

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is the principal means used by human beings to communicate with one another. According to Corder (1973), “Language, by which; man communicates, a system of communication; for the purpose of communication” (p.32). It is extremely complex and highly versatile code used for human communication. That is why it will not be wrong to claim that language has made we people different from other living beings. This social phenomenon used in our society to express our ideas and feelings by means of which we establish the relation in the society. Our history, literature, ideas, culture and achievements of human beings are transmitted from one person to another, one generation to another, through the medium of language. From this point of view, we can say that language is responsible for social change, social mobility and stratification. To quote Sapir (1921), “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols” (as cited in Lyons, 1981, p.3).

Among about 7000 languages, English is a major international language. It 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. More than half of the world’s books and three quarters of international mails are written in English. This fact is the evidence of the global language. The role of the English language in international communication is distinctly realized in Nepal. It is taught from Grade one up to higher level i.e. bachelor degree as a compulsory subject. Thus, the value of English is that of the core subject. Most of the technical

subjects are also taught in English in Nepal. The National Education System Plan (NESP) - 1971 has already indicated the fact that our children's and ultimately the country's future cannot be successful without pursuing the international language. In recent years, because of the proliferation of English medium schools throughout the nation and the extensive use of internet, English has become much more popular and seen as a part of lifestyle especially in cities like Kathmandu.

1.1.1 Use of Language

Language is one of the most widely used means of communication. It is used globally, such as in business, academic sector, medicine, court, sport, cinema, economics, media, politics and so on. So language is an inevitable thing for all human beings in order to fulfill their requirements. The use of language can not be limited. It is ubiquitous, found where there is humans' existence.

Language used in different fields considerably differs from one another. The difference is realized in different linguistic features such as structures, vocabulary, language style and functions, and sometimes by especial grammatical constructions. People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabulary items, similar feature of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations. This kind of variety is a register. "Registers are the sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups". (Wardhaugh, 1998, p.48). There are different means for communicating with the world. Among them, the effective ones are mass media. They make wider contact of people with rest of the world possible.

1.1.2 Mass Media and its Importance

The term "mass media" is composed of two words 'mass' and 'media'. Sometimes, we just refer to media to denote the mass communication media. Literally, 'mass' denotes the large number of people and 'media' are any physical tools used to communicate. Thus, mass media mean those communication vehicles such as: newspaper, radio, television, online, etc. which means to mass population. Mass media amplify the messages to reach a large audience. These are the means that carry messages to mass audience. According to McQuail (1994), "The term 'mass media' mean the organized technologies, which make mass communication possible" (p.10).

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

Mass media are also considered as the medium through which some information, news, views, reviews and other matters of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people scattered in the various location who are heterogeneous in their cultural background, age, sex, education, and so on relatively at the same time. According to Bhattarai (2002, p.7), "The mass media are tools or instrument of communication that permits us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered and heterogeneous audiences." Book, Newspaper, Television, Radio, Frequency Modulation (FM), Video Cassette Recorder (VCR), Recorded Player, Compact Disks Player, Film, Broadcasting, Cable, etc. are examples of mass media. Mass media have linked the whole world through satellite, internet in other words digitalization of the technologies.

Mass media have brought the revolution in the world. The world is becoming narrower and information can spread over the world within a few seconds. Mass media are tools of getting information and entertainment as well. The information, images and ideas made available by the media may, for most people, be the main source of awareness of a shared past time (history) and of a present social location. They keep us up to date to the world. They are also a store of memories and map of where we are and who we are (identity) and may also provide the materials for orientation to the future. Mass media avoid loneliness, make hard and rush life more bearable. To show the importance of mass media, we can quote Bell (1991), "People in western countries probably hear more languages from media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow in conversation" (p.1). Mass media are essentially agent of social change. They are expected to help accomplish in the transition to new customs and practices. According to McQuail (1994), "Mass communication is only one component of the information society, but it is an important one and it shares in the rapidity of change and increased salience of information and communication in society" (p. 26-27).

People can transmit their messages in any nook and cranny of the world within a few seconds with the help of media. Mass media play a vital role in the positive realization of plan, program, policies of government and other institutions.

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

Print media refer to any printed documents in the news print. It includes newspapers, magazines, posters, brochures, prospectus, books, manuals, periodicals, banners, pamphlets, signboards, traffic signs and symbols. Print media use graphic symbols and photo graphics to convey message.

Electronic media are concerned with electronics. So, electronic media utilize electronics or electromechanically energy for the audiences to access the content. They use electronic devices to convey message. Electronic media refer to things or results operated by a flow of electronic devices. They use air waves to convey a message to the audiences. The electronic media are also called mechanical media which use complex electro-magnetic devices at both encoding and decoding points. Electronic media include radio, television, films, slide presentation, multimedia presentation, internet, video, etc. The electronic media are the new form of mass communication.

1.1.3 Cinema

The term 'cinema' (from Greek) means simply 'movement', technically 'kinesis'. It refers to film, motion picture or movie. Films are produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effects. Films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Cinema is considered an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of communication. Cinema becomes one of the most effective mass media due to its language affiliations with the audience.

Film began at the end of the nineteenth century as technical novelty, but what it offered was scarcely new in content or function. It transferred to a new means of presentation and distribution and older tradition of entertainment, offering stories, spectacles, music, drama, humour and technical tricks for popular consumption. It was also almost instantly a true mass media in the sense that it quite quickly reached a very large proportion of populations, even in rural areas (McQuail, 2005, p.32).

Films can be produced on almost all subjects of human interest and include, broadly speaking, feature films, documentaries and newsreels. The themes may encompass such diverse subjects as industry, agriculture, development, education, environment, politics and vital national issues like family welfare, national integration and untouchability. In fact, a large number of films are not commercial in the usual sense. No wonder such films aim to please the audience by creating a synthetic world of unreal emotions. They make no demands on the power of thinking and ignores are for the sake of commerce. Film seeks to attract the audience by providing rather glib and naïve entertainment in order to covert people's childishness into cash.

D'souza (1997) says, "For the majority of the viewers, a film is day-dreaming device in which they forget their worries and get lost in world of fantasy- full of melodramatic sentiments, songs and dance, violence and sex. In fact, with only a few honorable exceptions cinema (in India) has been overwhelmingly entertainment oriented almost since its beginning" (p.42). It shows that cinema recreates events more faithfully than other mediums. In fact, it provides a unique human experience. Whatever the psychological and perceptual reasons, the intensity with which it draws the spectator into a created world leaves him,

at its end, suspended between two worlds. The sensation of the cinema is such even a sleeper awakens.

The function of the cinema needs to be mentioned as its vast and increasing use as a medium of information and instruction is increasing. In the schools, thousands of specially made films are screened every year, for teaching geography by showing other lands, their products and peoples, teaching science and history and a vast range of other subjects, helping to enlarge the experience of the young. Such cinemas spread knowledge, information, enlightenment, culture, and hope. This is an unspectacular work, accomplished without glamour or advertisement. It is perhaps the noblest thing that cinema can do.

