

# CHAPTER – ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Language is a systematic means of communication of ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds and gesture; there are other means of communication too i.e. olfactory system of communication, gustatory system of communication, tactile system of communication etc. But they are not equally developed as language. Language is a social phenomenon used in our society to express our ideas and feelings by means of which we establish the relation in the society. "Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. (Wardhaugh 1972:3, cited from Brown 1994:4).

According to Sapir (1921:8) "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbol."

Many Languages are spoken all over the world but all languages are not equally popular. The English Language has global domination because it is spoken almost everywhere in every field: education, commerce, science and technology, trade, law international relations, sports, mass communication etc. It has been proved to be a window through which we can perceive the universe. Our world is narrowed down with the view of global home with the linkage of this global language, Bhattarai (2004:17), writes "English has created its own empire in the world. The concept of globalization has played the role of an activator in extending this empire". More than half of the world's books and three quarters of international mails are written in English. This fact is the evidence of its being the global language.

Nepal has also been affected from the English language. It has become a language of education, commerce and trade, mass communication, sport, law, international affairs etc. Bhattarai (2004: 1) writes "the value of English is that of the core subject." It is taught from grade one upto higher level i.e. Bachelor's degree as a compulsory subject. Most of the technical subjects are taught in English in Nepal.

English is the most dominant language in mass media too. The term mass media refers to the channels of communication. 'Mass' means a large public audience and the 'media' refers to the means of communication. The word 'media' is plural form of medium, but is used commonly to refer to all kinds of means of communication'. Mass media includes newspapers, magazines, television, radio and internet. In the modern advanced technological world, mass media has much significant role in every aspect of human life for information, entertainment, teaching- learning purpose and so many other purposes.

Mass media is very important in the world today. It is the cry of modern societies. It provides us information and helps us to structure our lives. Regarding the significance of mass media, different scholars have viewed it differently.

According to Bhattarai (2002:7), "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."

Like wise, D' Souza (1997:7), "...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 behavior most necessarily present substantial alternations in attitudes, beliefs,

skills and social norms". Therefore, the impact of mass media on people is very significant.

### **1.1.1 The significance of Mass Media**

We cannot imagine the modern world without the concept of mass media. Satellite TV channels, internet, email, computer, radio, FMS, newspapers, etc are being used intensively as an instrument of mass communication by the societies. Today, mass media has played a great role in each and every field of human life including education. The significance of mass media is clearly viewed as follows:

- It is a source of information.
- It helps to structure our lives.
- It helps us to connect with various groups of society.
- It is mass educator.
- It has moral, cultural and emotional impact on our societies.
- It is a great source of entertainment and public enlightenment.
- It has covered every field of our daily life such as political, trade and commerce, sports, law, education and so on.
- It avoids loneliness and makes hard life more bearable.

### **1.1.2 Types of Mass Media**

Broadly speaking media for mass communication can be divided into two types: print media and broadcasting media. Print media includes newspapers, journals, magazines, and posters etc which are designed for eyes. The print media are some how easier to the readers because they can reread and think over them again.

Electronic media are concerned with electronics. So, electronic media refer to things or results produced or operated by a flow of electronic devices. They use air waves to reach a message to the audience. They include, radio, TV, cinema etc. which are specially designed for ears. The electronic media are

the new form of mass communication. The electronic media are also called mechanical media which use complex electro- magnetic devise at both the encoding and decoding points. In electronic media, if the readers get confuse, they can not listen to message again. There is no chance for repetition.

### **1.1.3 Radio and News Broadcast**

Radio Marks the beginning of the new era. It is audio means of communication. Radio is the most 'lively' of all media. Live remote broadcast are the ideal energy. Radio folks are in a large number, so news through radio has easy access to them. Radio has universal infiltration. It is much flexible and timely approach to all. Radio is a very quick means of propagandas. It is also used for distant learning programmes. Radio added a fresh dimension of communication. It was primarily seen as a means of entertainment but gradually it becomes powerful medium of communication. With radio even the illiterate people could hear the news before it comes into print. It provides excitement. Radio is wireless apparatus for receiving sound broadcasting. Any message is transmitted by electromagnetism waves without connecting wire and the message is caught by the radio. The Radio is an old electronic medium. It is one of the popular electronic medium like TV.

Since broadcast journalism is designed for the ear. In Nepal different Radio channels conduct their programmes through Amplitude modulation and the frequency modulation (FM) of Radio. In Radio channel, 'News' programmes in English are conducted through Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio where 'Radio Nepal' is a national wide channel with other programmes in Nepali whereas BBC and All India Radio are the wide-coverage channels. Here, this research focuses on news from Radio channels like Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio. Different Scholars have defined the term 'News' differently. To-quote Kamath (2006:83), "News is something which somebody wants suppressed."

Similarly, Mehta (1979:223), defining news as "Anything timely that is interesting and significant to readers in respect of their personal affairs or their relation to society and the best news is that which possesses the greatest degree of interest and significance for the greatest number."

Likewise, to quote James and Brown (1976:125), "Anything you didn't know yesterday, whatever interests the readers, that makes tomorrow history today, any change in the status quo and the status quo itself, a timely factual report of events ideas and situation that interacts the public is news."

As the research has selected news programmes through three Radio channels: Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio, What follows now is the short introduction to every channel.

#### **1.1.4 A short history of Radio Broadcasting**

It is proved that out of many communication media Radio broadcasting is the most powerful and effective medium. It is the fast and commonest medium than others. It is though Radio broad-casting that both educated and uneducated listeners can take entertainment, information and massages. It is a very effective medium. It can be listened to by using transistors if there is not electricity. In comparison to the print media, Radio broadcasting does not have a long history. Radio was invented by Italian citizen called Guglielmo Marconi in 1899. Marconi had experimented Radio by sending wireless massages from England to France in 1899. Likewise, he also sent wireless message from Cornwall of England to The United States America in 1901.

##### **a) British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)**

When The First World War was ongoing in 1914, the Warring countries had used the wireless set of Radio widely. In the world history British Broadcasting Company broadcast first by from the public sector in 1922. At that time the British news and print media did not properly welcome to the first

Radio broadcast because they had suspected that Radio broadcasting can dominate the popularities of press and news. In 1926, workers had programmed to strike in the whole British, as a result there was no publication of all the press and news media. At that time BBC had got a great chance to provide news and information for the British people effectively. From then, onwards the popularity of BBC was increased in England. In 1927, British government held all the authorities of BBC in his hand. After that British Broadcasting Company was renamed as British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Till 1939, out of 10 British families, 8 families had Radio set in their own. As an important event of Radio broadcasting, BBC had broadcast direct radio programmes of King George sixth on the occasion of the handling of the state in England in 1936. Now the BBC radio conducts the large coverage in the world through which we can listen to hot messages and information.

