

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication by which, especially all human beings express their emotions, feelings, ideas, desires, etc. among each other. Language is a very complex phenomenon which includes a speaker's/writer's psychological, cultural, personal condition. It is the 'species-specific' and 'species-uniform' procession of human beings. Without language a man would have remained only a dumb animal. In fact, human beings have been able to enjoy their academic, socio-cultural and personal activities by languages. Language is a means of communicating ideas, emotions, feelings, desires between human beings where movements symbols and sounds are used. It is only because of language the whole world has become a united family. The claim that language has made the human beings different from other living beings is not exaggeration.

There are thousand of languages spoken all over the world. Although people belong to different society, culture and nation and use different languages, they all use it for the sole purpose of communication. So, language is only human procession, which is the most widely used means of communication among the people. In the process of communication one perceives the clear picture of the whole world through the language. It is a means which helps us to think, interpret, perceive and express about the real world.

Among the languages spoken in the world, the English language unfolds the barrier laid among the people who have different mother tongues and do not understand each other without using signals. The English language

has gained its link language status all over the world, and therefore, it is the most dominant one.

English is a principal language for international communication and gateway to the world body of knowledge. To be more specific, English is recognized as an international language. A large number of people speak it as a second or foreign language. It has gained official status in mass media, in law court, in business sector and in education field.

In Nepal, teaching of English was formally introduced in 1910 B.S. during Ranas' regime but it was confined to their families. With the introduction of the democracy, it became accessible to most of the students of Nepal. English was taught as a compulsory subject from class four before 2060 B.S. Realizing the need of the students, government has recently introduced English from class one at schools and up to bachelor level in different universities of the country. However, in private schools, it has been taught from pre-primary level for years. In addition, it is used as an access language or a library language and as a means of instruction and evaluation at the higher levels of education. Besides, English is being used widely in the field of mass media all over the country. We can find a number of dailies and weeklies published in English. 'The Kathmandu Post', 'The Rising Nepal,' 'The Himalayan Times', for examples, are dailies published in Nepal. Moreover, we hear people speak the English language in broadcasting media as well, for example, in F.M, TV programmes, etc.

English is the appropriate international language for Nepal and vital tool for students to become successful in local, national and international communication.

1.1 General Background

With the development of science and technologies, the communication methods are also developed. The world today is far more complex to function only through direct face to face communication like primitive men. We have to pass our important message to many people at a time. To fulfill this necessity, we need to look beyond face to face communication. To cater to our need to speak to many people at a time, who are spread all over the world, modern civilization and scientific technology have devised almost magical method of communication to carry out message even to the remotest corner of the world at a flashing speed. Such indirect method of communication is called mass communication and means through which delivering the message simultaneously to vast and diversified audience scatter far and wide is possible is called mass media.

To quote D' Souza (1997, p.188) "Mass media as the name suggests are the media which reach the mass spread over a vast area simultaneously." Mass media are a very important component of society. They can let a man see and hear where he has never been and know people he has never met. Thus, Mass communication essentially means dissemination of information, ideas, and entertainment by the communication media. Mass media are generally defined as the most powerful transmitters of disseminating hard news, articles, features, riddles, reviews, instructions, etc. They serve the purpose of informing and making people aware of facts and functions of some products as well. In Mehata's (1992, p.3) view, "The basic function of mass communication media is to provide information, education or instruction and entertainment to people. The media also motivate people directly or indirectly. "Mass media is the term

used to denote that section of the media specifically conceived and designed to reach a very large audience.

Mass media is generally considered as the medium through which some information, news, views, reviews and other matter of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people scattered in the various location who are heterogeneous in terms of their cultural background, age, sex, education and so on relatively at the same time. Mass media can be tools of cultural enrichment, national cohesion and advancement. They are mediators of message to the mass. They have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. Talking about the importance of mass media Boutwell (1962, p.31) says, "The mass media have demonstrated over and over in the areas of entertainment, information, education, education, and inspiration that they are instrument potential for man's growth in mind and spirit. Much of this potential has yet to be realized." Therefore, mass media refer to these organized means of dissemination of facts, opinions and entertainment such as newspapers, magazines, cinema, radio, television, etc.

Mass communication is made possible by different devices such as electronic device, i.e. radio, TV, film, etc and print device, i.e. books manuals, newspapers, magazines, etc Such devices are termed as mass media. They permit us to record and transmit information to the mass. They supply information, connect us with various groups in society, expand our socialization and provide platforms for new ideas and products.

1.1.1 Mass Media and its Significance

Mass media are usually defined as the intermediate transmitters of message in mass communication. In other words, they are various devices

through which professional communicators send their message to a large heterogeneous mass of people. They are so powerful that keep power to explode the whole world with information in a few seconds. Transmitting ideas, cultures, etc. from one corner of the world to another they have changed the world into a global village.

Mass media have been playing a vital role in the present day world. We depend on the technological innovation for entertainment, information, or instruction. In fact, the mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. We are more capable of expanding our communication through mass media and thus enabled to overcome the barriers caused by time and space. The effect of mass media can hardly be undermined.

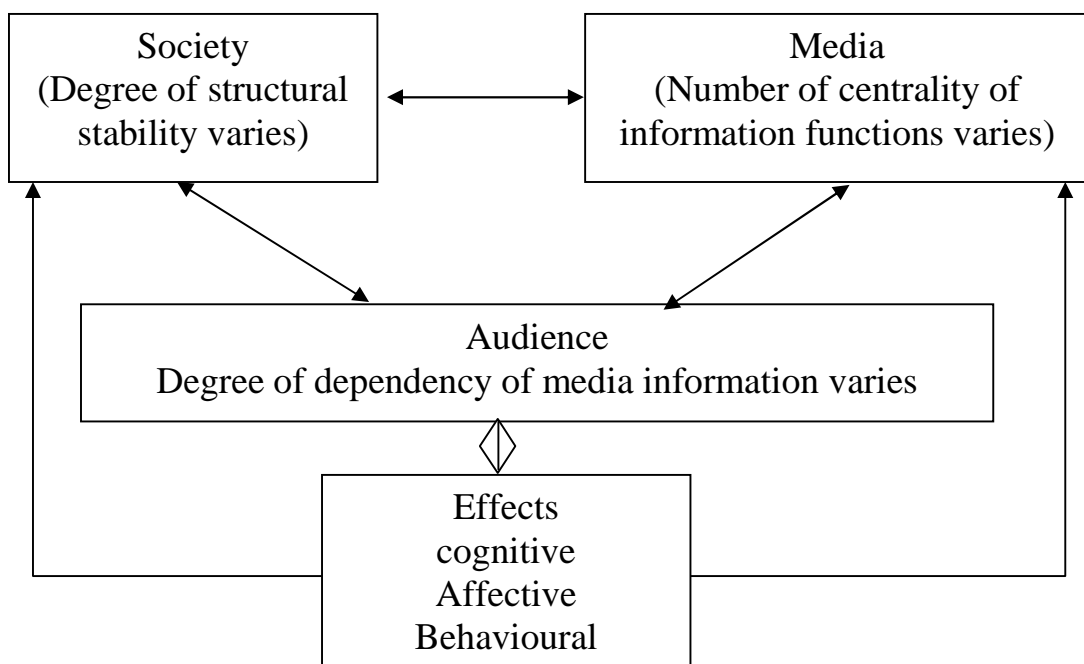
Emphasizing the value of mass media Gamble and Gamble (1989) write that "Mass media are tools, instruments of communication, that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered heterogeneous audiences; as such they extend our ability to talk to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused by time and space" (as cited in Sharma 2008, p.13).

