mohan Gopal Khetan at the age of 61 (THT May, 2007).

ii) We express our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family on the sad demise of Mr. Narsing Bahadur Shrestha (THT May5, 2007).

Complex sentence

Although he has left us, his legacy will remain with us forever (THT May 5, 2007).

Compound sentence

We pray for the eternal peace of her soul on the 45th day of her demise and convey condolences to the bereaved family at this moment of grief (THT May9, 2007).

Table No. 5
Comparison of NOCs in term of sentence
types between TKP and THT

Newspaper	TKP		THT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Simple	30	62.5 %	25	59.5%
Compound	8	16.7%	10	23.8%
Complex	9	18.7%	6	14.3%
Com + com	1	2.1%	1	2.4%
Total	48	100%	42	100%

From the above table, it is clear that both *The Kathmandu Post* and *The Himalayan Times* have used simple sentences in NOCs maximally (more than 50%). However, *The Kathmandu Post* has used simple sentences more than *The Himalayan Times*. Regarding the compound and complex types of sentences, TKP

has used complex sentences more frequently than compound sentences whereas THT has used compound sentences more frequently than complex sentences. There is a minimum use of complex-compound sentence in both the issue of TKP and THT. The study found only one instance of complex-compound sentence.

3.1.1 2 Sentence Types in NOC in the Newspapers From India

Here, the language used in 20 NOCs in each issue of both *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* have been analyzed in the following tables.

Table No. 6
Sentence types in NOCs in *Hindustan Times*

Sentence types	Frequency	Percent
Simple	23	53.5%
Compound	8	18.60%
Complex	8	18.60%
Complex-compound	3	6.98%
Incomplete	1	2.32%
Total	43	100%

The table clearly shows that there is a high frequency of simple sentences that is 23 out of 42 sentences (53.5 %) in HT. Both compound and complex sentence are found 18.60% of the total sentences. One NOC is found to have incomplete sentence also i.e. without having **Sub+ pred** structure.

Examples:

Simple sentence

i) You are all times in our hearts (HT June 9, 2007).

- ii) Our beloved and most respected Sh. Krishna Gopal Ji Ahuja son of late Sh. Jiwan Das Ahuja of Mianwali attained eternal peace on May 30.2007 (HT June 7, 2007).

Compound sentence

- i) We offer our prayers and pay homage to his memory (HT June 10, 2007).
- ii) We deeply miss your presence and remember your love, dignity, commitment, caring disposition and concern (HT June 9, 2007).

Complex sentence

- i) His dedication to duty, selflessness and loyalty is a benchmark, which we proudly salute (HT Oct 3, 2005).
- ii) How do you remember someone, who has never been forgotten! (HT Oct 3, 2005).

Complex-compound sentence

We could never imagine staying without you even for a minute and now it has been 3 years since you have gone (HT Oct 3, 2005).

Incomplete sentence

Fondly remembered on 5th day and everyday (HT June 9, 2007).

Table No. 7
Sentence types in NOCs in *The Times of India*

Sentence types	Frequency	Percent
Simple	22	41.51%
Complex	18	33.96%
Compound	6	11.33%
Complex compound	3	5.66%
Incomplete	4	7.54%
Total	53	100%

The table clearly shows that 41.51% of the total sentences in NOCs are simple sentences. 18 sentences out of 49(i.e. 33.96%) are complex sentences whereas 6 out of 49(i.e. 11.33%) are compound sentences. 3 sentences (i.e. 5.66%) are complex-compound sentences. There are 4 NOCs having incomplete sentences.

Examples:

Simple sentence

- i) You left us shattered 2 years back (TOI April 9, 2006).
- ii) Fragrance of your love surrounds us always (TOI April 9, 2006).

Complex sentence

- i) Although 4 years have passed, your irreparable loss and void will never be compensated (TOI April 9, 2006).
- ii) Your fragrance comes to us when flowers bloom (TOI April 2, 2006).

Compound sentence

You gave us all we have, taught us all we know (TOI April 3, 2006).

Complex-compound sentence

We remember you and miss for love and affection that you gave (TOI April 2, 2006).

Table No. 8
Comparison of NOCs in term of sentence types
between TOI and HT

Newspaper	TOI		HT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Simple	22	41.51%	23	53.5%
Complex	18	33.96%	8	18.60%
Compound	6	11.33%	8	18.60%
Complex- compound	3	5.66%	3	6.98%
Incomplete	4	7.54%	1	2.32%
Total	53	100%	43	100%

Glancing at the table, it becomes clear that both issue of *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* have used simple sentences in nearly half of the total sentences used in NOCs. TOI has used complex sentences more frequently than compound sentences but HT has used them equally. Complex-compound sentences are also used in some NOCs. Incomplete sentences are also found in few NOCs.

Table No. 9
Comparison of NOCs in term of sentence types between the newspapers from Nepal and India

Country	Nepal				India			
	TKP		THT		TOI		HT	
Newspaper	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per
Sentence types								
Simple	30	62.8%	25	59.5%	22	41.51%	23	53.5%
Complex	9	18.7%	6	14.3%	18	33.96%	8	18.60%
Compound	8	16.7%	10	28.3%	6	11.33%	8	18.60%
Com+ com	1	.1%	1	2.4%	3	5.66%	3	6.98%
Incomplete	-	-	-	-	4	7.54%	1	2.32%
Total	48	100%	42	100%	53	100%	43	100%

Simple sentences were found most in NOCs in all the newspapers studied i.e. TKP and THT of Nepal and TOI and HT from India. Complex-compound sentence was the least used sentence type in the NOCs in those newspapers. Incomplete sentences were found only in the NOCs in the newspapers from India. It was not found in the newspapers of Nepal.