**b) All India Radio**

In India, Radio Broadcasting started in 1927 with two privately owned transmitters at Bombay and Calcutta. Government of India took them over in 1930. In 1936, the name of the service was changed into All India Radio. Since 1957, it is called 'Akashvani'. The programmes are received throughout India.

All India Radio's network consisted of six Radio stations in 1947. Now there are 98 stations including exclusively three 'Vivid Bharati' commercial centres and two relaying centers. Commercial centers are at Chandigarh, Kanpur and Vadodara Relaying centers are at Aleppey and Ajmer. In addition, there are two auxiliary studio centres at Bhubaneshwor and Shanty Niketan. These cover all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The 139 programmes which are radiated from 179 transmitters are medium wave and cover 95 percent population spread over 84 percent area of the country.

AIR network will extend shortly to 205 broadcasting stations, 147 medium wave transmitters, 54 short wave transmitters and 104 FM transmitters

covering 97.5 percent of India's population and 99 percent of its area. The AIR network now comprises 98 stations, 139 medium wave transmitters, 40 short wave transmitters and 4 very high frequency (FM) transmitters.

News broadcast in the country has covered a long way since the first few news bulletins went on the air on 23 July 1927 from Bombay. In August 1937, the news service Division (NSD), then known as Central News Organization (CNO), came into being and was broadcasting a limited number of bulletins. Today, it is one of the largest news organizations in Asia which puts out 273 bulletins daily for a duration of over 37 hours in its home, external and regional services. The duration of news bulletins broadcast in home services does 11 hours and 25 minutes comprise 81 bulletins in 19 languages. It has 42 regional news units in various states and union territories, which broadcast 124 bulletins in 70 languages and dialects for a duration of over 16 hours. In the external services 68 bulletins in 25 languages are put out everyday from Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for a duration of about 9 hours. Later, NSD puts out special news bulletins daily. These include bulletins for youth and sports bulletins in Hindi and English. A weekly news bulletin of human interest stories, in Hindi from Delhi and in other Indian Languages from different stations is also broadcast. A daily press round up in English and Hindi goes on the (AIR) everyday since 1977.

AIR has three major news sources. It has a complement of over 101 full time correspondents in India and abroad. In addition, it has 232 part-time correspondents in various part of the country. It subscribes to the news agencies. The NSD has a unit, which monitors about 20 transmitters daily from various foreign broadcasting organizations in English and feeds the latest news to the general news room. Press Trust of India (PTI) and United News of India (UNI) are the two sources of news in English.

**c) Radio Nepal: broadcasting**

There is not a longer history of electronic media comparing with print media in Nepal. It has about 50 years of history of radio broadcasting in Nepal. In Nepal, radio broadcasting was started in 2003 during the period of Rana regime. At that time, the radio broadcasting was handed over to Kaji Ram Pandey. Then the radio broadcast religious rhythm but not the news. The radio broadcasting was handed only for two hours 10' clock to 3 o' clock, which continued until seven months.

In the period of Padma Shamsher, even the people got authority to listen to the radio in B.S. 2004. Before that, only the Ranas and their neighbors could listen to the radio broadcasting. After one month of the end of Rana regime, the Radio Nepal was broadcast as a democratic Radio. Then Radio Nepal started the programme four hour a day. From 2045 B.S it was conducted daily.

Thus, in Nepal, radio was formally introduced in 2007 B.S. Radio Nepal is a national wide channel. Its main purpose is to broadcast news primarily in Nepali and Sanskrit, but it continued its services in Newari, English, Hindi and Maithili etc. as well. Besides, it has its own, regional programmes in which local programmes and languages get priority. There are two form of broadcasting, AM (Amplitude modulation) and FM (Frequency Modulation). AM has longer range than FM. FM programmes in Nepal are Kantipur FM, Sagarmatha FM, Image FM, Bhaktapur FM etc.

Radio Nepal has got the news from AFP and AP and International News are taken from BBC, All India Radio, Voice of America, Radio Beijing, Radio Moscow etc.

## **1.2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In spite of the great importance of mass media in this digital world, only a few studies have been carried out in this area in Nepal especially in the



Faculty of Education, TU, Kirtipur. Various researches have been carried out on print media and electronic media but no research has been done on 'Comparison of languages in English news from different Radio Channels'.

Vagle (1991) has conducted a research on "Radio Language spoken or written? His study is about analyzing the language used in radio relating to the traditional mode of discourse i.e. Speaking and writing. the study was based on American theories of spoken Vs written discourse with a number of linguistic variables e.g. pragmatic, particles, interjection and grammatical irregularities (mistakes). The result shows that there is a connection between language use and social context in radio language. Radio language is a mixture of spoken and written language.

Chapagain (2005) has conducted a research work on 'Language used in the Newspaper Ads: A Descriptive study'. His study is to analyze and describe the vocabulary items in terms of word class and communicative function of language. He found that variables construction is used highly. Imperative constructions are found in all the newspapers Ads. Major word classes and nouns have higher frequency among major word classes. "Getting things done" have the more frequency among other language functions.

Ray (2003) has conducted a research entitled "English used in live cricket commentaries. He has tried to analyze and describe the characteristic features of English language used in cricket commentaries in terms of syntactic features and vocabulary items. There is no uniformity in the use of structures. Most of structures are verb less and incomplete. Maximum uses of colloquial words are used. It was found that in the use of English language in cricket commentaries. It has own styles of patterns which differs from general pattern of speech.

Pokhrel (2004) has carried out a research entitled "English in Broadcast and print Media". He has analyzed and compared the characteristic features of The English language used in broadcast and print media. He has found that there is a remarkable distinction between the language of broadcast media and that of print media. The language of print media is more complex and longer than broadcast media. Directly quoted sentences are more frequently used in print media and there are many intervening items between subject and verbs due to the presence of relative clauses than in broadcast media.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objectives of this study were as follows:

a. To find out the characteristic features of the language of radio news from Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio in terms of:

- i. Sentence types
- ii. Tense
- iii. Voice
- iv. Sentence length
- v. Vocabulary
- vi. Word types

b. To compare the language of Radio news of Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio in terms of the above stated aspects.

c. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

The researcher believes that the findings of this study will be useful for those who are directly and indirectly involved in mass media specially

journalists, news readers, teachers, students and researchers who are teaching and studying as well as conducting research.

