

**LANGUAGE USED IN NEWS BULLETINS OF RADIO  
NEPAL**

**This Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
Jhakendra Bahadur Bam**

**Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
2020**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that to be the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to Tribhuvan University.

Date: 29-09-2020

.....

**Jhakendra Bahadur Bam**

## **RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE**

This is to certify that **Mr. Jhakendra Bahadur Bam** has prepared this thesis entitled **Language Used in News Bulletins of Radio Nepal** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend this thesis for acceptance.

Date: 30-09-2020

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## **DEDICATION**

*This thesis is dedicated to my parents, siblings, and teachers whose unyielding love, support and encouragement have enriched my soul and inspired me to pursue and complete this research.*

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I am greatly indebted to a number of people for their support and guidance throughout this work. I would like to thank God at first holding me firm.

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**Jhakendra Bahadur Bam**



## ABSTRACT

This research **Language Used in the News Bulletins of Radio Nepal** aimed to identify the sentence types, phrasal verbs, collocations, and grammatical categories such as, tense and voice in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal. The sample for the study consisted of English news bulletins of Radio Nepal and non-random judgmental sampling method was used to select the sample population. To fulfill the objectives of the study, a survey design was used to collect the data. A observation was used as a tool of survey research to collect the data from the Radio Nepal. The data was analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistical tools. The research findings revealed that the complex sentences more maximally found to be used than the simple and compound sentences in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal. Similarly, inseparable transitive phrasal verbs were used more than other phrasal verbs. Likewise, news bulletins mostly used grammatical collocations in comparison to lexical collections. Regarding the grammatical categories, it was found that non-past tenses and actives voices were used more than the past tenses and passive voices in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal.

The first chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational of the key terms. Similarly, the second chapter deals with review of theoretical literature, review of the empirical literature, implications review for the study and conceptual framework. Likewise, the third chapter sheds light on methods and procedures of the study under which design and methods of the study, population, sample, and sampling strategy, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedures and data analysis and interpretation procedure come. The fourth chapter involves analysis of the data and interpretation of the results. Finally, the fifth chapter encompasses findings, conclusions, and recommendations related to policy, practice and further researches.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	=	Percentage
ed.	=	edition
i.e.	=	That is
M. Ed.	=	Master of education
ELT	=	English Language Learning
TV	=	Television
T.U.	=	Tribhuvan University
EFL	=	English as a Foreign Language
Viz.	=	Namely
etc.	=	Et cetera (and other similar thing)
e.g.	=	For Example

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and definitions of operational terms which are specific to this research study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is a means of communication by which a person can share his ideas, emotions, thoughts, and information with others. Language is the most unique gift that sets human beings apart from rest of living beings. The perception of the world as a whole or part is largely possible by means of language, the history, literature, ideas, culture and achievements of human beings are transmitted from one person to another through the medium of language. So we cannot imagine of any social, academic, scientific and artistic perpetually ongoing activities without language. Hence, language stands at the centre of human affairs as a catalyst from the most prosaic to the most profound. We can say that language is responsible for social change, social mobility, and stratification, so, language is a powerful means, by the absence of which present day world particularly the development of education, science and technology would never have been possible.

Media language refers to the matter of particular data collections which are based on the specific words, idioms, sentence structures, and styles of language used, written or spoken, to be appreciated, discussed and set in context. Faced with such data, we can examine the verbal evidence. Language use in different media may show recurrent features and raise common questions across the different media channel for instance, we may find the regularities in how persuasive effects are achieved in different media formats, of how a sense is

established of something being used real of true for example; news of documentaries.

The language used in mass media varies from the language used in other fields. Mass media have also been recognized as a register of the language. The language used in mass media is called journalese which is the register typical only for mass media.

According to Durant and Lambrou (2009, p.86):

These different understandings of ‘mass language’ are, of course connected. The former provides evidence when speculating about wider questions about media communication such as questions about realism, bias, news worthiness or offensiveness, or even stander. In turn, the later involves inferences that we draw from evidence pieced together from language data. Therefore, we need to keep these different senses of language and media in mind simultaneously and to develop a habit of switching between the level of precise description and the level of generalization, plus comprehension.

Language is used for communication and always involves as a medium or different media. People use language differently in what we call media discourse. The use of language differs in different media; language is media is viewed at a particular time. Understanding media language is about investigating patterns and general claims, as well as describing what we see and near in front of us. Styles of language in media at different times or at different stages of social development reflect the capabilities and availability of media technologies as well as necessary skills or aptitude associated with them.



It is interesting to consider whether and if so how far keywords for language communication and media function differently in different language.

There are different means of communicating with the world. Among them, effective ones are mass media. Language is the main medium used in mass media both at national and international. Mass media comprises the types of communication tools. They are print media, electronic media and other media. Print media includes newspapers, posters, pamphlets, prospectus, etc. Electronic media includes radio or FM, TV, and cinema and other media such as public speaking, online khabar, etc.

Here my concern of the present research is based on the language used in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal which is current issue in the field of mass media. Language used in the news bulletins should be clear and appropriate. If the sentence structures, idioms, collocations, tense etc. are used in a wrong ways or used in an unsystematic ways, it will be spread the wrong information to the listeners. So, the language used in the news bulletins should be studied. Therefore, the language of the news bulletins should be simple, conversational styles used, no abbreviations, no direct quotations, proper use of (sentences types, idioms, phrasal verb and collocations), use familiar words etc. These problems while broadcasting the news bulletins have motivated me to do research on this area because the language which used in the news bulletins appropriate in terms of the use of sentences types, collocation, phrasal verb and idioms. In short, mass is the information about the current events and significant issues which are the areas of public concern. So, news must be curious, attractive, informative and humorous.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Language is used for communication and always involves a 'medium' or different media. The use of language differs from a type of media to another. Electronic and print media share different programs to the people. Among

different programmers news is much more important critical and sensible things which are broadcast from different media like FM, radio, television and so on. They lunch different news, messages, information, advertisements, education etc. It means such types of media educate to the people. In the world, all the people listen the FM radio and watch the television and they take some information from them. So, the use of language should be accurate and appropriate in the news bulletins. News bulletins should have simple, clear, interesting, and correct language. Similarly, sentence types, idioms, and collocations should be balanced and accurate in broadcasting news of bulletins. Several studies have been carried out in this area but no study has carried out in this area but no study has analyzed the analysis of language used in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal. So sometimes the intended meaning of news bulletins may not be match with our literal meaning. For the English as a foreign language learner, it creates the problems while listening the English news bulletins because EFL learners may not understand the ways of delivering news, sentence types, collocation, idioms, phrasal verbs and pronunciation. So, this study addresses the analysis of language used in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal in terms of sentence types, phrasal verbs, collocations and grammatical categories such as tense and voice.

Radio or FM station cannot broadcast the accurate and appropriate language in the case of using sentence types, phrasal verbs, and collocation in the news stories. Sometimes, by misuse of the sentence types, idioms, and collocation the news give bad meaning or wrong concept. Thus, it should be researched, to know whether radio news and FM use sentence types, idioms, and collocation contextually and correctly or not. Bell (1982) also states that language of radio news can not throw the proper and appropriate message to the public all the time. So, the news which broadcast over radio need to use appropriate structures of language otherwise it is useless and meaningless.

Thus, it is necessary to study the analysis of language used in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal to find out the sentence types, collocation, phrasal verbs and grammatical categories of news bulletins of Radio Nepal.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objectives of the study were as follows:

- a) To identify the language of news bulletins of Radio Nepal in terms of structural classification of sentences (simple, compound, and complex), phrasal verbs, collocations and grammatical categories such as, tense and voice.
- b) To suggest the pedagogical implications.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

This study was oriented to find out the answers of the following research questions;

- a) What types of sentences are used in English news bulletins of Radio Nepal?
- b) What kinds of phrasal verbs are used in English news bulletins of Radio Nepal?
- c) What types of collocations are frequently used in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal?
- d) Which tense is frequently used in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal?
- e) Which voice is used in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal?
- f) What are the pedagogical implications of this study?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Present study is beneficial and significant to those who are involving and interested in journalism specially news reporters, news readers, and editors. The work is equally fruitful to the language teachers while teaching lessons

related to news writing. The work facilitates the people who want to carry out the research in the field of mass media in future. It is useful to those language teachers who want to use news bulletins as an authentic material in the classroom.

So the language teachers, curriculum designers etc. should be well-equipped with the knowledge of journalistic language, because the clear meaning of syntax of education. This study equally is useful to become program anchor/presenter/ host of electronic media (such as radio and TV) in future.

### **1.6 Delimitations of the Study**

The scope of this study was limited to the following:

- a) The area of the study as the title indicates was limited to only the English news of Radio Nepal 100MH2 news broadcast on 8:00 AM.
- b) The study was limited only 10 English news bulletins of Radio Nepal on 8:00 AM.
- c) The study was limited to analyze the language in terms of sentences types, phrasal verbs, collocations and grammatical categories such as tense and voice.

### **1.7 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms**

This operational definitions of some key terms used in this research study are presented below:

**Media-** The main ways that large numbers of people receive information and entertainment that is Radio Nepal, Kantipur Television, Nagarik Dainik Newspapers etc.

**News-** Reports of recent events that appear in newspapers, radio and television.

**Journalism-** Work of writing of newspapers, magazines, television and radio is called journalism.

**Collocation-** A group of two words or more than two words that usually go together e.g. open man account, make the bed and so on.

**News Bulletins-** In journalism, a short news report on the radio or television is called bulletins. News bulletins are news summary in television or radio usually lasting a few minutes at the top of the hour.

**Radio Nepal-** Radio Nepal is the state owned Radio broadcasting organization Nepal which was established on 2 April 1951.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter consists of the theoretical framework and conceptual framework of the study. This chapter includes several sub-chapters like review of theoretical literature, review of related empirical literature, implication of the review of the study and conceptual framework.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature**

The review of related literature provides clear concepts about research work. The researcher conceptualizes the whole ideas to carry out the research in scientific and systematic way. This section provides wide area of body of knowledge of theoretical perspectives related to mass media, language of media, classification of the mass media, role of mass communication, radio journalism, news, broadcasting, sentence types, collocations, phrasal verbs, and grammatical categories such as tense and voice.