Highlighting the importance of mass media, Bhattarai (2003, p. 110) says "The impact of mass media upon our economy, lifestyle and culture is so great that people very often regret and resist the cultural invasion. The consequence of media globalization is very great and far reaching."

However, there are both positive as well as negative aspects of mass media but we should walk together with the new world and be able to utilize the mass media. In a short life span today we can experience such a wonderful and amazing life that centuries of life before had not even imagined.

Similarly, Narula (1993 as cited in Sharma, 2008, p. 14) emphasized that "Mass media channels are mirrors and moulders of ideology." Therefore, the ideology of society as well as ideology of the communication channels are mutually dependent on each other. How media, audience and society are related to each other is very clearly shown in the following figure:

Society, Media and Audience Reciprocal Relationship



(Adapted from Narula, 1994, p. 78)

From the above discussion, it can be said that mass media seem to play a diversified role in a society. Furthermore, mass media make people aware of warning and threats from hurricanes, erupting, volcanoes, depressed conditions, increasing inflation and military attacks. Mass media can function as a tool for interpretation. Interpretation, comments and opinions are provided to the readers that enriches public mind. Mass media can link the people of different groups. For example, a man of advertising attempts to link the need of buyers with the products of the

sellers, geographically scattered people can be linked via the media that share a common interest. Mass media transmit the values and norms of society from one generation to another generation and from one place to another one. Besides, mass media can function as valuable tools for entertainment. Most importantly, mass media can provide the people with different types of information. People can be easily educated by the mass media. Distance education and open university are in practice nowadays because of the mass media.

Thus, the effect of mass media can be seen in a number of ways. More specifically, the significance of mass media can be realized in terms of the functions mass media work for:

1. Information
2. Education
3. Transmission of values
4. Cultural enrichment
5. Entertainment
6. Interpretation
7. Linkage
8. Persuasion
9. Advertising
10. Socializing
11. Employment

1.1.1.1 Types of Media

By and large, media for mass communication can be divided into two types: print (e.g. newspaper, magazines, journals) and broadcast media (radio, television, cinema). The print media have a very old history in comparison to the electronic media. Print media are so named because

they make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to receivers. They can also be called representational media as they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photographs. Print media are especially designed for reading. The reader can get benefit simply by reading sentences over and over again until he/she grasps the sense. They 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.

Electronic media on the other hand, are the product of progress made in the field of science and technology in the recent years. They use human voice with the help of electronic waves; even illiterate people can grasp and understand them. The basic difference between these media is that the former are designed for eyes while the latter are designed for the ears. Print media, therefore, differ not only from public speaking i.e. the presentational media in that they make use of some technical devices for communicating messages but also from the electronic media in that they do not need any technical devices at the point of decoding. Both print and electronic media play a significance role in the overall development of the modern society. These different media inform, educate, entertain, instruct, influence and persuade us. Language used in these forms of print media considerably differ from one another. The difference is realized in different linguistic features such as vocabulary, structure, tense, mood, aspect, etc. as well as in physical features. The language used in invitation card for wedding and birthday card can be taken as an instance.

1.1.1.2 Print Media and its Role

Print media make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to the readers. Newspapers, magazines, journals, pamphlets, books are grouped under print media.

In fact, the history of modern media begins with the print media, especially with the printed book-certainly a kind of revolution. Books share with other print media the function of informing, persuading and entertaining, although unlike newspapers and magazine they usually do not include advertising. Furthermore, books are a major channel for transmitting the cultural heritage. The role of print media can be seen with special reference to newspapers. Newspapers try to inform their readers objectively which is happening in their community, country and the worldwide. Newspaper is the main source of advertising too. The topics of newspapers can include political events, crime, sports, opinion, weather or anything that is interesting or important of the public.

The use of magazines has accelerated the significance of print media. Magazines cover various aspects of human life such as social, cultural, economic and political. Magazines, in fact inform, educate, entertain, as well as persuade the people. Print media have been attracting the special attention of a large number of people for a long time mainly because of their durability. Besides, newspapers, magazines, etc. can be read at leisure time, have more credibility and have detailed covered which electronic media lack.

There have been various interesting debates about the future of print media. Print media are facing challenges from various electronic media. It is said that the overall readership is slowly but significantly declining due

to increasing competition from television and the internet. In spite of various challenges, print media still continue to serve as the basic information source. There is no doubt that the printed word has a permanent and lasting impression. The printed word can be referred to time and again by a reader. Printed medium, clipping important news, comments, stories and happenings can be presented in a reference file for future consultation.

1.1.1.3 Invitation Cards

Invitation card is indispensable part of print media. Invitation is a document written or printed or spoken words, conveying the message by which one is invited. Invitation cards on which invitation is written are used to invite people in different occasions such as marriage ceremony, birthday party, naming ceremony, etc. Invitation can be formal or informal depending on the occasions or the person being invited. A formal occasion such as a wedding or a naming ceremony requires a formal invitation and a formal reply to it. A formal invitation is really a printed form on which we add just a few details, such as the guest's name and perhaps the time and place of the ceremony, thus saving a great deal of time and effort.

Occasionally people receive formal invitations - to a special party, to a special anniversary celebration or to a formal social gathering. These invitations are usually engraved or printed and are written in the third person. When these invitations are handwritten, however, they are placed on plain white note paper. Regarding formal invitation Clark et al. (1994, p. 380) say, "Reply to formal invitations are often requested by stating please reply or R.S.V.P. (an abbreviation of the French *Repondez S'il vous plait*' which means "Please answer"). Even if such a notation is not

placed on the invitation, there is an unwritten obligation to respond." In formal invitation card, if the invitation is written in the third person, the reply is also written in the third person and if the invitation includes a formal reply card and return envelopes, the reply card may simply required a tick (✓) to indicate whether the receiver will attend. According to Narayanswami (1987, p. 54) "In formal invitation cards, third person is used, and not the pronoun we. There is no signature at the end. The name of invitee is handwritten."