## **1.5 DEFINITION OF THE TERMS**

### **Mass Media:**

Mass media are tools or instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered, heterogeneous audiences; as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us overcome barriers caused by time and space.

### **Broadcast media:**

Broadcast media refer to the electronic media which are designed for the ears i.e. Radio, TV, and Cinema.

### **Sentence types:**

Sentence types refer to the types of sentences from structural point of view. Structurally, sentences can be grouped into three types: simple, complex and compound sentences.

### **Simple sentence:**

A simple sentence refers to a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause. A simple sentence is always an independent sentence that is capable of occurring on its own.

### **Compound sentence:**

A compound sentence refers to a sentence in which two or more sentences have been coordinated. Each conjoin is independent. There are no questions of embedding.

### **Complex sentence:**

A complex sentence is one in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause.

### **Sentence length:**

Sentence length is concerned with the number of words in a sentence. For example, the sentence, " They the students of M.Ed. second year are taking

class" is longer than the sentence "They are taking class". The former consists of 10 words whereas the latter only four words.

**Tense:**

Tense deals with a verb form used to express a time relation. In this study, tense is viewed from structural or morphological point of view; morphologically, English has a two tense system: the present tense, marked with the suffix '-s' in the third person singular, as in, 'She walks fast' and the past tense, marked with the suffix '-ed' as in 'She walked fast yesterday'.

**Vocabulary:**

Vocabulary includes words which are classified into two groups: (i) major word class and (ii) minor word class.

Major word class includes Noun, Verb, Adjectives, Adverbs, Minor word class includes, Prepositions, articles, conjunctions, pronouns, numbers, quantities interjections.

**Word types:**

It refers to the types of words from the structural point of view. Structurally words are grouped in to three types; simple words, compound words and complex words.

**Voice:**

Voice refers to the ways in which a language expresses the relationship between a verb and the noun phrases which are associated with it. There are two types of voice in English: active and passive. Structurally, if a sentence includes 'Be + -ed participle of a transitive verb, it is passive voice, if otherwise, the sentence is in active voice. For example, 'the man was arrested' is in passive voice whereas. 'They arrested the man' is in active voice.

# **CHAPTER – TWO**

## **METHODOLOGY**

The methodology adopted for this research was as follows:

### **2.1 SOURCES OF DATA**

This study is entirely based on the secondary sources of data i.e. the English News Bulletins of Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio. Further more various researches, books, articles and websites available related to the topic were consulted for the study.

### **2.2 POPULATION FOR THE STUDY**

The populations for the study were fifteen English Bulletins of five days, broadcast from Radio Nepal, BBC, and All India Radio.

### **2.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

The researcher applied judgmental sampling to select the news broadcast from Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio. Then she selected one bulletin in a day by applying the same procedures from them.

### **2.4 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION**

For the collection of data, the researcher used recording and transcribing. The researcher recorded fifteen English bulletins from each radio channels: Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio in cassettes and listen to them. Then she transcribed, analyzed, described and compared the linguistics aspects of the news.

## **2.5 PROCESS OF DATA COLLECTION**

The researcher recorded the instances of English bulletins from Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio in Cassettes from 9 June, 2007 to 13 June, 2007.

- ) The researcher listened to these instances of English news and transcribes them to her notebook.
- ) She analyzed the writing forms of news and took notes of required information.
- ) She wrote down necessary things to her note book.
- ) She gathered all the necessary data and analyzed them.
- ) The researcher compared and interpreted the data and presented the findings.

## **2.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The study had the following limitations:

- a. The study was limited to the comparative study among the language of Radio News bulletins like Radio Nepal, BBC and All India Radio, only in terms of voice, vocabulary, sentence types simple, compound, complex, sentence length, word types and tenses.
- b. The researcher has only included news bulletins from the three radio channels.
- c. The study was limited on five English news bulletins from the selected Radio Channels.

## **CHAPTER – THREE**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS**

This section provides a comparative analysis of the language of radio news: BBC, All India Radio and Radio Nepal on the basis of the various variables mentioned earlier.

#### **3.1 SENTENCE TYPES**

This section deals with the sentence structures of the news broadcast from radio channels in question.

##### **3.1.1 Sentence types in BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation)**

The language used in the English news of British Broadcasting Corporation (in short BBC) in a period of five days has been analyzed in the following table:

*Table No. : 1*

*Sentence types in the news of BBC*

Sentence types	Frequency	Percentage
S S	80	56
C S	26	18
C X S	36	26
Total	142	100

The table shows that the percentage of the SS is the highest of all in the news of BBC. SS covers more than half of the total 142 sentences drawn for analysis. CXS is in the second position where as CS is the least used structure in BBC.

The following are some examples of SS (1-2), CS (3-4) and CXS (5-6) used in the news of BBC.

1. The trade encountered for drug spreading with vague-anti malaria drug spreading the way in Africa. June
  
2. About 20 people are died since Scand of begin nearly a week ago. (June 13)
  
3. President Bush is in Italy where he likely to face questions. Over the controversial policy known as extra-ordinary rendition and then Iraq. (June 9)
  
4. At least fourteen people have been killed and ASN collection between the rival factions of Fasa, Hamas and Gaja (June 12)
  
5. The council of Europe freely to report on Friday which lets that fight did part in Britain as a part of wider system of Europe a co-operation with extra ordinary rendition. (June 9)
  
6. The army said that the dead of officer reserve reaching in operation to blast holes in most coals. (June 13)

### **3.1.2 Sentence types in AIR**

Here the English of All India Radio news is recorded in a period of five days has been presented in the following table:

***Table No. : 2***

***Sentence types in the news of AIR***

Sentence types	Frequency	Percentage
SS	111	49
CS	40	18
CXS	74	33
Total	225	100



The table shows that in All India Radio, SS has been used more frequently covering 49% (i.e. about half), CXS and CS occurring 32% and 18% in the second and third positions respectively.