##### **2.1.1 Mass Media**

Literally, the term ‘mass’ refers to a large number of people and ‘media’ refers to the means of mass communication such as TV, radio, newspapers. Thus, etymologically mass media refers to the means of communication for sending messages to a large scattered number of people over a vast area at the same time. Both mass communication and mass media are generally considered synonymous for the sake of convenience. The process of mass communication is made possible through the actual media. In fact, human communication over time and at a distance is much older than are the mass media now in use. This process was integral to the organization of early societies, carried out especially within religious, political and educational institutions.

Bhattarai (2001) states “The mass media are tools or instruments of communication that permits us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered and heterogeneous audiences. In fact, the mass media have revolutionized our as well as social life”.

In the words of Gamble and Gamble (1989)

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 take to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused by time and space (p.92).

Similarly, According to Souza (1997) “mass media name suggests are media which the mass spread over the vast area simultaneously”.

From the above mentioned definitions, I came to the conclusion that mass media provide people of diverse communities and geographical settings with the opportunity to keep in touch with the world’s happenings often at the same time. They are also the best means of entertainments and education.

Thus, mass media is generally considered as the medium through which same information, news, views, reviews and other matters of public importance are transmitted to the large number of people scattered in the various locations who are heterogeneous in terms of their cultural background, age, sex, education, and so on, relatively at the same time.

The language used in mass media varies from the language used in other fields. Mass media have also been recognized as a register of language. The language used in mass media is called journalese which is the register typical only for mass media.

### **2.1.2 Language of Media**

Mass media help in connecting people and bring the globe into our clear glance. Mass media include print media: newspapers and magazines and electronic media like radio, TV, and video and new age digital media like the internet, blogs, you-tube, and mobile phones. Media and language have some kind of relationship in that media make use of language, but different media make use of different forms and styles of language. Though there is no established discipline of language and media in the way that there is a linguistic field of ‘sociolinguistics’, ‘pragmatics’, and ‘stylistics’ we can make study of media language to explore different features of it. So the different understandings of media languages are affected by the meanings people give to the term ‘media’.

Durant & Lambrou (2010), different way of looking language and media and language of media are follows as below.

Language in media is a matter of particular collected data. We find specific words, idioms, sentences structures, and styles of language use written and spoken to be appropriated, discussed and set in context. We can record people talking on TV programs, radio news, print off incoming emails, or download discourse from the internet such activity leads that language use in different media may show recurrent features and raise common questions across the different media channels. For example, we find regularities that persuasive effects are achieved in different media formats, or a sense is established of something being real or true for example, in news or documentaries.

Beyond such regularities, we may view media language as a specialized kind of sign system; a structure of words, images, music and sound effects governed by rules or convention. This sort of perception leads people to speak of a ‘language of television’, ‘language of radio’, ‘language of film’, or to refer to ‘music as a language’.

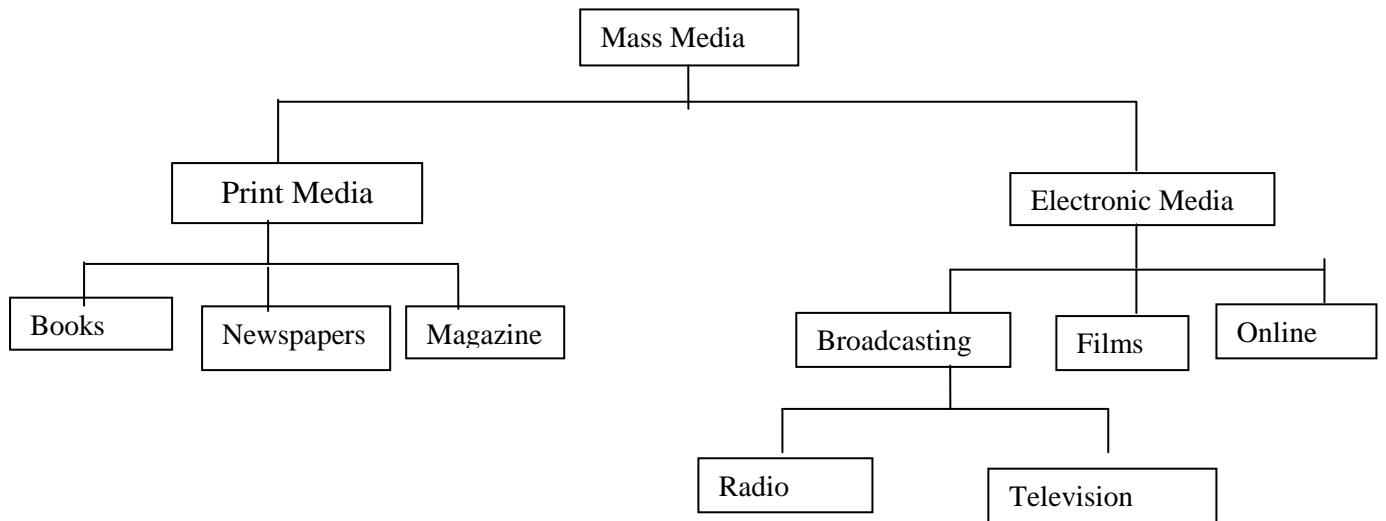


These different understanding of media language are connected while speculating about the wider questions of media communications, the particular data or language use in a newspaper, a TV programs, or a given email provide evidence. We view that the language of media is some kind of general system. We draw this kind of inference from the language data we get from different language. Media language is a sub-set of uses of language in all the many different conversational and public setting in which we encounter language in use. Communication always relies on some given infrastructure of technology or industry. In this sense, communication always involves a medium or different media language.

So we use the term media language to indicate language transmitted by means of specific channels: spoken/written, combined with images, broadcast, recorded, streamed online etc. the term media is also used to indicate professional institutions of communication each of which can be traced in its historical development and current ways of working.

### **2.1.3 Classifications of the Mass Media**

The concept of mass communication comes into existence with the emergence of mass media. Mass media are the tool of mass communication. Mass communication is the process of transmitting information to a large heterogeneous audience scattered far and wide. Actually mass media are the mass communication. They are broadly divided into print media and electronic media. Print media includes newspaper, magazines, books and other printed materials. Electronic media are radio, television, film, and internet. Macquail (2005, p.95-96) presents the classification of mass media as follows.



**Fig. 1: Classification of the Mass Media**

#### **2.1.4 Role of Mass Communication (mass media) in the Present Day World**

Mass communication is the process of transmitting information to a large heterogeneous audience scattered far and wide. It is something that changes even through one in the act of examining it, communication is, therefore the act of sending and receiving. Therefore, 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 mass media are more reliable. Mass media are the most powerful tools which reveal the facts and disseminate the day to distilled events.

Mass media play a great role in creating a feasible climate for the modern concept of democratic governance in a contrary. 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 these elements that translate the means of transmitting messages such as books, newspapers, radio, television, films, magazines etc. It helps to reach to the audience. Interpersonal channels are those which involve face to face messages and transmission between two or more individuals. They are neighbors, friends, salesperson, school teachers, family members etc.

Mass media have been playing a vital role in the present day world. In fact, mass media have revolutionized our personal as well as social life. Mass media make it possible to deliver the same messages simultaneously to a vast and diversified audience, scattered and wide. We are more capable of expanding our communication through mass media and thus enabled to overcome the barriers caused by time and space. They have enhanced political, social, cultural, educational, and economic aspects of human civilization. They have made the whole world a global village.

According to D'Souza (1997), the role or functions of mass communication in the present day world can be discussed in terms of the following points.

**a) Information**

Informing people about different events and happening in society and the world is one of the major roles or functions of mass communication. Mass media gather and distribute information, which includes all reports, news, and happenings concerning the daily life. This function covers all news, regarding government, politics, foreign affairs, war, conflict, accident, weather, business, labor, education, business etc.

**b) Education**

Mass communication provides us education about different subject matters. Mass media help us to gain knowledge by providing educative and useful information based on truth and facts. They provide education about new technology, research, scientific, developments, health, environments, new way of framing etc.

**c) Entertainment**

Mass communication provides entertainment to media audiences. Media contents like comic, strips, stories, sports news, theater reviews, films, songs, and music, cartoons etc. entertain people. Providing entertainment is the most various functions of all media, media help people to pass their leisure time. Media entertainment is available to a large number of people at relatively little cost.

**d) Socialization**

Mass communication plays an important role in the transmission of social customs, beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, knowledge, culture, and values. Mass media transmit the social heritage and cultural values, connecting us with various groups in society. They transmit social, religious, and cultural matters from generation to generation.

**e) Advertising**

Advertising is a paid form of publishing. This is the age of advertising. Any product or service can be introduced in the market through the media. Mass media are the only one means to publish or broadcast any product or services to a larger number of people service messages such as family planning, driving safely, child care, health care etc.

**f) Influence/ Perception**

Media influence the opinion or attitude of people towards something. Persuasion is making influence on their mind. Media often try to persuade people through editorial, cartoons, articles and commentaries. Political and religious views may influence people.

**g) Employment**

Mass media play a vital role in nation's economy. They provide employment for a large group of people and act as backbone of nation's economic education. We can see many people engaged in media.

**h) Public Voice**

Mass communication can bring the public to the government so that the government would for the public. Mass media could be the voice of the voiceless and watch by of the society. They bridge the public and the concerned authority. They create the public forum where public can express their necessity. They can guide the democracy to work for the people.

**2.1.5 Radio Journalism**

Radio journalism is a type of news reporting presented to the public electronically or by radio instead of being published in newspapers. Astor (1992, p. 145 says, "media is broadcast journalism includes television, radio and the internet". Radio broadcast is designed to get the news out to a wide variety of people in language that is much less formal than traditional print media. Radio journalism is the field of news and journals which "broadcast" that is published by electrical methods instead of the older methods, such as newspapers, and posters. Radio was the first medium for broadcast journalism. Many of the first radio stations were co-operative community radio ventures not making profit. Later, radio advertising to play for programs was pioneered in radio.

