

**PROFICIENCY IN INTERPRETING ORTHOGRAPHIC
AND PARAORTHOGRAPHIC TEXTS**

A Thesis Submitted to Department of English Education,
University Campus, Kirtipur in Partial Fulfilment of
Master's Degree in Education
(Specialization in English Education)

By

Bom Bahadur Khatri

Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmandu, Nepal

2008

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to

My respected Father and late Mother who bore me tolerating all the woes and sorrows for my health, education and betterment in every sphere of my life to make me stand on my own.

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July, 2008

Bom Bahadur Khatri

ABSTRACT

This thesis is basically a comparative study on proficiency in interpreting two types of texts viz. orthographic and para-orthographic texts. The principal objective of the study was to find out the proficiency of grade XII students of different streams in interpreting orthographic and para-orthographic texts on the basis of variables: streams (Education vs Management vs Humanities), gender (boys vs girls), test items (subjective vs objectives), etc.

For the comparative study, the sample population consisted of 120 students studying in different disciplines of four different colleges of Kathmandu district. From each college 30 students were sampled. The study was entirely based on the primary source of data i.e. the test-items administered to the students. The test paper includes four different items viz. two texts, a histogram and a bar diagram of the same texts.

The study revealed that the students were more proficient in interpreting para-orthographic texts. They were more proficient in para-orthographic texts than in the orthographic ones. Likewise, in comparison to the test items, the students were found to be more proficient in objective than in the subjective test items.

The study consists of four chapters. The first chapter introduces the study in terms of its general background, review of related literature, objectives of the study and significance of the study.

The second chapter deals with methodology. It encompasses sources of data, population of the study, sample population, tools for data collection, process of data collection and limitations of the study.

The third chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the data. The marks obtained by the students have been analyzed to find out their proficiency in interpreting orthographic and para-orthographic texts. Statistical tools such as measures of central tendency, correlation co-efficient, etc. have been used in the analysis of the marks.

The fourth chapter presents the findings of the study and finally some recommendations and pedagogical implications have been made on the basis of the findings.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AV	:	Average
FCR	:	Frequency of Correct Response
FM	:	Full Marks
MBMC	:	Madan Bhandari Memorial College
MO	:	Marks Obtained
NCR	:	Number of Correct Response
NIR	:	Number of Incorrect Response
NNR	:	Number of No Response
OT	:	Orthographic Text
OT'A''	:	Orthographic Text A
OT'B'	:	Orthographic Text B
PHSS	:	Patan Higher Secondary School
PIOT	:	Proficiency in Interpreting Orthographic Text
PIOT	:	Proficiency in Interpreting Para-orthographic Text
POT 'A'	:	Para- orthographic Text 'A' i.e. a Histogram
POT 'B'	:	Para -orthographic Text 'B' i.e. a bar diagram
POT	:	Para-orthographic Text
RIC	:	Rainbow International College
SC	:	Sigma College
T/F	:	True/ False
TMO	:	Total Marks Obtained
TNCR	:	Total Number of Correct Response
TNNR	:	Total Number of Incorrect Response
TS	:	Total Sample