Some examples of SS (1-2), CS (3-4) and CXS (5-6) used in the news of All India Radio are as follows:

1. Goha Congress Party leader meeting remains inconclusive. (June -9)
2. The chief minister also allocated over 7, 000, 0000 rupees to undertake preventive steps. (June 12)
3. In French open Tennis, Anna Evonovic and Justin Henin entered the final of women single and Mahesh Bhutani and Radic Federal are out of the men's double (June 9)
4. At least 10 people and 41 Indian having children have been killed in Iran and post 3 murders. (June 9)
5. Mr. Shusil Kumar Singh said the discussion is still in process at the news Bilio CLP leader will announce when the discussion was over. (June 9)
6. The defense minister Mr. A.K Antoni said the induction of gram bells is a need of milestone in the defense history of India. (June 12)

### **3.1.3. Sentence types in RN**

Here the Language used in the English news of Radio Nepal ( in short RN) in a period of five days has been presented in the following table.

**Table No. : 3**

***Sentence types in the news of RN***

Sentence types	Frequency	Percentage
SS	66	37
CS	51	28
CXS	61	34
Total	178	100

The above table shows that the percentages of SS is higher than CS. CXS is in second position and CS is less used structure in Radio Nepal News.

Some examples of SS (1-2), CS (3-4) and CXS (4-5) used in Radio Nepal News are given below:

1. The legislative parliament is holding discussion on the bill for second monument of the interim constitution of Nepal from today. (June 12)
2. Yesterday, Minister Dr. Mahat called for investigation in the area for resources. (June 12)
3. The Nepal federation of Indigenous Nationality (NEFIN) has called of the national wise general strike called for tomorrow and the day after. (June 9)
4. In Indian government to co-operate Nepali in the area of skill development and certification of skills of a potential migrant workers. (June 11)
5. Addressing a press meet overnight by the federation of the Nepalese journalists Ilam branch in Ilam today, he said the bill was in process to be endorsed by the house. (June 9)

6. Nepali congress central member Dr, Shekher Koirala says the election may not be held even in mid- November if the Maoist delineated YCL continued with their violence activities. (June 10)

### 3.1.4. Comparison of sentence types of BBC, AIR and RN

The sentences used in the news of BBC, AIR and RN are presented in the table below for comparison.

**Table No. : 4**  
**Comparison of sentence- type among BBC AIR and RN**

Sentence types	BBC		AIR		RN	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
SS	80	56	111	49	66	37
CS	26	18	40	18	51	29
CXS	36	25	74	33	61	34
Total	142	100	225	100	178	100

The above table shows that the percentage of SS is the highest of all in three BBC, AIR and RN regardless of minor variations in the number of occurrence. In BBC, SS is 56% coverage of the total sentences 142, and in AIR SS is 49% coverage of the total sentences 225 whereas in RN the number of SS is also greater. Likewise CXS and CS occupy the second and last position in BBC, AIR and RN respectively. In BBC, CS, and CXS are 18% and 25% coverage of the total sentences of 143 respectively, and in AIR the coverage of the CS and CXS is 18% and 33% of the total sentences of 225. Like wise in RN, CS and CXS are 29% and 34% respectively.

## 3.2 TENSE IN BBC, AIR AND RN

In this section, tenses used in BBC, AIR and RN have been analyzed to find out their position. All the three news are compared with each other with reference to the use of tense.

### 3.2.1. Tenses in BBC news

*Table No. : 5*  
*Tense in BBC news*

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Past	44	33
Non-Past	91	67
Total	135	100

The table shows that non-past sentences are used more comparing with the use of past tense. More than 67% of the total 135 sentences are used in non-past tense and the rest 33% sentences are used in the past tense.

Some examples of past (1-2) and Non- past (3-4) tense in BBC are as follows:

1. Despite science of the true science was truing to hit another hour. (June 9)
2. Police in Thailand said the ten thousands demonstrators took to the street of the capital Bangkok demanding an end military back government which took power last year. (June 10)
3. A suicide car bomb attack in Iraq me is destroyed part of the bridge on the main merge way linking in the capital. (June 10)
4. There are seven install panels to generate more electricity. (June 12)

### 3.2.2 Tenses in AIR news

Here, the use of tenses in AIR in five instances of English news from AIR has been analyzed.

**Table No.: 6**  
**Tense in AIR news**

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	67	33
Non-Past	139	67
Total	206	100

The above table shows that like BBC news, even in AIR non-past sentences are maximally used than past sentences. The use of the non- past tense is 67% of total 206 sentences where as the use of past tense is only 33% of the total 206 sentences.

Some examples of past (1-2) and non-past (3-4) tense in AIR are as follows:

1. Mr. Mohan said the relationship was especially with multi faculties unlike 30 years ago concise to the expression only. (June 9)
2. In Bangladesh around 53 people in landslide after torrential rain were killed and 57 were injured. (June 10)
3. India and Russia have agreed to set a joint task to Bush to bi- lateral trade, 10 billions dollars by 2010. (June 11)
4. The task force will also expose the visibility of concluding an economic co- operation, agreement between the two counters. (June 11)

### 3.2.3. Tenses in RN

The table below presents the tenses used in the English news of RN

**Table NO.: 7**  
***Tense in the news of RN***

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	64	41
Non-Past	93	59
Total	157	100

In the above table it is proved that non-post sentences are used more similar to the previous BBC and AIR news. The use of non-past tense sentences is 59% of the total 157 sentences whereas 41% of sentences are used in the past tense.

Some examples of past 91-2) and non-past (3-4) tense in RN are as follows:

1. Leader of people's front Nepal Lila Mani Pokhrel stressed to that democratic republic was the mended of the people's movement. (June 9)
2. The Karbush of the Janatantric Mukti Morcha led by Jwala Singh had adopted Arbindra Kumar Sharma officer of the regional forest office of Kanchanpur district last night. (June 11)
3. The representatives of the UNDP and UNICEF will also be presented in the verification process. (June12)
4. Earlier special committee fund and legislative parliament to hold discussion on interim constitution of Nepal second memorandum bill 2063 has discussions

on register proposal for the amendment to the bill and decide to present the bill in Nepal. (June 13)

### 3.2.4. Comparison among BBC, AIR and RN news in the use of 'Tenses'

Here, the use of tense in BBC, AIR and RN is put together and the data are compared with each other.

*Table No. : 8*

*Comparison among BBC, AIR and RN in the use of Tenses*

Tense	BBC		AIR		RN	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Past tense	44	33	67	33	64	41
Non Past tense	91	67	139	67	93	59
Total	135	100	206	100	157	100

The above table shows that non-past tense is maximally used by BBC, AIR and RN, In BBC 67% of the total sentences is occupied by the non-past tense where as only 33% of the total sentences is used in the past tense.