Radio broadcasting is the cheapest and quickest means of mass communications in Nepal. In a mountainous country like Nepal, radio broadcasting has proved to be a very effective medium for disseminating information, educating people and entertaining the masses. The people in the hilly areas and many of the remote villages have little or no access to manage radio or to any communication and entertainment facilities. Because of the high

illiteracy rate, newspapers are of little use to these populations. Therefore, radio has been the most suitable means of disseminating information and providing entertainment to masses in Nepal.

### **2.1.6 News**

The four letters of the word 'news' have been described as representing the four directions; North, East, West and South. News can come from any of these directions. Therefore, it can be said that "North, East, West, South what comes from there makes news". But as we see every day all events do not make news only important and interesting events make news. Further, an event itself is not news- it becomes news when its account is valuable. So news is an account of a recent event or opinion which is important or interesting.

In a general sense, news means a report on recent events or material reported in a newspaper or news periodicals or on a news cast or matter that is news worthy. The term news covers a wide range of subjects and disciplines that include religion, royalty, sex, and mystery. News is always new information to both the reader and the listener. News simply refers to new information about something that has happened recently. It also indicates reports of recent events that appear in newspaper or on the FM radio or on the television. News is also called 'news story. Broadcast media news is called news bulletins. In short news is the information about the current events and significant issues which are the areas of public concern.

According to Bell (1991, pp.12-13);

Study of media language usually begins with interest in the language of specific genre in how a particular kind of news is reported, how headlines differ from other language, how advertising seeks to persuade... of course not all genres can occur in all media". So we can say that different media use of different genres of language. The

language of the television news is different from the newspapers and vice-versa.

Not all news is equally important and relevant to all the readers and listeners. The reading of the news and its importance depends on the people and differs from person to person, different from one context to another. News about murder or crime may entertain to some people whereas the news of an election may spellbind most people.

Different scholars have defined news differently, Mencher (2000, p. 123) says, 'news has been defined as a break in to the normal flow of events, an action or statement or important or unusual that is worth sharing with others' (p. 68). It is said that when a dog bites a man that is not news when a man bites a dog that is new. To quote James and Brown (1976), 'anything you did not know yesterday whatever interests the reader that makes tomorrow history today, any change in the status quo and the status quo itself, finely factual report of events, ideas, and situation that interacts the public is news'(p. 80).

We can define news as a piece of accurate balanced and credible information about significant and recent events that affects the audience and is of their interest. News is the piece of information about the rises and falls of government, wars, international relation, the saying and activities of famous personalities, disasters, human achievements in the field of science and technology. But all the pieces of information are not news usual facts, gossips, humorous literature and history are not news.

### **2.1.7 Language of Broadcasting**

Broadcast means disseminate information to a large area through the airwaves. Broadcasting is a particular type of telecommunication. Telecommunication is communicating over a distance using electromagnetic instruments. So, broadcasting is mass telecommunication which uses electromagnetic

instruments to reach a mass audience simultaneously. Broadcasting is the distribution of audio or video content to a dispersed audience via any electronics mass communication medium, but typically one using the electromagnetic spectrum, in a one-to-many model.

According to Bell (1967) as cited in Noss (1983, pp. 22-23)

The language of broadcast news is regarded as the embodiment of standard speech. Broadcast media plays a multiple role active as well as passive in language standardization. First, in their choice of standards for their own use broadcast media reflect the language evolutions of society at large. Then, extract that standardization further by selecting certain forms and codifying them for use by announcers. And third, by the use of these forms and the standard language as a whole, the media disseminate the standard and further enhance its prestige.

Radio and television come under broadcast media because they amplify information to the broad media sphere at the same time. For example, a radio station can transmit information to thousands of radios of its reach. Both radio and television grew out of pre-existing technologies, telephone, telegraph, moving and still photography, and sound recording. They can be treated together in terms of their history. Over the air broadcasting is usually associated with radio and television, though in recent years, both radio and television transmissions have begun to be distributed by cable.

#### **2.1.7.1 Language of Radio News**

Radio is a wireless device for receiving messages broadcast through the air using electromagnetic waves. It is an audio medium of mass communication having wide coverage. It uses open air-waves transmitted from the radio



station. Even the illiterate get benefit from it, it is the cheapest, fastest and most common medium of mass communication in mountainous country like Nepal. It can be operated even by batteries. It is the very effective medium for discriminating information, educating, people and providing entertainments to a large number of people like other media, radio is capable of multiple reproduction one radio news can be listen by an unlimited number of people simultaneously. The radio news can be listened by large number of people. There has been used various sentences types, idioms, and collocation in the radio news. The language used in the radio news should be short, simple and clear. The sentences and collocation of the language used in the radio news also should be clear and appropriate.

### **2.1.7.2 Characteristics of Media Language**

The news is one of the best known commodities in today's world. The concept of news must have existed even before the beginning of the era of mass media. The news items that appear in news reports are called news stories. The language of media should be clear, accurate, unambiguous and properly attributed. A news story always should be based on facts dealings with the things on current event.

Mencher (2000, p. 42) mentions the features of media language which are given below:

- Accurate: Each information is verified before it is used.
- Properly attributed: The reporter identifies his or her source of information.
- Balanced and fair: All sides in a controversy are presented.
- Objectives: The news writer does not inject his or her feelings and opinion
- Brief and focused: The media languages or news gets to the point quickly and keeps to the point

- Well written: The media language should be clear, direct and interesting.
- Jargons and ambiguous words should not be used in the media language.
- Media language should be simple, short and clear.
- Similarly, voices, tense and other aspect of language should be determined in FM or radio news.
- Media language should not have the dual meaning.
- Media is the mirror of the society. So media language reflects on it.

### **2.2.8 Sentences Types/ Classification of Sentences**

Sentence is a set of words expressing a statement a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. A sentence refers to the highest grammatical unit and other grammatical units are words, phrases, and clauses. The sentence is placed at the other extreme of the rank scale and function in the structure of a unit higher than itself. To treat the sentence as the highest unit implies that they are not taken into account larger sentence of language such as paragraph and texts. In other words, sentence can be defined as the largest linguistic unit, which can occur alone.

Richard (1990) p. 79 defines a sentence as, “the largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech (examples; nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (examples; word, phrase, clause) are said to function”.

On the basis of these above discussion a sentence is an independent linguistic form and the largest linguistic unit. It means that a sentence can occur above and it processes the highest rank in the grammatical distribution. So the definition of Bloomfield is likely to be the more reliable. It reveals that the sentence is the largest unit and it can occur alone. As a sentence is not included in the structure of a larger unit, it is the largest unit in grammar. Each sentence most contains at least one finite verb.

## Classification of Sentence

On the basis of structure or forms, Aarts and Aarts (1986,p 79) has classified the sentence into following three types;

**a) Simple sentence:** A simple sentence can be defined as a sentence in which one of the functions is realized by clause. It is also called an independent clause contains a subject and verb and it expresses a complete sense. In other word, a simple sentence does not contain an embedded (or subordinate) sentence as realization of one of its functions. A simple sentence contains one clauses and finite verb. A simple sentence is always an independent sentence. For example;

- John lives in Kathmandu.
- Sunita is a bachelor.
- You must not say such thing

### **b) Compound Sentence**

A compound sentence is one in which two or more sentences (called conjoins) have been coordinated. A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by coordination. In other words, it is compared of two or more simple sentences joined by such coordinate conjunction as; and, but, or, so. For example

- She is good in math but poor in English.
- Hari is a poet and his father is a teacher.
- He can either song or dance.

### **c) Complex Sentence**

A complex sentence has an independent clause and more dependent clauses. Sentence in which one or more sentence functions are realized by a clause (i.e. finite or non-finite) is complex. A sentence or clause that contains one main clause and one or more super-ordinate clauses is known as complex sentence. For example

- That is the house where I live.
- The teacher returned the homework after she noticed the error.

- Nilima and Dinesh want to watch the movies after they finished studying.

### **2.1.9 Collocation**

Collocation refers to a natural combination of words that are closely affiliated with each other. A collocation is made up of two or more words that are commonly used together in English. Originally, the term ‘collocation’ was introduced by Firth (1957) as one of the levels of meaning. He distinguished by collocation from both the ‘conceptual or idea approach to meaning of words and contextual’.

Collocation refers to a group of two or more words that usually go together. A good way to think of collocation is to look at the world collocation co-meaning together- location- meaning place. So, collocations are words that are located together. It is a group of two or more words that like to hang out together. For example;

- Make an effort
- Powerful engine
- Close the deal
- Open an account

Lewis (2000, p. 54) defines collocation as ‘words which are statistically much more likely to appear than random chances suggest’.

Thus, collocation refers to the syntagmatic tendency of lexemes to work together (collocate) in predictable ways. The collocations are treated as single blocks of language. It means they are taken as individual blocks or chunks.

Learning collocation is an important part of learning vocabulary of language. Regarding the types of collocation, there are open collocations and restricted ones, otherwise known as weak collocation and fixed or strong collocations respectively. In strong collocations, words are fixed like idioms, for instance,

take collocates with photo where on other word other than take collocates with photo to give the same meaning. Same is the case with shrug, shoulder, water freezes, mouse squeak etc. However, some collocations are rather open, where a single word can cluster with a wide range of other words to give the same sense. For example, keep to/ stick to the rules and see collocates with a man/car/book/doctor. Analogous to this classification, collocation is then grouped as grammatical collocations and lexical collocations. Grammatical collocations are the combination of a preposition with a noun, adverb or an adjective, for example, by accident, agree with, accounts for, interested in, afraid of, etc. Similarly, lexical collocation is made from the combination of a verb, noun, adjective etc.

Hill (1999, p. 5) views that “ students with good ideas often lose marks because they do not know the four or five most important collocation of a key word that is central to what they are writing about”.

Thus, collocation allows us to think more quickly and communicate more effectively. Moreover, the use of collective expressions makes our speech and writing sound much more natural and more native speaker like.