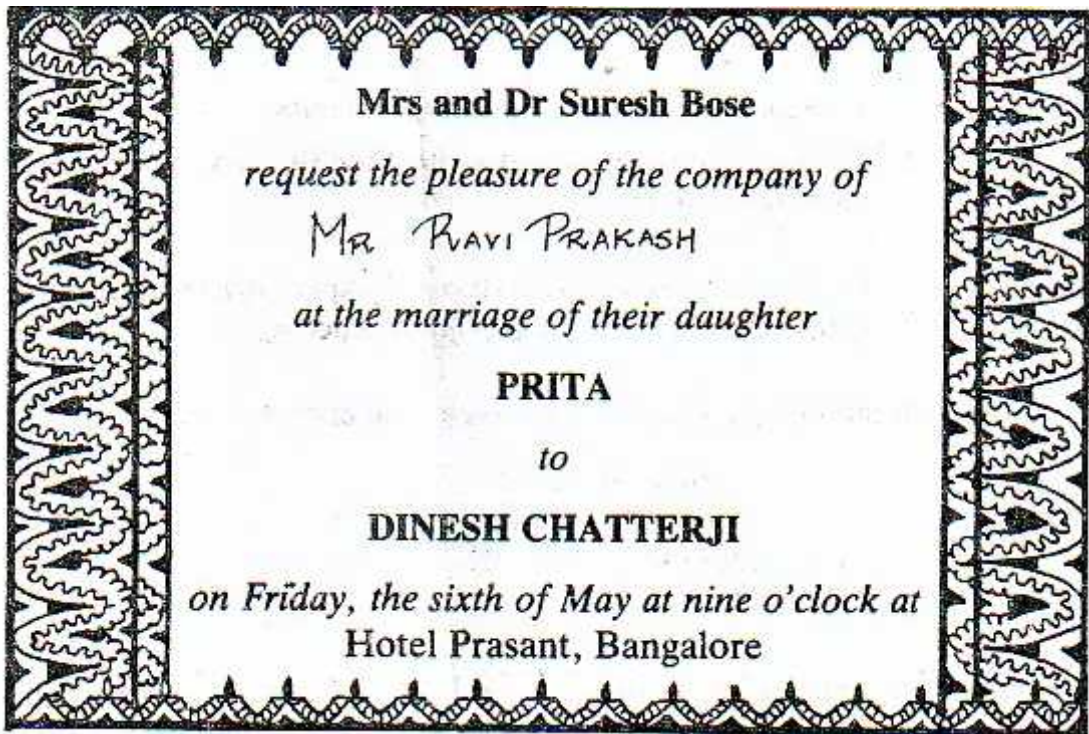
Informal invitation on the other hand, are brief informal letters inviting people for informal social functions. In informal invitation, acceptance and refusal are like ordinary letters, though using more formal language. They are addressed to the recipient by name (My dear Nitu) and the formal close is usually any of the following:

Sincerely yours, yours sincerely, your very sincerely, etc.

There are different kinds of invitation cards. However, this study attempted to analyze the language used in formal invitation card for wedding. Some other kinds of invitation cards are as follows:

-) Invitation card for parents' day
-) Invitation card for farewell party.
-) Invitation card for anniversary
-) Invitation card for naming ceremony.
-) Invitation card for rice feeding.
-) Invitation card for bratabanda
-) Invitation card for Suryadarshan, etc.

Model of Formal Invitation Card



Source: Narayanswami (1987, p. 54).

1.1.1.4 Greeting Cards

Greeting card is one of the media of communication. Sending greeting cards to a friend and family is a tradition that goes back to 200 years. Most of the early greeting cards were hand delivered and many were quite expensive. Greetings are either sent to the person written on the greeting card or they can be published in the newspaper. Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines greeting as

"An expression of kindness or joy a salutation at meeting or compliment from one absent (write to him)..... gentle adieus and greetings. 'Greeting card' - a piece of paper or thin paper board having any of variety of shapes and formats and bearing greeting or

a message of sentiment, sympathy, or congratulation." (as cited in Baral 2005, p. 3).

There are different types of greeting cards that are used in different occasions or days. Some of them are seasonal cards and some of them are everyday cards. The cards, which are used at a certain time of the year in relation to occasions, are called 'seasonal cards.' Such kinds of cards are used only once a year. Some of the seasonal cards are as follows:

-) New year Cards
-) Festival Cards
-) Valentine Cards
-) Father's Day Cards
-) Mother's Day Cards etc.

Every day card is another important type of greeting cards which is used at any time of the year. Some of them are as follows:

- Birthday
- Friendship
- Best wishes
- Congratulation
- Wedding
- Anniversary
- Farewell
- Miss you
- Thank you, etc.

However, this study was limited to analyze the language of birthday cards used for expressing good wishes in birthday.

1.1.1.5 Analytical Framework for Describing Physical and Linguistic Features of Wedding and Birthday Cards

Physical analysis of wedding and birthday cards is done under the following features.

- 1) Shape
- 2) Size
- 3) Fold

1) Shape

Wedding and birthday cards were classified having the following shapes:

-) Rectangular
-) Square
-) Unique (Cards having the figure of doll, toy, flowers, etc.)

2) Size

The wedding and birthday cards were classified into three groups for their physical analysis.

-) Small - [Length 0.13 cm and width 0.8 cm)
-) Mid - [Length 13-23 cm and width 8-14 cm)
-) Large - [Length above 23 cm and width above 14 cm)

3) Fold

The wedding and birthday cards were grouped into four types in terms of fold.

-) Simple (plain/no fold)

-) Single fold
-) Double fold
-) Triple fold

Linguistic analysis of wedding and birthday cards is done under the following features.

-) Tense
-) Voice
-) Vocabulary
-) Sentence length

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Some studies have been carried out on mass communication. They are briefly mentioned below.

Upadhyaya (2001) carried out a research on "Language Used in Brochures: An Analytical Study." He studied the language of brochures in terms of physical aspect, purpose, tense, mood, voice and structure. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used for data collection. The primary sources of data were brochures and other materials collected from different fields. Altogether 50 brochures were collected. They were categorized into advertising and informational brochures for the study. Some English books and journals were used as the secondary source of data. Observation was the main tool for data collection. The conclusion drawn from the study was that active voice and verbless slogans were found to occur most frequently and no fixed, systematic and widely accepted rules were found regarding the physical aspect of the brochures.

Shrestha (2002) carried out a research entitled "An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines: A Descriptive Study", with the objectives, 'to find out linguistic principle and underlying system of headlines and to describe and classify newspaper headlines.' After descriptive analysis, the conclusion drawn from the study was that newspaper headlines have their own style of writing which differ from general pattern of writing, the underlying principle of newspapers as attraction, focus and economy are found to occur in newspaper headlines and only non-past tense with either simple or progressive aspects is found to occur in newspaper headlines.