Likewise, in AIR also the 67% of the total sentences is occupied by the non-past tense where as only 33% is the past tense.

Lastly, the above table shows that in the RN, non-past tense occupied more frequency (59%) of the total sentences 157 followed by the past tense which is only 41%.

In conclusion, there is a not vast difference in the use of tenses among BBC, AIR and RN news as they all are broadcast media. In all these three news, non- past sentences are used more than past sentences.

### 3.3 VOICE IN BBC, AIR AND RN

First, the language used in the news of BBC,AIR and RN has been observed and analyzed to find out the position of active voice (AV in short ) and that of passive voice (PV in short). Then, use of voice in BBC, AIR and RN is compared.

#### 3.3.1. Voice in BBC

The following table presents the use of voice in sentences by the BBC.

*Table no. : 9*  
*Voice in the news of BBC*

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active Voice	90	76
Passive Voice	28	24
Total	118	100

The table shows that 76% of the total sentences are in active voice and the rest 24% in passive.

Some examples of AV (1-2) and PV (3-4) used in the news of BBC are as follows:

1. Russia has proved more pressure on the United State several plans and mission in Europe. (June 10)
2. There are seven install panels to generate more electricity. (June 12)
3. President Bush is called for the immediate implementation of the united Nations plan to ground supervise independence to the safe and prevent in Kosovo.(June 10)



4. At least one hundred and five people have been killed in northern Iraq when a atom bomb exploded in a crowded village market. (June 13)

### 3.3.2. Voice in AIR

*Table No. : 10*  
*Voice in the news of AIR*

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active Voice	118	73
Passive Voice	44	27
Total	162	100

The above table shows that active voice is maximally used in the language of AIR news. The coverage of the AV is 73% of the total 163 of sentences where as only 27% PV is used.

Some examples of AV (1-2) and PV (3-4) used in news of AIR are as follows:

1. Kerala government has prepared an action plan to contain the spread of viral fever in the state with in 10 days. (June 11)
2. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Mr. M Karuna Nidhi has ordered the appointment of 3820 temporary workers in Delhi to destroy the creators which spread Virus. (June 11)
3. At least 10 people and 41 Indian having children have been killed in Iran and past 3 murders. (June 9)
4. The decision to train additional commander was taken in rational tradition assets from broader roads organization. (June 13)

### 3.3.3. Voice in RN

Here the language used in five instances of English news broadcast by RN has been analyzed in terms of the use of voice.

*Table No. : 11*

*Voice in the news of RN*

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active voice	97	72
Passive voice	38	28
Total	135	100

The table shows that RN makes use of active sentences more than passive. The use of active voice is 72% and the rest (28%) is passive.

Some examples of AV (1 -2) and PV (3-4) used in news of RN as follows:

1. Nepali congress central member Dr. Shekher Koirala has said the election to the constituent assembly may not be held even in November if the Maoists affiliated YCL continued with his ongoing acts and conduct. (June 10)

2. Yesterday's meeting of the legislative parliament had constituted specials committee comprising a representatives of all political parties and the legislative parliament to hold close- wise decision on the interim constitution of Nepal second amend mat built 2064 BS. (June 11)

3. Discussion was held on the strength of the eight party unities. (June 10)

4. Carter centre was formally invited by the government of Nepal to assure the constituent assembly election process and the only international currently deployed in Nepal. (June 12)

### 3.3.4. Comparison of voice among BBC, AIR and RN

Here, five instances of English news each of BBC, AIR and RN have been taken for the analysis of voice. All the tables related to the use of voice of BBC, AIR and RN analyzed before have been put together for comparison.

*Table No. : 12*  
*Voice among BBC, AIR and RN*

	BBC		AIR		RN	
Voice	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Active voice	90	76	118	73	97	72
Passive voice	28	24	44	27	38	28
Total	118	100	162	100	135	100

The given above table shows that all the radio channels under study used active voice more than passive. BBC has used AV 76% followed by AIR (73%) and RN (72%) respectively. On the other hand the use of PV in BBC, AIR and RN is 24%, 27%, 28% respectively.

### 3.4. SENTENCE LENGTH IN BBC, AIR AND RN

Here, the language used by BBC, AIR and RN has been analyzed in the same table so that it is easier to present. The number of words in each and every sentence is counted to find out the average sentence length in BBC, AIR and RN. Then, they are compared each other in terms of sentence length. Here word means orthographic words.

### 3.4.1. Sentence length in BBC, AIR and RN

*Table No. : 13*

*Sentence length in BBC, AIR and RN*

	BBC	AIR	RN
No. of sentences observed	61	123	116
Average sentences length	23 words	23 words	26 words

The above table shows that all, BBC, AIR and RN, have used the sentences of almost equal length the average number of words in each sentences in BBC and AIR is 23 where as 26 in RN. Some example of sentences used in BBC (1-2), AIR (2-3), and RN (4-5) are as follows:

1. And the biggest Indian film industry the Bollywood annual board ceremony is taking place in the northern English city of Sheffield. (June 10)

2. Police in Thailand said the ten thousand demons tartars took. In the street to the capital Bangkok demanding an end military book government which took power last year. (June 10)

3. India, Pakistan and Iran are likely to sign an agreement for a tri- nation gas pipeline casting over seven billion dollars by the end of next Month (June- 11)

4. The residence of Jammu was some relief from the scattng heat as the maximum day temperature was recorded as 42.3c40 less than yesterday. (June 11)

5. Leader of the Nepali Congress Democratic Dr. Prakash Sharan Mahat said election to the constituent assembly could not be held earlier because of inadequate arrangement for peace and security and stress that eight political parties should have strong bill power to hold election by mid-December. (June 9)

6. The NEFIN and the government of Nepal held talks tomorrow. (June -9)

### 3.4.2 Comparison of sentence length in BBC, AIR and RN

The above *table No. 13* obviously shows that the average No. of words in a sentence is more in RN than BBC and AIR. In average a sentence in RN is longer than that in BBC and AIR by 3 words. The obvious reason is that compound and complex sentences which automatically become larger in terms of No. of words are used in RN more than in BBC and AIR. Another reason for the difference in sentence length among BBC, AIR and RN may be due to the fact that the percentage of simple sentences in RN is more than BBC and AIR.

### 3.5 VOCABULARY IN BBC, AIR AND RN

In the table below, words of every news instances are analyzed and compared.