#### **2.1.10 Phrasal Verbs**

The common phrase ‘idioms and phrase’ refer to commonly used groups of words in English. These idioms and phrase are used in specific situations and often used in an idiomatic, rather than in a figurative sense. Idioms are often full sentences without supporting clauses oftentimes and phrases, however, are usually made up of a few words and are used as grammatical unit in a sentence. Phrase is a group of words used as a single part of speech and it does not contain a subject and a predicate. They are noun phrase, adverbial phrase, adjective phrase and verb phrase. But at present the core analysis of the study is verb phrase or phrasal verb. A phrasal verb is a combination of verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both and adverb and a

preposition, any of which part of the syntax of the sentence, and so they are complete semantic units. Sentences may contain direct and indirect objects in addition to the phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in the English language. A phrasal verb often has a meaning, which is different from the base verb.

The opinion of Spears (1993, p. 16),

Phrasal is a verb + particle collocation in which a verb governs a particle that looks like a preposition but functions as an adverb; for example, put it down, stand up, call her up, meet up a friend etc. The particle can occur before or after a direct object. Phrasal verb is a generic term covering prepositional verb, phrasal- prepositional verb, and other verb+ particle collocation where the particle is an adverb or other functional word.

Alternative terms for phrasal verb are ‘compound verb’, ‘verb-adverb combination’, ‘verb-particle construction’, ‘two-part word/verb’ and ‘three-part word/verb’ (depending on the number of particles), and multi-worded verb.

According to Cowan (2010, p. 170), “Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb and a following particle. The term particle is used to refer to words that function as prepositions or adverbs in other context.” For example;

- Don't give up!
- Merry handed in her homework early!
- Bell set up all the lights before part started!

So on the basis of above example; we can say that phrasal verbs cannot always be predicted from the meanings of its individual elements. For example; the meaning of ‘rule out’ means eliminate, ‘kicked off’ means started, and they

cannot be determined by simply understanding of its separated, i.e. 'rule' and 'out'. So due to such reason phrasal verbs present a challenge to English language learners.

### **Types of phrasal verbs**

In accordance for Cowan (2010, pp. 170-174), phrasal verbs are divided into two major categories:

- Transitive phrasal verbs
- Intransitive phrasal verbs

#### **1. Transitive phrasal verbs**

Transitive phrasal verbs fall into three categories, depending on where the object noun phrase can occur in relation to the verb and the particle, they are:

##### **i. Inseparable ( non-separable) transitive phrasal verbs**

A small group of transitive phrasal verbs do not permit the particle to move over the direct object if it is a pronoun. Particle movement is not possible with these inseparable phrasal verbs, for example;

- Don't pick on him.
- Don't pick on my brother. (To harass/ mistreat)
- \*Don't pick him on.

##### **ii. Permanently (obligatorily) separable transitive phrasal verbs**

A very small group of transitive phrasal verbs require that the direct object occur between the verbs and the particle. These verbs are therefore referred to as permanently (obligatorily) separable transitive phrasal verbs. For example;

- Can you add up the bill?
- Can you add the bill up?
- Can you add it up?
- Can you add up it?

In addition to get, (someone) down, let (someone) off, these groups of verbs include ask (someone) out, do (something) over, see (something) through etc.

### **iii. Separable transitive phrasal verbs**

Separable transitive phrasal verbs occur frequently in conversation, fiction, and news reports. They appear less frequently in academic writings/ field, some examples that occur with high frequency are get back, pick up, put on, look up, take off, turn off etc.

In separable transitive phrasal verbs, its parts may be separated by an object; that is the direct object may appear between the verb and particle.

For example; Rita looked the address up. (found)

## **2. Intransitive phrasal verbs**

As with other phrasal verbs, the meaning of an intransitive phrasal verb usually can not arrive at by simply combining the meaning of its individual parts. Phrasal verbs that do not/ can not take the directly follow the verb. For example;

- What time did you get up today? (arise)
- My neighbor recently passed away. (died)

### **2.1.11 Grammatical Categories**

The term “grammatical category” refers to specific properties of a word that can cause that word and/or a related word to change in form for grammatical reasons. Grammatical categories refer to the grouping of words together based on their class. Classes are word sets that display the same formal properties. Grammatical category is a property of items within the grammar of a language. Within each category there are two or more possible values, which are normally exclusive. Grammatical category involves in various categories. Mainly two tense and voice are as follows:



### **2.1.11.1 Tense**

Tense is a feature of verb. It refers primarily to the way the grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verb took place. Tense has three dimensions- present, past and future. However, English marks two tenses viz. past and non-past. Cowan (2008) defines the relationship between tense and time has been the subject of much study and it is now plain that there is no easily state able relationship between the two.

English marks only past and present time by inflections on verbs. Thus, present time, for third person singular, is indicated by adding- s to a regular verb and past time is indicated by adding -ed to a regular verb, or changing the form of verb, but English generally expresses future time with modal auxiliary verb will or the semi-modal be going to. In addition to verb form, time is also signaled by time adverbs such as yesterday, today, tomorrow, at noon, and three o'clock and by prepositional phrases, such as for three years and since two o'clock. Some of the examples of past and non-past are as follows;

- a) The foreign direct investment has reached Rs. 18.9 billion during the first seventh month of current fiscal year. (Non-past)
- b) It is estimated that some 100,000 workers go aboard for jobs through India. (Non-past)
- c) The meeting decided to grant the responsibility of chairman of Gorkhapatra Corporation to media secretary. (Past)
- d) Dipesh Thakuri scored the match winning goal in the added extra time. (Past)

### **2.1.11.2 Voice**

In terms of the use in performing linguistic behavior, we can distinguish two types of voice: active and passive. Active voice is also called productive voice because it belongs to the production of language in speech and writing. Passive

vocabulary is also called receptive voice because it belongs to the reception of language in listening and reading.

Voices in English are two types: active and passive. In active voice, the subject of a clause is most often the agent or doer of some action. The ‘teacher fired our friend’, if the subject or doer is not deemed to be important or if the speaker wants to emphasize other elements rather than doer, the speaker or writer uses passive voice; ‘our friend was fired by the teacher’. Cowan (2008) defines there is no difference in meaning in active and passive voice. There is merely structural difference in active and passive voice. Some of the examples of active and passive voice are as follows;

- a) The government is to profile 1.5 billion loan assistance to Nepal Oil Corporation. (Active Voice)
- b) The contribution of export and import in the total trade was 12.4 percent and 87.6 percent respectively. (Active Voice)
- c) CA members from Kathmandu Dinesh, Prem and Tilak were honored in the program. (Passive Voice)
- d) The Chief-election Commissioner was accompanied by other Election Commissioners at the President’s official resident. (Passive Voice)

## **2.2 Review of Related Empirical Literature**

A number of research works have been concluded in the field of mass media. Some of the related major research works and articles are reviewed here below.

Shrestha (2000) carried out the research entitled “An Analysis of Newspaper Headlines: A Descriptive Study”. His study attempted to analyze newspaper headlines from the angle of their structure, tense, and aspect. The study has shown that the language used in newspaper headlines considerable different from other patterns of English writing and has its own linguistic theories and principles guiding it, while scripting.

Chapagain (2005) studied the distinctive features of language used in advertisement descriptively. In this thesis “The Language in English Newspaper Advertisements”, he analyzed the language of advertisement in terms of characteristic features specially related to vocabulary, structure, and functions and compared the characteristic features of language used in them. But the study included every kind of advertisement named trade advertisement, retail advertisement, classified advertisement, display advertisement and business directories published in different newspapers.

Sharma (2007) had made an effort to find out the “Language Used in Newspaper Editorials” in terms of sentence types, voice, aspect and tense. He has concluded that the complex sentences having heavy information, high active voice, perfective aspect more often than progressive and non-past these more frequent than past are its characteristic.

Adhikari (2008) concluded a study “Language Used in the News Story”. The prime purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics features of the language used in news stories in terms of sentence construction, voice, tense, and aspect. He collected samples of news stories from four different newspapers namely The Times, The Hindustan Times, published from the UK, India and Nepal respectively. The collected stories included 200 sample structures. He used observation as a tool to collect data and applied non-random judgmental sampling procedure. This study found that finite constructions were used the highest among all the construction and verb less constructions are found to have been used the least. Similarly, minor words are used much less in comparison to major words in the news stories. As a regard of simple past tense has high frequency in the single element print news stories in average.

B.C. (2008) carried out a research entitled “Language Used in Invitation and Greetings Cards”. The main objectives of her study were to find out the physical characteristics features of wedding cards and birthday cards of shape

six and fold. The primary sources of data the formal invitation cards for wedding and birthday party. For this research observation was the main tool for data collection. She collected eighty wedding and birthday cards of different types, size, shape, fold used in wedding and birthday party. He used judgmental sampling procedure which is one of the specific on random sampling and this study found that shapes of wedding card and birthday cards are rectangular. Similarly, square was the least used shape. That accounted only 7.5 percent of the total percentage. The unique shape was found most frequently in birthday cards rather the in wedding cards.

Baskota (2011) carried out a research entitled “Language Used on Radio Jockey: A case of Kantipur FM”. The main objective of his study were to analyze and describe the kinds of language used but radio jockey in terms of specific words, sentence types and language functions. His research was mainly based of secondary sources of data. The data for the study was collected judgmentally from twenty- five regular programs broadcasted from Kantipur FM. Observation was the main tool for his study. This study found that the language used on RJ (radio Jockey) have own structures/ styles, simple vocabularies, unfamiliar voices, use of both formal and informal language. Similarly, the use of specific word class makes the language used on RJ different from others.

Sharma (2011) carried out a research on “Language used in Television News”. The main objective study of her study was to find out the characteristics features of the language used in news report in terms of voice (active and passive), tense ( part and non-past), major word classes( noun verb, adjective and adverb). This research is a descriptive one, which is based on only secondary sources of data. The data for the study judgmentally collected from the English news reports of the ABC Television. She collected and recorded 20 regular bulletins of the English languages news. She used 200 sentences as a sample. This study found that most of the sentences were in non-past and active

voice. Similarly, the highest frequency and verb has the second higher frequency.