The field of cinema as an art form is related to the motion picture industry. Hollywood, Bollywood and Collywood are the terms specifically used to refer to the English, Indian and Nepali cinema industry respectively.

1.1.4 Print Media

Mass media are broadly divided into two groups: print media and electronic media. This division may not be very exact however this provides an overall impression of what the total picture looks like. Print media are the oldest form of mass communication. With the invention of the printing press, handwritten texts proliferated and people became widely educated. This old system also preserved the treasure of knowledge.

Print media include books and manuals; newspapers, magazines and periodicals; brochures and prospectuses; pamphlets, posters, banners, signboards, traffic signs and signals; charts, graphs, diagrams, tables, caption writings, menus and bills. They are composed of words inscribed on something

by some sort of ink. We can also call them representational media as they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photo graphics. Print media usually rely on technical devices for producing messages and enabling these messages to be stored, passed over a distance and reproduced in the absence of the participants. On the other hand, these media differ from the presentational media such as public speaking in that they make use of some technical devices for communicating messages. Print media basically comprise the following subunits:

-) Books and manuals;
-) Newspapers, magazines and periodicals;
-) Brochures and prospectuses;
-) Pamphlets, posters, banners, signboards, traffic signs and signals;
-) Charts, graphs, diagrams, tables, caption writings, menus and bills.

1.1.5 Newspaper

A dictionary meaning of newspaper is “a set of large printed sheets of paper containing news, articles, advertisements, etc. and published every day or every week”. A newspaper is a publication issued periodically, usually, daily or weekly on folded sheets. Thus, it has regular and frequent appearance. It contains news, articles and advertisements and newspaper tries to inform its readers objectively what is happening in their community, country and worldwide. It is the main source to advertising too.

Some experts define newspaper as a light weight and disposable publication usually printed on low-cost paper called news print containing news stories in a variety of topics and some define it as newspapers are private profit-making

business with a special role: delivering information to citizens to allow the robust discussion of public affairs necessary in a democracy.

Newspapers play an important role in modern life. Newspapers form an important portion of news media. They primarily include news which is the report of an event not the event itself. There are different sections like news, features, advertisements, editorials and letters and so on. It emphasizes human interest. It is more sensational in its attention to crime, violence, scandal and entertainment and it has a very large readership at lower income group and lower education. A newspaper has wide coverage e.g. latest national and international coverage's, regional news, national news, sports news, feature news, articles, business, economy, entertainment, art, science and technology, different type of advertisement in each page, etc.

1.1.6 The Kathmandu Post – City Post

The Kathmandu Post is the largest selling English-language broadsheet daily newspaper of Nepal. The publication of The Kathmandu post began from 7th Falgun, 2049. The newspaper is published by Kantipur Publications Pvt. Ltd. and printed simultaneously in Kathmandu, Biratnagar and Bharatpur. Forty thousands copies of the newspaper are daily circulated with in the country, covering general news. The newspaper is known as the only all color English Daily. The City post is a daily entertainment supplement to The Kathmandu Post. It was founded about 5 years ago, containing life style and entertainment news. The City Post contains the information about art, beauty, nature, cinema, music etc.

1.1.7 The Times of India

The Times of India is a leading English-language broadsheet daily newspaper in India. It is published by the media group Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd. (The Times Group) of the Sahu Jain family. The Times of India was started to publish on 25th November, 1838 as 'The Bombay Times' and 'Journal of Commerce', launched as a bi-weekly edition. It adopted its present name in 1861. The daily editions of the paper were started from 1850 and by 1861, the Bombay Times was renamed The Times of India. It is printed from the different places of India like Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, etc. The newspaper has the widest circulation among all English-language broadsheets in the world.

1.1.8 The New York Times

The New York Times is a daily newspaper published in New York City and distributed internationally. It is regarded as the largest metropolitan newspaper in the United States . The newspaper was started to publish on 18th September, 1851 as the New-York Daily Times. The paper changed its name to The New York Times in 1857. It has won 98 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other newspaper. Its motto, as printed in the upper left-hand corner of the front page, is "All the news that's fit to print." It is owned by The New York Times Company. The newspaper is organized in three sections viz. news, opinion and features. It is rated as one of the most popular websites online, receiving over 14 million unique visitors in August 2008.

1.1.9 Sentence Types

The sentence is as the largest unit of grammatical description since it does not function in the structure of a unit higher than itself. To treat the sentences as the highest unit implies that we do not take into account larger stretches of language such as paragraphs and texts. 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 in English language.

- i. Simple sentence:** A simple sentence can be defined as a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause. It does not contain an embedded sentence as a realization of one of its functions. A simple sentence is always an independent sentence that is a sentence capable of occurring on its own. For example, *The moon was bright.*
- ii. Compound sentence:** A compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences have coordinated. Each of conjoins is independent, since there is no question of embedding. A compound sentence is made up of two or more independent sentences or main clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunctions and, or, for and but. For example, *I have bought a new shirt, but it does not fit me.*
- iii. Complex sentence:** Sentences in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (finite or non-finite) are complex sentences. A complex sentence consists of one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses. For example, *What you say implies that you do not approve.*

1.1.10 Tense

We use language to express the action and feelings related to time. Time can be categorized in to two types: past and non-past. The actions and feelings related to different time are conveyed through verb which we call tense .Thus tense is the form of a verb which speaks of an action of particular time. Use of verb differs varies from language to language e.g. Nepali has three tenses; present, past and future. Similarly, English has two tense systems: Past and non-past tense.

- i. Past Tense:** Past tense indicates the use of verb to express the action completed at the time of speaking. Generally, past tense verbs are inflected with 'ed1' For example, *They played football. Ram ate rice.*
- ii. Non-Past Tense:** Non-past tense indicates the use of verb to express the action not completed at the time of speaking. Generally, non-past tense verbs are not inflected with any suffix but third person singular subjects take '-s or -es' suffix. For example, *They play football. Ram eats rice.*

1.1.11 Aspect

The distinction between tense and aspect is very complicated. Tense has not direct relationship with time instead it deals with the action expressed by different forms of verb where as aspect has to do with the internal structure of action occurring in particular time reference. Aspect system corresponds with form meaning combination. Thus, aspect refers to the manner in which a verbal form is experienced. It deals with the states of affairs whether in simple, progressive, perfective or perfect progressive state.

- i. Simple Aspect:** The Simple aspect refers to the action with no any time reference. So, it is called zero aspect. It remains in its base form. Simple past remains with 'ed1' where as simple present doesn't take any inflection with one exception- third person singular form, which is made by adding ' - s' to the verbs (writes, eats, etc.). For example, *They finished their work in time. He visits our house frequently.*
- ii. Perfect Aspect:** The Perfect aspect refers to the action completed at particular time reference. The past perfect is formed with 'had' and past participle, symbolized by '- en' (ed2). Present perfect is formed with 'have' and past participle, symbolized by '-en' (ed2). For example, *Dinesh had arrived before u. I have already done my work.*
- iii. Progressive Aspect:** The progressive aspect refers to the action going on at particular time reference. The past progressive is formed with 'was/ were' and 'verb-ing'. Present progressive is formed with 'am/ is/ are' and 'verb-ing'. For example, *Isha was singing a song for me. He is watching the match.*
- iv. Perfect Progressive Aspect:** It is the combination of perfect and progressive aspect. It refers to the action going on at particular time reference but completed at the time of speaking. Past perfect progressive is formed with 'had-en' and 'verb-ing'. Present perfect progressive is formed with 'have-en' and 'verb-ing'. For example, *They had been researching from 2000 to 2005. A baby has been playing here since 4 p.m.*

1.1.12 Voice

Voice is that form of a verb which shows whether what is denoted by the subject does something or has something done to it. There are two types of verbs in the English language: transitive and intransitive. A transitive verb has two voices: the active and the passive.