3.1.2 Tense in NOCs

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of tense. (Tense is expressed in term of number of sentences)

Table No. 10
Tense in overall NOC

Tense type	Frequency	percent
Non-past	158	84.9%
Past	23	12.4%
Tenseless	5	2.7%
Total	186	100%

From the above table, it is clear that there was a maximum use of non-past tense.

3.1.2 1 Tense in NOCs in the Newspapers of Nepal

The language used in NOCs from 15 issues of both *The Kathmandu Post* (TKP) and *The Himalayan Times* (THT) has been analyzed in the following tables.

Table No. 11
Tense in NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*

Tense	Frequency	Percent
Non-past	42	87.5%
Past	6	12.5%
Total	48	100.00%

The table clearly shows that more than 80% sentences have used non-past tense whereas rest sentences have used the past tense. This shows that non-past tense is used maximally in NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*.

Examples:

Non-past tense

We extend our great sorrow and heartfelt condolence to our Ex-Captain Mr. Deep Bahadur Basnet on the sad demise of his father late Col. Nara Bahadur Basnet (TKP Apr 2, 2007).

The Past tense

He prepared the digital precise map of Mount Everest in November, 1988 showing Nepal China territory. He was a good friend of Nepal (TKP Jan 21, 2007).

Table No. 12
Tense in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*

Tense	Frequency	Percent
Non-past	39	92.86%
Past	3	7.14%
Total	42	100%

From the above table, it is clear that almost all the sentences in NOCs in THT are in non-past tense only.

Examples:

Non-past tense

We deeply mourn the sad demise of our dear and beloved friend Richa Bajimaya ... (THT May 9, 2007).

The Past tense

He played a very active and important role in bringing CNF to its current level (THT May 26, 2007).

Table No. 13
Comparison of NOCs in term of tense between TKP and THT

Newspaper	TKP		THT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Non-past	42	87.5%	39	92.86%
Past	6	12.5%	3	7.14%
Total	48	100%	42	100%

By this, we can conclude that sentences in NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal have used non-past maximally. *The Himalayan Times* has used non-past tense more frequently than *The Kathmandu Post*.

3.1.2 2 Tense in NOC in the Newspapers From India

Here, the language used in 20 NOCs in each issue of both *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* have been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 14
Tense in NOCs in *The Times of India*

Tense	Frequency	Percent
Non-past	41	77.4%
Past	8	15.1%
Tenseless	4	7.5%
Total	53	100%

Here, the above table clearly shows that NOCs in TOI have used non-past tense most of the time. Nearly 75% of the total sentences have used non-past tense.

Examples:

Non-past tense

Fragrance of your love surrounds us always. You are forever in our hearts (TOI Apr 9, 2006).

The Past tense

In your short life, you accomplished manifold achievements and brought glory to the family (TOI Apr 9, 2006).

Table No. 15
Tense in NOCs in *Hindustan Times*

Tense	Frequency	Percent
Non-past	37	83.7%
Past	6	14%
Tenseless	1	2.3%
Total	43	100%

The table clearly shows that majority of sentences in NOCs that is more than 80% of the total sentences in HT are found to have used non-past tense and rest of the sentences in NOCs have used past tense.

Examples:

Non-past tense

With profound grief, we inform you of the sad and untimely demise of KUSAL RAJANI (HT June 9, 2007).

The Past tense

Our beloved and most respected Sh. Krishna Gopal Ahuja, son of late Sh. Jiwan Das Ahuja of Mianwali attained eternal peace on May 30, 2004. (HT June 7, 2007).

Table No. 16
Comparison of NOCs in term of tense between TOI and HT

Newspaper	TOI		HT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Non-past	41	77.4%	36	83.7%
Past	8	15.1%	6	14.0%
Tenseless	4	7.5%	1	2.3%
Total	53	100%	43	100%

By this, we can conclude that sentences in NOCs in the newspaper from India have used non-past maximally. HT has used non-past tense more frequently than TOI.

Table No. 17
Comparison of NOCs in term of tense in the newspapers from Nepal and India

Country	Nepal				India			
	TKP		THT		TOI		HT	
Tense	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per
Non-past	42	87.5%	39	92.86%	41	77.4%	36	83.7%
Past	6	12.5%	3	7.14%	8	15.1%	6	14%
Tenseless	-	-	-	-	4	7.5%	1	2.3%
Total	48	100%	42	100%	53	100%	43	100%

From the above table, it is clear that sentences in NOCs in all the above-mentioned newspapers were in non-past tense in more than 80%. Sentences in NOCs in the newspapers from India were in non-past tense more frequently than NOCs of Nepal.

Thus, it can be concluded that non-past tense was used excessively in the notices of condolence.

3.1.3 Aspect Used in the NOCs

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of aspect. (Aspect is expressed in term of number of sentences.)

Table No. 18
Aspect used in overall NOC

Aspect	Frequency	percent
Simple	165	88.71%
Perfective	13	6.99%
progressive	3	1.61%
Aspectless	5	2.69%
Total	186	100%

From the above table, it is clear that there was a maximum use of simple aspect.

3.1.3 1 Aspect in NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal

The language used in NOCs from 15 issues of both *The Kathmandu Post* (TKP) and *The Himalayan Times* (THT) has been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 19
Aspect in NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*

Aspect	Frequency	Percent
Simple	44	91.67%
Perfective	4	8.33%
Progressive	-	-
Total	48	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most of the sentences in NOCs have used simple aspect and only 8.33% of total sentences in NOCs have used perfective aspect.