Ghale (2012) carried out a study on “Language used in News- Bulletins of Kantipur television in terms of structural classification of sentence. She collected 15 regular news bulletins from different news reports broadcast from Kantipur television. Observation was the main tool for the data collection. Finally, she found that complex sentences were highly used i.e. 63% whereas simple and compound sentences were used in proximity i.e. 19% and 18% respectively.

Magar (2016) carried out a research entitled “Analysis of Language used in FM News”. The main objectives of his study were to identify the language in terms of sentences types, phrasal verb, collocation, idiom, and grammatical categories such as; tense and voice in political, economic and sports news. This research followed survey design which was based on only the secondary sources of data. The total sample of the study consists of the thirty news bulletins. The required data were collected using observation as the data were collection tool. From the analysis of the data, it was found that non-past tense and simple sentences were maximally formed to be used in Image FM news. Similarly, collocations were highly exploited in three sectors of the news like foreign direct investment, power house, national cricket team, probe committee, constituent assembly and so on.

The present study entitled “Language used in the News Bulletins of Radio Nepal” is different from those of the above reviewed research works. There is no particular study that has yet been carried out at the Department of English Education, T.U., Kirtipur related to this research problem. So, my research study is a new work in existing research area. It will add new dimension on research area related to analysis of the media language.

### **2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study**

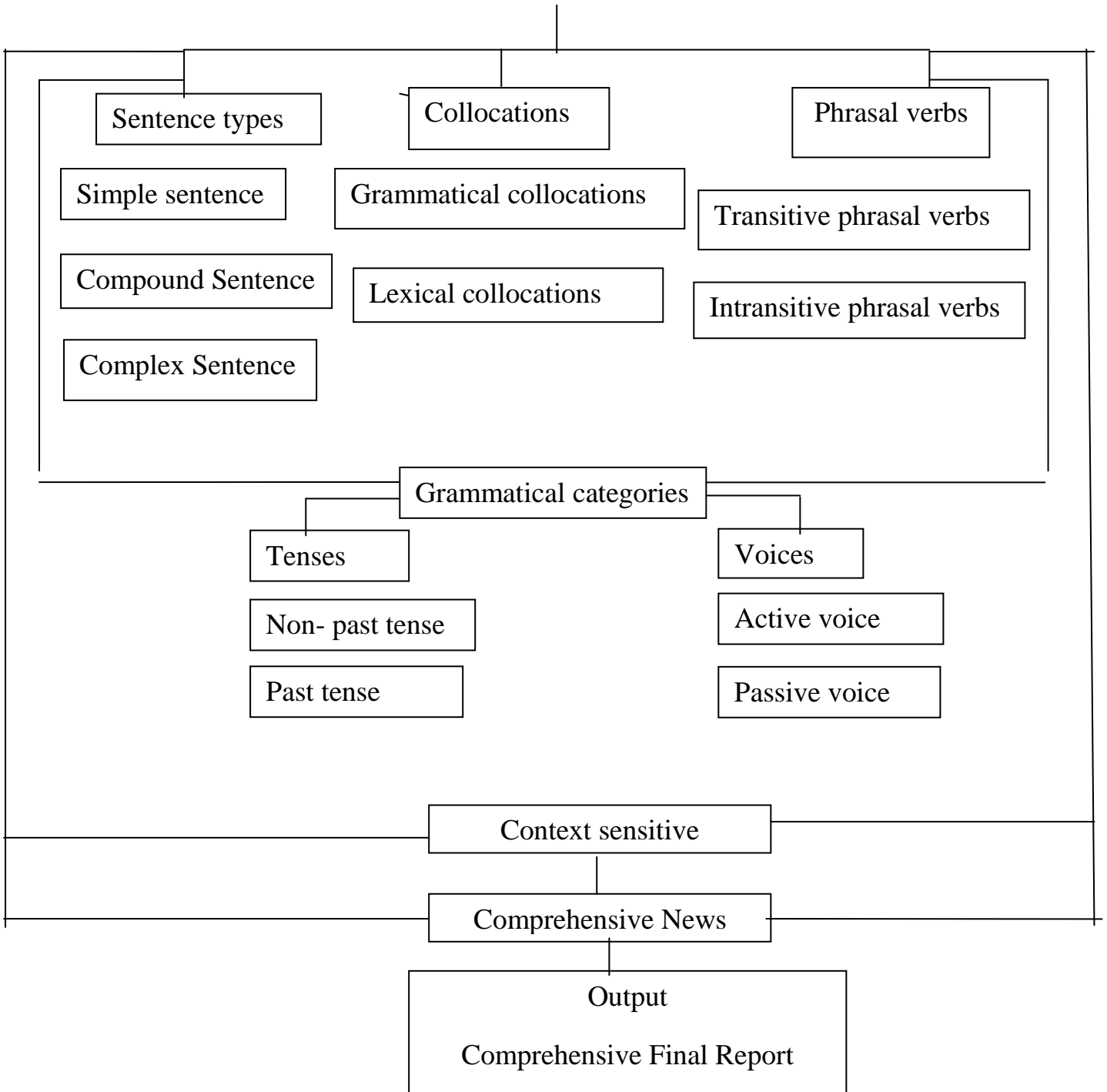
Above reviewed literature (theoretical and empirical) is similar and helpful for the proposed study. Literature reviews make researches clear about the topic their study. Reviewing literature can be time consuming and frustrating, but it is also rewarding, useful and interesting. Literature review is one of the essential tasks to conduct any research. According to Kumar (2009, p. 30), “The literature review is an integral part of entire research process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational steps”. To carry out this research, I also reviewed theoretical as well as empirical literature related to any research topic. The literature reviews includes books, articles, reports, different websites, dissertations and thesis.

After reviewing their works, I have got lots of ideas regarding the use of language in different media from the study of Adhikari (2008), specially I got information of training, organizations, institutions, FM or radio stations and different programs conductor, newspaper of Kathmandu district from the study of Baskota (2011). Similarly, I got the information of history of mass media and electronic media. After reviewing these research works, I got ideas on the process of survey research design from the study of Sharma (2011). I have got ideas regarding the way of analysis of language used in news bulletins from the Magar (2016). From my study the review of literature helped me in a number of news. First it helped me to develop theoretical concept which brought clarity to my research problem. Secondly, it helped me to improve my research methodology. The literature supported me to collect data and analyze it appropriately based on the objectives of my study.

## **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework grows out of the theoretical framework which relates to the specific research problem. According to Kumar (2009, p.37), “The conceptual framework stems from the theoretical framework and concentrates usually on one section of the theoretical framework which becomes the basis of the study”. Theoretical framework consists of the theories in which the study is embedded whereas conceptual framework describes the way or process to conduct the actual research. Here, actual research refers to methodology general. The conceptual framework to conduct my study is show in figure 2.

Analysis of Language Used in News Bulletin of Radio Nepal





## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY**

Methodology is the process to find out new facts and information about a particular subject matter. Methodology helps to find out effective and reliable conclusion that is why it is considered as vehicle for carrying out any information. The following methodology will be adapted to carry out the study.

#### **3.1 Design and Method of the Study**

This chapter deals with the main methods and procedures used for carrying out the research, so the following methodology adopted to fulfill the above mentioned objectives and to conduct the research scientifically. This study followed survey design which is quantitative. Researcher used quantitative method to show the use of data in percentage and quantifying the data in description.

Survey is one of the important research methods used in educational investigation. It is a commonly used research design carried out to find out public opinion and attitude of different professionals to assess certain activities and study certain trends almost at a single point of time. It generally addresses a large group of population. The sample should be representation of the study population as a whole selection of the representative sample from the population as a whole is a different but very important and sensitive task. Survey research studies large population or universe by selecting and studying sample chosen from the population.

Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2010) argue, survey is the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research, and may vary in scope from large scale governmental investigations through to small scale studies carried out by single researcher. The purpose of survey research is generally to obtain a snapshot of conditions, attitudes, and/or events at a single point of time.

Therefore, researcher selected survey research design, following quantitative method and observation used as tools in this study for detail information.

### **3.2 Sources of Data**

This study had both primary and secondary sources of data.

#### **3.2.1 Primary Sources of Data**

For this study, 10 English news bulletins of Radio Nepal were collected as the primary sources of data.

#### **3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

For this study, printed materials of all data and other materials available in electronic media which are directly and indirectly related to the proposed study, previous thesis related to mass media, articles, journals, books, dictionaries, were secondary sources of data.

### **3.3 Universe, Sample, Sampling Procedure**

For this study, all English language news bulletins of Radio Nepal broadcasted on 8:00 AM were used as the universe of the study and 10 selected English news bulletins of Radio Nepal were used as the sample of the study. The researcher had applied non- random judgmental sampling procedure which is one of the most useful non-probability sampling procedures. For this purpose, the researcher collected the 10 English news bulletins of Radio Nepal broadcasted on 8:00 AM.

### **3.4 Data Collection Tool and Techniques**

For this research, researcher used observation as a main research tool of data collection. The researcher collected and recorded 10 regular English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. The researcher read and re-read the 10 collected English news bulletins of Radio Nepal and observed the language in terms of its objectives and got the required information for the study.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

The following steps were followed for data collection procedure:

- a) The researcher collected and recorded the regular 10 English news bulletins of Radio Nepal broadcasted on 8PM.
- b) The researcher listened these news again and again and analyze according to the objectives.
- c) The researcher read and reread the text and analyzed the required information.
- d) The researcher wrote down necessary thing in his note book.
- e) The researcher analyzed and interpreted the data and finally presented the findings and recommendation.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

After the collection of data, they organized and analyzed to come to conclusion. Data analyzed as per my purpose, nature of the study and convention. Generally, the data from quantitative research analyzed using description and language. The systematically collected descriptively and quantitatively, all the data/ news had taken from English news of Radio Nepal to carry out the research on its sentences types, phrasal verbs, collocations and grammatical categories such as, tense and voice.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

Ethical considerations are the ethical principles and standards which should be taken into consideration while conducting a research work. In my research study, I sought to promote accuracy, honesty, truthfulness in research for valid and reliable work. I gave priority to fairness, justice and respect people's right and dignity.