Pokhrel (2002) carried out a research entitled "English in Broadcast and Print Media". This research attempted to compare print and broadcast media in terms of sentence type, narration, voice, tense, aspect, sentence length, contracted form and S-V proximity. He utilized both primary and secondary sources of data. The issues of The Rising Nepal and The Himalayan Times and the English news from Radio Nepal and Kantipur FM were the primary sources of data for the study. Previously carried out researches related to mass media, various articles, journals and books on mass media were the secondary sources of data for this study. The researcher applied quota sampling procedure and observation was the main tool of data collection. The researcher concluded that the language of print media was simple and language of broadcast media was relatively complex. Similarly, print media used direct narration more frequently than that of broadcast media. Broadcast media use passive voice slightly more than print media.

Subedi (2002) carried out a research on "A Descriptive Study of Signboards and Their Languages". He studied the language of signboard in terms of structure, tense, voice, aspect and physical features of different types of signboards. Main finding of this research showed that verbless constructions were found to be used frequently and language used in signboards had its own style and pattern which different from general pattern of writing.

Ray (2003) conducted a research entitled "English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries". He tried to analyze and describe the English language used in cricket commentaries in terms of the vocabulary and a other syntactic features. This study concluded that the language used in live commentaries is different from formal and standard English. It is mostly similar to informal spoken English and typical used of vocabs as run, bat boundary, etc. can be found but ordinary English words are used with different in meaning.

Adhikari (2005) carried out a research on "Language Used in Mannual: A Analytical Study". The aim of this study was to find out the language used in manuals and compare their characteristics features. After analytical study, he concluded that non-past tense was used more than past tense. Active voice was found to be used more than passive. Verbless construction with 'prem + H' was found in maximum sentences.

Shrestha (2005) studied on "The Language of Product Advertisements in English Newspaper", with the objectives to find out forms of product advertisements in print media and record a list of vocabulary and language features used in product advertisements, direct response advertising and display advertising.' Regarding the language features, he

concluded that shorter sentences, and often elliptical sentences were widely used and the ratio of interrogative sentences was fewer than the declarative and imperative sentences.

Baral (2005) carried out a research on "Language Used in Greeting Cards." This study was carried out to find out the characteristics features of the language used in greeting cards in terms of sentence types, voice, tense, aspect, contracted forms, sentences length, and S-V proximity and to compare greeting cards from linguistic and physical point of view. For the study both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized such as the researches, which were previously carried out, journals and books related to the topic. Cluster sampling procedure was used to classify the sampling population on the basis of occasions they were used.

Observation was the main method for data collection. She concluded that verbless constructions were found dominantly used and language and greeting cards had unique characteristic features such as blending b-script abbreviated types of language.

Baral (2006) carried out a research entitled "Language Used in Banners: an Analytical Study", with two main objectives, which were to analyze the language used in banners in terms of construction types, vocabulary, tense, and aspect and to find out the physical characteristics of banners such as shape, colour, writing style and content. The researcher used both primary and secondary sources in the process of data collection.

Photographs of newspaper/magazines were primary sources of data. The books, journals, previous researches and other published materials were used as secondary sources of data. The main tool of data collection for this study was observation. Banners were analyzed physically as well as

linguistically. The main findings of this research show that use of rectangular shape, single colour in writing, multiple colour in painting and use of 'press' and 'bold' style of writing were major physical properties of banners. Regarding the linguistic characteristics, frequent use of verbless constructions, non past tense, simple aspect and major word class was found to occur in all types of banners.

Luitel (2007) carried out a research on "Language Used in SMS: A Descriptive Study", with objectives to find out the language used in SMS by English language teacher and non English language teachers. After detailed study, the researcher concluded that simple sentences were used maximally by non-English teachers and English language teachers commit fewer mistakes than non-English language teachers.

Bhandari (2007) studied on "Language Used in Invitation for Bids: A Descriptive Study". The main objectives of this research were to analyze, describe and compare the language used in invitation for bids in terms of tense, aspect, voice, sentence type, writing style and to analyze and describe the vocabulary in terms of word classes. In this research, researcher applied only secondary sources of data that is invitation for bids published in different daily English newspaper. For this research, he collected 15 invitation for bids following the judgmental sampling procedure. Observation was the main tool for data collection. On the basis of analysis and interpretation of collected data, he concluded that simple sentences, non-past tense, simple aspect, passive voice were found to be maximally used in invitation for bids.

Buddhathoki (2007) carried out a research entitled "Language Used in Vacancy Advertisements: A Descriptive Study". The main objectives of

the study were to explore the physical features of vacancy advertisements and to analyze the structures used in them in terms of sentence type, tense, voice and sentence length. After descriptive analysis, he concluded that major word class vocabularies were dominantly used with bullets, tables and logos to mark them distinct from other kind of writing, complete sentences with simple sentences were found highly used and they were followed by elliptical sentences.

Panthi (2007) carried out a research entitled "Language Used in News Broadcast: A Case of Radio Nepal", with the objectives to describe the characteristics features of the English language used in the news bulletins broadcast from radio Nepal. After descriptive analysis, the conclusions drawn from the study was that simple sentences were maximally used than compound and complex sentences, use of past tense was found higher than the non-past tense.

Tiwari (2007) conducted a research entitled "Language Used in Economic Journals: A Descriptive Study". He studied the language of economic journals in terms of tense, voice and structure. This study concluded that complex sentences were maximally used. In case of tense, non-past tense was frequently used than past tense. Active voice was highly used than passive one.

Dhakal (2008) carried out a research on "Language Used in Posters". The main purpose of this thesis was to describe and analyze the characteristics features of posters from linguistic point of view, such as, tense, aspect, voice and sentence structure. The findings of the study showed that the simple sentences and non-past tense were used maximally rather than other types.

Among all the researches mentioned above, they concluded different findings according to the topic. One of the common findings, they concluded was the language of (Newspaper Headlines, Signboards, Brochures, Greeting Cards, etc.) had unique characteristic features which were different from the general pattern of language.

The present study is different as no study has been done yet on the language used in invitation cards and greeting cards. Thus, it is a new venture in itself.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- a. To analyze the language used in wedding and birthday cards in terms of tense, voice, vocabulary and sentence length.
- b. To find out the physical characteristics features of wedding cards and birthdays cards such as, shape, size and fold.
- c. To compare linguistic aspects of wedding and birthday cards.
- d. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

As invitation cards and greeting cards are commonly used means of mass media nowadays, they have communicative, linguistic and pedagogic value. So, this research is expected to be significant for all those who are in the field of trade and production of invitation cards and greeting cards while selecting appropriate size, shapes, models and style of writing. Present study is also expected to be significant for all those who studying the course entitled English for Mass Media and be a good source of

material for language teaching and learning. It is also expected to be significant for all those who are involved in analyzing, describing, learning and teaching the nature of the language used in wedding cards and birthday cards in particular. People interested in this field equally be benefited from this work. It will also be useful, to a great extent, to the wedding and birthday cards designer.