*Table No. : 14*

*The comparison of the use of Major and minor words classes in the news:*

#### *BBC AIR and RN*

Name of the News	Total no. of (a) major words	Total no. of (b) minor words	Total no. of words (a+b)	Percent of major words	Percent of minor words
BBC	347	169	516	67.24	32.75
AIR	381	184	567	67.19	32.45
RN	396	206	602	65.78	34.21
Average Percentage			1683	66.70%	33.21%

The above table shows that there is co- relation in the use of major words in all the three news, Major words are used 65.78% in the lowest percentage among three news and 67.24 in the highest percentage.

In the BBC, 67.24% of words belong to major word classes whereas 32.75% to minor word classes.

Similarly, in the AIR 67.19% of words fall under major word classes and only the 32.45% under minor word classes.

In the RN, 65.78% of words fall under major word classes and 34.21% minor word classes.

In average, 66.70% of total words come under the major word classes and the rest (33.21%) of minor word classes.

**Table No.: 15**

***The comparison of the use of Major word classes in the news of BBC, AIR and RN***

Name of the News	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs	Verbs	Total
BBC	320	19	18	114	381
Percentage	60.36	4.72	4.98	29.92	100
AIR	195	24	23	105	347
Percentage	56.19	6.91	6.62	30.25	100
RN	220	28	18	130	396
Percentage	55.55	7.07	4.54	32.82	100
Average %	57.38	5.42	5.33	31.04	100

In the above table, among the four major word classes, Nouns have the highest frequency followed by verbs. Verbs include auxiliaries and main verbs. Between Adjectives and Adverbs, both have almost equal frequency. Adverbs are used less among the four major word classes.

Likewise, in the above table, in BBC, the news instances nouns have the highest frequency of 60.36% followed by verbs (29.92%) of total occurrence. Adjectives and Adverbs have almost the equal frequency which is 4.72% and 4.98% respectively.

Similarly, in AIR as in news in the BBC news nouns have the highest frequency (56.19%) followed by verbs (30.25%) Adjectives have the third highest frequency (6.91%) followed by adverbs, (6.62%).

Lastly, in RN news as in both counterparts nouns have the highest frequency (55.55%) followed by verbs (23.82%). Adjectives have the third highest frequency (7.07%) As in the BBC and the AIR, adverbs are used less frequently (4.54%) in the RN too.

In average, nouns have the highest frequency followed by verbs (auxiliary verbs + principal verbs). Adjectives are in the third position of frequency. Adverbs are used the least among the four major word classes.

**Table No. : 16**

***The comparison of the use of the Minor Words classes in English news BBC  
AIR and RN***

No. of News	Preposition	Conjunction	Article	Numerals	Pronoun	Quantifiers	Interjection	Total
BBC	70	34	43	17	13	7	–	184
Percentage	38.04	18.47	23.36	9.23	7.06	3.80	–	100
AIR	63	19	49	15	21	2	–	169
Percentage	37.27	11.24	28.99	8.87	12.42	1.18	–	100
RN	87	33	57	11	16	2	–	206
Percentage	42.23	16.01	27.66	5.33	7.76	0.97	–	100
Average Percentage	39.35%	15.38%	26.65%	7.69	8.94	1.96	–	

In the BBC news, among minor words, prepositions are used in the highest frequency (38.04%) followed by articles (23.26%), conjunctions (18.47%), numerals (9.23%), pronouns (7.06%) and quantifiers 3.80% .

Similarly, in AIR news, as in the BBC, prepositions have the highest frequency (37.27%), followed by Articles (28.99%) pronouns (12.42%), conjunctions (11.25%). Numerals and quantifiers occupy 8.87% and 1.18%, respectively.

In RN news also prepositions have the highest frequency (42.23%) followed by articles (27.66%). Then conjunctions are used in the third highest frequency (16.01%) followed by pronouns (7.76%) Numerals and quantifiers are used the least which occupy 5.33% and 0.97%, respectively.

In average prepositions are used with highest frequency of 39.35% followed by articles (26.65%). Conjunctions and pronouns are used 15.38% and 8.94%, respectively. Numerals have 7.69% frequency. Among all Minor word classes, quantifier, are used least the (1.96%). The interjections are not found in the News.

### **3.6 WORD TYPES IN BBC, AIR AND RN**

In this section, the analysis of the word types is done.

#### **3.6.1 Word Types in the BBC**

The table that follows presents the word types used in the BBC news.

*Table no. : 17*

*Word Types in the BBC*

Word Types	Frequency	Percentage
Simple word (SW)	519	74.67
Compound Word (CW)	31	4.46
Complex Word (CXW)	145	20.86
Total	695	



The above table shows that the percentage of the SW is the highest of all the news of BBC. It covers more than half of the total 695 words drawn for analysis. CXW is in the second position where as CW is the least used word type.

The following are examples of SW (1- 2) CW (3-4), and CXW (5-6) in the news of the BBC.

1. Country, Police, Russia etc (June -9)
2. On, Over, the, with, etc. (June-10)
3. Bi- lateral, extra-ordinary etc (June 9)
4. Co- operation, Bollywood, Mean while (June- 9)
5. Government, controversial, successfully (June- 9)
6. Spreading, Complicated, Implementation (June-10)

### 3.6.2 Words Types in AIR

In this section, the word types used in news instances of the AIR are presented.

**Table No. : 18**

**Word Types in AIR**

Word types	Frequency	Percentage
SW	711	70.67
CW	45	4.47
CXW	250	24.85
Total	1006	100

The above table shows SW is the highest of all in the news of the AIR. The coverage of SW is 70.67% of the total words 1006. Likewise CXW is in second position (24.85%) followed by CW. (4.47%)

The following are the examples of SW (1-2) CW (3-4) and CXW (5-6).

1. So, was, the, for, single etc. (June-9)
2. Clear, target, coach etc. (June-11)
3. Meanwhile, Multi- faculties etc. (June- 9)
4. Pipeline, bi-lateral, tri- nation, landslide etc. (June 11)
5. Correspondence, decreasing, Surrounded etc. (June 11)
6. Developing, relationship, discussion etc. (June -9)

### 3.6.3 Word types in RN

Here, the total 1182 words are used for the analysis word types in the English news instances of the RN.