Similarly, I disclosed objectives of my study honestly and clearly. While analyzing the data, I was objective and straightforward. The data of the study don't use for another purpose. Finally collected data, evidence, findings and conclusion presented honestly with no reduplication.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULT**

This chapter incorporates analysis and interpretation of the data that includes the structural classification of sentences, collocations and phrasal verbs in the context of English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. In this process, first of all, the information was tabulated and then analyzed and interpreted under different headings. Some statistical tools like comparative table and frequency chart were also used to facilitate the analysis and interpretation of the data. This analysis and interpretation of the data is based on the objectives and news bulletins incorporated to achieve the objective. The detailed analysis and interpretation of the data and summary of the finding are presented below:

#### **4.1 Language Used in News Bulletins of Radio Nepal**

Language of the news differs from the language of the other form of the electronic and print media. It has its own feature which has been analyzed under following headings. Here, analysis of language has been made in terms of sentence types, collocations, phrasal verbs and grammatical categories such as tense and voice.

##### **4.1.1 Structural Classification of Sentence**

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of simple, compound and complex sentences related to the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. The data obtained from those news bulletins are presented in the table, analyzed descriptively and results are drawn accordingly.

**Table 1**  
**Sentence Types used in News Bulletins of Radio Nepal**

<b>Sentences types</b>	<b>No. of occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Simple sentences	170	35.42
Compound sentences	112	23.34
Complex sentences	198	41.24
Total	480	100

Table 1 shows that complex sentences had the highest frequency of occurrence. It consisted of 41.24 %. Similarly, simple sentences were found in the second position of total sentences. It occupied 35.42% of total sentences. The compound sentences were in the third position which occupied 23.34% of the total sentences.

Some example of simple sentences (i-ii), compound sentences (iii-iv) and complex sentences (v-vi) English news bulletins of Radio Nepal are given below;

- (i) The government has been issuing labor permit from all seven provincial labor offices.
- (ii) President Bidhya Devi Bhandari has inaugurated the 13<sup>th</sup> South Asian Games (SAG) amid fanfare this evening at Dasarath Stadium at Kathmandu.
- (iii) Injured people were rescued by a Nepal Army helicopter and taken to Nepalgunj for further treatment.
- (iv) Minister for Health and Population Bhanubhakta Dhakal had opined for ending all kinds of shortcomings and irregularities seen in the health sectors.
- (v) It is said the mound of earth above the construction site collapsed all of a sudden burying the workers who had been at work at the time.

- (vi) Speaking at the committee's meeting held today at Singh Durbar, Lawmakers opined that laws need to be brought to prevent the radioactive materials from being misused.

It has found that, this media uses complex sentences more than simple and compound. It could be easy to understand for the English native speaker but very complex for the non-native, the Nepalese. So, it shows that the standard of English language is more important to all the English learners as well as the speakers.

From table 1, it can be said that the complex sentences (41.24%) are mostly used in comparison to simple sentences (35.42%) and compound sentences (23.34%) in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. This shows that news bulletins mostly used complex sentences while broadcasting the news

#### **4.1.2 Phrasal Verbs**

Regarding the selected news bulletins of Radio Nepal the following finding has been found related with phrasal verbs. The findings are tabulated in percentage below:

**Table 2**  
**Phrasal Verbs Used in News Bulletins of Radio Nepal**

<b>Phrasal verbs</b>	<b>No. of occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Intransitive	32	17.78
Inseparable(non-separable) transitive	78	43.34
Separable transitive	46	25.56
Permanently(obligatory) Separable transitive	24	13.32
Total	180	100

Table 2 shows that inseparable transitive phrasal verbs were used most frequently (43.34%) than other phrasal verbs, separable transitive were in the second position (25.56%), intransitive were in (17.78%) and permanently separable transitive were in (13.32%). Some of the examples are given below;

- (i) Also addressing the meeting, National Planning Commission's member Min Bahadur Shahi asked the ministry to bring down the arrears under the ministry. (inseparable transitive)
- (ii) Although export to China and other countries have gone down by 19.9% and 17.7% respectively in the current fiscal year. (inseparable transitive)
- (iii) Two people died and 16 other got injured in a pick up van accident at Bardibas- 5 of mahottari today. (permanently separable transitive)
- (iv) We have almost come to the end of the news from Radio Nepal for this hour. ( permanently separable transitive)
- (v) DPM Pokharel said co-ordination is required among the three-tier governments for carrying out developmental activities. (inseparable transitive)
- (vi) He also urged the industrialists to come up with solutions after identifying the problems. (intransitive)

From table 2, it can be stated that the inseparable transitive phrasal verbs (43.34%) were used mostly than the separable transitive (25.56%), intransitive (17.78%) and permanently separable transitive (13.32%) phrasal verbs. News bulletins mostly used inseparable transitive phrasal verbs while broadcasting news.

Words are the basis elements of all writing but without effective sentences words mean little. Sentences assembled meaningfully into paragraphs comprise the structure of composition and idioms and phrases are one of the most important components of this composition, which gives the real taste and standard of the English languages. Regarding the English news bulletins of



Radio Nepal, non-separable transitive phrasal verbs were maximally used rather than other types of phrasal verbs but they are less concerned about such prominent elements.

### 4.1.3 Collocations

The following table presents the word types used in English news bulletins of Radio Nepal.

**Table 3**  
**Collocations used in News Bulletins of Radio Nepal**

<b>Collocation types</b>	<b>No. of occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Grammatical collocation	80	53.34
Lexical collocation	70	46.66
Total	150	100

Table 3 shows that grammatical collocations were the highest rather than lexical collocations in the new bulletins of Radio Nepal. The coverage of grammatical collocations were (53.34%) of total collocations 150. Likewise lexical collocations were in the second position (46.66%) of total collocations 150.

The following are the examples of lexical collocations (i-ii) and grammatical collocations (iii-iv) given below;

- i) Press meet, chief whip, executive director, joint press conference, fiscal year and inspector general of police
- ii) Covered hall, cricket pitch, civil service, gold medal, speedy recovery, deputy prime minister and self confidence
- iii) Make sure, so far, take part, like to wish, held for, once more, took place, days to come, full time, bring down, move ahead and go down

- iv) Set up, gone up, spread out, come into, handed over, find out, few days back, pointed out, as of now, amount of, agree with and by accident

From table 3, it can be said that the grammatical collocations (53.34%) were used maximally than lexical collocations (46.66%) in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal.

#### 4.1.4 Grammatical Categories

Grammatical categories deals with the tense and voice which are used in the news bulletins. The obtained data from the news bulletins of Radio Nepal in terms of tense and voice are presented in the table, analyzed descriptively and result are drawn accordingly.

##### 4.1.4.1 Tense

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of past and non- past tense under the grammatical categories. The data obtained from those past and non-past tenses are presented in the table, analyzed descriptively and results are drawn accordingly.

**Table 4**  
**Tenses used in the News Bulletins of Radio Nepal**

<b>Tense</b>	<b>No. of occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Non-past	240	57.15
Past	180	42.85
Total	420	100

Table 4 shows that the highest percent of the tenses was occupied by non-past tense that 57.15% with the frequency of 240. However 180 sentences out of 420 were in past tense which consisted of 42.85% in the total sentences. Some

examples of the use of tense, non-past (i-iv) and past (v-viii) in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal have been presented below.

- i) Foreign Affairs Minister Pradeep Kumar Gyawali has returned home today after wrapping up his official visits to the Russian Federation and the Republic of Serbia.
- ii) The by-elections for the House of Representatives, Provincial Assembly and local levels are taking place tomorrow.
- iii) Three persons have died in a bus accident that took place at Munggraha of Dailekh today.
- iv) The government has been issuing labor permit from all seven provincial labor offices,
- v) He also directed the police to be their best to control smuggling and criminal activities at the airport.
- vi) The by-elections were held in 537 polling centers of 247 polling stations in 37 districts.
- vii) President Bhandari declared the mega sports event in the SAARC region open at 17:57 pm and welcomed the SAG-guests as saying- 'Welcome at the guests'.
- viii) Centre's Executive Director Prof Dr Uttam Krishna Shrestha shared that the Centre was doing its best in the treatment of Prime Minister Oli.

From table 4, it can be said that the non-past tenses (57.15%) were used mostly than the past tense (42.85%) in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal. So, obtained data shows that media language and news bulletins mostly used non-past tense while broadcasting news.

#### **4.1.4.2 Voices**

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of active and passive voices under the grammatical categories. The data obtained from those active

and passive voices are presented in the table, analyzed descriptively and results are drawn accordingly.

**Table 5**  
**Voices used in the News Bulletins of Radio Nepal**

<b>Voices</b>	<b>No. of occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Active	368	76.67
Passive	112	23.33
Total	480	100

Table 5 shows that most of the news had active sentences. The active sentences occupied (76.67%) with the frequency of 480. The use of passive voice was found to be least only (23.33%) of the total news used. Some examples of the use of active voices (i-iii) and passive voices (iv-vi) are given below.

- i) Deputy Prime Minister and Law Minister Upendra Yadav has said he was in government to accomplish the mission of constitution amendment.
- ii) The PM's secretariat has said people can extent best wishes to PM via [kpsharmaoli.com.np](http://kpsharmaoli.com.np).
- iii) The Minister informed that he has extended an invitation to Russian President Vladimir Putin and Russian Prime Minister for Nepal visit.
- iv) The 13<sup>th</sup> South Asian Games (SAG) is being inaugurated by President Bidya Devi Bhandari tomorrow amidst a special ceremony at Dasarath Stadium.
- v) The by-election were observed by the residential representatives and ambassadors from Japan, European Union, USA and Australia to Nepal.
- vi) The inaugural was marked by the march past by the players from the SAARC-member nations.

