

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is viewed as one of the most important possessions of human being. It is an abstraction based on the linguistic behaviour of its users. Traugott and Pratt (1980) maintain that "It is around us everywhere, in speech, writing, sign language, or simply in our mind as we dream, remember a conversation, or quietly think out a problem. It is a vehicle of power, a means by which we control, create, and preserve"(p.1).

Language has enabled man to establish great civilization. It is responsible for social mobility and stratification .Sapir (1921) concludes: "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols"(as cited in Yadava 2004,p. 1).

Language is an indispensable means of human communication; however, there are other means of communication viz. gesture, tactile, olfactory, etc. Moreover, the English language unfolds the barriers laid among people who have different mother tongues and do not understand each other without using a signal. Realizing such importance, English was declared as a lingua franca. Later, it was accepted as an international language. A person can speak more than one language but cannot speak all the languages of the world. Therefore, English is the only one language by which a person gets knowledge about the world. It is taught and learnt as a foreign language of global significance. That is why much priority has been given to it over other foreign languages. English has been introduced at grade one since 2060 B.S. and has been

taught as a compulsory subject up to bachelor level in Nepal. Moreover, it is extensively used as a means of communication in international non-governmental organizations, travel and tourism, business and so forth. In recent years because of the proliferation of English medium schools throughout the nation and extensive use of internet, English has become much more popular and seen as a part of life style especially in cities like Kathmandu.

1.1.1 Mass Media

The term 'mass' literally refers to a large number of people and media refers to means of communication such as radio, television, newspapers etc. Thus, mass media etymologically, refer to the means of communication to a large scattered number of people over a vast area at the same time. Mass communication is made possible by the use of mass media which include print and electronic media. These media are used to transmit messages to the mass.

Narula (2003) says, "It is now that technological developments have replicated the interpersonal communication acts over time and space. Such communication potential has changed the use of mass media, its meaning and impact (p.73). The print media such as newspapers, magazines, books etc. have a very old history in comparison to the electronic media which are the modern technological innovations made in the field of science and technology.

Electronic media include radio, TV, cinema and other media as well like public speaking and live commentaries. These different media either print or electronic inform, educate, entertain, instruct, influence, persuade us and have different language structures vocabularies, denotations and connotations.

Mass media are the means or devices or instruments used to convey or impart or send or exchange or transmit our ideas and thoughts through speech or writing. They are the mediators of messages to the mass. They usually make

mass communication possible by transmitting messages over a vast area simultaneously and rapidly to large heterogeneous audiences. They have revolutionized our personal and social life. They help us to expand our communication world and overcome the barriers caused by time and space. The concept of Mass Media Entertainment (MME) is complicated in some internet media as now individuals have a means of potential exposure on a scale comparable to what was previously restricted to group of mass producers. Mass Wire Media (MWM), a new frontier of news reporting is used in the high technological age. These internet media can include television, personal web pages, message boards, podcasts, video services etc. The term “MSM” or “Main Stream media” has been widely used in the discussion of mass media bias or criticism. According to www.wikipedia.com, “Marshall McLuhan, one of the biggest critics in mass media’s history brought up the idea that the medium is the message. The corporate media is not a watchdog protecting us from the powerful , it is lap dog begging for scraps.” (Retrieved September 24, 2008) So, we can make a conclusion that mass media are means, not end. Communication is the interaction between two or more people. It is something that changes even though one is in the act of examining it. Communication is, therefore, the act of sending and receiving. It can be said that communication is a process itself. Within the circle of communication, the mass communication is characterized as a large number of groups. Mass communication will be meaningful only when the media is most reliable. Narula (2003), “Since 60’s onward; the scholars started questioning this ‘Limited Media Effects Mode’ and they were more attuned to the contesting powers of the media.” (p.81) Mass media are the most powerful tool which reveals the facts and disseminates the day to day distilled events.

Mass media play a major role in creating a feasible climate for the modern concept of democratic governance in a country. Mass media channels are

especially effective when combined with interpersonal channels in modern media forms as well as traditional mass media. In order to understand the concept of communication in this context, it is indispensably essential to distinguish between (i) mass media, (ii) interpersonal communication channels. Mass media channels are all those elements that translate the messages such as newspaper, magazine, film, radio, TV, etc. Mass media help to reach the audience. Interpersonal channels are those which involve face to face message and transmission between two or more individuals. They are either family members or neighbors, friends, salespeople, school teachers and others.

The language used in mass media is called journalese which is the register typical only for mass media. It is also known as the journalistic writing. Although the mass media use both the written as well as spoken variety of language that differs from print media to broadcast media, we find common features in all whether it may be newspaper or radio/TV broadcast or book or advertising etc. The common feature is the journalistic writing. The headlines give prominence of the subject matter. The style is like jargon not to be found in spoken variety or in advertising. However, the superficial similarity is common across many newspapers. The headlines are dramatic, catchy which have to capture the reader's interest. The lead sentence will sustain the interest and there are certain choices of vocabulary and grammar.

1.1.2. Role of Mass Media in the Present Day World

Mass media have been playing a vital role in the present day world. Mass media make it possible to deliver the same scattered far and wide. We depend on the technological innovations for entertainment, information or instruction.

The mass media are tools or instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered and heterogeneous audience. 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, enable to overcome the barriers caused by time and space.

Cross – Media (CM) means the idea of distributing the same message through different media channels. A similar idea is expressed in the news industry as “convergence”. Many authors understand cross-media publishing to be the ability to publish in both print and on web without manual conversion effort. According to [www. wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com), “An increasing number of wireless devices with mutually incompatible data and screen formats make it even more difficult to achieve “create once, publish many.”(Retrieved September, 24 2008) Narula (2003), “The messages are mass produced on these channels and business of producing and transmitting vests with a few elites. These sources of messages are able to receive many receivers through sense modalities instantaneously though instant feedback may be missing”(p. 72).

In the light of above definitions, the role (or purpose or function) of mass media such as radio, TV, newspapers etc. in the present day world can be discussed as below.

a) Giving information of any important serious and interesting events to the people is one of the major roles/functions of mass media. This function includes all reports, news and happenings concerning the daily life. It covers all news, regarding government, politics, foreign affairs, weather, accident, business, law, education etc. It consists of most of the matter which is given in news- broadcast on the radio and TV as well as the newspapers and magazines.

We change or modify our decision by reading the news, information etc. We are aware of many threatening and serious consequences through media. Today, we know about threatening of wars, diseases, the black-hole etc. through mass media.

b) Mass media help us to increase our knowledge by providing educative and useful information based on truth and facts. They provide the matters of new technology and research, information about health care, caution about injurious things etc. Thus, mass media are the reliable means of informal education. We can learn many things through mass media without teacher's help. Even the illiterate people can take education through radio or TV broadcast.

c) It is a means to influence the opinion of the readers through editorials, articles or certain special features. It also includes editorials, cartoons and comments made on the news and events by the journalists or the editors. In this, we should include only attempts which are made directly to influence the readers and listeners. Thus, mass media help 'structure our lives'. We are persuaded by the news, the comments, analysis and evaluation and become sure of our own position.

d) Entertainment is the most important function of mass media because it is like magnet which attracts and holds large audiences. It plays vital role in selling newspapers and magazines. It includes all types of fiction like comic strips, stories etc. It also includes the factual materials, sport news, theatre reviews and hobby columns which deal with leisure. Radio and TV broadcast songs, music, play etc. A wide variety of readers or audiences are entertained by comics, crossword puzzles, games, film reviews, films, motion pictures, recordings etc. Thus, mass media provide entertainment and help to spend the leisure time.

e) One of the most important roles of mass media in the present day world is advertising. Mass media are the only one means to publish or broadcast any product, services to a large number of people from different parts at once.

Advertisements also have public service messages such as family planning, driving safely, child care, health care etc. The commercially oriented advertising seeks to promote the sale of their goods. Different advertisements of products or services persuade the people towards new consumerism.

f) Mass media expand our socialization. It is very easy to transmit the social trends, culture, religions, beliefs, values etc. from one part of the world to other parts. It means mass media help transmit the social heritage from one society to another, far or near. They transmit it from time to time, place to place and one generation to another generation. Thus, mass media transmit the social heritage and also help people in socializing. They help us to connect with various groups in society.

g) Mass media play a great role in nation's economy. They provide employment for a large group of people and act as backbone of nation's economic condition. They provide potential economy for the people. We can see so many people engaged in media.

