Chapter VII

Summary and Conclusion
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It is stated that the concluding remarks of any research project is an important and thought provoking aspect in the field of study. As Donald Darinson states in his work on 'Theses and Dissertations- An Informative Source' that conclusion is an 'Ending by way of making propositions deduced from premises in syllogistic form'.

The socio-linguistic study of Mass Communication is one of the recent fields of research. It is a relevant and necessary field for research in various disciplines of linguistics and communication. The newspapers have their own characteristic structure and the language used in them too has special features or peculiarities. The kind of language use and structure found in newspapers are different from those found in other types of writings, particularly creative writings because the newspaper's main aim and function are to report the news without any bias. Hence a study of research on mass media communication has social and socio-linguistic relevance in present day context.

7.1 In the introductory chapter, the main and scope of this study was given and three newspapers namely Dinamani, Dinamalar and Dinatanti were taken for analysis with a view to expose the language structure and language use found in newspapers.
7.2 The second chapter, 'General Description of Tamil Language and its Structure' presents a comprehensive picture about the structure of Tamil language that includes phonological, morphological, lexical and structural aspects. It was also explained that due to the scientific innovation, political condition, educational development and social environment, modern Tamil, inevitably has undergone changes. The functional aspects of the structural elements of the two varieties of Tamil, namely literary and colloquial and their use in the formation of newspaper register were analysed. The description about the diglossic varieties used in newspapers was vividly presented.

7.3 The third chapter deals with the 'Language Structure and Language Use in Dinamani'. A vivid picture of the language structure and language use found in this daily was explained in this chapter. Various aspects such as headlines, sub-headlines, box items, editorials etc, were carefully reviewed. This paper makes use of both Sanskrit and English words excessively. But attempts of Tamilaisation of loan words and modernisation of lexical items also are reflected in the pages of this newspaper.

7.4 The fourth chapter, 'Language Structure and Language Use in Dinamalar' deals with a description about the structure of the language used in Dinamalar. In that chapter, the phonological, morphological, and lexical items
found in Dinamalar were explained. The strategies of constructing different word forms were also discussed. With reference to the evaluation of newspapers, the language planning and the study of vocabulary are equally important and we come to a conclusion that the mass media communication totally needs some change and refinement in course of time.

7.5 The fifth chapter 'Language Structure and Language Use in Dinatanti' presents a picture of the language structure and its use in Dinatanti, a widely circulated newspaper in Tamil Nadu. The mode of analysis and presentation is similar to that adopted in the previous chapters. Since this particular newspaper is a popular one and is read by the rural people also, special care is taken to expose the mode of representation of news items in that paper. Dinatanti is claimed to be a forerunner among the newspapers in adopting the important linguistic factor namely simplification. In addition to it, this daily adopts other factors like modernisation in the structure, Tamilisation of loan words, etc. Importance is given to the identification of various simplification strategies employed. Two perspectives are formulated namely assessing the nature of newspaper reading in Tamilnadu, planning and development of news reporting strategies based on the target group.
7.6 The next chapter deals with a 'Comparative Study of Language Structures relating to the Newspapers' in Tamilnadu. There is no uniformity in the use of terminologies, basic lexical items etc. Graphological form is also found to be showing variation in them. The socio-linguistic aspects underlying the report found in newspapers are also studied by a comparison of contents. The public attraction and attention are portrayed by a comparative analysis. We find that modernisation of language does not solely depend upon new usage alone and very often editors of newspaper have to think of the efficiency of the forms, commonness and acquaintances of the forms before they could decide upon the usages they try to introduce in mass media.

7.7 Structure of this kind are made with the purpose of correlating the structure and function of the language planners and the linguistic scholars to create a new valid strategy for the adoption of lexical borrowing through the way of Tamilalisation and modernisation.

The same study can be done elaborately and more thoroughly, taking into account more number of newspapers in English also for bringing out a vivid picture of the news media. By doing this more elaborately we will be able to find out and sort out the various kinds of newspaper content.
and forms for a brighter prospective theme oriented one. By undertaking such a study we can contribute more to the society we live in by revealing the opinions and views of both the newspapers as well as the public for whom it is basically written and it will be of immense use to our society.