From table 5, it can be said that active voices (76.67%) were used mostly than passive voices (23.33%) in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal. So, obtained data shows that media language and news bulletins mostly used active voices while broadcasting news.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The main purpose of the present study was to find out the language used in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal in terms of classification of sentences, collocation, phrasal verbs and grammatical categories such as tense and voice. The researcher collected ten regular English news bulletins of Radio Nepal from 28<sup>th</sup> Nov. to 7<sup>th</sup> Dec of 2019 on the basis of four hundred and eighty sentences from ten news bulletins. The texts have been analyzed and interpreted under the different heading and sub heading with statistical tools like average and percentage in the table.

#### **5.1 Finding**

After the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the informants of the study; I come to come off with the following summary of findings of this research:

- i) The total news taken for the study were four hundreds and eighty which were analyzed on the basis of classification of sentences, phrasal verbs, collocations and grammatical categories such as tense and voice.
- ii) While analyzing the classification of sentences it was found that complex sentences more highly used i.e. 41.24 % whereas simple and compound sentences were used 35.42% and 23.34% respectively.
- iii) In the same way, study revealed that inseparable transitive were used more frequently i.e. 43.34% and separable transitive were used less i.e. 25.56%. Likewise, intransitive and permanently separable transitive were used 17.78% and 13.34% respectively.
- iv) It was also found that grammatical collocations were used more frequently i.e. 53.34% than lexical collocations i.e. 46.66%.

- v) Similarly, the study showed that non-past tenses were used frequently (57.15%) in comparison to past tenses (42.85%) in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal.
- vi) Regarding the use of voice, active voice used most frequently (76.67%) rather than the passive voice (23.33%).

In the comparison to other media, it has been found that the political news were highly broadcast through electronic media i.e. Radio Nepal. Similarly it also found that the complex sentences were highly used in the news texts rather than the simple and compound sentences. And on the other hand, non-separable transitive were highly used phrasal verbs and grammatical collocations were highly used in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal. Finally, under the grammatical categories non-past and active voice used most frequently in the news bulletins of Radio Nepal.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

News refers to new information about something that has happened recently. It also indicates reports of recent events that appear in newspapers or on the FM Radio or on the Television. News bulletins are also called ‘news story’, ‘broadcast media’ news. Media is a fourth pillar of the state is capable of diffusing the tensions and intolerance present in various sector of the society. It is social responsibility of the Radio Nepal in Nepal to bring social harmony and stability in the country by playing it positive role in the past as well as present. So, news is the information about the current events and significant issues. The language used in the media always should be accurate, clear, unambiguous because public prefer to listen radio news for getting information about the contemporary events and issues. Regarding the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal also should be clear, accurate, understandable, and unambiguous. Most of the English as a foreign language learners prefer to listen English news of radio Nepal for their language development. Therefore news should not be difficult for the language learners. News is crucial to the public as well as EFL

learners to foster language development. By the help of English news bulletins, EFL learners get the ideas about the sentence types, phrasal verbs, collocations and grammatical categories such as, tense and voice.

The findings of the study revealed that, complex sentences were mostly used more than simple and compound sentences. On the other hand, inseparable phrasal verbs were mostly used in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. Moreover, separable transitive, permanently separable transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs followed inseparable transitive verbs. Likewise, grammatical collocations were most frequently used than the lexical collocations in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. Similarly, non-past tense was used mostly used in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal. Likewise, past tense followed non-past tense. Finally active voice was most frequently used rather than the passive voice in the English news bulletins of Radio Nepal.

The research was descriptive in nature which was based on only the secondary sources of data. The data for the study were judgmentally collected from the news bulletins. The total sample of the study considered the ten pieces of different news bulletins. The required data were collected using observation as the data collection tool. The descriptive statistical tools used to analyze the data.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

On the basis of the findings, the researcher has pinpointed some recommendations of the study on three different levels as below.

#### **5.1.1 Policy level**

- i) The policy maker should focuses on the inclusion of topics of mass media in the school level curriculum.



- ii) Language planning agencies should make policies for promoting journalistic language.
- iii) The curriculum designer should make the provision of collocations, sentence types and phrasal verbs in the syllabus of school level.
- iv) The government of Nepal should utilize the study to formulate the policies in the field of mass communication to make people conscious about genre of the news.
- v) The Ministry for Information and Communication Technology should flourish the area of Communication through the findings of researches.

### **5.1.2 Practice level**

The main recommendations of the study at this level are as follows;

- i) The study shows that different types of words like collocations, phrasal verbs are used in news. Therefore, teachers should teach collocations and phrasal verbs to the students to make them able to grasp the news.
- ii) Similarly, teachers should teach grammatical categories like as tense, and voice to the students to make them able to know the nature of news too.
- iii) The teachers should make the students familiar with the different features of language used in the news.
- iv) The teacher should make the students familiar with the sentences types of languages used in the news.
- v) The differences in various aspects of language in the news should be highly taken into account while preparing or developing teaching materials for teaching mass media.

### **5.1.3 Further Research**

Similar types of other research can be carried out the on communicate functions of news. The researchers can use this research to widen the horizon of their knowledge. They can also link this research with other similar researches. Since this research was based only the sentence types, collocations and phrasal verbs. Other specific studies can be carried out in more detailed to find out propaganda techniques used in news.

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## Appendix

### Sample of News Bulletins

#### Sample News I: 1 December 2019

#### **President Bhandari inaugurates 13th South Asian Games amid grandeur**

President Bidya Devi Bhandari has inaugurated the 13th South Asian Games (SAG) amid fanfare this evening at Dasarath Stadium in Kathmandu.

President Bhandari declared the mega sports event in the SAARC region open at 17:57 pm and welcomed the SAG-guests as saying-'Welcome to the guests!'

The inaugural was marked by the march past by the players from the SAARC-member nations. The SAG's torch was brought in the stadium after it was toured in all seven states in the country.

In the inaugural, a group of 7, 500 artists and students had performed, including the traditional Lakhe dance, in the stadium decked with light, flowers and frills and flags.

Fireworks were also cracked in the event amid the cheers and applause of spectators coming from a jam-packed 30,000-capacity-stadium.

Prior to the inaugural function, DPM Ishwor Pokhrel while addressing the ceremony said the South Asian Games is not just a competition played for winning medals rather it is a symbol of fraternity and unity among the countries in South Asia. DPM Pokhrel also said Nepal Government has given special priority to the reconstruction works as a part of the preparation for the games.

Also speaking on the occasion, Chair of the 13<sup>th</sup> South Asian Games main organizing committee and Minister for Sports Jagat Bahadur Bishowkarma, National Sports Council Member Secretary Ramesh Kumar Silwal and Nepal Olympic Committee Chair Jeevan Ram Shrestha highlighted the overall situation, importance and the preparation of the regional sporting event.

Present in the inaugural session were Vice-President Nanda Bahadur Pun, Chief Justice Cholendra Shumsher Rana, Nepal Communist Party (NCP) Chairperson and former Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda', former Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal among other dignitaries.

Furthermore, in attendance were the 13th SAG guests including technical delegates from various countries, tournament directors, referee, judges, national referees, technical assistants, media persons and sports lovers from several countries including host country.

The 10-day event featuring 26 sports' disciplines will be played in various 30 venues in Kathmandu, Pokhara and Janakpur.

### **Death toll with mound collapse reaches five**

The number of people who lost their lives after being buried by a mound has reached five in Pokhara. The incident took place in course of road construction at Mauja Bisauna of Pokhara Metropolitan City-20 this morning.

The deceased have been identified as Toban Basnet, Jit Bahadur Basnet, Khimlal Oli and Ganesh Oli of Pedikhola, Baghchaur Municipality-4, the District Police Office, Kaski confirmed.

It is said the mound of earth above the construction site collapsed all of a sudden burying the workers who had been at work at the time. All the dead were workers for the construction project.

### **Nepal and Philippines sign MoU to establish Bilateral Consultation Mechanism**

Nepal and the Republic of the Philippines signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish Bilateral Consultation Mechanism between Foreign Ministries in Kathmandu today.

Joint Secretary and Head of South East Asia and the Pacific Division at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal Tapas Adhikari and Ambassador of the

According to the MoU, Nepal and the Philippines will hold regular consultations to review the state of bilateral relations and the ways to further expand relations and promote mutually beneficial cooperation.

### **No law to allow general amnesty: Chairperson Dahal**

Chairperson of Nepal Communist Party (NCP), Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda', has expressed commitment that laws to be formulated on transitional justice would not allow general amnesty relating to the conflict era cases.

At a programme organized by Martyrs Buddhiman Memorial Foundation Dolakha on the 17<sup>th</sup> memorial day of Pakhrin in Kathmandu, Chairperson Dahal reiterated that those involved in heinous crimes as rape and murder during conflict would not be condoned.

The transitional justice mechanism as Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and Commission for Investigation of Enforced Disappeared Persons are formed to address justice, he said, adding that proper investigation is must to not repeat such conflict in future.

### **By-election results**

Results of by election held yesterday for the House of Representatives, province assembly and local levels are coming out.

According to the election commission, results of 44 of the total 52 places have been announced so far.

Accordingly, Nepal communist party has won in 25 places while the Nepali Congress won in 12 places, socialist party Nepal in four places and Rastriya Janata party in three places.

### **According to the latest election result,**

NCP candidate Bidya Bhattarai has been declared winner for the Member of the House of Representatives from Kaski constituency no 2 with huge margin against the nearest contender.

According to our correspondent, She garnered 24,395 votes against her rival Nepali Congress Khemraj Poudel, who gained 15986 votes. Election office will make formal announcement of her victory later.

### **PM Oli's wound getting healed**

The health condition of Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli, who underwent a surgery for appendicitis, is improving significantly. His surgical wound is being healed.

According to doctors involved in his treatment, the PM's overall health condition including kidney's function is good.

The PM's health is improving remarkably; the surgical wound is getting healed, said Manmohan Cardiothoracic Vascular and Transplant Centre's Executive Director Prof Dr Uttam Krishna Shrestha.