**Table No: 19**  
**Word types in RN**

Word Types	Frequency	Percentage
SW	873	73.85
CW	59	4.99
CXW	250	21.15
Total	1182	

The table shows that SW is the highest frequency of all in the news of RN. It is 73.85% out of the total words 11, 82. Likewise CXW has the second position (21.15%) followed by CW (4.99%).

Some examples of SW (1-2), CW (3-4) and CXW (5-6) in RN are given below:

1. This die, in serve tiger etc. (June- 9)
2. Ram people Nepal , team etc. (June-10)
3. Good will, overnight undergoing etc. (June- 9)
4. Coordinator, likewise, every where rainfall. (June- 10)
5. Nationality, democratic, earlier etc. (June 9)
6. Increased, making, security etc. (June- 10)

### 3.6.4. Comparison of word type among BBC, AIR and RN

Here out of the five instances of English news in BBC, AIR and RN news instances are taken for the analysis of word types.

*Table No.: 20*  
*Comparison of word types in BBC, AIR and RN*

Word	BBC		AIR		RN	
Types	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
SW	519	74.67	711	70.67	873	73.85
CW	31	4.46	45	4.41	59	4.99
CXW	145	20.86	250	24.85	250	21.15
Total	695		1006		1182	

The table shows that SW has occupied the highest position of all news of BBC, AIR and RN i.e., 74.67%, 70.67% and 73.85% respectively. Likewise CXW has occupied the second position in all news BBC, AIR, and RN i.e. 20.86% 24.85% and 21.15% respectively. Lastly, CW occupied in all news of the BBC AIR and RN i.e. 4.46%, 4.47% and 4.99% respectively.

In conclusion simple words are maximally used in all news instances of BBC AIR and RN likewise complex words are also used almost equally in all the news instances. Similarly, CW is the least used in all the three news instances.

# **CHAPTER- FOUR**

## **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 FINDINGS**

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data the findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. a. Simple sentences are used maximally in all three news instances BBC, AIR and RN.

b. The use of non- past tense is more in the three English news instances in BBC, AIR and RN than the past tense. .

c. Regarding the use of voice there is not much difference in the three news instances BBC, AIR and RN. Active voice is used more in BBC than AIR and RN.

d. The data show that RN used a bit longer sentences than BBC and AIR.

e. There is not significant difference in the use of vocabulary among the BBC, AIR and RN. In the every news instances, out of the four major word classes nouns are used maximally in all of them. Likewise, out of the seven minor word classes, prepositions are used maximally in the three news instances of BBC, AIR and RN. The data show that, there is no great difference among the three news instances.

f. The simple words are maximally used in all three news instances: followed by complex words and compound words.

2. After comparing the three news instances in terms of above stated aspects, there is no significant difference on them.

## **4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

This research is a descriptive as well as comparative work. However, a few recommendations have been suggested as follows:

1. This research has found that there is not a significant difference among the use of English in BBC, AIR and RN. Therefore, it is recommended for the Nepali- English teachers or trainers that they should keep their students fully informed of the journalistic style of writing and of the different uses of English in BBC AIR and RN.

2. The findings of this research will be of a great use to the teachers/learners who have been involved in teaching learning some courses in 'Mass Media'.

3. The curriculum designer/ trainers should include the language of BBC, AIR and RN in the textbooks of secondary and higher secondary level mainly to make the students familiar with different style of media language of News broadcast.

4. The curriculum designers, teachers and students in the sector of journalism too should pay a due attention to the differences in the language of the BBC AIR and RN News.

5. The differences in various aspects of language in the BBC AIR and RN should highly be taken into consideration while preparing or developing teaching materials for the courses of Mass Media.

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WWW. BBC com

WWW. AIR. com

# **APPENDIX - I**

## **RADIO NEPAL**

**June 9, 2007**

Good evening !

This is Radio Nepal

I'm Gopal Thakur, with the news

### **First the headlines**

Nepal federation of Indigenous Nationality (NEFIN) has called of two day general strike for tomorrow and the day after.

The NEFIN and the government of Nepal will had talks tomorrow.

Three people have gone machine as beat cap side in Arun River broadening Shankhuwasava and Bhajpur District.

A criminal gang shoots one dead and injured five other in Birgunj.

Speakers Nemwang stresses on the need to pass bill regarding constituent assembly pulse to fix date of the elation. And thirty Tamil Tiger reveals die in a conflict with government army in Shreelanka.

### **Now the news in details**

The Nepal federation of indigenous Nationality (NEFIN) has called of the national-with general strike called for tomorrow and the day after. Convener of the talk stream of the federation Gurung told Radio Nepal that NEFIN made this decision following written Commitment from the government of Nepal to serve the problem through dialogue as well as following the people of the general public to call of the strike. He said the government will held talk with then at two pm tomorrow. Earlier the



government of Nepal had appealed to the federation and various cast- based organizations withdraw their call of a two day long on June 10th and 11th. Three people have gone machine as a boat cap side in Arun River bordering Shankhuwasava and Bhojpur districts.

Speaker of the legislative parliament Suvash Chandra Nemwang has stressed on the need to pass bill regarding the constituent assembly pulse to fix the date of election. Addressing a press-meet over night by the federation of the Nepalese journalists Ilam branch in Ilam today, He said the bill was in process to be endorsed by the house.

A criminal gang has shut a man dead and injured are under- going treatment in Birgunj. The injured are under-going treatment in Birgunj and reported serious the incident took place last night. The damaged is identified as Salemia of Belanchi Berma village development committee of Persa District.

Chief justice Dilip Kumar Poudel expressed his commitment to control corruption existing in judicious sector calling to media person leaders of different Political parties have stressed on the needs to conduct elections to the constituent assembly by mid December by strengthening the situation of peace and security in a face to face programme organized in Kathmandu today by Reporters Club Nepal joined general security of the Nepali Congress Dr. Ram Baran Yadav said good will of the eight political parties would be lost if election to the constituent assembly could not be held by mid December.

Leader of the CPNUML Ishwor Pokhrel said constituent assembly pulse we are not possible as well as that we required to hold election had not been found and stressed that fed of the monarchy should be decided proof referendum or elations to the constituent assembly if people are sovereign power.

Leader of the CPN moast Nanda Kishor Pun Pasang stated that at present there had been struggled among static and progress The forces in the country claimed that elections to the constituent assembly would not be possible without deciding the fed of monarchy

Leader of the Nepali congress democratic Dr. Prakash Sharan Mahat said elections to the constituent assembly could not be held earlier because of inadequate arrangement political party should have story bill power to held election by mid December.