1.1.3 Print Media and Electronic Media

Mass media are broadly divided into two categories viz. print media and electronic media. Print media is the oldest form of mass communication. Narula (2003) says, “Marshall McLuhan refers to beginning of mass communication by the invention of printing press in 1450 Cave, paintings, hieroglyphic writings were attempted to bridge time so that messages were preserved for later generations” (p.73). Print media are so named because they make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to the receivers. Print media include books and manuals, newspapers, magazines and periodicals; brochures and prospectors; pamphlets, posters, banners, signboards, traffic signs and signals, charts, graphs, diagrams, tables, caption

writing, menus and bills. They are composed of words inscribed on something by some sort of ink. They are also called representational media as they use the symbolic codes of prints, graphics and photographic. 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 device for communicating messages. Similarly, on the other hand, they differ from the electronic media such as radio, TV in that they do not need any technical devices at the point of decoding. The electronic media need both encoding and decoding devices. Generally, print media include the following sub-units:

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

The term 'electronic' is concerned with electrons or electronics media refer to things or results produced or operated by a flow of electronic and it uses air waves to reach the message to the audience. Although electronic media are opposite to the print media, there is no longer clear-cut or watertight distinction between them. Electronic media are the new form (19th - 20th century) of mass communication. They include radio, television, cinema etc. The electronic media are also called mechanical media which use complex electromagnetic devices at both the encoding and decoding points. In the production of electronic media, several kinds of technology involve in the transmission of messages. Cables or satellites are utilized and the electronic technology helps

in miniaturization, storage, retrieval (restoration), display and control of messages. Texts and graphics are combined and computer functions as a powerful tool. Radio and TV are popular electronic media. Radio is an old electronic medium whereas TV supported by computer network (or multimedia computer) is known as new media. This new media has made its appearance since 1960s.

1.1.4. Use of Proverbs and Quotations

In the field of mass media (especially print and electronic media), proverbs and quotations are frequently used. They add variety in the mass media in general and print or electronic media in particular.

According to Hornby (2000), “Proverb is a well known phrase or sentence used that gives advice or says something that is generally true, for example, "Waste not, want not. Saying is a well known phrase or statement that expresses something about life that most people believe is wise and true. Quotation is a group of words or a short piece of writing taken from a book, play, speech etc. and repeated because it is interesting or useful. It is the act of repeating something interesting or useful that another person has written or said. The writer illustrates his/her point by quotation from a number of sources” (p.1020, 1137, 1040).

Thus, it can be argued that proverbs are phrases or sentences of a short and wise saying. Sayings are phrases or statements of a maxim or a popular proverb. And quotations are group of words or a short piece of work which is a quoted passage or the current piece of anything. To quote means repeating the exact words that another person has said or written. For example, Benjamin

Franklin said "Eat to please yourself but dress to please others". In general, proverbs/sayings/quotations are written at the bottom of the page or written in middle of the subject matter to clarify it or written clearly on the wall or spoken at the first, middle or last to make the speech interesting or useful.

Proverb is a phrase or short sentence usually known by many people stating something commonly experienced or giving advice. For example, there is an old Chinese proverb - "I hear I forget, I see I remember and I do I understand". And sayings are well known and wise statements which often have a meaning that is different from the simple meanings of the words that contains. For example, "Don't count your chickens before they're hatched".

According to the web www.learn-english-today.com (6/24/2008), "A proverb is a short well known expression that states a general truth or gives advice. A saying is a well known expression or a remark, also known as a proverb" (p.1). Proverbs are short expressions that state general truth about life, culture, religion. These are wise sayings which often teach moral lessons. Sayings are popular proverbs. Therefore, it can be said that sayings and proverbs are completely overlapped and represent the same things. That is why, sayings are taken as a synonymous term for proverbs here. Proverbs symbolize history, culture, geography, social tradition and various aspects of the community. There are two types of proverbs. They are - universal proverbs and local proverbs. Universal proverbs have wider and universal concepts and theme. These proverbs are translatable. We can find equivalent proverbs while translating these proverbs. For example, 'A little knowledge is dangerous'. Local proverbs have narrow concepts. They are deeply rooted in a particular culture. They are often untranslatable. For example, 'kano gorulai aunsina purne'. Vocabulary is, therefore, used for universal proverbs and local proverbs differently. On the other hand, quotations are the repetitions of the exact words of another persons' speech or writing. They are written within comma and

inverted commas by quoting who said this. The person may be national or international figure who is famous for any field (i.e. political, literature etc.) from his contribution. Or quotations can be taken from famous and holy books like Gita, Veda, Bible etc.

The researcher, here, is concerned with the study of vocabulary used in these proverbs and quotations particularly used in print and electronic media. This analysis is done on the basis of vocabulary items; major words and minor words as well as frequency, range and average.

1.1.5 Vocabulary and Grammar

According to the web [www.en. Wikipedia org/wiki/vocabulary](http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/vocabulary), "A vocabulary is a set of words known to a person or other entity, or the part of a specific language". In this present study vocabulary refers to the word level analysis of proverbs and quotations used in print media and electronic media. Vocabulary is the most important aspect of any language. Where language is used there should be vocabulary. The term 'vocabulary' is defined differently by different linguists.

Richards et al. (1985) define the term vocabulary as a set of lexemes including single words, compound words or idioms" (p.307).Regarding the vocabulary Celce-Murcia and Larsen- Freeman (1983) say "we take a considerably broader view of the lexicon; we consider it to comprise not only single words but also word compounds and conventionalized multiword forms" (p.29).Similarly, Harmer (1991) defines the term vocabulary as "if language structures make up

to the skeleton of language, it is vocabulary that provides the vital organs and flesh" (p.153).

From the foregoing definitions, it can be concluded that vocabulary can be single word or group of words that take a single meaning e.g. 'mother' 'grandmother' and 'mother-in-law' which are made up of one, two and three words respectively but express a single idea i.e. meaning: (n) woman.

Language is a sum total of vocabulary and construction rules (grammar in which the former functions like separate beads and the latter as thread which combine lexis as a meaningful stretch. According to Cook (1991), "Grammar provides the overall patterns, vocabulary the materials to put in the patterns" (as cited in Bhattarai 2000, p. 71). Those stretches or patterns range from collocation to text. Therefore, sufficient vocabulary and organizing rules is necessary to be a successful learner. Only then, he will be a successful communicator.

Thus, vocabulary and grammar are two wheels of the same cart; in the absence of one the other cannot run properly. Lexical particularities are considered to derive their formal meaning not only from contextual extension of a lexical kind but also from the generalized grammatical patterns within which they appear, and conversely, the recognition of general patterns is seen as justifiable only in response to selected comparisons of lexical combinations. Owen (1993) says, "..... grammar and lexis cannot be forced apart" (p. 176). Wilkins (1972) attaches even more value to vocabulary. He says "..... while without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed" (p. 111).

We, therefore, can conclude that vocabulary and grammar are equally important components of language. That is why, in primary, lower-

intermediate, and intermediate levels, grammar and vocabulary should be taught side by side so that learners will be aware of the particular grammatical or at least collocation aspect of lexis.

1.1.6. Use of Vocabulary

Vocabulary is an important aspect of language. Eventhough we have good knowledge of structure, we cannot express our feeling thoughts and desires without having the knowledge of proper words either in print or electronic media. A good store of vocabulary is crucial for understanding and communication. It is, therefore, necessary to analyze and evaluate the vocabulary systematically.

The present study will be done on the basis of word classification by Arts and Aarts (1986). Aarts and Aarts say, "It is possible to distinguish between major and minor word classes. The former are also called open classes, minor word classes are closed classes 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 interject vans" (p. 22). They further add that in class of verbs, two sub-classes can be distinguished: auxiliary verbs and lexical verbs. The former constitute a closed class; the later an open class (ibid p. 35).

The words, therefore, used in proverbs and quotations are tabulated under different word classes. The frequency of each word is calculated with their respective percentage. The vocabulary analysis is done under the following headings:

- i) Analysis of major word classes used in proverbs and quotations,

- ii) Analysis of minor word classes used in proverbs and quotations,
- iii) Comparison of major and minor word classes used in proverbs and quotations on the whole, and
- iv) Comparison of proverbs and quotations from range and average.

1.2. Review of the Related Literature

There are a few studies done in Nepalese English on the language used in the field of mass media in general and print media in particular. These studies have contributed with some findings regarding the application of language used in print media and electronic media. The research works mentioned below are concerned with the analysis of language used in the field of mass media.

Bhandari (1999) studied 'Tense and Aspect' in two Nepali English dailies 'The Rising Nepal and 'The Kathmandu Post'. Similarly, two weeklies were also studied i. e. People's Review and the Independent. She has come to the conclusion that the non-past tense has been used more frequently than the past tense in the dailies. Regarding the aspect used in those papers, the perfective (especially present perfective) aspect is used more often than the progressive aspect in both dailies and weeklies.

Subedi (2001), has conducted a study entitled "A Descriptive Study of Signboards and Their Language". He has studied the language of signboards in terms of structures, tenses, voices, aspect and physical features. He has descriptively concluded his research based on physical traits and linguistic variables. Regarding the shape and size of signboards, rectangular form and small sizes have been respectively found most commonly and concerning to

linguistic, verbless constructions and passive constructions have been found frequently.

Adhikari (2005) has conducted a study entitled "Caption on English Newspaper." He has collected captions and analyzed them in terms of tense, sentences type, caption length and aspect. He has found that simple sentences, non-past tense and simple aspect were more frequent in captions than complex sentences, past tense and other aspects.

Similarly, Baral (2006) studied "Language used in Banners: An Analytical study". He analyzed the language used in Banners in terms of construction types, vocabulary, tense and aspect. He found that verbless constructions are found to be used to least simple aspect and only non-past tense are found in admission, institutional, felicitation and event banners. Major words are found more commonly than minor words.