- i. Active Voice:** A verb is in the active voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something; or, in other words, is the doer of the action. The active voice is used when the agent i.e. doer of the action is to be made prominent. For example, *Dr. Bhandari teaches us grammar.*
- ii. Passive Voice:** A verb is in the passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject. The passive voice is used when object or patient of the action is to be made prominent. For example, *We are taught grammar by Dr. Bhandari.*

1.1.13 Narration

While speaking or conveying something we not only use our own words but also use others words as well. Narration refers to a way of telling somebody else what one said. We may report the words of speaker in two ways: in actual words and without quoting speakers exact words i.e. direct and indirect narration.

- i. Direct Narration:** When the reported speech represents the actual words, it is known as direct narration. It will be noticed that in direct narration, inverted commas are used to mark off the exact words of the speaker. For example, *He says, "I am glad to be here this evening."*
- ii. Indirect Narration:** When the reported speech represents the substance of the speaker's words, it is known as indirect narration. It refers to reporting one's statement in the reporter's words. For example, *He says he is glad to be here this evening.*

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Mass media, no doubt, is nowadays a very lucrative field for the researchers, both professionals as well as non-professionals. It is because of the ever-growing importance and the close attachment of it with daily life. There are various research works on mass media but on language of cinema news, no such literature can be found. Therefore, this study wanted to discover the new facts about the language used in cinema news. To review the literature about it in Nepal the following studies especially those conducted under the Department of English Education T.U. Kirtipur.

Bhandari (1999), carried out a research on “*The Use of Tense and Aspect in Nepali Newspaper*” to analyze tense and aspect variations in the news discourse of Nepali English newspapers, especially in comparison to the native newspapers. Her study finds the different sections using tenses and aspects in different frequencies. But, the study does not talk about other grammatical aspects as the type of sentences, language functions, narration, word classes, voice, etc.

To show the similarities and differences between the language used in print and broadcast media, Pokhrel (2003) has conducted a research “*The Use of English in Broadcast and Print Media: A Comparative Study*”. He has concluded that simple sentences are used maximally in broadcast media whereas complex sentences are used in print media. Print media use direct narration more frequently than broadcast media and voice is not different. The study has not included foreign media. It does not talk about cinema news, editorials, advertisements and many more. Similarly, to analyze the English language used in live cricket commentaries, Ray (2003) has conducted a research “*English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries*”. He has described and analyzed the features of the English language used in cricket commentaries in terms of

the vocabulary and other syntactic features. This study concludes that the language used in live cricket commentaries is different from formal and standard English. The use of typical vocabularies as run, bat, boundary, sixes etc. can be found but ordinary English words are used with the difference in meaning such abbreviations as LBW, SBW, etc. are frequently used.

Chapagain (2005) has carried out a study “*The Language Used in English Newspaper Advertisements*”. This study concludes that verbless constructions are mostly used in advertisements. Major words are used more than twice of minor words. The language function ‘Getting Things Done’ has the highest frequency in advertisements. The study is only limited on advertisements. It does not touch other areas as sports news, cinema news, editorials, and lead of newspaper. Likewise, Baral (2005) has also carried out a research “*Code Mixing in Nepali Cinemas: A Descriptive Study*” to analyze the English code mixing in Nepali cinemas. He concludes that English words, sentences that are used in day - to - day communication are used maximally in Nepali cinemas. Code mixing takes place in urban context is greater than rural context. His study is related to the present study only in the sense that it is studied on cinemas. It analyzed only code-mixing .It does not tell anything about language used in cinema news.

To analyze the language of newspaper editorials Sharma (2007) has carried out a research “*Language Used in Newspaper Editorials*”. He concludes complex sentences, non-past sentences and simple aspect are maximally used in newspaper editorials. Nepali English newspapers are more formal than their foreign counterparts are. This study has shown the linguistic features comparatively between Nepali English newspaper and native English newspaper editorials. But it does not talk about the linguistic features of cinema news of newspaper.

Although all above-mentioned studies are related to mass media, no study has been carried out particularly on language of cinema news in newspaper yet. Therefore, the present study aims to analyze the language used in cinema news regarding sentence types, tense, aspect, voice and narration.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- i. To analyze the language used in cinema news in terms of
 - a) sentence types,
 - b) tense,
 - c) aspect,
 - d) voice, and
 - e) narration
- ii. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is significant as it gives insight on the language of cinema news in English newspaper, which in turn provides useful information to the students and teachers of cinematography and filmmakers as well as curriculum designers of the prospective courses. Furthermore, this study will be beneficial to the students of journalism who want to peruse their career in cinema news. Likewise, it will also be useful to radio jockeys and video jockeys (hence, RJs and VJs) to conduct their program related to cinema. It will be resourceful to film critics to develop their profession. I hope that this study will be significant to the students and teachers involved in teaching and learning mass media and the English language. Last but not the least, this study will be useful for the researchers who are interested in the field of mass media especially cinema news.

1.5 Definition of the Specific Terms

The study used some specific terms which have been defined as follows:

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

Print media: Print media refer to the mass media which make the use of the printed symbols, graphics and photo graphics to communicate the message to the receivers e.g., newspapers, magazines, journals and notices.

Newspaper: A newspaper is an unbound serial publication issued at frequent intervals and devoted primarily to news. Most newspapers are issued daily or weekly. Some are published semi-weekly, and there have been rare example of fortnightly and monthly newspapers.

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, a sentence capable of occurring on its own.

Compound sentence: A compound sentence refers to a sentence in which two or more sentences (called conjoins) have been coordinated. Each of conjoin is independent.

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

Tense: Tense denotes a verb's form used to express a time relation. In this study tense will be viewed from structural (or morphological) point of view. Morphologically, English has two tense systems. The present tense, marked

with the suffix '-s' in the third person singular as in 'He walks slowly', and the past tense marked with the suffix '-ed', as in 'He walked slowly yesterday.'

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

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 transition verb', it is passive voice, if otherwise, the sentence is an active voice. For example, 'The man was killed' is in passive voice whereas 'They killed the man' is in active voice.

Narration: Narration refers to a way of telling somebody else what one said. There are two types of narration: direct narration and indirect narration. Direct narration (or direct speech) refers to a way of telling somebody else what one said in one's exact words. On the other hand, indirect narration (or reported speech) refers to reporting one's statement in the reporter's words.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the objectives of the study following research methods were adopted.