Examples:

Simple aspect

We express our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family and pray for the eternal peace of departed soul (TKP May 22, 2001).

Perfective aspect

Topke family has been greatly moved by the untimely demise of our beloved chairman Purna Lama who had been the catalytic agent to the performance of our organization (TKP May 24,2001).

Table No. 20
Aspect in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*

Aspect	Frequency	Percent
Simple	39	92.86%
Perfective	3	7.14%
Progressive	-	-
Total	42	100%

From the above table, it is clear that sentences in NOCs in THT have used 92.86% of the total sentences in the simple aspect. Only few sentences in NOCs have been found to have used perfective aspect.

Examples:

Simple aspect

We deeply mourn the sad demise of our dear and beloved friend Richa Bajimaya. We pray for the eternal peace of her soul on the 45th day of her demise and convey condolences to the bereaved family at this time of grief (THT May 9, 2007).

Perfective aspect

His passing away has left a great void (THT May 26, 2007).

Table No. 21

Comparison of NOCs in term of aspect between TKP and THT

Newspaper	TKP		THT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Simple	44	91.67%	39	92.86%
Perfective	4	8.33%	3	7.14%
Progressive	-	-	-	-
Total	53	100%	43	100%

From the above table, it is clear that sentences in NOCs in the newspaper of Nepal have used simple aspect in more than 90%. Only few sentences in NOCs have used perfective aspect.

There is not much difference between NOCs in TKP and THT regarding the use of aspect.

3.1.3 2 Aspect in NOCs in the Newspapers From India

The language used in NOCs from 20 issues of both *The Times of India* (TOI) and *Hindustan Times* (HT) has been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 22
Aspects in the NOCs in *The Times of India*

Aspect	Frequency	Percent
Simple	44	83.0%
Perfective	4	7.55%
Progressive	1	1.9%
Aspectless	4	7.55%
Total	53	100%

As shown in the above table, sentences in *The Times of India* have used only simple aspect in more than 80%. Only few sentences have used perfective and progressive aspect of verb.

Examples:

Simple aspect

- i) Yet another year passed since god snatched your physical presence from us. Your principles of truthfulness uprightness and respect of moral values always guides us (TOI April 2, 2006).

ii) We are blessed that he touched our lives. We will aspire to live by his ideal “love begets love. Reach out and be touched” (TOI Apr 2, 2006).

Progressive aspect

Remembering you every moment with silent tears (TOI Apr 9, 2006).

Perfective aspect

...A big vacuum has been created in our life... (TOI Apr 9, 2006).

Table No. 23
Aspect in the NOCs in *Hindustan Times*

Aspect	Frequency	Percent
Simple	38	88.4%
Perfective	2	4.65%
Progressive	2	4.65%
Aspectless	1	2.3%
Total	43	100%

By the above table, it is clear that 88.4% of the total sentences have been found to have used simple aspect. Only few sentences in NOC have been found to have used perfective and progressive aspect.

Examples:

Simple aspect

Your inspiration continues to guide us. We will miss you with silent tears and cherish the love and affection you showered upon us (HT June 9, 2007).

Perfective aspect

...and now it has been 3 years since you have gone (HT Oct 3, 2005).

Progressive aspect

We all are remembering you with all your blessing (HT Oct 3, 2005).

Table No. 24

Comparison of NOCs in term of aspect between TOI and HT

Newspaper	TOI		HT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Simple	44	83.0%	38	88.4%
Perfective	4	7.55%	2	4.65%
Progressive	1	1.9%	2	4.65%
Aspectless	4	7.55%	1	2.3%
Total	53	100%	43	100%

From the above table, it is clear that sentences in NOCs in the newspapers from India have used simple aspect more than 80%. Only few NOCs have used perfective and progressive aspect. HT has used simple aspect more frequently than TOI.

Table No. 25
Comparison of NOCs in term of aspect in the newspapers from
Nepal and India

Country	Nepal				India			
Newspaper	TKP		THT		TOI		HT	
Aspect	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per
Simple	44	91.67%	39	92.86%	44	83.0%	38	88.4%
Perfective	4	8.33%	3	7.14%	4	7.55%	2	4.65%
Progressive	-	-	-	-	1	1.9%	2	4.65%
aspectless	-	-	-	-	4	7.55%	1	2.3%
Total	48	100%	42	100%	53	100%	43	100%

From the above table, it can be said that simple aspect was used maximally in the sentences in NOCs from most of the newspapers. Sentences in NOCs of Nepal used simple aspect more frequently than NOCs from India.

Now, it can be concluded that simple aspect was used in almost all sentences.

3.1.4 Voice in the NOCs

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of voice. (Voice is expressed in term of number of sentences.)

Table No. 26
Voice in overall NOC

Voice	Frequency	Percent
Active	157	84.4%
Passive	21	11.3%
Voiceless	8	4.3%
Total	186	100%

From the above table, it is clear that there was a maximum use of active voice.

3.1.4 1 Voice in NOCs in Newspapers of Nepal

The language used in NOCs from 15 issues of both *The Kathmandu Post* (TKP) and *The Himalayan Times* (THT) have been analyzed in the following tables.

Table No. 27
Voice in NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*

Voice	Frequency	Percent
Active	39	81.25%
Passive	9	18.75%
Total	48	100%

The above table shows that active voice was found in most sentences (81.25%). The rest sentences have used passive voice. This shows that active voice is used most of the time.

Examples:

Active voice

We deeply mourn the sudden and untimely demise of Mr. Purna Lama chairman of Topke Treks and Expedition. We extend our heartfelt condolence to the bereaved family and pray to the almighty of the eternal peace to the departed soul (TKP May 24, 2001).