1.5 Definition of the Terms

-) **Mass Media:** Mass media refer to the tools or instruments of communication which permits us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered and heterogeneous audiences.
-) **Print Media:** Print media refer to the mass media which make the use of the printed symbols, graphics and photographs to communicate the message to the receivers e.g. newspapers, magazines, journals and notices.
-) **Vocabulary:** Vocabulary means the words used in wedding and birthday cards which is divided into major and minor word class.
-) **Major Words:** Major words refer to the open class those consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
-) **Tense:** Tense refers to the relationship between form of the verb and the time of the action or state it describes English has two tense system i.e. the sentence having 'ed' suffix as in 'he convinced me' is the past tense and rest of others are in non-past tense.

-) **Voice:** Voice refers to the linguistic device employed by language to allow for different constituents to function as themes. In active voice, the subject functions as the theme or subject of the action where as in the passive voice the thing acted upon by the agent become the theme.
-) **Small:** Length 0-13 cm and width 0-8 cm.
-) **Medium:** Length 13-23 cm and width 7-14 cm.
-) **Large:** Length above 23 cm and width above 14 cm.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This study followed the following methodological procedures to find out reliable and effective conclusion.

2.1 Source of Data

To accomplish the intended goals, the researcher used and consulted both primary and secondary sources of data. However, secondary sources were the basis of the research.

2.1.1 Primary Source

The primary sources of data were the formal invitation cards for wedding and birthday. The researcher collected eighty wedding and birthday cards of different types, size, shape, fold used in wedding ceremony and birthday.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources

The related books, journals, reports, researches, websites and the other materials which are directly or indirectly related were consulted for the facilitation of the study. Some of them are as follows:

- (a) D' Souza, (1997)
- (b) Mehta, (1992)
- (c) Narayanaswami, (1987)
- (d) Malkoc, (1998), etc.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher selected eighty cards (invitation card for wedding and birth day card) by using judgmental sampling procedure, which is one of the specific non-random sampling design. In this type of sampling, the researcher only goes to those people who in his/her opinion are likely to have the required information and who willing to share it. The researcher classified the sample cards on the basis of occasions they are used. For example, wedding card and birthday card. Between them 40 cards were selected from each group.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this research observation was the main tool for data collection. The researcher collected eighty formal invitation cards for wedding and birthday cards for wishing. The researcher read and re-read them and observed the language in terms of tense , voice, vocabulary and sentence length. Then, the researcher collected required information using checklist of their physical as well as linguistic characteristics. The researcher recorded information for analysis and interpretation.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The following steps were followed for data collection:

- (i) The researcher visited some gift shops and presses of Kathmandu valley to collect invitation cards for wedding and birthday.
- (ii) She collected eighty cards of different types, sizes, shapes and folds.

- (iii) She classified them on the basis of occasions they are used such as, invitation cards for wedding and birthday.
- (iv) The researcher read and re-read the language of these invitation cards for wedding and birthday and observed the physical features to find out the required information.
- (v) The researcher collected necessary data by observing tense, voice, vocabulary, sentence length and physical aspect of invitation cards for wedding and birthday using a checklist.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

- (a) This study was limited to an analysis of only formal invitation cards for wedding.
- (b) The cards written only in the English language were included in this study.
- (c) The sample size of the study was limited to eighty cards.
- (d) The linguistics and physical study of the wedding and birthday cards were limited to the tense, voice, vocabulary, sentence length, fold, shape and size respectively.
- (e) The invitation cards for wedding and birthday for wishing someone's birthday were only studied.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter consists of the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from invitation cards for wedding and birthday card written in the English language. This chapter analyzes and describes the characteristics features of wedding and birthday cards in terms of physical and linguistic aspects. While carrying out analysis, the following two areas were studied.

-) Analysis of the characteristics features of language used in the wedding and birthday cards.
-) Analysis of physical aspects of wedding and birthday cards.

3.1 Analysis of the Characteristic Features of Language Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

This sub-section provides a linguistic analysis of the language used in birthday and wedding cards. The analysis will be very comprehensive which is the main goal of this research. The analysis is done under the following headings:

- a. Tense
- b. Voice
- c. Vocabulary
- d. Sentence length

3.1.1 Tense

English has two tense systems: past and non-past. It was found that both past and non past tenses were used in the birthday and wedding cards. The study found that non-past tense has maximally been used than the past tense. Tenses used in birthday and wedding cards were analyzed firstly in this section, this was done by observing all the sample cards. Then the comparison was made between birthday and wedding cards in reference to the use of tense.

3.1.1.1 Tense in Wedding Cards

To find out the use of tenses, language used in all the wedding cards was analyzed. There are two types of tense in the English languages.

1. Past
2. Non-past

The study has found the following frequency of tense being used in the wedding cards.

Table No. 1: Tense in Wedding Cards

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	-	-
Non-past	180	100
Total	180	100

According to the table above, it has been clear that all the sentences of wedding cards have been written in non-past tense (100%). Out of 180 sentences, all were found in non past tense. Past tense was not found in

wedding cards. All the wedding cards were found in non-past tense. Here, we can conclude that non-past tense is used for present state, incomplete fixed schedule events and wedding also refers to the incomplete to fixed schedule event.

Some examples of the use of tense in wedding cards are given below:

- i) Miss Puspa Dhakal weds Mr. Ishwor Lamsal.
- ii) Mrs. Sabitri Sharma heartly request your presence on the auspicious occasions of happy wedding ceremony.
- iii) Our daughter Sunita Shrestha
weds
Ramesh Shrestha.
- iv) We cordially request the pleasure of your company on the auspicious occasion of the wedding ceremony of our daughter Nisha Thapa with Anil Khadka.

3.1.1.2 Tense in Birthday Cards

Tense has been analyzed by observing all the birthday cards. Twohundred ten sentences have been analyzed to find out the frequency of tense used in birthday cards. The study has found the following frequency of tenses being used in birthday cards.

Table No. 2: Tense in Birthday Cards

Tense	Frequency	Percentage
Past	11	5.24
Non-past	199	94.76
Total	210	100%

The table above shows that almost all the birthday cards were written in non-past tense. 199 sentences were found in non-past tense, out of the 210. The past tense was found only in 11 sentences out of the 210 and this number deserved 5.24 percent in the total, whereas use of non-past tense was 94.76 percent. Some examples of the use of tenses in the birthday cards are given below:

- i) Wishing your life's best today and always.
- ii) Birthday wishes to colour your day and make each moment pleasurable.
- iii) This lovely greeting comes specially for you with plentiful love to wish you all the happiness in life always.
- iv) Wishing you a lovely birthday.
- v) Special are the moments spent with the loved ones and ones who gives it its true meanings.
- vi) Some years ago, he sent us a bundle of happiness, smiles and laughter, when he blessed us with you, dear daughter.
- vii) Time had played its part and another year had passed.