2.1 Sources of Data

This study was entirely based on the secondary sources of data. The following newspapers were the main secondary sources:

- i) “The Kathmandu Post-The City post” daily published from Nepal.
- ii) “The Times of India” daily published from India.
- iii) “The New York Times” daily published from the USA.

Furthermore, all the materials available in print and electronic media which were directly or indirectly related to my study as previously carried out research works related to mass media, articles, journals, periodicals, and various books on mass media and cinema, and information on internet were consulted for the study. Some of them were Bell (1999), Bhattarai (2002), Corder (1973), D’souza (1997), McQuail (1994), Wardhaugh (2002).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher applied judgmental sampling procedure to select the newspapers, The New York Times for the Hollywood news, The Times of India for the Bollywood news and The City Post for the Collywood news. I collected 45 issues where 15 issues were judgmentally selected from each newspaper.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The major tool for this study was observation. I judged the language of cinema news in selected newspaper in terms of the linguistic features as specified in the objectives. I collected the issues and read and re-read and examined and re-examined them to elicit the required information using observation check list. Then, I analyzed and described the linguistic aspects of the news.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

- i. First, I collected required issues from selected newspapers from 15 June to 31 June, 2008.
- ii. I observed the cinema news of different newspaper and took notes of required information using the check list.
- iii. I gathered the necessary data from the newspapers of Nepal and India directly by collecting the issues of them but in the case of newspaper of the USA, I collected them from Internet.
- iv. I organized the data systematically under different headings of checklist, analyzed and interpreted them separately.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- a) This study was limited to cinema news of newspapers. This study did not include motion news.
- b) The study has only included daily newspapers; The City post, The Times of India, and The New York Times published from Nepal, India, and USA respectively.
- c) The study was limited to the study of 45 issues, 15 from each newspaper.
- d) The study was further limited to the analysis of sentence types, tense, aspect, voice and narration.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the language used in the texts of cinema news in newspapers in terms of sentence types, tense, aspect, voice and narration. In this process, firstly, the analysis of the each selected issues of cinema news of newspapers has been presented and then the comparison of all the newspapers has been made. Different tables and figures have been provided to make the analysis and interpretation comprehensive.

3.1 Sentence Types

Regarding sentence structures, three types of sentences viz. simple sentences (SS), compound sentences (CS) and complex sentences (CXS) were found. The types of sentences used in the cinema news of TCP, TTI and TNYT are presented in the table below.

Table No. 1
Frequency of Sentence Types in TCP, TTI and TNYT

Type	TCP		TTI		TNYT		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
SS	71	25.27	90	29.03	123	27.83	284	27.50
CS	51	18.14	71	22.90	74	16.74	196	18.97
CXS	159	56.59	149	48.07	245	55.43	553	53.53
Total	281	100	310	100	442	100	1033	100

The table shows that CXS is the highest in all TCP, TTI and TNYT but the highest use of CXS was clearly seen in TCP covering 56.59% than the other

two i.e. 48.07% in TTI and 55.43% in TNYT. SS occupied the second position covering 27.50% in all newspapers. TCP has used the least simple sentence covering 25.27% than TTI and TNYT. CS has been found used the least in all newspapers. TTI has used more CS covering 22.90% than the other two i.e. 18.14% in TCP and 16.74% in TNYT of the total sentences used.

3.1.1 Sentence Types Used in TCP

Here, the language used in cinema news in TCP has been analyzed to find out the sentence types. The frequencies of occurrences from the fifteen selected issues of cinema news have been presented in the following table:

Table No. 2

Frequency of Sentence Types in TCP

Sentence Type	Freq.	Per.
SS	71	25.27
CS	51	18.14
CXS	159	56.59
Total	281	100

The table above shows that the percentage of the CXS is the highest i.e. 56.59% of all in the issues of TCP. CXS occupied more than half of the total sentences i.e. 159 out of 28 drawn from analysis. SS had the second position i.e. 25.27% whereas CS had the least used structures i.e. 18.14% in TCP. The following are some examples of SS (i-ii), CS (iii-iv) and CXS (v-vi) used in TCP:

- i. ‘Taare Zameen Par’ will be the first Bollywood film to be released across Thailand. (*June 20*)

- ii. Hmm... that must've been quite a strong lesson for the superstar. (*June 21*)
- iii. They generally get more to work with the heroes but this time it was only me who did the stunts. (*June 23*)
- iv. In fact, Nir Shah was not all impressed by Rajesh's performance in that scene, and kept taking take after take to the film crew's amazement. (*June 21*)
- v. Well, if anyone asks who the number one actor in Nepali film industry is today, then the answer would probably be Biraj Bhatta. (*June 28*)
- vi. As for SRK, Aamir says he continues to remain friends with the superstar despite all that media has written about them. (*June 27*)

3.1.2 Sentence Types Used in TTI

The language used in cinema news in TTI has been analyzed to find out the use of sentence types. The study has found the following frequency of occurrences of sentence types from the fifteen issues of cinema news in TTI:

Table No. 3

Frequency of Sentence Types in TTI

Sentence Type	Freq.	Per.
SS	90	29.03
CS	71	22.90
CXS	149	48.07
Total	310	100

In this newspaper, CXS was used most frequently covering 48.07% i.e. 149 out of 310 sentences. SSs and CSs were found with 29.03% and 22.90% i.e. 90 and 71 out of 310 respectively and they occupy the second and the third positions in

TTI. The following are some examples of SS (i-ii), CS (iii-iv) and CXS (v-vi) used in the selected cinema news of TTI:

- i. The untitled film will be directed by Rang De Basanti writer, Rensil D'Silva. *(June 26)*
- ii. Baweja too is pulling out all the stops for his Hrithik look like beta. *(June 29)*
- iii. Choreographer Ahmed jumped to Vidya's defense and said, "Even though she had a difficult time keeping up with a super-swift Shahid, she did not request me to change the steps". *(June 21)*
- iv. And secondly, Salman dances very well, so it can hardly apply to him, he actually dances much better than me! *(June 19)*
- v. The two superstars of Indian Cinema may well term it a coincidence that their international tours are coinciding. *(June 27)*
- vi. The film gets too long and repetitive, even though it has its funny moments. *(June 22)*

3.1.3 Sentence Types Used in TNYT

Here, the language used in TNYT of fifteen purposively selected issues has been taken for analysis. The study has found the following frequency of occurrences of sentence types in TNYT:

Table No. 4

Frequency of Sentence Types in TNYT

Sentence Type	Freq.	Per.
SS	123	27.83
CS	74	16.74
CXS	245	55.43
Total	442	100

The above table clearly shows that the percentage of CXS was found the highest of all. More than half i.e. 55.43% of the total sentences drawn for analysis were CXS. SS occupied the second position with 27.83% and the least position with 16.74% of CS in TNYT. The following are some examples of SS (i-ii), CS (iii-iv) and CXS (v-vi) from the issues of TNYT:

- i. “The Happening” made \$30.5 million in its first weekend. (*June 16*)
- ii. “The Love Guru” has drawn sharp criticism from some Hindus. (*June 30*)
- iii. It is worth noting that not one of those movies was distributed by a major Hollywood studio, and that both “Kit Kittredge” and “Sex and the City” were released by divisions of Warner Brothers that the parent company has decided to shut down. (*June 29*)
- iv. Mr. Winston won four Oscars for his film work and in 2001 he became the first special-effects artist to receive a star in the sidewalk on Hollywood Boulevard. (*June 17*)
- v. Now Romans are wondering if the film of “Angels and Demons,” based on the 2000 predecessor to “The Da Vinci Code,” will do the same for their city. (*June 24*)
- vi. He pointed out that one of his movies, “Saawariya,” is based on Dostoyevsky’s story “White Nights,” which was the basis for a Visconti film. (*June 27*)

3.2 Tense in Cinema News in Newspaper

English has two tense systems past and non-past. It has been found that both past and non-past tenses are used in the cinema news of newspapers. The study has found that non-past tense is highly used than that of past in TCP and TTI but in TNYT past and non-past tense is used as in equal frequency. The following table presents tense used in three newspapers selected for the study.