Passive voice

All of us at Sherpa Adventure Gear are devastated by the untimely demise of our sister and woman extraordinaire Pemba Doma Sherpa. (TKP May 23, 2001).

Table No. 28
Voice in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*

Voice	Frequency	Percent
Active	38	90.48%
Passive	4	9.52%
Total	42	100%

Looking at the above table, it is clear that 90% of the total sentences in NOCs have used active voice. Only four of the 42 sentences in NOC have used passive voice.

Examples:

Active voice

We extend our sorrow and heartfelt condolence to our member Mr. Sunil Ratna Dhakhwa on the sad demise of his father late Purna Ratna Dhakhwa (THT May 5, 2007).

Passive voice

We are deeply grieved by the sad demise of Mr. Mohan Gopal Khetan. His void will always be felt. (THT May 5, 2007).

Table No. 29
Comparison of NOCs in term of voice between TKP and THT

Newspaper	TKP		THT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Active	39	81.25%	38	90.48%
Passive	9	18.75%	4	9.52%
Total	48	100%	42	100%

Looking at the table, it is clear that *The Himalayan Times* has used active voice more frequently than *The Kathmandu Post*. However, active sentences are mostly used in NOCs from both the issues.

3.1.4 2 Voice in the NOCs in the Newspapers From India

The language used in NOCs from 15 issues of both *Times of India* (TOI) and *Hindustan Times* (HT) has been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 30
Voice in NOCs in *The Times of India*

Voice	Frequency	Percent
Active	45	84.9%
Passive	4	7.55%
Voiceless	4	7.55%
Total	53	100%

The above table clearly shows that more than 80% sentences in NOC have used active voice and rest sentences in NOC have used passive voice.

Examples:

Active voice

We pay our respectable homage to her noble soul who loved and guided us. Today we remember you with full respect and love in our hearts (TOI April 9, 2006).

Passive voice

A personality of dedication and conviction is deeply missed and fondly remembered. (TOI April 9, 2006).

Table No. 31
Voice in NOCs in *Hindustan Times*

Voice	Frequency	Percent
Active	35	81.4%
Passive	4	9.3%
Voiceless	4	9.3%
Total	43	100%

It is clear from the above table that sentences in NOCs in HT have used only active voice in more than 80%. Only few sentences of the total NOCs have used passive construction.

Examples:

Active voice

We offer our prayer and pay homage to his memory (HT June 10, 2007).

Passive voice

...Late Bijay Kumar Nayyar is fondly missed and respectfully remembered on his 4th death anniversary June 7, 2007 (HT June 9, 2007).

Table No. 32
Comparison of NOCs in term of Voice between TOI and HT

Newspaper	TOI		HT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Active	45	84.9%	39	81.4%
Passive	4	7.55%	4	9.3%
Voiceless	4	7.55%	4	9.3%
Total	53	100%	43	100%

Looking at the table, it is obvious that TOI has used active sentences more frequently than HT. Active voice has been mostly used in NOCs in the newspapers from India.

Table No. 33
Comparison of NOCs in term of Voice in the newspapers
from Nepal and India

Country	Nepal				India			
	TKP		THT		TOI		HT	
Voice	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per
Active	39	81.25%	38	90.48%	45	84.9%	35	81.4%
Passive	9	18.75%	4	9.52%	4	7.55%	4	9.3%
Voiceless	-	-	-	-	4	7.55%	4	9.3%
Total	48	100%	42	100%	53	100%	43	100%

From the above table, it is clear that active voice was used most in NOCs in all newspapers. 18% of the total sentences had been used in passive in NOCs in TKP but rest newspapers had used passive sentences less than 10% in the notice of condolence.

Therefore, it can be concluded that most of the sentences in NOCs were found in active voice.

3.1.5 Length of the Notice of Condolence (number of words in NOC)

Here, the length of NOCs in both the newspapers from Nepal and India is analyzed (all the words within and beyond sentences are counted).

Table no. 34

Overall number of words in NOCs

No. of words	Average no. of words
4472	63.88

Thus, from the above table, it can be concluded that average number of words in the overall NOC was 63.88.

3.1.5 1 Length of the NOCs (in term of no. of words) in the Newspapers of Nepal

Here, the length of NOCs in terms of number of words in *The Kathmandu Post* and *The Himalayan Times* is analyzed.

Table No. 35

Length of NOCs (in term of no. of words) in TKP and THT

TKP		THT	
No. of words	Average no. of words	No. of words	Average no. of words
1292 word	86.13	1167	77.8

$$\text{Average} = (86.13 + 77.8) / 2 = 81.96$$

Hence, average number of words in each NOC in the newspapers of Nepal is 81.96.

By this, it can be concluded that 81.96 words have been used as an average number of words in NOCs of Nepal.

2.1.5 2 Length of NOCs (in term of no. of words) in the Newspapers From India

Here, the length of NOCs in terms of number of words in *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* is analysed.

Table No. 36
Length of NOC (in term of no. of words) in TOI and HT

TOI		HT	
No. of words	Average no. of words	No. of words	Average no. of words
958	47.9	1055	52.75

$$\text{Average} = (47.9 + 52.75) / 2 = 50.3$$

Hence, average number of words in NOC in newspapers from India is 50.3.

By this, it can be concluded that 50.3 words have been used as an average number of words in NOCs from India.

Table no. 37
Comparison of NOCs in term of number of words between newspapers from Nepal and India

Nepal		India	
No. of words	Average no. of words	No. of words	Average no. of words
2459	81.9	2013	50.3

From the above table, it can be said that NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal used more words than that of India.