Pandey (2007) studied "Language used in Notice of Condolence: A Descriptive Study". He analyzed the language used in the notice of condolence in terms of sentence type, tense, aspect, voice, length and non-linguistic features. He found that the use of simple sentence was more than complex and compound, non-past tense was used more than past tense, simple aspect was used more than others and active voice was used more than passive.

No study has been done yet particularly on newspaper condolence in terms of vocabulary. Therefore, the researcher conducted this study to analyze the language of newspaper condolence in terms of vocabulary items.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The proposed study had the following objectives:

- a) To analyze the major and minor word classes used in proverbs and quotations.
- b) To compare proverbs and quotations from major and minor word classes as well as range and average.
- c) To suggest some pedagogical implications based on the study.

1.4. Significance of the study

This study is significant for the prospective researchers who want to carry out researches in the language used in the field of mass media, especially in proverbs and quotations. It is really a helpful work for comparing language used in proverbs and quotations in terms of vocabulary items. The findings of the study will be of immense value for the teachers and learners as well. This study will be useful reference for teaching vocabulary as well as proverbs and quotations. It is expected to be significant for B.Ed. (Third year) students of mass media as well. It helps those teachers who are teaching language. This research will be useful for those people who have selected journalism as a career and as a specialized subject. This work will be beneficial for English language teachers, textbook writers, syllabus designers and methodologists. It will not be less important for them who are involved in analyzing, describing, learning and teaching the nature of language in different areas of mass media either print or electronic media. It is also useful to a great extent to the translators as well.

1.5. Definition of the Terms

Average: central measure of the distribution division carried from the summation of all distributions divided by number of items.

Bar Diagram: also called one-dimensional diagram, is the most commonly used diagram consisting of a set of rectangles, one for each set of data in which the magnitudes or values are represented by the length (height).

Electronic Media: new form (19th to 20th) of communication, also called mechanical media which use complex electromagnetic devices at the both the encoding and decoding points.

Grammar: overall pattern or stretches or structures that make up to the skeleton of language.

Major Words: four open classes of words viz. nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Minor Words: closed classes of words viz. pronouns, prepositions, articles quantifiers, conjunctions, numerals and auxiliaries.

Mass Media: mass media are all those elements that translate the means of transmitting messages such as newspaper, magazine, film, radio, TV etc.

Mass Wire Media: A new frontier of news reporting in the high – tech age.

Pie Chart: Pie chart, also called pie diagram or circular diagram or angular diagram or two-dimensional diagram or a figure to show percent breakdowns. In a pie chart a single variable is broken down into different components and these components are presented in percentages.

Podcast: A series of digital – media files which are distributed over the internet using syndication feeds for play back on portable media players and computers. The term podcast like broadcast can refer either to the series of content itself or to the method by which it is syndicated; the latter is also called podcasting. The host or author of a podcast is often called podcaster.

Print media: oldest form of mass communication which make use of printed symbols to communicate messages to the receivers.

Proverbs: Phrases or short sentences usually known by many people stating something commonly experienced or giving advice. They are short sentences or phrases, also known as sayings drawn from long experiences.

Publishing: The industry concerned with the production of literature or information. It is the activity of making information available for public view. In some cases, authors may be their own publishers.

Quotations: the repetitions of the exact words of another person's speech or writing on the famous and holy books.

Range: the difference between the largest item and the smallest item in the set of observations.

Vocabulary: vocabulary refers to the words used in newspaper condolence.

Word Class: An application of the general term to refer to a set of entities (i.e. words) sharing certain formal properties. A major distinction is drawn between major or open word class and minor or closed word class.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

For the fulfilment of the objectives mentioned in the earlier chapter, the researcher has adopted the following methodological strategies:

2.1. Sources of Data

The researcher used only the secondary sources of data. However, the experts have been consulted for the approval of some cases. The following secondary sources of data were used

2.1.1. Secondary Sources of Data

The researcher went through different print media and electronic media (i.e. books\ magazines and websites). Besides these, books related to the study of this investigation were consulted as the secondary sources of data. Thornby (2002), Arts and Arts (1985), Elliot and Norman (1976), Harmer (1991) and Celce-Murcia and Larsen- Freeman (1983) were selected to study language used in these proverbs and quotations in terms of vocabulary items. Researches done by former investigators were also consulted.

2.2. Tools for Data Collection

The researcher collected the data from different print and electronic media like magazines 'Scholar', 'Wisdom', 'A Dictionary of Social Sciences' and websites <http://www.learn-english-today.com//>. He collected one hundred proverbs and

one hundred quotations from print and electronic media through random selection i.e. two hundred data in total. The researcher analyzed the major word and minor word classes and their comparisons for each collected proverbs and quotations. He examined and re-examined the data until he got the required information.

2.3. Process of Data Collection

The researcher followed the following procedures to collect the required information in carrying out this investigation:

- a) The researcher collected one hundred proverbs and same number of quotations from print and electronic media. Hence, the number of proverbs and quotations was two hundred in total. He used random selection method to collect the data.
- b) The researcher studied and analyzed these proverbs and quotations one by one.
- c) Then, he calculated distributions and frequencies of the vocabulary items used in proverbs and quotations separately.
- d) The researcher presented the data by using the method of tabulations.
- e) Then, he showed the comparison of proverbs and quotations by using the diagrams (i.e. bar diagram and pie chart).
- f) Finally, he interpreted and analyzed the data comparatively from major words, minor words, frequency and range .

2.4. Limitation of the Study

The limitations of the study were as below:

- a) The study was limited to the study of the selected portion of mass media (i.e. books, magazines and internet).
- b) The study was limited to the small area of language, i.e. vocabulary items in terms of word classes and their distribution, frequency, average and range only.
- c) The study was further limited to the analysis of the one hundred proverbs and the same number of quotations only.
- d) Only secondary data was used in the research.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of the collected data (from 2.1 sources of data). The analysis and interpretation of data are presented descriptively using diagrams and tables. The analysis is done on the basis of vocabulary use.

Vocabulary is an important aspect of language. Even though we have good knowledge of structure, we cannot express our feelings, thoughts and desires without having the knowledge of proper words either in print or electronic media. A good store of vocabulary is crucial for understanding and communication. It is, therefore, necessary to analyze and evaluate the vocabulary systematically. The present study will be done on the basis of word classification by Arts and Aarts (1986).

Regarding word class, (ibid) say, "It is possible to distinguish between major and minor word classes. The former are also called open classes, minor word classes are closed classes 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 interject vans" (p. 22). They further add that in class of verbs, two sub-classes can be distinguished: auxiliary verbs and lexical verbs. The former constitute a closed class; the later an open class (p. 35). The words, therefore, used in proverbs and quotations are tabulated under different word classes. The frequency of each word is calculated with their respective percentages. The vocabulary analysis is done under the following headings:

- a) Analysis of major word classes used in proverbs and quotations,
- b) Analysis of minor word classes used in proverbs and quotations,
- c) Comparison of major and minor word classes used in proverbs and quotations as a whole, and
- d) Comparison of proverbs and quotations from range and average.

3.1. Vocabulary Analysis of Proverbs and Quotations

The words used in proverbs (i.e. given in appendix I and analyzed in appendix III: Table 1 to 11) and all the words used in quotations (i.e. given in appendix II and analyzed in appendix III: Table 1 to 11) are tabulated under different word classes. The distribution of each word class is calculated with their respective percentages. The comparison of proverbs and quotations on the basis vocabulary use is as follows:

3.1.1. Analysis of Major Words Used in Proverbs and Quotations

The researcher found the following distribution of major word classes being used in proverbs and quotations:

Table 1

S.N.	Words Class	DW	Percent
1)	Proverbs		
i	Nouns	202	24.72
ii	Verbs	72	8.81
iii	Adjectives	47	5.75
iv	Adverbs	7	0.86
2)	Quotations		
i	Nouns	271	33.17
ii	Verbs	92	11.26
iii	Adjectives	101	12.36
iv	Adverbs	25	3.06
	Total	817	100

This table shows that among four major word classes of proverbs and quotations, nouns used in quotations have the highest distribution with 33.17% (i.e.271 out of 817) occurrences. Nouns used in proverbs have stood as the second position with 24.72% (i.e.202 out of 817) distribution. Similarly, adjectives and verbs used in quotations occupy the third and fourth positions with 12.36% (i.e.101 out of 817) and 11.26% (i.e.92 out of 817). Likewise, verbs and adjectives used in proverbs occupy the fifth and sixth positions with 8.81% (i.e.72 out of 817) and 5.75% (i.e.47 out of 817) of total distribution. Adverbs used in quotations occupy the seventh position with 3.06% (i.e.25 out of 817) and adverbs used in proverbs occupy the last position with 0.86 % (i.e.7 out of 817) occurrences. Nouns such as man, thing, time, life, world, idea etc used in quotations have the highest distribution and always, fast, quite, never, soon, and alike used in proverbs have the least distribution.

Among these DWs, the adjective ‘good’ used in quotations has the highest frequency with 13 occurrences (i.e. analyzed from appendix III). The noun ‘man’ that is found in quotations has stood in the second position with 12 occurrences. And most of the major words used in proverbs and quotations such as church, duck, fashion, person, pebble, character, build, buy, wise, blind, locked, better, fast, quite, always, just and so on have only one frequency (i. e. analyzed from appendix III along the rows of frequency).It is found that quotations have higher frequency than proverbs.