Table No. 5

Frequency of Tense in TCP, TTI and TNYT

Tense	TCP		TTI		TNYT		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Past	64	22.78	90	29.03	218	49.32	378	36.59
Non-Past	217	77.22	220	70.97	224	50.68	655	63.41
Total	281	100	310	100	442	100	1033	100

The above table depicts that the non-past tense has been most frequently used with 77.22%, 70.97% and 50.68%, and past tense has been used 22.78%, 29.03% and 49.32% in TCP, TTI and TNYT respectively. The figure shows that nearly four-fifth and less than one-fifth of the total sentences of TCP are the non-past and past tenses respectively. In TTI, non-past occupied less than three-fourth and past occupied more than one-fourth of the total sentences. In the same way, TNYT used more than half non-past and less than half past of the total text. There was slight difference in the use of the past and non-past tenses in TNYT. It was found that the non-past tense was more frequently used covering more than three-fifth i.e. 63.41% and past was used with low frequency, less than two-fifth i.e.36.59% of the whole text.

3.2.1 Tense Used in TCP

The study found the following frequency of tense being used in the issues of TCP.

Table No. 6

Frequency of Tense in TCP

Tense	Freq.	Per.
Past	64	22.78
Non-past	217	77.22
Total	281	100

According to the table above, it is clear that the non-past tense was used more than three-fifth i.e.77.22% in the news of TCP. Two hundred and seventeen sentences were found in non-past out of 281. The past tense was found only in 64 sentences out of 281 and this number deserved 22.78% in the total. Some examples of the use of tenses, past (i-ii) and non-past (iii-iv) in the issues of cinema news in TCP are as follows:

- i. Biraj was out of the film, and came in Nikhil Upreti to replace him.
(June 18)
- ii. Years after ‘Silsila’, the Bachchan - Rekha pair came together in unexpected ways when Rekha dubbed for both the leading ladies, Soundarya and Jaya Sudha, in the Bachchan starrer Sooryavansham.
(June 29)
- iii. However, it seems there’s at least one person in the Nepali film industry doesn’t care a bit about Hamal’s superstar status when it comes to work.
(June 21)
- iv. Genelia is fresh and looks even sweeter in the role she has lived in this film. (June 15)

3.2.2 Tense Used in TTI

The study found the following frequency of tense being used in the issues of TCP.

Table No. 7

Frequency of Tense in TTI

Tense	Freq.	Per.
Past	90	29.03
Non-past	220	70.97
Total	310	100

The table clearly presents that the non-past tense has been used with high frequency covering more than three-fifth i.e.70.97% of the total sentences used in the issues. The past tense was found only in 90 sentences out of 310 and this number deserved 29.03% in the total. Some examples of the use of tenses, past (i-ii) and non-past (iii-iv) in the issues of cinema news in TTI are given below:

- i. Karan loved Rensil's script so much that he decided to produce it.
(June 26)
- ii. Vidya Balan had a tough time matching steps with Shahid Kapur while shooting a dance number for the promotional video of Kismat Konnection. (June 21)
- iii. After the super success of Jab We Met, Shahid Kapoor will now star in Aziz Mirza's next. (June 29)
- iv. Now the big question is: Aren't Anil and Madhuri too old for this?
(June 17)

3.2.3 Tense Used in TNYT

Here, the language used in TNYT has been studied simply to find out the use of tenses in the cinema news of TNYT. The researcher, after the careful study and observation, has found the following frequency of occurrences of tenses.

Table No. 8

Frequency of Tense in TNYT

Tense	Freq.	Per.
Past	224	50.68
Non-past	218	49.32
Total	442	100

The table above makes it clear that the past tense has been used with more frequency occurring 50.68% i.e. 224 out of 442 of the total sentences used. The non-past tense carried 49.32% i.e. 218 out of 442 of the total sentences used. Some examples of past (i-ii) and non-past (iii-iv) found to be used in the issues of cinema news in TNYT are given below:

- i. In 2001, Mr. Winston produced five films for the HBO series “Creature Features,” a tribute to the cheaply made horror films of the 1950s. (*June 17*)
- ii. Cyd Charisse, the long-legged beauty who in the 1950s gave fred Astaire some midcareer oomph and Gene Kelly his match in pure animal vitality, wasn’t a Hollywood immortal. (*June 19*)
- iii. “The Incredible Hulk,” above, an attempt by Marvel Entertainment Inc. and Universal Pictures to give fans of the Hulk comic books and television series a better movie than the disappointing 2003 Ang Lee film “Hulk,” shows early signs of faring better. (*June 16*)
- iv. But some of the people behind Bollywood in India believe they have something to teach Hollywood about making movies. (*June 23*)

3.3 Aspects in Cinema News in Newspaper

Aspect refers to the internal structure of the action occurring at any time. English has four aspects simple, perfect, progressive and perfect progressive (combination of perfect and progressive). The researcher has found almost all types of aspects being used in the issues of cinema news. The frequency of distribution of aspects in the issues of the concerned newspapers is mentioned below in different headings. The following table presents the frequency of aspects used in three newspapers.