According to the PM's private doctor Dr Dibya Singh, he has been in the Intensive Care Unit just to prevent the infection risk on his surgical wound.



### **DPM Pokhrel insists on quality health service**

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence Ishwor Pokharel has said the guarantee of availability of quality health service is necessary to meet the national aspiration for 'prosperous Nepal, happy Nepali'.

The Deputy Prime Minister said this while inaugurating the 'Kathmandu Naturopathy Hospital' in Basundhara today. On the occasion, he praised the Hospital's efforts to promote naturopathy, wishing that it would be able to ensure quality service to the citizens relentlessly. He pledged the government support for its development.

### **Economy making positive development: Governor Dr Nepal**

Nepal Rastra Bank Governor Dr Chiranjivi Nepal has claimed that country's economy is making headway to positive direction after the policy reform. NRB created investment friendly policy with long efforts, which resulted in positive indicators.

At a programme organized on the occasion of the 22<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of Society of Economic Journalists in Nepal (SEJON) in the central capital today.

He urged the entrepreneurs to invest in trade, commerce and productive sectors.

### **Health Minister calls for depoliticizing health sector**

Minister for Health and Population Bhanu Bhakta Dhakal has called for depoliticizing health facilities as hospital which provides direct services to the people.

During his visit to the Bharatpur Hospital today, the Minister urged people concerned to do given roles by rising above personal interest.

### **Cybercrime challenge to security: IGP Khanal**

Inspector General of Nepal Police, Sarbendra Khanal, has said cybercrime is increasingly posing a challenge to peace and security at present. He however said Nepal Police is able to curb crimes and maintain peace and security in the society.

during an interaction with the Masters' Level students of Tribhuvan University in Kathmandu today, he said timely measures are taken to prevent the misuse of technology for crimes, he added.

The IGP however said cooperation from community was imperative to make police investigation effective. Nepal Police has been delivering best despite limited resources, he argued.

### **India, Bhutan PMs wish PM Oli's speedy recovery**

Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi; and Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan, Lotay Tshering, have extended best wishes to Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli for his speedy recovery.

Sending PM Oli separate messages of best wishes, the Indian and Bhutanese Prime Ministers wished him the complete recovery and good health.

### **Bivaha Panchami festival being celebrated today**

The Bivaha Panchami festival is being celebrated throughout the country today by worshipping and paying homage to Shree Ramchandra and Sita. This religious and cultural festival is observed on the fifth day of Shukla paksha (the waxing phase of the moon) in Margashirsha month according to the Hindu calendar. It commemorates the wedding of Hindu god Rama and goddess Sita.

According to mythology, it was on this day that lord Rama and goddess Sita were married during the Treta yuga.

Bivaha Panchami is celebrated with gaiety and religious fervor especially in the historic city of Janakpur today, with thousands of devotees offering prayers at the famous Janaki temple since early morning. Lakhs of devotees including Sadhus and Saints also participate in the celebrations.

## **Sample News II**

**6 December 2019**

### **Five indicators determined for prosperity: DPM Pokhrel**

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defense Ishwor Pokhrel has said the government is committed to pursuing modernization in agriculture, industrial development, energy promotion, further development in education, health and infrastructure sectors.

Addressing a programme organised to hand over the ownership of a new building of Bajrabarahi-based Namuna Secondary School at Godavari municipality-10, Lalitpur today, DPM Pokhrel said the government has fixed five bases for prosperity. He pledged to find out factors making state-owned industries sick and find ways to tackle the problems.

He called for collective efforts from all political parties for the causes of development despite their differing political beliefs.

### **EC consulting with political parties in regard in NA upcoming**

The Election Commission (EC) is to hold discussions with political parties in regard with the upcoming election of the National Assembly (NA).

The EC is preparing for the Upper House election following the completion of the by-elections for House of Representatives (HoR), State Assembly (SA) and local level members on November 30.

According to EC Spokesperson Raj Kumar Shrestha, the commission is consulting with political parties in regard with the NA election.

The Federal Parliament Secretariat few days back had requested the EC for the election. In the 59-member NA, the term of 19 members is ending on March 3.

As said by Chief Election Officer Dinesh Thapaliya, the election shall be held within coming January 29.

### **Foreign Minister Gyawali JICA's**

Minister for Foreign Affairs Pradeep Kumar Gyawali has acknowledged the 'important' assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in various areas of Nepal including infrastructural development and reconstruction.

Saying JICA is a development partner in Nepal's important development activities, Minister Gyawali praised it for its assistances in the reconstruction of

private and public houses and infrastructure and cultural monuments damaged by the 2015 earthquake.

Addressing the inaugural session of 'International Seminar on Natural Disaster in South Asia: Interventions, Best Practices, and Challenges' held in Nepal on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of JICA Alumni Association Nepal (JAAN), Minister Gyawali acknowledged Japan's aids for the capacity and efficiency development of Nepal's government employees by providing them scholarships.

Likewise on the occasion, referring to President Bidhya Devi Bhandari's Japan visit and high level talks with Japan's officials, and the Japan's foreign minister's visit to Nepal, Japan's Ambassador to Nepal, Masamichi Saigo said this year has become meaningful in term of Nepal Japan relations.

#### **NEFEJ to get new building**

Finance Minister Dr Yuba Raj Khatiwada and senior journalist Bhairab Risal jointly laid foundation stone for a building for the Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists (NEFEJ) amid an event in Kathmandu today.

On the occasion, Minister Khatiwada emphasized cooperation and coexistence between humans and environment instead of conflict for development.

#### **Bhandari bags Science and Technology Journalism Award- 2019**

This year's Science and Technology Journalism Award has been presented to Science Infotech Online Portal editor-in-chief Gopal Bhandari. The award carries a purse of Rs 50,000.

Minister for Education, Science and Technology, Girirajmani Pokhrel, handed the award to Bhandari amidst a programme Kathmandu today.

According to the National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST), Bhandari was awarded in recognition of his contribution to making people aware of science and technology, its utility and information.

#### **Prachanda to initiate for opening Taklakot, Urai**

Chairman of ruling Nepal Communist Party (NCP) Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' has said economic prosperity can be achieved if appropriate environment for investment is created.

Speaking at a programme conducted as part of the Far West Fiscal Conference

2076 BS in Dhangadhi today, Chairman Prachanda argued that the private sectors should be motivated for investment in the country.

He further said that the foreign investment cannot be attracted unless Nepali investors are convinced well. He opined that the banks, financial institutions and industrialists should not dodge tax.

Chairman Prachanda stated compensations could be provided to the marginalized community in the state mechanism in the past. The Chairman further shared that process is underway to open northern Taklakot and Urai border points, to forward West Seti Project and to construct dry port.

Similarly, Minister for Industry, Commerce and supplies Lekharaj Bhatta shared that the initiation is underway to develop Haraiya of Kailali as special economic zone and to establish Dudejhari of Lamki and Chhela of Kanchanpur as industrial regions.

On the occasion, Minister for Labour, Employment and Social Security, Rameshwor Ray Yadav, pointed out the need of financial literacy for the financial development of country.

### **Gov planning to end violence against women**

The government is preparing to formulate a long-term planning to eradicate all sorts of violence against women in the county.

Speaking at a press meet organized at the Ministry of Women and Senior Citizen to disseminate information about the 16-day long campaign on violence against women, Secretary at the Ministry, Chandra Kumar Ghimire, said the campaign will be run over the year with the long-term planning.

### **Social Practice Reform Act**

Experts have stressed on the need for revising the Social Practice Reform Act 2033 BS in accordance with the present time.

Speaking at a program organized by the Legislation Management Committee of National Assembly today to analyze the existing Social Reform Act, the experts suggested the committee to revise the Act identifying the present social properties and social evils in Nepal.

### **Sports news**

Nepal is in the second position of the medal tally under the South Asian Games with 41 gold, 27 silver and 48 bronze medals. In total Nepal has garnered 116 medals in the South Asian Games.

Meanwhile, India has been leading the medal table with 81 gold, 59 silver and 25 bronze medals.

Likewise, Sri Lanka is in the third position winning 23 gold, 42 silver and 69 bronze medals. Pakistan is in the fourth position with 19 gold, 25 silver and 29 bronze medals as of now.

Similarly, Bangladesh is in the fifth position with 4 gold, 18 silver and 51 bronze medals so far.

Likewise, Maldives has won one gold and 2 bronze medals while, Bhutan has bagged 6 bronze medals.

### **DPM Ishwor Pokhrel**

Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Ishwor Pokhrel has said diplomatic and political initiations have been forwarded to address the border dispute between Nepal and India.

Talking to media persons at Biratnagar Airport today, DPM Pokhrel said Nepal has already sent a note to Indian government claiming Lipukek and Kalapani are integral part of Nepali territory.

Regarding party's stand on the recently held by-elections, DPM said the party has directed subordinate bodies to prepare a report within four days. He also informed that official review statement of the party will come after getting the report.

### **Agro-Minister Bhushal in Rupandeshi**

Agriculture and Livestock Minister Ghanashyan Bhushal has stress on the need for upgrading traditional farming with agro-forestry.

Addressing a programme held at Tilottama of Rupadehi today, Minister Bhushal said there will be significant benefits if the capital of the cooperatives is mobilized in agriculture sector.

Saying the provincial and local governments can play pivotal roles in development, Minister Bhushal said people's lives would ease a lot if agriculture sector can see changes.

### **VP Pun**

Vice President Nanda Bahadur Pun has attended a special ceremony organized by Finish Embassy in Kathmandu to mark the 102nd Independence day of Finland today.

Finish Envoy Perti Aantinen organized a special ceremony at the Budhanilakantha based embassy inviting various dignitaries.

Speaking on the occasion, Envoy Aantinen said the bilateral tie between Nepal and Finland is growing.

**Sauraha hosting Elephant Festival from December 26**

Touristic town Sauraha is hosting the Elephant Festival from coming December 26.

The festival organiser, Regional Hotel Association, Sauraha said the six- day 16th edition of the festival in particular aims to encourage tourists expecting to promote the Visit Nepal Year 2020.