3.1.2 Analysis of Minor Words Used in Proverbs and Quotations

The occurrence of minor words found in proverbs and quotations with respective percentages is shown in the following table:

Table - 2

Distribution of Minor Words Used in Proverbs and Quotations

S.N.	Word Classes	DW	Percent
1)	Proverbs		
i	Prepositions	72	10.89
ii	Conjunctions	21	3.18
iii	Articles	48	7.26
iv	Numerals	8	1.21
v	Pronouns	28	4.24
vi	Quantifiers	14	2.12
7	Auxiliaries	32	4.84
2)	Quotations		
i	Prepositions	61	9.23
ii	Conjunctions	45	6.81
iii	Articles	101	15.28
iv	Numerals	13	1.97
v	Pronouns	60	9.08
vi	Quantifiers	27	4.08
vii	Auxiliaries	131	19.82
	Total	661	100

It is proved from the above table that all the minor words are used in proverbs and quotations except interjections. The researcher found that auxiliaries used in quotations have stood in the first position with 19.82% (i.e. 131 out of 661) occurrences. Articles used in quotations occupy the second position with 15.27% (i.e. 101 out of 661) distribution. Prepositions used in proverbs occupy the third position with 10.89% (i.e. 72 out of 661). The fifth position is occupied by pronouns used in quotations with 9.08% (i.e. 60 out of 661).

Similarly, articles used in proverbs occupy the sixth position by 7.26% (i.e. 46 out of 661) distribution. Auxiliaries used in proverbs, pronouns used in proverbs, quantifiers used in quotations, conjunctions used in proverbs, quantifiers used in proverbs and numerals used in quotations occupy the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth positions respectively. And the last position is occupied by numerals used in proverbs with 1.21% (i.e. 8 out of 661) occurrences.

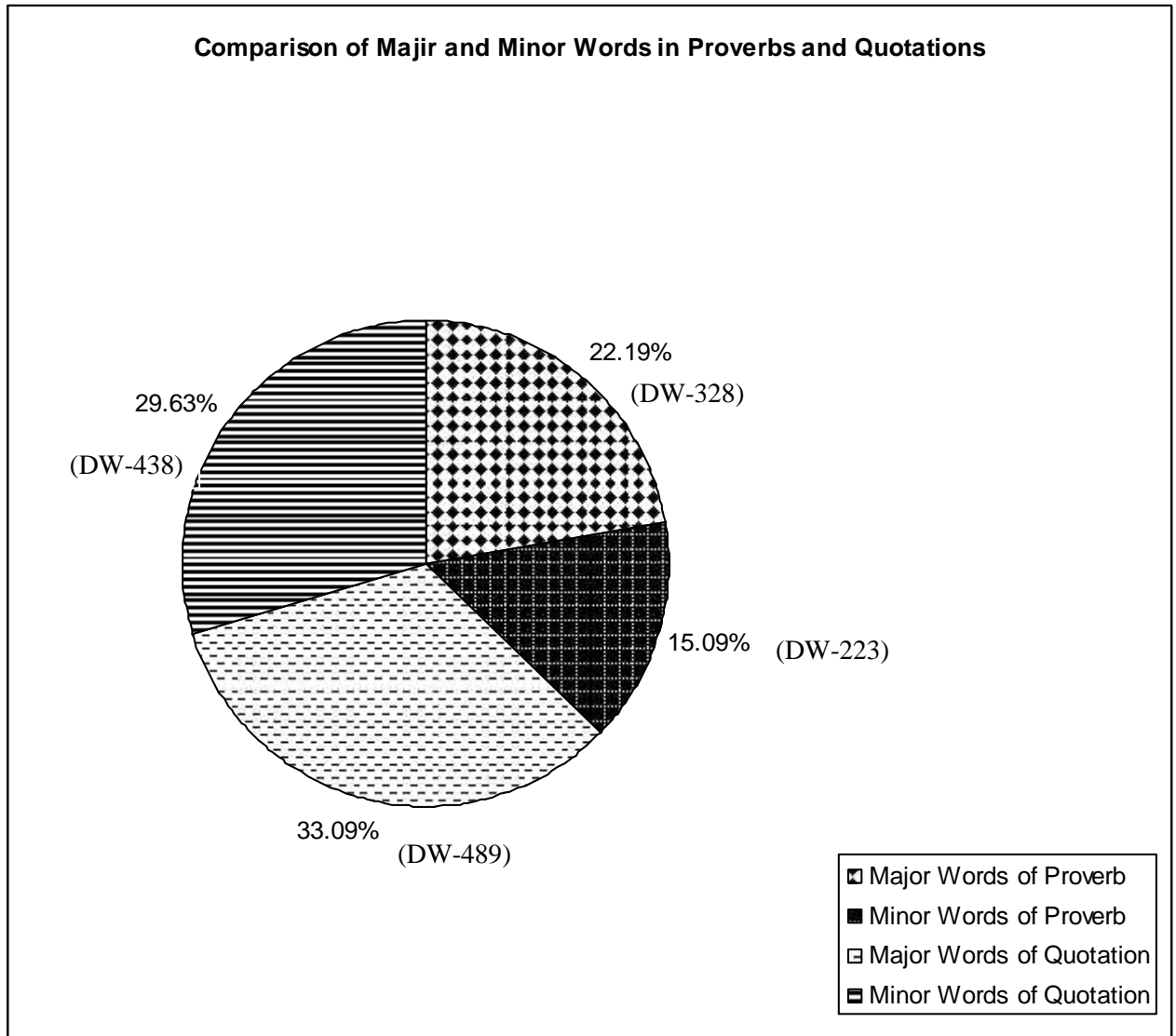
When DWs found in minor words (i. e. from appendix III) are compared, it is proved that article 'the' used in quotations is the most frequent word with 67 frequency of occurrence. The second frequently used word is 'is' (i. e. auxiliary used in quotations) with 58 repetitions. Many minor words such as with, out, at, away, if, hundred, what, this, have, let, be able to and so ons used in proverbs and quotations have single frequency. In general, quotations have much frequently used minor words than that of proverbs.

3.1.3. Comparison of Major and Minor Word Classes Used in Proverbs and Quotations

The following pie chart shows the comparison of major word and minor word classes used in proverbs and quotations:

Chart - 1

Comparison of Major and Minor Words Used in Proverbs and Quotations



From the above figure, the researcher has found that major and minor words used in quotations occur more than in proverbs with greater difference. In proverbs, major words, particularly, have more occurrences than the minor ones i. e. 22.19% against 15.09% of total occurrences. In quotations, it is just

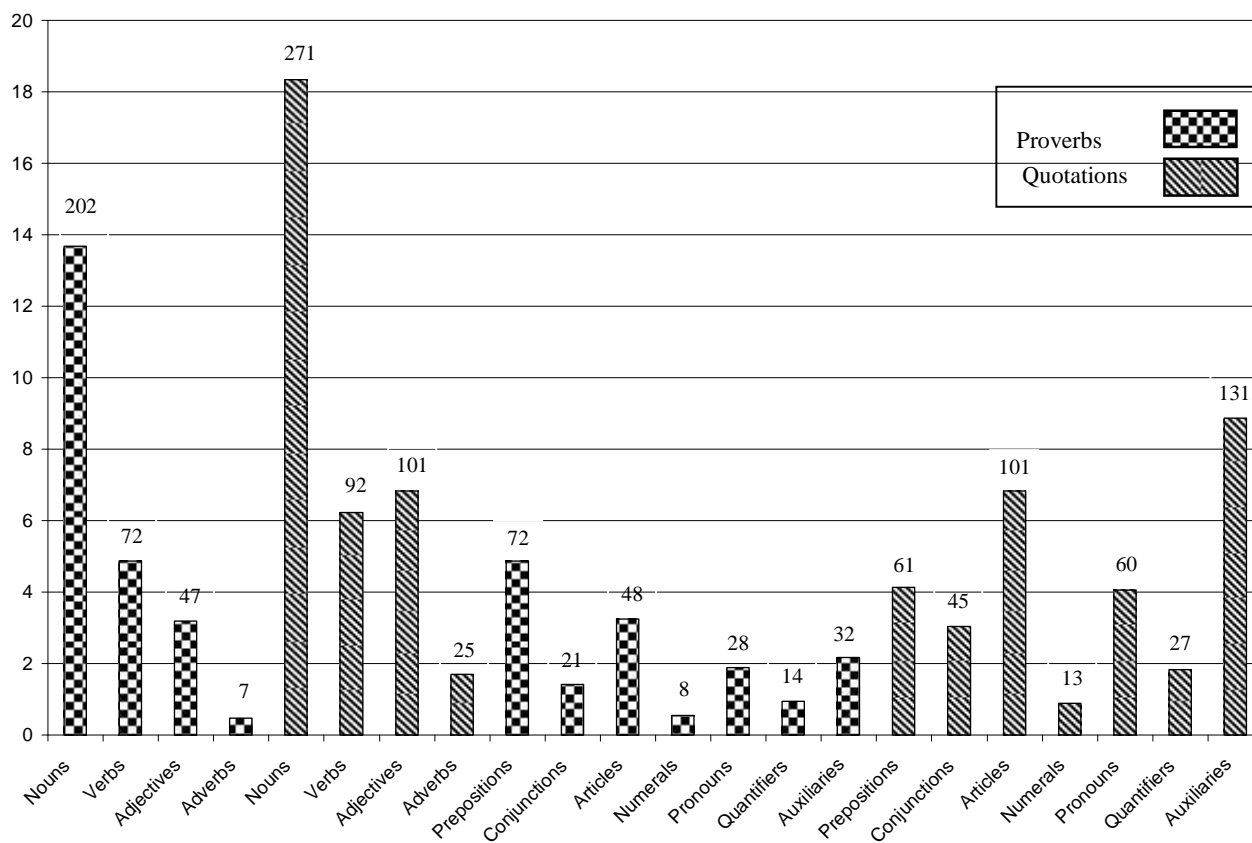
opposite i.e. minor words occur more than major words. In general, quotations have more words (i.e. both major and minor words) than those of proverbs. From the analysis of appendix III, minor words have more repetitions than major words in general. In particular, minor words used in quotations have higher frequency than in proverbs.