3.1.6 Length of NOCs (in terms of number of sentences)

Here, number of sentences in NOCs in both the newspapers from Nepal and India are analyzed.

Table no. 38
Number of sentences in overall NOC

No. of sentences	Average no. of sentences
186	2.7

Thus, average number of sentences is (2.7) i.e. 2.7 sentences in each as an average number.

3.1.6 1 Length of the NOCs (in terms of number of sentences) in the Newspapers of Nepal

Here, number of sentence in NOCs from *The Kathmandu Post* and *The Himalayan Times* is analyzed.

Table No. 39
Number of Sentences in NOCs in *TKP* and *THT*

TKP		TH	
No. of sentences	Average no. of sentences	No. of sentences	Average no. of sentences
48	3.2	42	2.8

$$\text{Hence, average no. of sentences} = (3.2+2.8)/2 = 3$$

By this, it can be concluded that 3 sentences have been used as an average number of sentences in NOCs of Nepal.

3.1.6 2 Length of NOCs (in terms of number of sentences) in the Newspapers From India

Here, number of sentences in NOCs from *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* is analyzed.

Table No. 40
Number of sentences in the NOCs in TOI and HT

TOI		HT	
No. of Sentences	Average no. of sentences	No. of sentences	Average no. of sentences
53	2.65	43	2.15

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence, average no. of sentences} &= (2.65+2.15)/2 \\ &= 2.4 \end{aligned}$$

By this, it can be concluded that 2.4 sentences have been used as an average number of sentences in NOCs from India.

Table No. 41
Comparison of NOCs in term of number of sentences between newspapers from Nepal and India

Nepal		India	
No. of Sentences	Average no. of sentences	No. of sentences	Average no. of sentences
90	3	96	2.4

Looking at the table, it becomes clear that NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal used more sentences than NOCs in the newspapers from India.

3.2 Non-linguistic Features in NOCs

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of non-linguistic features (e.g. picture, date and size).

Table No. 42

Non linguistic feature in a holistic table

Picture used		Place of Date		Size	
Picture	Number	Place	Number	Size	Number
Name by the side of photo	31	By the side of photo	34	Small	41
Name under photo	24	No date	27	Medium	17
Hands offering flowers from both side	15	Under photo	9	Large	12
Enclosed within candle	4				
Enclosed within flower	4				

Looking at the table, generally the picture of a person followed by the name on its side was mostly found in the message of condolence. The date of the person's demise and birth date were found to be used by the side of the photo. The condolences were generally found in small size (i.e.4"×4").

3.2.1 Use of Picture in the Notice of Condolence

Here, the use of picture in NOCs is analyzed.

Table No. 43

Pictures used in overall NOC

Picture	Frequency
Name by the side of photo	31
Name under photograph	24
Hands offering flowers from both sides	15
Name above photo	4
Enclosed within diyo (candle)	4
Table lamp on lotus flower	2
Enclosed within flower	2
Surrounded by flower and diyo (candle)	1
Photo only	1
Bouquet of flower	1

From the above table, it is clear that the name by the side of photo had the highest frequency.

Table No. 44

Picture used in NOCs in the newspapers from Nepal and India

Nepal		India	
Picture	F	Picture	F
Name under photograph	20	Name by the side of photo	31
Hands offering flowers from both sides	15	Name under photo	4
Enclosed within candle	4	Name above photo	3
Enclosed within flower	2	Bouquet of flower	1
Table lamp on lotus flower	2		
Surrounded by flower and diyo	1		
Name above photo	1		
Photo only	1		

From the above table, the name by the side of photograph and hands offering flowers had the highest frequency.

Such pictures were found less in NOCs in newspapers from India except photograph with caption and one bouquet of flower than in the NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal.

3.2.2 Place of Date Used in the Notice of Condolence

Here, the place of using date is analyzed.

Table No. 45
Place of date used in overall NOC

Style of using date	Frequency	Percent
By the side of photo	34	58.6%
No date	27	36.6%
Under photograph	9	12.8%

By looking at the table, it can be said that the date on the both sides of the photograph was mostly used.

Table No. 46
Place of date used in the NOCs in the newspapers from Nepal and India

Country	Nepal		India	
	F	Per	F	Per
Both side of photo	11	36.7%	23	57.5%
No date	10	33.3%	17	42.5%
Under photograph	9	30%	-	
Total	30	100%	40	100%

By looking at the table, it can be said that the date on the both side of the photograph was mostly used. Use of date under photo was not

found in NOCs in newspapers from India. In some NOCs, it was not mentioned.

3.2.3 Space Occupied by the Notice of Condolence (size of NOCs)

Here, size of NOC is analyzed.

Table No. 47
Size of overall NOC

Size of NOCs	Frequency	Percent
Small (Below 4"×4")	41	58.6%
Medium (4"×4"-6×8")	17	24.3%
Large (Above 6"×8")	12	17.1%
Total	70	100%

By the above table, it is clear that NOCs were generally found in small size i.e. smaller than 4 inch × 4 inch.

Table No. 48
Size of NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal and India

Country	Nepal		India	
	F	Per	F	Per
Small (Below 4"×4")	5	16.7%	36	90%
Medium (4"×4"-6×8")	13	43.3%	4	10%
Large (Above 6"×8")	12	40.0%	×	×
Total	30	100%	40	100

Glancing at the table, it is clear that NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal were found to have spread in more space than NOCs in

the newspapers from India i.e. NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal were bigger than that from India.

3.3 Special Features of Language Used in NOCs (style of using condolence)

Here, the NOCs are analyzed in term of special features (e.g. style of addressing, title, form/genre, collocation of words, etc.)