Table No. 9
Frequency of Aspects in TCP, TTI and TNYT

Aspect	Tense	TCP		TTI		TNYT		Total						Total TCP+TTI+ TNYT	
		Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	TCP		TTI		TNYT		Freq	Per.
								Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.		
Simple	Past	39	13.88	78	25.16	216	48.87	238	84.70	249	80.32	395	89.37	882	85.38
	Non-past	199	70.82	171	55.16	179	40.5								
Prog.	Past	0	0	3	0.97	2	0.45	7	2.49	29	9.35	14	3.17	50	4.84
	Non-past	7	2.49	26	8.39	12	2.71								
Perf.	Past	0	0	6	1.93	0	0	35	12.45	30	9.68	33	7.46	98	9.49
	Non-past	35	12.45	24	7.74	33	7.47								
Per. Prog.	Past	1	0.36	0	0	0	0	1	0.36	2	0.65	0	0.00	3	0.29
	Non-past	0	0	2	0.65	0	0								
Total								281	100	310	100	442	100	1033	100

This table clearly presents that simple aspect has been used in majority of the texts covering 84.70%, 80.32%, and 89.37% in TCP, TTI, and TNYT respectively. Among them non-past simple aspect was highly used with 70.82% and 55.16% in TCP and TTI respectively but it was used with low frequency covering 40.5% of total sentences used in TNYT. Perfective aspect occupied the second position in all TCP, TTI and TNYT covering 12.45%, 9.68% and 7.46% respectively, among them total sentences were found only in non-past perfective in TCP and TNYT, whereas 20% and 80% of the total perfective aspect used in TTI were found in past perfective and non-past perfective respectively. Progressive aspect was found to be used with limited frequency as it covered only 2.49% in TCP, 9.35% in TTI and 3.17% in TNYT. Among them non-past progressive aspect was found highly used than past one in TTI and TNYT whereas total sentences were found only in non-past progressive aspect in TCP. Perfect progressive aspect was also found by the study only in two newspapers with the frequency of 0.36% and 0.65% in TCP and TTI respectively. It was used very rarely, only 3 sentences were found in the whole data which covered 0.29% i.e. 3 out of 1033 sentences frequency of occurrence, among them 1 sentence was in past perfective progressive in TCP and 2 sentences were in non-past perfective progressive aspect in TTI.

3.3.1 Aspects Used in TCP

To find out the use of aspects, the language used in fifteen issues of cinema news of TCP has been analyzed. The frequency of the occurrences has been found as follows:

Table No. 10

Frequency of Aspects in TCP

Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	Total Freq.	Total Per.
Simple	Past	39	13.88	238	84.70
	Non-past	199	70.82		
Prog.	Past	0	0	7	2.49
	Non-past	7	2.49		
Perf.	Past	0	0	35	12.45
	Non-past	35	12.45		
Per. Prog.	Past	1	0.36	1	0.36
	Non-past	0	0		
Total				281	100

The above table clearly presents that simple aspect has been used in majority of instances covering more than four-fifth i.e. 84.70%, 238 out of 281, among them 70.82% i.e. 199 out of 281 were in non-past simple and rest were in past simple. Perfective aspect occupied the second position with 12.45% i.e. 35 out of 281 frequency of occurrence representing only non-past perfective aspect in the whole data. Progressive aspect was found to be used with limited frequency, as it covered only 2.49% i.e. 7 out of 281 representing only non-past progressive aspect. The researcher could find only 0.36% i.e. 1 out of 281 instances of perfect progressive aspect representing only past perfect progressive in TCP. Some examples of the use of aspects simple (i-ii), perfective (iii-iv), progressive (v-vi) and perfect progressive (vii) in the issues of TCP are:

- i. Rajesh Hamal is the superstar of Nepali films. (*June 21*)
- ii. Rani added that she has always liked experimenting with her roles. (*June 23*)
- iii. Bollywood mega superstar Amitabh Bachchan has rubbished reports that he is teaming with Rekha in the Disney-produced film 'Marma Yogi'. (*June 29*)

- iv. We've learnt that the show will be introducing a child artist as Maagne Budha's son in the next episode. (*June 28*)
- v. Nadiadwala and his team will be flying to Los Angeles next week for the movie's pre-production work. (*June 16*)
- vi. Well, that's going to be the case with actor Ranvir Shorey in the upcoming Prithvi Nandy Communications' film Ugly Aur Pagli, if the film's promos are to go by. (*June 19*)
- vii. We had been speaking to Stallone's agents for a while now and the deal has finally come through. (*June 16*)

3.3.2 Aspects Used in TTI

To find out the use of aspects, the language used in fifteen issues of cinema news of TTI has been analyzed. The frequency of the occurrences has been found as follows:

Table No. 11

Frequency of Aspects in TTI

Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	Total Freq.	Total Per.
Simple	Past	78	25.16	249	80.32
	Non-past	171	55.16		
Prog.	Past	3	0.97	29	9.35
	Non-past	26	8.39		
Perf.	Past	6	1.93	30	9.68
	Non-past	24	7.74		
Per. Prog.	Past	0	0	2	0.65
	Non-past	2	0.65		
Total				310	100

The above table clearly presents that simple aspect has been used in majority of instances covering more than four-fifth i.e. 80.32%, 249 out of 310, among them 55.16% i.e. 171 out of 310 were in non-past simple and rest were in past simple. Perfective aspect occupied the second position with 9.68% i.e. 30 out of 310 frequency of occurrence, among them 7.74% i.e. 24 out of 310 was in non-past perfective aspect and past perfective aspect was used in 1.93% i.e. 6 out of 310. Progressive aspect was found to be used with equal frequency of perfective aspect, as it covered 9.35% i.e. 29 out of 310 of the total instances, among them 8.39% i.e. 26 out of 310 was in non-past progressive aspect and past progressive aspect was used as only with frequency 0.97% i.e. 3 out of 310. Regarding perfect progressive aspect, it was used very rarely as only two sentences were found in the whole data i.e. 0.65% i.e. 2 out of 310 frequencies of occurrences, among them no instance was found in past perfect progressive aspect in TTI. Some examples of the use of aspects simple (i-ii), perfective (iii-iv), progressive (v-vi) and perfect progressive (vii) in the issues of TTI are:

- i. I think the audience expects dhamaal, masti, style and sensibility from a Akshay Kumar –Annes Bazmi –Vipul Shah title. (*June 29*)
- ii. After her role as a business woman in Sarkar Raj, she'd perhaps like to step into business like colleagues Preity Zinta and Shah Rukh Khan? (*June 15*)
- iii. Harry Baweja has created a mega launch vehicle for son Harman in Love Story 2050. (*June 29*)
- iv. She had never done such a dance number before. (*June 21*)
- v. Imtiaz Ali is shooting in UK for Saif's production house's debut film, starring Deepika Padukone and Saif. (*June 26*)
- vi. In fact, the director, Abbas, was already making this film with Jhamu Sugandh when one day Imraan came and told me about it. (*June 19*)

- vii. Snapshots of the indulgent mama with nephew Imraan have been doing the rounds. (*June 29*)

3.3.3 Aspects Used in TNYT

To find out the use of aspects, the language used in fifteen issues of cinema news of TNYT has been analyzed.