3.1.4. Comparison of Each Sub Classes on the Whole Used in Proverbs and Quotations

The following bar diagram shows the comparison of each sub classes of words on the whole used in proverbs and quotations:

Chart-2

Comparison of Proverbs and Quotations of Each Classes on the Whole



The above figure shows the comparison of proverbs and quotations on the basis of each sub classes as a whole. The researcher has found that when all the sub-classes of words are compared, nouns such as man, thing, time, life etc. used in quotations occupy the first position with 18.34% (i.e. 271 out of 1478) of total occurrences. Then, nouns used in proverbs occupy the second position with 13.67% (i.e. 202 out of 1478). The third position is occupied by auxiliaries used in quotations with 8.86% (i.e. 131 out of 1478) distribution. Adjectives and articles used in quotations occupy the fourth position with 6.83% (i.e. 101 out of 1478). Similarly, verbs used in quotations occupy the fifth position (i.e. with 6.22% or 92 out of 1478). Likewise, prepositions and verbs used in proverbs occupy the sixth position with the same distribution (i.e. 4.87% or 70 out of 1478 distribution). Similarly, prepositions used in quotations, pronouns used in quotations, articles used in proverbs, adjectives used in proverbs, conjunctions used in quotations, auxiliaries used in proverbs, pronouns used in proverbs, quantifiers used in quotations, numerals used in quotations and numerals used in proverbs occupy the sixth seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth positions respectively. And adverbs; always, fast, quite, never, soon and alike used in proverbs occupy the last position with 0.47% (i.e. 7 out of 1478). On the comparison of whole sub classes of words, the researcher found that nouns used in quotations occur the most and adverbs used in proverbs occur the least.

From the analysis of all word classes and their frequency as given in appendix III, articles are the most frequent words in general and article 'the' used in quotations has the highest occurrence with 67 frequency. Nouns have the least frequent words. Nouns 'had' and 'human' used in proverbs have three occurrences. Similarly, 'house', 'leader', 'people', 'garland', 'truth', 'work', 'child', 'people', 'way', 'success', 'change' and 'though' have three occurrences. Some nouns such as 'church', 'duck', 'life', 'problem' etc. has

two frequencies and other remaining nouns have single frequency. From this analysis, it is proved that articles are the most frequent words because they are only three in number and their repetitions are must whereas nouns are the least frequent words due to their largest area and their repetitions are redundant (i.e. pronouns are used instead of nouns) and therefore, not used repeatedly.

3.2. Comparison of Proverbs and Quotations From Range and Average

The following table shows all the word classes that are used in proverbs and quotations:

Table: 3

S.N.	Words	DW	Percent
1. a)	Major Words of Proverbs		
i	Nouns	202	13.67
ii	Verbs	72	4.87
iii	Adjectives	47	3.18
iv	Adverbs	7	0.47
1. b)	Major Words of Quotations		
i	Nouns	271	18.34
ii	Verbs	92	6.22
iii	Adjectives	101	6.83
iv	Adverbs	25	1.69
2. a)	Minor Words of Proverbs		
i	Prepositions	72	4.87
ii	Conjunctions	21	1.42
iii	Articles	48	3.25
iv	Numerals	8	0.54
v	Pronouns	28	1.89

vi	Quantifiers	14	0.95
vii	Auxiliaries	32	2.17
2.b)	Minor words of Quotations		
i	Prepositions	61	4.13
ii	Conjunctions	45	3.04
iii	Articles	101	6.83
iv	Numerals	13	0.88
v	Pronouns	60	4.06
vi	Quantifiers	27	1.83
vii	Auxiliaries	131	8.86
	Total	1478	100

From the above table, the researcher has calculated range and average. The range is the difference between the largest item and the smallest item in the set of observations. Therefore, in the DWs of proverbs and quotations, range is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range} &= \text{LI} - \text{SI} && (\text{LI}=\text{Largest Item, SI}= \text{Smallest Item}) \\ &= 271 - 7 && (\text{The highest distribution is found in nouns used in} \\ & && \text{quotations and the lowest distribution is found in} \\ & && \text{adverbs used in proverbs}) \\ &= 264. \end{aligned}$$

From the analysis of above table 3, all the DWs found in word classes used in quotations are above 7. That is to say, most DWs are around 271 that are used in quotations. But in proverbs, there are DWs which are around the range including adverbs. This proves that quotations seem longer than proverbs in their length.

Average is the central measure of the distribution. It is the division carried from the summation of all distributions divided by number of items. Therefore, in the DWs used in proverbs and quotations, average is calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average} &= D/Nl. && (\text{Total Distributions/Number of Items}) \\ &= 1478/22. && [\text{Total DWs}=1478, 2(4 \text{ major word classes} + 7 \text{ minor} \\ &&& \text{words classes) i.e. 22 items}] \\ &= 67.18. \end{aligned}$$

The researcher has analyzed the average from table 3 and found that most of the DWs of different word classes used in quotations are above 67.18 (i.e average). But most of the DWs of different word classes used in quotations are below than 67.18 (i.e. average). Nouns used in quotations occur the most with 271 distribution and adverbs used in proverbs occur the least with 7 frequency.

Thus, from the analysis of range and average of DWs used in proverbs and quotations, it is proved that proverbs are shorter than quotations in length.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data from the selected proverbs and quotations, the findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. All types of major word classes are found in proverbs and quotations. Among four major word classes, nouns are found the greatest in number used in proverbs and quotations. It means nouns are commonly used in proverbs and quotations in general. Nouns used in quotations occur more than the nouns used in proverbs in particular.
2. Adverbs are found the least in number among four major word classes both in proverbs and quotations in general. In particular, adverbs used in proverbs are the least in their occurrences.
3. All types of minor word classes are found in proverbs and quotations except interjections. There is no uniform distribution of minor words in proverbs and quotations. Among minor word classes, auxiliaries used in quotations have the highest position. Excluding the interjections, numerals used in proverbs have the least distribution among minor word classes as a whole. Articles used in quotations, prepositions used in proverbs, pronouns used in quotations, articles used in proverbs, auxiliaries used in proverbs, pronouns used in proverbs, quantifiers used in quotations, conjunctions used in proverbs, quantifiers used in proverbs and numerals used in quotations occupy the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth positions respectively in distribution.

4. Regarding the frequency of occurrence, articles are the most frequent words in general and article 'the' has the highest frequency. Whereas nouns are the least frequent words. This proves that articles are the most frequent words because their repetition is must in proverbs and quotations but it is just opposite with the case of nouns due to their lack of repetitions.
5. Major words and minor words have more distribution in quotations than proverbs. If we compare individually, major words have more occurrence than minor words with much difference in proverbs whereas minor words have more occurrences are than major words with slight difference in quotations.
6. On the whole, quotations occur more than proverbs. That is to say, quotations have used more words than proverbs. And there is more major words used in proverbs but there is less major words used in quotations. In other words, there is minimum use of minor words in proverbs whereas maximum use of minor words in the case of quotations but it is just opposite in the case of major word classes.
7. The distribution of words used in quotations is above the average and range or around the highest item. Whereas the most distribution of words used in proverbs are below the average and range or they are around the lowest item. This proves that proverbs are shorter than quotations in their length.

4.2. Recommendation and Pedagogical Implications

Based on the findings of the study, some recommendations have been drawn and pedagogical implications made. They are:

1. This study reveals that minor words are very common and most frequent for quotations but not in the case of proverbs. That is why proverbs are more difficult to understand for the students. Besides deeply rooted in the culture of the particular society, their rear use of minor words make proverbs very complex to grasp in the mind. The teacher, therefore, should be aware of culture of the society form which and to which culture she is teaching.
2. New vocabulary can be presented and practised in the class using proverbs in language classroom because the findings show that almost all types word classes are found in proverbs and quotations.
3. The teacher should take help of background information and cultural interpretation while teaching proverbs and quotations.
4. Due to the less use of minor words, proverbs may lack the structural correctness in some cases. So, the teacher should be careful about that.
5. Language and culture can be taught effectively through the use of proverbs and quotations.
6. It has been recommended for the planners, syllabus designers and language teachers that use of proverbs and quotations should be authentic and cultural. In school and college levels, there should be included proverbs and quotations as required researchers.
7. Further research should be carried in this field focusing the effectiveness of teaching and learning using proverbs and quotations.