3.1.1.3 Comparison of Tense Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

The comparison was made by analyzing all the samples of wedding and birthday cards in reference to the use of tense.

Table No. 3: Comparison of Tense Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

Tense	Wedding cards		Birthday cards		Total	
Past	-	-	11	5.24	11	2.82
Non-past	180	100	199	94.76	379	97.18
Total	180	100	210	100	390	100

The table above shows that non-past tense was most frequently used in birthday cards but there was greater difference between past and non-past tense in birthday cards. The non-past tense accounted for 94.76 percent of the total percentage, whereas past tense deserved only 5.24 percent of the total use. Similarly, in wedding cards, past tense was not found. 180 sentences were found in non-past tense out of 180. It means non-past tense deserved 100 percent in total.

Here, we can conclude that both types of tenses are used in birthday cards whereas only non-past tense is used in wedding cards.

3.1.2 Voice

The term voice is a linguistic device employed by languages to show the significance of a noun phrase associated with it. It shows whether the subject is the main theme or agent of some action or something is acted upon the agent. English has two types of voice; active and passive. Voice used in wedding and birthday cards have been analyzed firstly in this section by observing all the sample cards. Then the comparison is made between B-cards and W-cards in reference to the use of voice.

3.1.2.1 Voice Used in Wedding Cards

From the careful study and observation of the collected wedding cards in this aspect, the following frequency of occurrences has been found.

Table No. 4: Voice in Wedding Cards

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Active	88	97.77
Passive	2	2.23
Total	90	100.00

The table above presents that both active and passive voice were used in wedding cards but the frequency of active voice was the highest one which accounted for 97.77 percent of the total population. Out of the 90 sentences, 2 were found in passive voice which deserved 2.23 percent of the total percentage.

Some examples of the use of voice in wedding cards are given below.

-) We request the honour of your presence to celebrate this special occasion.
-) Lekha Thapa cordially requests your gracious presence to bless on the auspicious occasion of wedding ceremony of my daughter Lucia Thapa.
-) Mr. Ramesh Sharma and Renuka Sharma invite you to witness the union of their families as Sunita Sharma and Santosh Khadka.

) We solicit your blessing and will be honoured by your gracious presence on the wedding party of Soniya Thapa with Milan Neupane.

)followed reception dinner on the same evening at 6:00 pm cafe 267.

3.1.2.2 Voice Used in Birthday Cards

From the careful study and observation of the collected birthday cards in this aspect, the following frequency of occurrences was found.

Table No. 5: Voice in Birthday Cards

Voice	Frequency	Percentage
Passive	4	3.34
Active	116	96.66
Total	120	100.00

The table above showed that most of the sentences of birthday cards were found in active voice. However, the use of passive voice was not totally neglected. Active voice accounted for over 96.66 percent of the total percentage and passive voice accounted for only 3.34 percent. One hundred sixteen sentences were found in active voice, out of the 120 and 4 sentences were found in passive voice out of the 120 sentences. Some examples of the use of voice in birthday cards are given below.

) Life is spinning with happiness.

) Wish this feeling of being dear and blessed surrounds you throughout the year.

-) Birthdays bring joy to the hearts, not only to the one who have it but every body around too. . . .
-) You bring so much joy to our family and home that my heart wishes to give you every happiness that you so truly deserve.
-) You are showered with love, priceless gift and blessings not just today but always.
-) May your heart know peace and gladness when at lost each day is done.
-) Your birthday has been arrived once again with expectations bright and gold.

3.1.2.3 Comparison of Voice Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

The comparison is made by analyzing all the sample wedding and birthday cards in reference to the use of voice.

Table No. 6: Comparison of Voice Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

Voice	Wedding cards		Birthday cards		Total	
Active	88	97.77	116	96.66	204	97.15
Passive	2	2.23	4	3.34	6	2.85
Total	90	100	120	100	210	100

The table above depicts that active voice was highly used in both wedding and birthday cards, but there was found a slight difference in the use of active voice in both cards covering 97.77 percent and 96.66 percent respectively whereas passive voice was used in low frequency in

both wedding and birthday cards (i.e. 2.23% and 3.34% respectively). This shows that use of active voice in wedding and birthday is more common than passive one.

3.1.3 Vocabulary

For the analysis of the vocabulary, the following classification of words, based on English syntactic structure by Arts and Arts has been followed. Classifying the vocabulary, Arts and Arts (1986, p. 23) say,

"It is possible to distinguish between major and minor word classes. The former are also called open classes; their membership is unrestricted and indefinitely large since they allow the addition of new member. Minor word classes are closed classes; their membership is restricted since they do not allow the creation of new members. Moreover, the number of items they comprise is, as a rule, so small that they can easily be listed. In English there are four major word classes: nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs. The minor word classes are: prepositions, conjunctions, articles, numerals, pronouns, quantifiers and interjections."

3.1.3.1 Frequency of Vocabularies Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

For exploring the frequency of vocabulary items, first, the words were assigned into the major and minor classes according to their features.

Then their frequency was counted for separately. However, this study was limited to the analysis of only major word classes used in wedding and birthday cards. The following table presents the frequency of major words used in WCs and BCs.

Table No. 7: Occurrences of Major Words

S.N.	Cards	Nouns		Adjective		Adverb		Verb principal		Aux		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Wedding cards	1009	74.74	120	8.88	37	2.74	127	9.41	57	4.23	1350	100
2	Birthday cards	515	60.58	125	14.71	35	4.12	122	14.35	53	6.24	850	100
Total		1524	69.28	245	11.13	72	3.28	249	11.31	110	5	2200	100

The table above shows that nouns had the highest frequency (69.28%) and they were followed by verbs (16.31%). Adjectives occurred in the third position with their 11.13 percent of occurrence. The adverbs had the least frequency of occurrence among all the major word classes. It deserved 3.28 percent of the total percentage. This shows that among the major word classes, nouns had the highest frequency and adverbs had the least frequency of occurrence.

(A) Nouns

With the consideration of the corpus of the study in terms of lexicon, nouns had the highest ratio of occurrence. They represent the core elements in wedding and birthday cards. They were mainly proper nouns. The table presents that the use of nouns was most frequent in both of the cards. But there was slight difference between WCs and BCs in reference to the use of nouns. In wedding cards frequency of nouns accounted for 74.74 percent of the total percentage whereas birthday cards covered

60.58 percent of the total cards. Here, we can analyze that WCs and BCs have used nouns almost similarly.

Some nouns which are frequently appeared in WCs and BCs are:

Pleasure, company, occasion, wedding, ceremony, daughter, son, procession, program, dinner, sunday, KathmanduBirthday, moment, life, happiness, hearts, celebrations, Rainbow, sun....

(B) Verbs

In both types of cards, verbs cover the second greatest frequency among the major word classes. The most frequently used verbs which were found in BCs and WCs are given below.