Leader of people's front Nepal Lila Mani Pokhrel stressed to that democratic republic was the mended of the people's movement.

And now a short commercial break.

## **APPENDIX - II**

### **BBC**

**June 12, 2007**

#### **Welcome to World News from the BBC world Service with Nikali**

Its one o'clock TMT

#### **Today's my News**

Factional Violence returns the street of Gaja for the late fourteen days classes between Fasa and Hamas. Democratic in VS Senate felled to Participate competence event and battle the Tony general Alberto Gonzalez. (report.....)

But despite victory in a Senate the Basic ministration has been told the new said back in his policy on anemic competence. The carder order the early person held under that level on American soil. They were least the national civilian injustice system has welcomed here on the world briefing.

This is the BBC

First the World News in Details

BBC World News with Jonathan Ezard

At least fourteen people have been killed and ANS collection between the rival factions of Fasa, Hamas and Gaja the classes came despite the decoration of the new sear five of the seventh in a later months Alley mark poll report from Ramala. (Report)

And a people court in united states has ordered the release from military detention of the only person being held in US sovereign of the anemic confident the man Ale Sabe Kaba Aumare was the US citizen of Republic US a Kata have been held for four years and never present in South Karalaina. The

court while but he had the constitutional rights to challenge the interchange in a civilian court. US government excuses Mr. Al. Morry had been killed in Alkaida sleep for self.

Meanwhile, republicans and US Senator blocked a vote of no confidence in the Italian general Alberto Gonzalez. (Report...).

Mr. Gonzalez has been on the press to resign for laterally conceiving congress the political moderation behind the dismiss of the number of fatal prosecute last year. The demo crated was unable to get sixty person needed to fight the seven republican senators of got frank to that party to vote with the democrats against Italy general. The Soviet Prime Minister Voicala Constanika has strongly criticized President Bush of his recent comments in support of independence of the Kosovo soviet majority African province. Mr. Bush made his comments in historic Europe from the great. (Reports...) He said if the US wanted to share support for Beijing true something else rather than take a wide Soviet territory.

Mr. Cost United comment flow the statement by American president in the weekend. Called for the long term stages of Kosovo to be settled sooner rather than later. And the end result would be independence. Soviet court Al are Russian strongly opposes.

The military group in Nigeria has released 12 foreign hostages with holding reason. The foreigners including Americans British, Indian and South African citizens have been handed over authorities up to being seas in civil attacks last month.

### **World news from the BBC**

The Sovianese president Amoro Basia has told the secretary general of the United Nations and his government busy study in his plans rejoins African

Union peace keeping force Soderberg told the Sweden foreign minister told the BBC that Sweden has not expected the UN part of the force could be made of non- African troops. (Report....)

However the French foreign minister Benal Kus Near has meet Mr. Alba Seren on Monday whose quietly saying present remained in system for the first pay in Italy African More years for the deployed tie Prime Minister Taxon Junuwat say their Thailand military bat government says his taking one of the half billion dollars, Worth Baset held by Mr. Taction and his wife. The seas was announced by committee investigative a late corruption during Mr. Tactions 5 years in office the committee was set up after the military arrested him from five last years. He now lets in exile.

Mr. Taction does have a personal fortune in business before in interim politics.

American Astronauts soon space satellite landrace started the first three schedule space works and fixing a drying structure to the international space station has the other equipment in on extra section can be attached. There are seven stall panels to generate more electricity.

A judge in the American state of Jordan has over turned to controversial decisions in which seventeen years old was sentenced to ten years in present for convincible sex with another teenagers.

The chance order the release of the Naile Wilson who is now 21 after the served 2 years for Charles molestation the low Hispanic changed the case provokes much controversy in the United States.

BBC World News

## **APPENDIX – III**

### **ALL INDIA RADIO**

**June 9, 2007**

Good evening! This is All India Radio and I'm Naresh Rao with the news at 9 in the headlines tonight.

G-8 Leaders discuss environment protection energy efficiency, Doha round of WTO talks and other globally important issues in Germany.

India says there is progression round to settle boundary Asia with china  
CXS'

Goha Congress party leaders meeting remain in conclusive.

Second round of meeting to be held later to night At least 12 people including one Indian killed and all are so for 10 Indians still missing. And In French open Tennis Anna Evonovic and Justin Henin entered the final of women single Mahesh Bhutani and Radio federal are out of the men's double.

The Group -8 leaders agree to propose so was called the special German chancellor Amrela Mack told report in the summit in the multi- cost result of Hooligan that in terms of target to the clear language that recognize in Carbonic mission on march first to stop and then followed by on substantial reduction. The world leading industrialized nation would have to standardize the global warning gases followed by substantial reduction.

The VS leaders are tacking an abstract global ability including increased tension between USA and Russia President George W. Bush said that Washington and Moscow need to figure out the ways to work together.

Listing the leader has supported then development about Russia from general republic to revive the state program and explains two party leaders to claim in the trust republic and inter section recite in the problems.

Russian leader that seen the in carded in the defense against to roll state like roe in North Korea innovate Russia co- operate North Korea suspected could be upsetting of the attack missile all supine has rejected the over judges. The missiles are not only issue in dividing Russia the United States and collegial members reduced from Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan.

All the topic concludes it Africa and foreign policy issues deriving some belong in Kosovo.

Meanwhile security remains strike arm summit venue of the small sea fire own Release and anti globalization as well as personnel various summit may establish.

This sectors about carrying guns by security officials to keep them away to countdown a fall open royal a week

India says there is progression of several body over china meeting reporters bout the prime minister Dr. Man Mohan Singh was meeting with Chinese president He said special representation between five country to bee on the last six months and inter level what caste to bear in box on the consolation Mr. Man Mohan said the relationship was specially with multi faculties unlike 30 years ago to concise to the expression only.

During the addition to get marks the president and India china relationship to give the first time to the justification.

In Doha meeting called by the Congress in Jordan to the next new leader of the congress leadership party remained include said Have a corresponding résumé at night However stating to News person to central observed Mr. Shusil Kumar Singh said the discussion is still in process at the new Billow CLP leader will announce when the discussion was over.

Earlier central of German has spoken developing discussions will newly election Congress party's mended.

At least 10 people and 41 Indian having children have been killed in Iran and post 3 murders

In a Pakistani field 30 Taiwan Military were killed ongoing rally whole day in a gun battle and the security force in southern Hill Mand current last night.

This is All India Radio giving you the news.