REFERENCES

- Aarts, F. & Aarts, J. (1982). *English syntactic structures*. New York: Pergamon Press.
- Adhikari, A.K. (2005). *Language used in newspaper photo captions : A Descriptive Study*. An Unpublished M.Ed Thesis. Kathmandu, T.U.
- Ahuja, B.N. (1998). *Theory and practice of journalism*. Delhi: Surject Publication.
- Bajracharya, B.C. (2056). *A text book of statistics*. Kathmandu: M.K. Publishers and Distributers.
- Baral, M. (2006). *Language used in banners*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu, T.U.
- Best, J.W. and Kahn, J. V. (1993) *Research in education*. Massachusetts: Alyn and Baeon.
- Bhandari,G.R.(1999). *A study of the use of tense and aspects in Nepali English newspaper*. An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis. Kathmandu : T.U.
- Bhattarai, Anajna (2000). *Current trends of teaching grammar and vocabulary*. Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- _____ (2001). Writing a research proposal. *Journal of NELTA* 6.1, 45-51.
- Celce - Murica, M & Larsen Freeman D.(1999). *The grammer book*. Boston : Heinle and Heinle Publishers
- Chomsky, N.(1965). *Aspect of the theory of syntax*. Cambridge : Mass MIT Press.
- Cook V- (1991). *Second language learning and language teaching*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Crystal, D. (2003). *A dictionary of linguistic and phonetics*. New York : Blackwell Publishers
- Elliot, M., & Norman S. (1976). *English the easy way*. Montreal: Gage Publishing Limited.

- Harmer, J. (1991) *The practice of English language teaching*. London: Longman.
- Hatch, F. and H. Farhady (1982). *Research designs and statistics for applied linguistics*. Rowley: Newbury House Publishers.
- Hirtle, W (1967). *The simple and progressive forms: An analyzable approach*. Quebec: Laval University Press.
- Hornby, A.S. (2000). *Oxford advance learners dictionary of current English*. London: Oxford University Press.
- <http://www.learn-english-today.com/>
- Kumar, R. (2005). *Research methodology*. India: Dorling Kindersley Pvt. Ltd.
- Malla, S. (2008 July). *Scholar, Vol.11*. Kathmandu: Scholar Media Pvt. Ltd.
- Meheta, D.S. (1992). *Mass Communication and Journalism in India*. New Delhi: Applied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Luitel B. (2005). *Innovating a diagnostic curriculum for English vocabulary learning*. An Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis in Applied Linguistics: Hyderabad, Centre of Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies, School of Humanities, University of Hyderabad India.
- Narula, Uma (2003). *Mass communication*. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications Pvt.Ltd.
- Owen, C. (1993). *Applied linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Pandey, L.P. (2007). *Language used in notice of condolence: A descriptive study*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Kathmandu: T.U.
- Rao, Govinda K.V.(2008, Aug.). *Wisdom*. Delhi: Wisdom Pvt. Ltd.
- Richards et al. (1995). *Approaches and methods in language teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Schechter, Norman and Elliot, Madelaine (1976). *English the easy way*. Montreal: Gage Publishing Limited.
- Sharma, T.P. (2007) *Language used in newspaper editorials: A descriptive study*. An Unpublished M.Ed. thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.

- Souza Y.K. (1997) *Mass media today and tomorrow*. Delhi: Satish Gary for India Publishers and Distributors Gamble.
- Subedi, B.R. (2001). *A descriptive study of signboards and their language*. Unpublished M.Ed. thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.
- Wilkins, D.A. (1972). *Linguistics and language teaching*. London: Edward Arnold.

APPENDIXES

Appendix-I

(A) Selected Proverbs From the Book 'Panacea' (2007 p. 101-114)

1. Dogs go to church for fashion's shake.
2. A figure among ciphers.
3. Let dogs bark, the caravan goes on.
4. The fool builds house that a wise man buys.
5. Casting pearls before swine.
6. Adding insult to injury.
7. Do as Romans do, when in Rome.
8. A blind cannot judge the colour.
9. Drinking at the Harrow when should be at plough.
10. Idle dog barks at his tea.
11. Danger is the spice of life.
12. Time and tide waits for no man.
13. Much smoke, little fire.
14. Actions speak louder than words.
15. Will a duck swim?
16. Break an egg, after all to make an omelet.
17. Eat enough to be a wise.
18. Teach your father to get children.
19. Do or die.
20. Wounds heal but not ill words.
21. Meat was made for mouth.
22. Row with the oars you have.
23. Still water runs deep.
24. To deceive a deceiver is no deceit.

25. Don't sell your hen on a rainy day.
26. No garden is without weeds.
27. Many minds, many thoughts.
28. Where there is will there is way.
29. A carpenter is known by his chips.
30. Losers are always in the wrong.
31. Every dog has his day.
32. The pen is mightier than the sword.
33. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.
34. An eye for an eye.
35. Every rise has a fall.
36. Seeing is believing.
37. To fish in troubled water.
38. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
39. Empty vessels make much sound.
40. A bad carpenter quarrels with his tools.
41. A crooning cow, crowing hen and whistling maid never luck
to a house.
42. Honey is not for ass.
43. Everything looks yellow to a jaundiced eye.
44. To water a dead stake.
45. Fortune knocks ones at the door of everybody.
46. I have a cloak but in France.
47. Knowledge is power.
48. An egg-thief becomes a camel thief.
49. Do well and have well.
50. Pick a pocket to make a pun.

(B) Selected Proverbs From the Internet ‘www.learn-english-today.com’

(Retrieved June 24, 2008)

1. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
2. An idle brain is the devil’s workshop.
3. A stitch in time saves nine.
4. Bad news travels fast.
5. Birds of a feather flock together.
6. Blood is thicker than water.
7. Clothes don’t make the man.
8. Clear Moon, frost soon.
9. Clarity begins at home.
10. Diamond cuts diamond.
11. Dogs of the same street bark alike.
12. Don’t count your chickens before they’re hatched.
13. Every why has a wherefore.
14. Experience is the father of wisdom.
15. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
16. False friends are worse than open enemies.
17. Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me.
18. Facts speak louder than words.
19. Great oaks grow from little acorns.
20. God helps those who help themselves.
21. He who knows nothing, doubts nothing.
22. Half a loaf is better than none.
23. If you are patient in one moment of your anger, you will avoid one hundred days of sorrow.
24. It is always darkest before the dawn.
25. Kindness begets kindness.
26. Learn to walk before you run.

27. Like father like son.
28. Man is the head of the family; woman is the neck that turns the head.
29. Marry in haste, repent at leisure.
30. Men make houses, women make homes.
31. Money begets money.
32. Necessity is the mother of invention.
33. No man is an Iceland.
34. No news is good news.
35. Once bitten, twice shy.
36. One man's meat is another man's poison.
37. People who live glass houses should not throw stones.
38. Prevention is better than cure.
39. Put all your eggs in one basket.
40. Rome was not built in a day.
41. Sickness in the body brings sadness in the mind.
42. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
43. Stole fruit is the sweetest.
44. The best advice is found on the pillow.
45. Trust not a horse's heel nor a dog's tooth.
46. To err is human, to forgive is divine.
47. Variety is the spice of life.
48. What the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't grieve.
49. When poverty comes in the door, love goes out the window.
50. You are what you eat.

Appendix - II

**A) Selected quotations from national monthly magazine “Wisdom”
(2008 August p. 1-45)**

1. "self- restraint taught by common sense leads to virtue and gains." -
Trhiukkural
2. "We cannot love God and hate our neighbour.” -Swami Prabhavananda
3. "It is more important to accumulate Guna (Virtues) than Dhana (Wealth).” -
Baba
4. "To love anyone personally is bondage. Love all alike, then all desires fall
off." - Swami Vivekananada
5. "Never regret yesterday. Life is in your today and you make your
tomorrow." - L. Ron Hubbard.
6. "Laughing is the sensation of feeling good all over and showing it
principally in one spot." - Josh Billings
7. "It is not life that matters but the courage we bring to it." - Horace Walpole.
8. "The idea is there, locked inside, and all you have to do is removed the
excess stone." - Michelangelo
9. "Much silence and a good disposition, there are no two things better than
these." - Prophet Mohammed
10. "Who you are has a whole lot to do with what you think about most of the
time." - Anon
11. "It is not the position what makes the leaders; it is the leader that makes the
position." - Stanley Huffty
12. "The secret of successful business is to know something that nobody else
knows.” - Aristotle Onassis
13. “Life is too deep for words, so don't try to describe it, just live it.” - C.S.
Lewis
14. “People always call it luck when you have acted more sensibly than they
have.” - Anne Tyler

15. "A virtuous person will lose a garland of pebbles to gain a garland of pebbles to gain a garland of priceless pearls." - Unknown
16. "You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today." - Abraham Lincoln.
17. "One should have a unique character like salt, its presence is not felt but its absence makes all the difference." - Unknown
18. "To be successful in life, forget the problems that you faced, but don't forget the lessons that those problems taught you." - Unknown
19. "Everyday may not be good, but there is something good in everyday day." - Anon
20. "Give me good mother and I will give you a good nation." - Napoleon
21. "Whoever does not know the truth is ignored and, but the one who knows the truth but denies is a criminal." - Unknown
22. "Man is born to work and prosper, not to rest and rust." - Zarathushtra.
23. "Light is good in whatever lamp it may burn, even as a rose is beautiful in whatever garden it may bloom." - Unknown
24. "Beauty and delight are inseparable powers." - Sri Aurobindo
25. "He who is most slow in making a promise is the most faithful in its performance." - Rousseau
26. "All fear punishment, all fear hurt. Therefore, do not harm, or cause harm. Do as you would want done to you." - Dhammapada
27. "Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood." - Marie Currie.
28. "Harmonizing speech and action are the criteria for character building." - Sri Rama Krishna
29. "If your riches are yours, why don't take them with you to the other world." - Franklin.
30. "Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue." - Unknown
31. "Glory lies in the attempt to reach one's goal and not in reaching it." - Gandhi.