Table No. 12

Frequency of Aspects in TTI

Aspect	Tense	Freq.	Per.	Total Freq.	Total Per.
Simple	Past	216	48.87	395	89.37
	Non-past	179	40.50		
Prog.	Past	2	0.45	14	3.17
	Non-past	12	2.71		
Perf.	Past	0	0	33	7.46
	Non-past	33	7.47		
Per. Prog.	Past	0	0	0	0
	Non-past	0	0		
Total				442	100

The above table clearly presents that simple aspect has been used highly covering more than four-fifth i.e. 89.37%, 395 out of 442, among them 48.87% i.e. 216 out of 442 were in past simple and rest 40.50% i.e. 179 out of 442 were in non-past simple. Perfective aspect covered the second position with 7.46% i.e. 33 out of 442 frequency of occurrence representing only non-past perfective aspect in the whole data. Progressive aspect was found to be used with limited frequency, as it covered only 3.17% i.e. 13 out of 442 of the total instances, among them 2.71% i.e. 12 out of 442 were in non-past progressive

aspect and past progressive aspect was used as only with frequency 0.75% i.e. 2 out of 442. Some examples of the use of aspects simple (i-ii), perfective (iii-iv) and progressive (v-vi) used in the issues of TNYT are:

- i. Written by Betty Comden and Adolph Green and directed by Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen, the film established her as one of Hollywood's most glamorous and seductive talents. (*June 18*)
- ii. It was a tight race for the No. 2 spot this weekend, between the new M. Night Shyamalan thriller "The Happening" (Fox), starring Mark Wahlberg, and last week's No. 1 movie, "Kung Fu Panda," featuring the voice of Jack Black. (*June 16*)
- iii. The company has also recently signed production deals with several Hollywood directors like Jay Roach and Chris Columbus and stars like Brad Pitt, George Clooney and Jim Carrey. (*June 23*)
- iv. The movie has appalled some Hindus in the United States and other countries where it has been screened. (*June 30*)
- v. Now Romans are wondering if the film of "Angels and Demons," based on the 2000 predecessor to "The Da Vinci Code," will do the same for their city. (*June 24*)
- vi. The orchestra's conductor, Frans Bruggen, was taking it through spots in Beethoven symphonies not on the program - the Second and the Eighth – for the sake of British television crew filming a documentary on the composer. (*June 28*)

3.4 Voice in Cinema News in Newspaper

Voices used in the issues of cinema news have been analyzed in this section by observing all the sample issues to find out the position of active voice and that of passive voice. Here, fifteen issues of cinema news each of TCP, TTI and

TNYT have been taken for the analysis of voice. The following table presents the voice used in all newspapers selected for the study.

Table No. 13
Frequency of Voice in TCP, TTI and TNYT

Voice	TCP		TTI		TNYT		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Active	253	90.04	285	91.94	427	96.61	965	93.42
Passive	28	9.96	25	8.06	15	3.39	68	6.58
Total	281	100	310	100	442	100	1033	100

The table above depicts that AV has been highly used in all, however, it was found that all TCP, TTI and TNYT covered more than four-fifth i.e. 90.04%, 91.94% and 96.61% respectively of used instances. Less than one-fifth i.e. 9.96%, 8.06% of the instances was in passive voice in both TCP and TTI but TNYT was found using less instances in the passive voice i.e. 3.39% than those of TCP and TTI.

3.4.1 Voice Used in TCP

From the careful study and observation of the selected issues of TCP in this aspect, the following frequencies of occurrences have been found.

Table No. 14
Frequency of Voice in TCP

Voice	Freq.	Per.
Active	253	90.04
Passive	28	9.96
Total	281	100

The above table shows that more than four-fifth of the total sentences found in the news of TCP were in AV. The data clearly shows that 90.04% (i.e. 253 out of 281) sentences were in AV. The use of PV was found only less than one-fifth covering 9.96% (i.e. 28 out of 281) of the total sentences used. Some examples of the use of voice, AV (i-ii) and PV (iii-iv) in TCP are listed below:

- i. We've learnt from our very credible source that Biraj today charges Rs 350,000 to 400,000 for a film. (*June 28*)
- ii. Akshaye Khanna does justice to his character who is extremely protective of his father. (*June 15*)
- iii. Even Sarkar Raj which was premiered in Bangkok for the IIFA weekend was screened on weekends. (*June 20*)
- iv. In fact, Nir Shah was not all impressed by Rajesh's performance in that scene, and kept taking take after take to the film crew's amazement. (*June 21*)

3.4.2 Voice Used in TTI

From the careful observation and analysis of the selected issues of TTI, the researcher found the following frequency of occurrence.

Table No. 15

Frequency of Voice in TTI

Voice	Freq.	Per.
Active	285	91.94
Passive	25	8.06
Total	310	100

The above table clearly presents that AV has been used more than four-fifth in the issues of TTI covering 91.94% i.e. 285 out of 310 and PV was used only less than one-fifth covering 8.06% i.e. 25 out of 310. Some examples of the use of voice AV (i-ii) and PV (iii-iv) in TCP are given below:

- i. Somehow, her comfortable glow as Ms Rai Bachchan makes one wonder if she has finally found her place in the sun. (*June 15*)
- ii. Ironically, the film is unable to cash in on this cute camaraderie between three best friends and gets into schmaltzy terrain that threatens to smother the laughs, time and again. (*June 22*)
- iii. Actor Ranvir Shorey was taken for quite a ride by the hot and sexy Mallika Sherawat on the sets of their latest 'Ugly Aur Pagli'. (*June 20*)
- iv. The suave Ranbir Kapoor will be seen in Bachna Aye Haseeno while Salman Khan will do his thing in God Tussi Great Ho. (*June 29*)

3.4.3 Voice Used in TNYT

Here, the language used in fifteen issues of TNYT has been analyzed as follows:

Table No. 16

Frequency of Voice in TNYT

Voice	Freq.	Per.
Active	427	96.61
Passive	15	3.39
Total	442	100

According to the above table TNYT has used AV nearly cent percent occupying 96.61% i.e. 427 out of 442 and PV was used covering only 3.39%

i.e. 15 out of 442 of the total instances used in it. Some examples of the use of voice AV (i-ii) and PV (iii-iv) in TNYT are:

- i. The story takes place in some of the most magnificent spots in Rome, including the Pantheon, Piazza Navona and Piazza del Popolo. (*June 24*)
- ii. The film stars Mr. Myers as an American who grew up in India and became a Hindu wise man, albeit one with a fondness for women and a potty mouth. (*June 30*)
- iii. Mr. Persson was stricken in a Times Square pizzeria after coming from a movie, she said. (*June 21*)
- iv. About 600 films were released in 2007; five years earlier that figure was under 450, according to the Motion Picture Association of America. (*June 26*)

3.5 Narration in Cinema News in Newspaper

Narrations used in the issues of cinema news in the newspapers under study have been analyzed in this section by observing all the sample texts. The following table provides the information of narration used in all the newspapers selected for the study.

Table No. 17

Frequency of Narration in TCP, TTI and TNYT

Narration	TCP		TTI		TNYT		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Direct	22	7.83	154	49.68	73	16.52	249	24.10
Indirect	259	92.17	156	50.32	369	83.48	784	75.90
Total	281	100	310	100	442	100	1033	100

The table above shows that all the newspapers under study has used indirect narration more than direct. TTI used DN and IDN with the similar frequency of occurrences while TCP highly used the IDN. TCP has used IDN 92.17% followed by TNYT (83.48%) and TTI (50.32%) respectively. On the other hand, the use of DN in TCP, TTI and TNYT was 7.83%, 49.68% and 16.52% respectively.

3.5.1 Narration Used in TCP

From the careful observation and analysis of the selected issues of TCP, the researcher found the following frequency of occurrence.