Table No. 49

Special feature of language in holistic table

Way of addressing		Title		Genre		Collocation	
Way of addressing	Number	Title	Number	Genre	Number	Collocation	Number
Direct	32	Condolence	17	Prosaic	66	eternal peace	20
Indirect	29	In loving memory	16	Poetic	4	bereaved family	16
		Heartfelt condolence	5			departed soul	16
		in everlasting memory of	5			Heartfelt condolence	15

At a glance, it is clear that message of condolence used both direct and indirect way of addressing; variety of title such as condolence, in loving memory; both prosaic and poetic form; collocation as eternal peace, bereaved family, departed soul etc.

3.3.1 Ways of Addressing the Departed Soul in NOCs (style)

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of form of address used.

Table No. 50
Way of addressing in overall NOC

Directly addressed	Frequency	Percent
Yes	32	45.7
No	38	54.3
Total	70	100%

At a glance, it becomes clear that NOCs had used the dead person both as a direct addressee or third person. However, addressing as a third person had a greater frequency of occurrence than addressing as a direct addressee.

3.3.1 1 Ways of Addressing in NOCs in the Newspapers of Nepal

The language used in NOCs from 15 issues of both *The Kathmandu Post* and *The Himalayan Times* has been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 51
Way of addressing in NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*

Directly addressed	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	26.67%
No	11	73.33%
Total	15	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most of the NOCs in TKP have not been directly addressed to the departed soul i.e. as

second person. They have used them as third person. Only 26.33% of the total NOCs have used departed person as second person i.e. as a direct addressee.

Examples:

Addressed as a second person

Though death has done us apart, we still love you with all our hearts (TKP Feb 9, 2007).

Addressed as a third person

We extend our deep sorrow and heartfelt condolence to our Ex-Captain Mr. Deep Bahadur Basnet on the sad demise of his father late Col. Nara Bahadur Basnet (TKP Apr 2, 2007).

Table No. 52

Ways of addressing in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*

Directly addressed	Frequency	Percent
No	15	100%
Yes	0	0
Total	15	100%

From the above table, it is clear that all the NOCs are found to have used the dead person as the third person regarding the form of address. It can be said that departed soul is not directly addressed as the second person in *The Himalayan Times*.

Examples:

Addressed as a third person

- i) We express our heartfelt condolence to the family and relatives of the late Mr. Narshing Bahadur Shrestha on his untimely demise. His life will be remembered in many respects as a visionary leader with rare qualities of humility. Although he has left us, his legacy will remain with us forever (THT May 5, 2007).
- ii) We are deeply grieved by the sad demise of Mr. Mohan Gopal Khetan. His void will always be felt. (THT May 5, 2007).

Table No. 53
Comparison of NOCs in term of way of addressing
between TKP and THT

Newspaper	TKP		THT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	26.67%	0	0
No	11	73.33%	15	100
Total	15	100	15	100

From the above comparison, it is found that NOCs from newspapers of Nepal (in TKP and THT) have used the departed person as a third person most of the time. *The Himalayan Times* has used them as a third person only.

3.3.1 2 Way of Addressing in NOCs in the Newspapers from India

Here, the language used in 20 NOCs in each issues of both *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* has been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 54
Ways of addressing in NOCs in *The Times of India*

Directly addressed	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	80%
No	4	20%
Total	15	100%

By the above table, it is clear that most NOCs in TOI have used the type of language which is directly addressed to the deceased person. According to the table, 80% of the total NOCs have used deceased person as a direct addressee that is as a second person. Only few (20%) NOCs have used the deceased person as a third person.

Examples:

Addressed as a second person

- i) Fragrance of your sweet love surrounds us always. You are forever in our hearts. We miss you each day of our lives... (TOI Apr 9, 2006).

ii) A very happy birthday to you. Your fragrance comes when flowers bloom. Your voice we hear when birds chirp. We see you when stars shine. You touch us when wind blows. That feeling gives us strength to pull on (TOI Apr 2, 2006).

Addressed as a third person

Loved respected by all for his genuine affection, mature advice and smiling demeanor. We are blessed that he touched our lives.... (TOI Apr 2, 2006).

Table No. 55
Ways of addressing in NOCs in *Hindustan Times*

Directly addressed	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	60%
No	8	40%
Total	20	100%

From the above table, it is clear that more than half (60%) NOCs (i.e. 12 out of 20) have used the departed person as direct addressee i.e. as a second person. The rest NOCs have used the deceased person as third person.

Examples:

Addressed as a second person

i) Deep in our heart you will always stay loved and remembered everyday (HT Oct 3, 2005).

- ii) We miss you in each moment of our lives remembering with deepest love greatest pride and honors (HT Oct 3, 2005).

Addressed as a third person

We offer our prayer and pay homage to his memory (HT June 10, 2007).

Table No. 56
Comparison of NOCs in terms of ways of addressing
between HT and TOI

Newspaper	TOI		HT	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	16	80%	12	60%
No	4	20%	8	40%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

By the above comparison, it is found that most of the NOCs from the newspapers of India have addressed the departed soul directly that is they have used them as a second person. TOI has addressed departed person more directly than HT.

Table No. 57
Comparison of NOCs in terms of ways of addressing
in the newspapers from India and Nepal

Country	Nepal				India			
	KP		THT		TOI		HT	
Directly addressed	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per
Yes	4	26.67%	0	0	16	80%	12	60%
No	11	73.33%	15	100%	4	20%	8	40%
Total	15	100%	15	100%	20	100%	20	100%

From the above comparison, it is found that most of the NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal had not directly addressed the departed person where as NOCs in the newspaper from India had directly addressed to the departed soul i.e. NOCs from Nepal addressed them as third person more than NOCs from India.