32. "Whatever work you do, do it as perfectly as you can. That is the best service to the divine in man." - The mother.
33. "Good ends cannot justify evil means nor will evil beginnings ever bring the good conclusions." - Charles Stuart.
34. "A revolution is not a dinner party." - Maotsetung
35. "The child is the father of man." - Words Worth
36. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." – Pope
37. "To be and not to be that is the question." – Shakespeare
38. "Man does not live by bread alone." – Bible
39. "An old man is twice a child." – Shakespeare
40. "The life which is unexamined is not worth living." – Socrates
41. "Patience is the best remedy for every trouble." – Plato
42. "Better no rule than cruel rule." – Aesop
43. "A Single step for a man, a giant leap for mankind" - Neil Armstang.
44. "Child shows the man as morning shows the day" - John Milton.
45. "A little knowledge is dangerous thing" - Pope.
46. "A wise man knows more than he tells and a fool tells more than he knows" - Samuel Johnson.
47. "As the purse is emptied the heart is filled." - Victor Huges
48. "Money will buy a pretty good dog but it won't buy the wag of his tail." - Josh Bittings.
49. "God gives the nuts but he doesn't crack them" - Unknown.
50. "We shall defend our island ,whatever the cost may be , we shall fight on the beaches , we shall fight on the land king ground , we shall fight in the field and in the streets , we shall fight in the hills , we shall never surrender." - Winston Churchill

**B. Selected quotations from the national monthly magazine 'Scholar'
(2008 July, p. 1-50)**

1. "Making the simple complicated is commonplace, making the complicated simple awesomely simple that's creativity." - Charles Mingus
2. "The most difficult thing in the world is to know how to do a thing and watch somebody else doing it wrong, without comment." - T.H. White
3. "Blessed is the man who having nothing to say abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact." - George Eliot (Marry Ann Evan)
4. "What orators lack in depth they make up for in length." -Charles de Second at Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1775)
5. "Of those who say nothing few are silent." - Thomas Neill
6. "Wise men talk because they have something to say; fools, because they have to "say something" - Plato (429-347 BC).
7. "The secret of being tiresome is to tell everything." - Voltaire (Francois Marie Arouet) (1694-1778)
8. "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." - George Santayana (1863-1952).
9. "I can't understand why people are frightened by new ideas. I'm frightened of old ones." - John Cage (1912-1992)
10. "History is the version of past event that people have decided to agree upon." - Napoleon Bonaparte.
11. "What luck for the rulers that men do not think." - Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)
12. "All truly wise thoughts have been thought already thousands of times; but to make them truly ours we must think them over again honestly, till they take root in our personal experience." - Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe (1749-1832)

13. "Imagination is the one weapon in the war against reality." - Jules de Gaultier
14. "Every really new idea looks crazy at first." - Alfred North Whitehead (1861-1947)
15. "The important thing is never to stop questioning." - Albert Einstein
16. "If you want to make enemies try to change something."
- Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)
17. "No person can be a great leader unless he takes genuine joy in the successes of those under him." - W.A. Nance
18. "Only the suppressed word is dangerous." - Ludwig Borne
19. "The most important service rendered by the press and the magazines is that of educating people to approach printed matter with distrust." - Samuel Butler(1612-1680).
20. "Grief is a species of idleness." - Samuel Johnson.
21. "Goals allow you to control the direction of change in your favour." - Brain Thracy
22. "The distance isn't important, it is only the first step that is difficult." - Marquise Du Deffand
23. "The nice thing about standard is, there are so many to choose from. Work expands to fill the time available for its completion." - C. Northcote Parkinson
24. "Half the work that is done in this world is to make things appear what they are not." – Elias Root Beadle
25. "The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn." - Alvin Toffler
26. "Why does the air force need expensive new bombers? Have the people we've been bombing over the years been complaining?" - George Wallace

27. "A clinic is a man who knows the price of everything and the value of nothing." - Oscar Wilde
28. "Don't say you don't have enough time. You have exactly the same number of hours per day that were given to Helen Keller , Pasteur , Michaelangelo , Mother Teresa , Leonardo Da Vinci, Thomas Jefferson, and Albert Einstein." - H. Jackson Brown
29. "It's kind of fun to do the impossible." - Walt Disney
30. "The best way to keep your friends is not to give them away." - Wilson Mizner, 1876-1933
31. "Unless you try to do something beyond what you have already mastered , you will never grow." – Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1182)
32. "Everything that irritates us about others can lead us to an understanding of ourselves." - Carl Jung
33. "Read, everyday, something no one else is reading. Think, everyday, something no one is thinking. Do, every day, something no one else would be silly enough to do. It is bad for the mind to be always part of unanimity." -Christopher Morley
34. "Hope is a waking dream." - Aristotle
35. "Always listen to experts. They'll tell you what can't be done and why. Then, do it." - Albert Heinelein
36. "Diplomacy is to do and say the nastiest thing in the nicest way." - Issac Goldberg
37. "Success didn't spoil me .I've always been insufferable." - Fran Lebowitz
38. "Beauty from order springs." – William King
39. "All men who have turned out worth anything have had the chief hand in their own education." – Sir Walter Scott
40. "The function of wisdom is to discriminate between good and evil." - Cicero
41. "Change is inevitable. In a progressive country, change is constant." - Benjamin Disraeli

42. "One is not born a woman, one becomes one." - Simon De Beauvoir
43. "The greatest position which I have not been able to answer despite my thirsty years of research into the feminine soul is what does women want"
- Sigmund Freud
44. "Silence is the most perfect expression of scorn." - G. B. Shaw
45. "Let a hundred flower's bloom and let a thousand schools of thought contend." - Mao-Tse-Tung
46. "Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all expenses." -
Theophrastus
47. "Love is strong as death, jealousy is cruel as grave." - Bible
48. "Speak softly and carry a big stick." - Theodor Roosevelt
49. "The world must be made safe for democracy." - Woodrow Wilson
50. "Non-violence and truth are inseparable and presuppose on another. There is no good higher the truth." - Mohandas K. Gandhi

APPENDIX – III

Table-1: Nouns Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Nouns Used in Proverbs		Nouns Used in Quotations	
Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
man	8	man	12
dog	6	thing	9
eye	4	time	5
father	3	life	4
water	3	world	4
house	3	question	4
day	3	idea	4
news	3	woman	4
head	3	truth	4
human	3	leader	3
word	2	people	3
egg	2	garland	3
children	2	truth	3
day	2	work	3
diamond	2	child	3
fool	2	people	3
carpenter	2	way	3
kindness	2	success	3
thief	2	change	3
woman	2	though	2
money	2	words	2
Rome	2	position	2
people	1	luck	2

church	1	person	2
duck	1	pebble	2
fashion	1	character	2
figure	1	life	2
omlet	1	problems	2
ciphers	1	rule	2
caravan	1	beauty	2
fool	1	self-restraint	1
wounds	1	sense	1
hour	1	virtue	1
mouth	1	god	1
pearl	1	neighbour	1
row	1	guna(virtue)	1
deceit	1	dhana(wealth)	1
swine	1	bondage	1
Adding	1	desire	1
oar	1	laughing	1
Roman	1	sensation	1
deceiver	1	feeling	1
hen	1	spot	1
colour	1	matter	1
drinking	1	courage	1
garden	1	idea	1
harrow	1	stone	1
weed	1	sileance	1
plough	1	disposition	1
mind	1	time	1
thought	1	business	1

tea	1	pearl	1
will	1	salt	1
danger	1	prence	1
way	1	absence	1
life	1	lessons	1
spice	1	mother	1
chip	1	nation	1
time	1	light	1
pen	1	lamp	1
tide	1	rose	1
sword	1	garden	1
spirit	1	beauty	1
smoke	1	delight	1
flesh	1	power	1
fine	1	promise	1
action	1	performance	1
rise	1	punishment	1
fall	1	fear	1
seeing	1	speech	1
believing	1	action	1
fish	1	criteria	1
stone	1	building	1
moss	1	hand	1
vessel	1	tongue	1
sound	1	glory	1
tool	1	attempt	1
cow	1	goal	1
hen	1	service	1