Table No. 18

Frequency of Narration in TCP

Narration	Freq.	Per.
Direct	22	7.83
Indirect	259	92.17
Total	281	100

The above table clearly presents that IDN has been used with more frequency covering 92.17% i.e. 259 out of 281 of the total sentences used. The DN carried only 7.83% i.e. 22 out of 281 of the total sentences used. Some examples of use of DN (i-ii) and IDN (iii-iv) in TCP are given below:

- i. “The film will have all the Bollywood flavor. Only the canvas will be bigger.” he says. (*June 16*)
- ii. He said, “Even Sarkar Raj which was premiered in Bangkok for the IIFA weekend was screened on weekends.” (*June 20*)

- iii. According to the same report, ‘Akaal’ directed by Shah, had its shooting in Nawalparasi recently. (*June 21*)
- iv. Our snoop tells us that Biraj was initially roped in by director Uddhav Abhijeet for his movie, Kalapani. (*June 28*)

3.5.2 Narration Used in TTI

Here, the language used in the issues of cinema news understudy in TTI has been analyzed in terms of the use of narration.

Table No. 19

Frequency of Narration in TTI

Narration	Freq.	Per.
Direct	154	49.68
Indirect	156	50.32
Total	310	100

The above table shows that more than half of the total sentences found in the texts of TTI are in IDN. It was found that 50.32% i.e. 156 out of 310 sentences were in IDN. The use of DN has been found nearly to the frequency of IDN covering 49.68% i.e. 154 out of 310 of the total sentences used. Some examples of use of DN (i-ii) and IDN (iii-iv) in TTI are given below:

- i. “It’s an action thriller and I have really like the script,” say Aamir. (*June 29*)
- ii. “There is also an interesting romantic track between him and the leading lady, Kareena,” adds the source. (*June 26*)
- iii. It may be a while yet before Aishwarya Bachchan turns a blogger. (*June16*)

- iv. If the buzz is to be believed, Chandra is planning to recreate the magic of Tezaab by roping in the same star cast Anil and Madhuri once again for the film. (*June 17*)

3.5.3 Narration Used in TNYT

From the careful observation and analysis of the selected issues of TNYT, the following frequencies of occurrences have been found.

Table No. 20

Frequency of Narration in TNYT

Narration	Freq.	Per.
Direct	73	16.52
Indirect	369	83.48
Total	442	100

According to the table above TNYT has used IDN more than four-fifth occupying 83.48% i.e. 369 out of 442 and DN was used covering 16.52% i.e. 73 out of 442 of the total instances used. Some examples of use of narration DN (i-ii) and IDN (iii-iv) in TNYT are:

- i. “No one ever gets permission to film inside the Vatican,” Father Fibbi explained. (*June 24*)
- ii. “I’m upset because the whole commercial strategy of the film was predicated on the idea of winning awards,” Mr. Gibney said. (*June 26*)
- iii. Directors that have worked in both Hollywood and Bollywood say that the Indian emphasis on autonomy and innovation could have a strong impact on Hollywood. (*June 23*)
- iv. Explaining just how “The Love Guru” might come across to devout Hindus is a little difficult, but the Mike Myers character has plenty of competition when it comes to offensive caricatures of Indians in Western entertainment. (*June 30*)

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The principal aim of the present study was to find out the language used in cinema news in newspapers in terms of sentence types, tense, aspect, voice and narration. Fifteen purposively selected issues (altogether 45 issues) from The City Post, The Times of India and The New York Times were observed and re-observed to get the required data. The data were carefully presented in tables and then analyzed and interpreted under different headings and sub-headings, to accomplish the objectives, using simple statistical tools like average, percentage, etc.

4.1 Findings

The language used in the cinema news was found to have its own structure, tense, aspect, voice and narration, different from general pattern which makes cinema news language used in above newspapers different from others. On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized in the following points:

4.1.1 Sentence Types in Cinema News

- i. Complex sentences have been used maximally in cinema news in all three newspapers covering more than half i.e. 53.53% of the total sentences. Nepali newspaper TCP used more complex sentences i.e. 56.59% than TTI and TNYT whereas Indian newspaper TTI used the least complex sentences i.e. 48.07% compared to other newspapers.

- ii. Simple sentences were in the second position covering 27.50% in all newspapers.
- iii. Compound sentences were found to have the least frequency of occurrence covering 18.97% in all newspapers.
- iv. TTI used more compound and simple sentences covering 22.90% and 29.03% respectively than TCP and TNYT.

4.1.2 Tense in Cinema News

- i. Non-past tense was highly used in all newspapers covering 63.41%.
- ii. TNYT used past tense with more frequency covering 49.32% whereas TCP used it in the least frequency covering 22.78%.
- iii. The frequency of the past and non-past tense was nearly equal covering 49.32% and 50.68% in TNYT.

4.1.3 Aspects in Cinema News

- i. Simple aspect was maximally used in the cinema news in all newspapers covering 85.38% of the total sentences. TNYT used more simple aspect covering 89.37% than TCP (84.70%) and TTI (80.32%).
- ii. Perfective aspect occupied the second position covering less than one-tenth i.e. 9.49% of the whole.
- iii. Progressive aspect was used in the limited frequency of occurrences covering only 4.84% of the total observed sentences.
- iv. Perfective progressive aspect was used with the least frequency of occurrences covering only 0.29% of the whole. TCP used only one sentence and TTI used 2 sentences in perfective progressive aspect but TNYT has not used it at all.

4.1.4 Voice in Cinema News

- i. Active voice was in majority in cinema news. It was highly used covering 93.42% of the total sentences.
- ii. But Passive voice was used with limited frequency of occurrences covering only 9.96%, 8.06% and 3.39% in TCP, TTI and TNYT respectively.

4.1.5 Narration in Cinema News

- i. Indirect narration was highly used covering 75.90% in all newspapers.
- ii. TCP used indirect narration with the highest frequency of occurrences covering 92.17% and TTI with the lowest frequency of occurrences covering 50.32%.

4.2 Recommendations and Pedagogical Implications

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

- i. The research shows that the most of the texts were written in complex sentences, non-past tense, simple aspect, active voice and indirect narration. So, while teaching such grammatical portions to the students, the texts of cinema news can be adopted as teachers'/students' reference materials.
- ii. To make the students/trainees fully acquainted with the language of newspaper specially cinema news, the teachers/trainers should teach the students how to handle the language of cinema news in their difficulties.
- iii. While preparing or developing teaching materials for general courses, the curriculum designers/planners should include the language of cinema

industry in the textbooks of secondary and higher secondary levels, taking consideration of various aspects of language in cinema news mainly to make students proficient in contextual grammatical use of the English language. Similarly, they should design the textbooks for those who want to make their profession better under cinema news by writing the related texts for newspapers and journals.

- iv. The researcher studied the school and campus level curricula but I could not find any specific texts related to the cinema. So the texts related to cinema can be added to the school and campus level curriculums.
- v. Some texts on cinema contain abstract and vague realities and unfamiliar abbreviations. Best texts are those that contain interesting facts and details which the readers can visualize. The researcher has found that there is a considerable difference in the use of language in cinema news in newspaper than the rest of other fields. So, text writers should follow the explicit way to make the texts more effective to its readers.

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