Wishes, make, trickles, hope, bring, spent, bless, starts, come, have, may.... request, weds, invites, witness, followed

(c) Adjectives

In the table above, adjectives represent the third highest ratio (11.13%) of word frequency following nouns and verbs which were in 69.28 percent and 16.31 percent respectively. The most frequent adjectives found to be used in wedding and birthday cards are as follows:

Auspicious, graceful, late, best, unforgettable, cultural, special, sweet.....pleasurable, beautiful, happier, plentiful, warmest, great, bright, delightful, memorable.

(d) Adverb

Adverbs occurred the least frequently among the major words classes. They covered 3.28 percent of the total occurrence. The most frequent adverbs found to be used in wedding and birthday cards are as follows:

Cordially, heartily, truly, always, lovely, really....

3.1.4 Sentence Length

Here, to find out the average sentence length, the number of words in each and every sentence from wedding and birthday cards were counted. Then the number was calculated by following the statistical tool. In doing so, minor words were not included.

Table No. 8: Sentence Length in Wedding and Birthday Cards

	No. of sentence analyzed	Average number of words
Wedding cards	115	7
Birthday cards	127	8

The table shows that the average number of words in each sentence in wedding cards is 7 while in the birthday cards is 8. From this difference we can analyze that people use complex sentences more often in birthday cards rather than in wedding cards.

3.2 Analysis of Physical Aspect of Wedding and Birthday Cards

As already mentioned, wedding and birthday cards are important types of everyday cards. They are used in wedding and birthday ceremony for inviting people and wishing someone's birthday respectively. For the analysis of the physical aspects of wedding and birthday cards, physical

aspects of wedding and birthday cards were studied in relation to shape, size and fold. The following table presents the physical aspects of wedding and birthday cards:

Table No. 9: Physical Aspects of Wedding and Birthday Cards

S.N.	Aspect	Wedding card		Birthday card	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
A	Shape				
1	Triangle	-	-		
2	Rectangle	34	85	27	67.5
3	Curve	-	-	-	-
4	Square	4	10	2	5
5	Polygon	-	-	-	-
6	Unique	2	5	11	27.5
	Total	40	100	40	100
B	Size				
1	Small	7	17.5	4	10
2	Mid	33	82.5	36	90
3	Large	-	-	-	-
	Total	40	100	40	100
C	Fold				
1	Simple	-	-	-	-
2	Single	34	85	28	70
3	Double	6	15	5	72.5
4	Triple	-	-	7	17.5
	Total	40	100	40	100

According to the table above, it has been clear that rectangular was more common shape of wedding and birthday cards; 76.25% of the cards were found in rectangular shape. This showed that rectangular shape was preferred by most of the users. The reason behind this might be as follows:

-) Easy to keep safe
-) Convenient to decorate
-) Economic than other shape (unique, square, etc.)

Among three sizes, medium one was found to be the most frequent one. It covered 86.25% of the total percentage. The reason behind using medium size of wedding and birthday cards might be as follows:

-) Principle of attractiveness
-) Principle of ease.

Regarding the fold, among the total wedding and birthday cards, the most of cards were found having single fold. It covered 77.5% of the total cards the reason behind might be as follows:

-) Principle of ease
-) Principle of economy

3.2.1 Wedding Cards

Wedding card is the most common card used for inviting people in a wedding ceremony. Social behaviour demands invitation on such occasions. It accounts for 50 percent of the total percentage.

3.2.1.1 Shape

Of the possible shapes of wedding cards, the following shapes are found.

-) Rectangle
-) Square
-) Unique

Table No. 10: Shape in Wedding Cards

S.N.	Shape	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rectangle	34	85%
2	Curve	-	-
3	Square	4	10%
4	Triangle	-	-
5	Polygon	-	-
6	Unique	2	5%
	Total	40	100%

Rectangular was more common shape of wedding cards, 85 percent of the cards were found in rectangular shape. It shows that rectangle was the most preferred shape of wedding cards.

3.2.1.2 Size

Of possible three sizes of wedding cards, the following sizes were found:

-) Small
-) Mid

Table No. 11: Size in Wedding Cards

S.N.	Size	Freq.	Per.
1	Small	7	17.5
2	Mid	23	82.5
3	Large	-	-
	Total	40	100%

Of these sizes, medium one was found to be the most frequent one. It accounted for 82.5 percent of the total percentage. It is followed by small size (10%). Large size were not found. This showed that wedding cards having medium size are more common than others.

3.2.1.3 Fold

Of the four categories of fold, two types of fold were found in the collected wedding cards. They are as follows:

-) Single fold
-) Double fold

Table No. 12: Fold in Wedding Cards

S.N.	Fold	Freq.	Per.
1	Simple	-	-
2	Single	34	85%
3	Double	6	15%
4	Triple	-	-
	Total	40	100%

Between these two types of folds, wedding cards having single fold were found to be more common than double fold. It covered 85% percent of

the total population. Wedding cards having double fold covered 15 percent of the total percentage. This shows that wedding cards having single fold are more common than others.

3.2.2 Birthday Cards

Birthday card is another important types of card used in birthday ceremony. Birthday card is used to invite people in birthday ceremony as well as to wish someone's birthday. This study was limited to analyze birthday cards used for expressing good wishes in birthday. It accounted for 50 percent of the total sample cards.

3.2.2.1 Shape

Of the possible shapes of birthday cards, the following types were found in the case of birthday cards.

-) Rectangle
-) Square
-) Unique

Table No. 13: Shape in Birthday Cards

S.N.	Shape	Freq.	Per.
1	Triangle	-	-
2	Rectangle	27	67.59
3	Curve	-	-
4	Square	2	5
5	Polygon	-	-
6	Unique	11	27.5
	Total	40	100%

Among these shapes, rectangular shape was more frequent than others. It covered 67.5 percent of the total population. It was followed by unique shapes. It covered 27.5 percent of the total population. Birthday cards having square shape was found to be less common. It accounted for 5 percent of the total percentage. This shows that rectangular shape was preferred by most of the users; this shape is more common.

3.2.2.2 Size

Of the possible three categories of size, the following ones were found in the case of birthday cards.

-) Small
-) Mid

Table No. 14: Size in Birthday Cards

S.N.	Size	Freq.	Per
1	Small	4	10
2	Mid	36	90
3	Large	-	-
	Total	40	100%

Among these two categories, medium one was found to be the most frequent. It covered 90 percent of the total percentage.

Birthday cards having small size were found to be less frequent. It accounted for 10 percent of the total population. This shows, the birthday cards having medium size were more common than others. The reason behind this might be principle of attractiveness and ease.

3.2.2.3 Fold

Of the four possible categories of fold, three types of them were found in the case of birthday cards.