maid	1	end	1
honey	1	mean	1
ass	1	conclusion	1
stake	1	revolution	1
door	1	dinner	1
cloak	1	party	1
France	1	father	1
knowledge	1	fool	1
power	1	angle	1
egg	1	tread	1
camel	1	bread	1
pocket	1	living	1
pun	1	patience	1
work	1	remedy	1
jack	1	trouble	1
boy	1	step	1
brain	1	leap	1
devil	1	morning	1
workshop	1	day	1
stitch	1	knowledge	1
blood	1	fool	1
time	1	purse	1
bird	1	heart	1
feather	1	money	1
cloth	1	dog	1
moon	1	wag	1
home	1	tail	1
clarity	1	nuts	1

street	1	icland	1
chickens	1	beach	1
experience	1	land	1
fortune	1	king	1
friend	1	ground	1
enemy	1	field	1
shame	1	street	1
fact	1	hill	1
oak	1	creativity	1
word	1	coment	1
acorn	1	evidence	1
god	1	fact	1
loaf	1	orators	1
patient	1	depath	1
moment	1	length	1
anger	1	fool	1
sorrow	1	secret	1
dawn	1	past	1
son	1	history	1
family	1	version	1
neck	1	event	1
leisure	1	ruler	1
home	1	thought	1
necessity	1	root	1
mother	1	experience	1
invention	1	imagination	1
island	1	weapon	1
meat	1	war	1

poison	1	reality	1
glass	1	enemy	1
stone	1	joy	1
prevention	1	success	1
cure	1	service	1
basket	1	press	1
sickness	1	magazine	1
body	1	matter	1
rod	1	distrust	1
fruit	1	grief	1
advice	1	species	1
pillow	1	idleness	1
trust	1	goal	1
horse	1	direction	1
heel	1	favour	1
tooth	1	distance	1
divine	1	step	1
spice	1	standard	1
life	1	force	1
heart	1	completion	1
grieve	1	air	1
poverty	1	bomber	1
door	1	year	1
window	1	price	1
expense	1	hour	1
love	1	day	1
death	1	Hellen Keller	1
jealousy	1	Pasteur	1

grave	1	Michaelangelo	1
stick	1	Mother- Teresa	1
safe	1	LeonardoDa Vinci	1
democracy	1	Thomas Jefferson	1
non-voilance	1	Albert Einstein	1
		kind	1
		friends	1
		unanimity	1
		mind	1
		dream	1
		experts	1
		springs	1
		hand	1
		education	1
		function	1
		wisdom	1
		position	1
		years	1
		research	1
		sort	1
		silence	1
		scorn	1
		expression	1
		flower	1
		school	1
		expenses	1
		love	1
		death	1

		jealousy	1
		grave	1
		stick	1
		safe	1
		democracy	1
		non-violence	1
Total	202	Total	271

(Note:- Singular and Plural are treated as the same type of word in nouns)

Table No. 2: Verbs Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Verbs Used in Proverbs

Verbs Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
make	5	know	6
die	4	love	4
bark	3	give	4
go	2	read	4
become	2	forget	3
help	2	make	2
beget	2	know	2
build	1	gain	2
buy	1	lies	2
casting	1	shows	2
adding	1	become	2
drinking	1	taught	1
wait	1	lead	1
speak	1	hate	1
swim	1	accumulate	1
break	1	fall	1

eat	1	regret	1
teach	1	bring	1
get	1	locked	1
heal	1	removed	1
run	1	try	1
deceive	1	describe	1
sell	1	live	1
gather	1	call	1
quarrel	1	acted	1
look	1	escape	1
water	1	ignored	1
knocks	1	denies	1
pick	1	work	1
save	1	prosper	1
travel	1	rest	1
flock	1	rust	1
begin	1	burn	1
cut	1	bloom	1
count	1	feared	1
hatched	1	understand	1
shame	1	want	1
speak	1	lake	1
grow	1	reach	1
know	1	rush	1
doubt	1	unexamined	1
avoid	1	emptied	1
walk	1	filled	1
run	1	buy	1

marry	1	crack	1
repeat	1	defend	1
bite	1	surrender	1
shy	1	condemned	1
live	1	understand	1
brings	1	decided	1
spare	1	think	1
spoil	1	looks	1
found	1	want	1
err	1	take care	1
forgive	1	rendered	1
come	1	printed	1
go	1	expands	1
	1	appear	1
		write	1
		bombing	1
		complaining	1
		give	1
		keep	1
		listen	1
		done	1
		pull	1
		turned	1
		spoil	1
		discriminate	1
		carry	1
Total	72	Total	92

(Note:- Verb -s, -es and infinitive are treated as the same type of words in verbs).

Table No.3: Adjectives Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Adjectives Used in Proverbs		Adjectives Used in Quotations	
Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
like	3	good	13
louder	2	best	7
idle	2	important	7
wise	1	great	6
blind	1	difficult	5
ill	1	simple	4
deep	1	common	3
deceit	1	better	2
rainy	1	locked	1
wrong	1	excess	1
mightier	1	better	1
weak	1	whole	1
believing	1	lot	1
troubled	1	deep	1
rolling	1	virtuous	1
empty	1	priceless	1
crooning	1	unique	1
crowing	1	successful	1
whistling	1	criminal	1
yellow	1	beautiful	1
jaundiced	1	faithful	1
dead	1	harmonizing	1
dull	1	old	1
bad	1	unexamined	1

thicker	1	single	1
clear	1	dangerous	1
same	1	wise	1
hatched	1	pretty	1
false	1	wrong	1
worse	1	new	1
open	1	old	1
little	1	wise	1
better	1	past	1
darkest	1	crazy	1
head	1	genuine	1
bitten	1	suppressed	1
shy	1	dangerous	1
glass	1	printed	1
stolen	1	nice	1
sweetest	1	many	1
best	1	illiterate	1
divide	1	expensive	1
variety	1	impossible	1
		silly	1
		bad	1
		natiest	1
		nicest	1
		insufferable	1
		chief	1
		evil	1
		feminine	1
		perfect	1

		contend	11
		extravagant	1
		costly	1
		strong	1
		cruel	1
		big	1
		safe	1
		inseparable	1
		presuppose	1
		higher	1
Total	47	Total	101

Table No.4: Adverbs Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Adverbs Used in Proverbs

Adverbs Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
always	2	today	3
fast	1	tomorrow	3
quite	1	everyday	3
never	1	already	3
soon	1	personally	1
alike	1	yesterday	1
		principally	1
		just	1
		always	1
		sensibly	1
		perfectly	1

		awesomely	1
		honestly	1
		really	1
		exactly	1
		never	1
		softly	1
Total	7	Total	25

Table No.5: Prepositions Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Prepositions Used in Proverbs

Prepositions Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
in	14	to	21
to	13	in	9
after	11	of	7
of	7	for	7
for	5	on	5
on	5	from	4
at	5	by	1
from	5	over	1
before	4	up	1
by	1	at	1
with	1	under	1
out	1	away	1
		between	1
		off	1
Total	72	Total	61

Table No.6 : Conjunctions Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Conjunctions Used in Proverbs Conjunctions Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
and	6	and	21
that	3	but	7
when	3	what	5
but	3	that	5
before	3	why	2
or	1	when	1
if	1	therefore	1
who	1	as	1
		which	1
		despite of	1
Total	21	Total	45

Table No. 7: Articles Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Articles Used in Proverbs Articles Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
a	25	a	32
an	8	an	2
the	15	the	67
Total	48	Total	101

Table No.8: Numerals Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Numerals Used in Proverbs

Numerals Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
one	3	one	8
once	2	two	1
twice	2	twice	1
one hundred	1	first	1
		hundred	1
		thousand	1
Total	8	Total	13

Table No.9: Pronouns Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Pronouns Used in Proverbs

Pronouns Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
his	5	you	16
Your	5	Yours	8
you	5	we	7
's	5	those	7
me	2	they	4
they	1	our	3
those	1	me	3
themselves	1	he	3
which	1	them	3
which	1	all	1

what	1	these	1
this	1	who	1
		its	1
		's	1
		one another	1
Total	28	Total	60

Table No.10: Quantifiers Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Quantifiers Used in Proverbs

Quantifiers Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
no	8	something	8
every	4	all	4
everything	1	nothing	3
everybody	1	no	2
		every	2
		everything	2
		anyone	1
		nobody	1
		somebody	1
		few	1
		enough	1
		anything	1
Total	14	Total	27

Table No.11 : Auxiliaries Used in Proverbs and Quotations

Auxiliaries Used in Proverbs

Auxiliaries Used in Quotations

Distribution of Words	Frequency	Distribution of Words	Frequency
is	16	is	58
do	5	have	17
are	4	are	11
has	3	can	11
let	1	will	8
can	1	do	7
should	1	shall	7
have	1	does	2
		did	2
		should	1
		may	1
		an	1
		must	1
		would	1
		had	1
		be able to	1
		let	1
Total	32	Total	131