Thus, it can be said that NOCs in the newspapers from India were found to be touchier than that of Nepal.

3.3.2 Titles in the Notice of Condolence

Here is the analysis of the language of notice of condolence in term of using title.

Table No. 58
Style of using title in overall NOC

Title	Frequency
Condolence	17
In loving memory	16
Heartfelt condolence	5
In everlasting memory of	5
Death anniversary	5
Obituary	1
Hearty condolence	1
Deep condolence	1
Homage	1

From the above table, it is clear that the title 'condolence' and 'in loving memory' are used in NOCs most of the time.

Table No. 59

Style of using title in NOCs from Nepal and India

Nepal		India	
Title	F	Title	F
Condolence	17	In loving memory	14
Heartfelt condolence	5	Name in the title	12
In loving memory	2	In everlasting memory of	5
Obituary	1	Death anniversary	5
Hearty condolence	1	Homage	1
Deep condolence	1		

From the above table, it is clear that the title 'condolence' was mostly used in the NOCs in the newspaper of Nepal whereas 'in loving memory' is mostly used in the NOCs in the newspapers from India.

3.3.3 Genre Used in the Notice of Condolence

Here, the NOCs are analyzed in term of the form or genre used.

Table No. 60

Genre in overall NOC

Form	Frequency	percent
Prosaic	66	94.3%
Poetic	4	5.7%
Total	70	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most of the NOCs were in the prosaic form.

3.3.3 1 Genre Used in NOCs in the Newspapers of Nepal

Here, the language used in 15 NOCs in each issues of both *The Kathmandu Post* and *The Himalayan Times* has been analysed in the following table.

Table No. 61
Genre used in NOCs in *The Kathmandu Post*

Form	Frequency	percent
Prosaic	12	80%
Poetic	3	20%
Total	15	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most NOCs in TKP are in the prosaic form. Only few NOCs are in poetic form.

Examples:

Prosaic

Though death has done us apart, we still love you with all our hearts (TKP Feb 9, 2007).

Poetic

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all;
Into each life some rain must fall;
Some days must be dark and dreary.

Table No. 62
Genre used in NOCs in *The Himalayan Times*

Form	Frequency	Percent
Prosaic	15	100%
Poetic	-	-
Total	15	100%

From the above table, it is clear that all NOCs in THT are in the prosaic form.

Example:

Prosaic

We are deeply grieved by the sad demise of Mr. Mohan Gopal Khetan. His void will always be felt. (THT May 5, 2007).

Table No. 63
Comparison of NOCs in term of genre used between TKP and THT

Newspaper	TKP		THT	
	F	Per	F	Per
Prosaic	12	80%	15	100%
Poetic	3	20%	-	-
Total	15	100%	15	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most NOCs in TKP are in the prosaic form. Only few NOCs are in the poetic form. But all NOCs in THT are in the prosaic form.

3.3.3 2 Genre Used in NOCs in the Newspapers from India

Here, the language used in 20 NOCs in each issues of both *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* has been analyzed in the following table.

Table No. 64
Genre used in NOCs in *The Times of India*

Form	Frequency	Percent
Prosaic	20	100%
Poetic	-	-
Total	20	100%

From the above table, it is clear that all NOCs in TOI are in the prosaic form.

Examples:

Prosaic

Fragrance of your sweet love surrounds us always. You are forever in our hearts. We miss you each day of our lives... (TOI Apr 9, 2006).

Table No. 65
Genre used in NOCs in *Hindustan Times*

Form	Frequency	Percent
Prosaic	19	95%
Poetic	1	5%
Total	20	100%

From the above table, it is clear that most NOCs in HT are in prosaic form. Only one NOC is found in the poetic form.

Examples

Prosaic

We miss you in each moment of our lives remembering with deepest love greatest pride and honors (HT Oct 3, 2005).

Poetic

Your commitment, decision, vision
 And wisdom remain the pillars
 Of our thought.
 Not a moment passes when your
 Absent is not felt
 We miss your love, affection care
 And concern to everyone. You shall
 Remain our source of inspiration
 And guidance (HT June 7, 2007).

Table No. 66
Comparison of NOCs in term of genre used
between TOI and HT

Newspaper	TOI		HT	
	F	Per	F	Per
Prosaic	20	100%	19	95%
Poetic	-	-	1	5%
Total	20	100%	20	100%

From the above table, it is clear that all NOCs in TOI are in the prosaic form and most NOCs in HT are in the prosaic form.

Table No. 67
Comparison of NOCs in term of genre used in the newspapers from Nepal and India

Country	Nepal				India			
	TKP		THT		TOI		HT	
Newspaper	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per	F	Per
Prosaic	12	80%	15	100%	20	100%	19	95%
Poetic	3	20%	-	-	-	-	1	5%
Total	15	100%	15	100%	20	100%	20	100%

From the above table, it is clear that only few (5.7%) NOCs were found in the poetic form.

Thus, it can be said that NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal had used more poetic form than NOCs from India. However, only a few NOCs had used the poetic form.

3.3.4 Collocation of Words in the Notice of Condolence

Here, NOCs are analyzed in term of collocation (a combination of words in a language, that happens very often and more frequently than would happen by chance) of words.