-) Single
-) Double
-) Triple

Table No. 15: Fold in Birthday Cards

S.N.	Fold	Freq.	Per.
1	Simple	-	-
2	Single	28	70%
3	Double	5	12.5%
4	Triple	7	17.5%
	Total	40	100%

Among them the most frequent fold was single fold. It covered 70 percent of the total percentage. Triple fold was found more frequent than the double ones. It covered 17.5 percent of the total population. Double fold was found less frequent. It accounted for 12.5 percent of the total percentage. This shows that birthday cards having single fold is preferred by most of the users.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To find out the linguistic and physical characteristic features of wedding and birthday cards in terms of tense, voice, vocabulary, sentence-length, shape, size and fold were the main aim of the present study. For this, 40 wedding and 40 birthday cards (altogether 80 cards) 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

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 Findings Based on the Characteristic Features of the Language Used in Wedding and Birthday Cards

1. In case of tense, non-past tense was frequently used covering 94.76 percent in the birthday cards. In case of wedding cards almost all the cards used non-past tense. Out of the 180 sentences, 180 were found in non-past tense.
2. Regarding the use of voice, active voice was highly used covering 97.77 and 96.66 percent in the wedding and birthday cards respectively but passive voice was used in low frequency in both the cards.

3. Among the major word class vocabulary, nouns were used maximally. They covered 69.28 percent of the total percentage. Verbs had the second ranking followed by adjectives. Adverbs were the least used among the major word class.
4. The most frequent nouns found in the wedding and birthday cards were:
Pleasure company, occasion, wedding, ceremony, daughter, son, program.
Birthday, moment, happiness, hearts, celebrations, sun, rainbow.
5. Request, invite, weds, witness, followed, wishes, make, hope, bring, spent bless, etc. were the verbs having the highest frequency of occurrence in the wedding and birthday cards.
6. Highly used adjectives in wedding and birthday cards were:
auspicious, graceful, late, best, cultural, special, beautiful, happier, warmest, great bright, delightful, memorable.
7. The dominant adverbs found to be used in WCs and BCs were:
cordially, heartily, truly, always, lovely, really.
8. Concerning to sentence length, wedding cards were found a bit shorter in length than birthday cards. The average sentence length was found to be of 7 words in wedding cards and 8 words were found to be in birthday cards.

4.1.2 Findings Based on the Physical Aspects of Wedding and Birthday Cards

1. Of the possible shapes of wedding and birthday cards, rectangular was the most preferred one.
2. 'Square' was the least used shape. It accounted only 7.5 percent of the total percentage. The 'unique' shape was found most frequently in birthday cards rather than in wedding cards.
3. Regarding the sizes of wedding and birthday cards, medium one was the most frequent. It covered 86.25 percent of the total percentage. Small size covered 13.75 percent of the total population. Large sizes were not found in wedding and birthday cards.
4. Regarding the fold of wedding and birthday cards, the single fold was the most preferred one on the basis of its use. It covered 77.5 percent. It was followed by double fold (13.75%). Triple fold were found to use only in birthday cards. Plain (without fold) cards were not found in both types of card.
5. Regarding the physical aspects of wedding and birthday cards, no fixed rules were found to be followed, however they might be guided by the following principles:
 - (i) Principles of ease
 - (ii) Principles of economy in terms of time and money.
 - (iii) Principle of attractiveness
 - (iv) Principle of convention

4.2 Recommendations

However, the study is a descriptive one, some recommendations have been suggested on the basis of the findings.

1. Invitation and Greeting cards are one of the media of mass communication. They can be used privately or publicly. That is why this subject should be included in the course of mass media.
2. While teaching language of WCs and BCs in the class room, first of all the students should be taught the most frequently used nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs to facilitate them understand the message conveyed by the sentences.
3. The class teacher should provide the students with the varieties of authentic sample of Wedding and Birthday Cards of different countries so as to acquaint them with various styles and ways of writing.

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Appendix -I

Most Frequently Used Major Words Class Vocabularies in Wedding and Birthday Cards

Noun in wedding cards	Noun in birthday cards
Ceremony	Birthday
Company	Celebration
Compliment	Color
Couple	Daughte4r
Daughter	Day
Dinner	Enthusiasm
Family	Excitement
Honor	Faith
Inside	Family
Invitation	Fun
January	Gift
Kathmandu	God
Lunch	Happiness
Marriage	Hearts
Occasion	Home
Pit Puja	Husband
Pleasure	Joy
Presence	Life
Procession	Life
Programme	Love
Reception	Moment
Request	Rainbow

Saturday	Strength
Son	Sun
Union	
Venue	
Wedding	
Witness	
Verbs in Wedding	Verb in Birthday cards
Bless	Asks
Blessing	Bless
Celebrate	Bring
Followed	Casts
Held	Comes
Honored	Decorate
Hosted	Deserve
Invite	Dreams
Requests	Feel
Solicit	Filled
Wed	Give
Weds	Holds
Witness	Hope
	Keep
	Loved
	Make
	Showered
	Spent
	Starting

	Take
	Trickles
	Wishes
Adjective in Wedding cards	Adjective in Birthday cards
Cordially	Always
Hearty	Lovely
Newly	Only
Onward	Really
	Toward
	Truly

Appendix -II

Checklist of Physical Aspect of Wedding and Birthday Cards

S.N.	Aspect	Wedding card		Birthday card	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
A	Shape				
1	Triangle				
2	Rectangle				
3	Curve				
4	Square				
5	Polygon				
6	Unique				
	Total				
B	Size				
1	Small				
2	Mid				
3	Large				
	Total				
C	Fold				
1	Simple				
2	Single				
3	Double				
4	Triple				
	Total				

Checklist of Linguistic Aspects of Wedding and Birthday Cards

S.N.	Aspect	Wedding cards		Birthday cards	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
A	Tense				
1	Past				
2	Non-past				
	Total				
B	Voice				
1	Active				
2	Passive				
	Total				
C	Vocabulary				
1	Noun				
2	Verb				
3	Adjective				
4	Adverb				
	Total				

Appendix -III

Some Sample of Wedding and Birthday Cards



Shree Ganeshtaya Nama

Mr. Dan Bahadur & Mrs. Dhan Maya Maharjan

cordially request the pleasure of the company on the auspicious occasion of the

Wedding Ceremony

of their son Pratap Maharjan

with

Jun Devi Maharjan

(Daughter of Mr. Uttam Narayan Maharjan and Mrs. Hera Devi Maharjan)

PROGRAM

Procession:

Date : January, 2008 Saturday
..... Magh, 2064
Time : A.M.
Venue : Siphel, Kolopul, Kathmandu

Dinner:

Date : 20th January, 2008 Sunday
6th Magh, 2064
Time :PM
Venue : Krishna Cinema Hall, Panga-9
Ph. No. : 4-332188 / 9841-803251 / 9841-464358

With Best Compliment:

Mr./ Mrs. Prakash Maharjan
Mr./ Mrs. Pradip Maharjan
Mr./ Mrs. Pramod Maharjan