Table No. 68
Collocation of words in NOCs in the newspapers from
Nepal and India

Nepal		India	
Collocation	F	Collocation	F
Eternal peace	17	Eternal peace	3
Bereaved family	16	Departed soul	2
Heartfelt condolence	15	Irreparable loss	1
Departed soul	14	Sad demise	1
Deep sorrow	9	Noble soul	1
Sad demise	8	Sad and untimely demise	1
Irreparable loss	6		
Deeply grieved	4		
Rest in peace	3		
Sudden and untimely	3		
Sad and untimely	2		
heartfelt sorrow	2		
untimely and sad demise	2		

By this, we can conclude that collocation such as: eternal peace, heartfelt condolence, bereaved family, departed soul, deep sorrow, sad demise had been used most of the time in the notices of condolence.

Such frequent collocations in NOCs were not found much in English newspapers from India. Instead, rhetorical sentences were mostly found as shown in 3.3.5.

3.3.5 Rhetorical Sentences Found Frequently in NOCs From India:

1. Your fragrance comes to us when flowers bloom (TOI Apr 2, 2006).
2. Your voice we hear when birds chirp (TOI Apr 2, 2006).

3. We see you when stars shine (TOI Apr 2, 2006).
4. You touch us when wind blows (TOI Apr 2, 2006).
5. How do you remember someone, who has never been forgotten! (HT, Oct 3, 2005).
6. Fragrance of your love surrounds us always (TOI Apr 2, 2006).
7. You live in our hearts forever (TOI Apr 2, 2006).
8. Our beloved and most respected Sh. Krishna Gopal Ji. Ahuja son of late Sh. Jiwan Das Ahuja attained eternal peace (HT June 7, 2007).
9. Your love and Aashirbad gives us the strength to live (HT Oct 3, 2005). (*Code switching*)

CHAPTER- FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary aim of this research was to find out the language used in NOCs in term of sentence type, tense, aspect, voice, length; non-linguistic features; and special features of language. For this, two newspapers of Nepal viz. *The Kathmandu Post* and *The Himalayan Times* and two newspapers from India viz. *The Times of India* and *Hindustan Times* were selected. NOCs from them were observed and reobserved until the required data were obtained. The data were analyzed and interpreted under different headings to reach the conclusion using simple statistical tools like average, percentage, etc.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of data from selected newspapers, the findings of the study can be drawn as follows:

1. Analysis of NOCs in Term of Different Criteria of Language

- A. In the notices of condolence, simple sentences had been mostly (more than 53.76%) used. Compound sentence and complex sentences were also used frequently but incomplete sentences were rarely used (only in the issues of newspapers from India).

- B. Sentences in the notice of condolence were mostly found in non-past tense (84.9%). There was minimum use of the past tense.
- C. Regarding the aspect, simple aspect was mostly used (88.7%). There was minimum use of perfective and progressive aspect but not other than simple only.
- D. Regarding the voice, active sentences were mostly used (84.4%). There was less use of passive voice.
- E. Average number of words in NOCs in the newspaper of Nepal was 81.9 and from India, it was 50.3 words per NOC. Average number of words in overall NOC was 63.8.
- F. Average number of sentences in NOC in the newspapers of Nepal was 3 and that from India was 2.4 only.

2. Analysis of NOCs in Terms of non-linguistic Features

- A. Pictures showing name under photograph, hands offering flowers, enclosed within flowers etc. were found in NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal but NOCs from India were mostly found with photograph only.
- B. Date was mostly (58.6) used on both side of photograph. In some NOCs, it was not used.
- D. NOCs from India were generally found in small size (90 % NOCs smaller than 4"×4") whereas most NOCs of Nepal were in bigger size (4"×4" to 6"×8" and above).

3. Analysis of NOCs in Terms of Special Features

- A. Most of the NOCs in the newspapers from India were directly addressed to the departed soul i.e. they were touchy whereas most NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal regard departed soul as a third person which may not look so emotional. As a whole, 45.7% NOCs addressed them directly and 54.3% addressed them as a third person.
 - B. There was variation in the use of little of NOCs such as condolence, in loving memory, heartfelt condolence, in everlasting memory of.
 - C. Poetic form was also found in a few NOCs in the newspapers from both Nepal and India (only 5.7%).
 - D. There was much co-occurrence of some words such as: heartfelt condolence, eternal peace, bereaved family, departed soul in NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal but it happened less in NOCs from India. Instead, rhetorical sentences were found most in NOCs from India.
4. NOCs in *Hindustan Times* and *The Times of India* were generally found in a certain place (generally page 4) where as in *The Kathmandu post* and *The Himalayan Times*, it was not fixed.

4.2 Recommendations

This is a descriptive study. However, the few recommendations/ pedagogical implications have been suggested as follows:

1. It is recommended that curriculum designers and textbook writers should review the findings of the thesis.
2. They should consider language of condolence, number of sentences, use of tense, aspect, voice ,etc., how they are used, when engaged in teaching.
3. They should consider about the non-linguistic feature (use of picture, size) also.
4. They should bear in mind that title may vary.
5. As there is a variety in the style of using notice of condolence, the teacher should give students exposure to the various style of writing condolence using communicative approach while teaching.
6. While teaching, they should consider that lots of words maximally co-occur (collocate) in the notices of condolence.
7. It has been recommended for the planner, syllabus designer and language teachers that use of condolence as an authentic material should be done at secondary and higher secondary level.
8. Notices of condolence should also be included in the syllabus of English for Mass Media.

9. It is recommended that it would be better if the NOCs in the newspapers of Nepal are available in a certain page like that from India. It would be easy to find.

This study was carried out on only 70 notices of condolence taken from four newspapers only. The study was to analyze the language in term of certain criteria. So, the researcher is not in a position to claim that the findings are conclusive and applicable everywhere. The large scale research work including more newspapers, more variables and more dimension should be carried to get more realistic and applicable findings.

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