CHAPTER FIVE

DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE HINDUSTAN TEXT

5.0.0 The Hindustan Times (Hindustan hereafter) is one of the popular newspapers of New Delhi. The paper was established in 1924 and is presently owned by the Hindustan group. H.K. Dua is acting as the editor of the paper at present. The proprietors are well known industrialists of the country. The paper is also recognised as a 'Delhi paper' since the news of Delhi is comprehensively covered by this paper. As Delhi happens to be the capital city of India, and as people in the other parts of the country also want to know what is happening in Delhi, the paper has a place in other metropolitan cities as well. The paper is considered to be one of the 'open' newspapers in Delhi despite the constant political turmoils in the city.

5.1.0 LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE HINDUSTAN TEXT

GOVT. SET TO WIN CRUCIAL VOTE

AJIT FACTION TO ABSTAIN

Vocabulary:

'set': denotes that something is set, a stage is set, or say something is set against something else. Notice the whole
Ajit faction to abstain

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particularly the socialist group in the Janata Dal is watching this development with keen interest. While the socialist group has been strongly critical of the religious issues projected by the BJP, it has not subscribed to the “political untouchability” of the BJP proclaimed by Mr V. P. Singh. At the same time, this group has expressed its unhappiness at the Mandal-Mandir platform set up by Mr V. P. Singh as “inadequate for the next poll.” The question raised by this group is whether the BJP is moving away from its one point programme of the Ram Janmabhoomi.

The socialist group, it may be recalled, was also behind the pressures exerted on the NF-LF leadership to vote for the amendment on prices and unemployment even if it was moved by the BJP.

It is also considered significant that the effort of the Congress and that of the Janata Party president Dr Subramanian Swamy to swing the five-member SJP group in favour of the Government is not succeeding. Mr Chandra Shekhar is away in eastern UP and is unlikely to return by Monday. Mr Dev Gowda is in Bangalore and it is to be seen whether he will be present. Mr Udai Pratap Singh, another SJP MP, has announced his abstention. Mr Chote Singh Yadav is a former Lohiaite and is unlikely to go with the pressures to help the Congress. In the circumstances the group may abstain and for the Opposition this is better than this group voting with the Congress.

The BJP and the NF-LF combine has taken the view that even if they are not able to achieve the defeat of the Congress Government tomorrow, they would have, separately though, created the right climate i.e. opposing certain aspects of the Government policy.

The NF-LF combine has made its intention clear that the vote in the House is just a prelude for taking up the issue to the people.
exercise of getting the approval of parliament for the budget proposal is linked to a number game.

'to win': winning a game, also winning the confidence of the members of parliament. So the term 'win' has two implications: first, to win the confidence of MPs, two, in a democratic setup everything is won by numbers and so, the strength of a policy is dependent on the number of MPs supporting the policy and not on the intrinsic worth of the policy as such.

'crucial': means something important and serious. But that is also a game. The seriousness and joviality associated with games are highlighted here. The number game is both important and serious, but nothing more than a game.

'vote': a democratic concept through which people express their opinions, a word which carries a certain conviction.

'faction': It is a derogatory word. 'Faction' could be a group of 'dissidents' who do not conform to the discipline of a larger party. Here the word 'faction' is clubbed with a dissident leader Mr. Ajit Singh who came out of Janata Dal because of his discontentment with the functioning of his party.

'abstain': It indicates that something has to be opted out just to remain neutral on the issue. The word is most commonly used in a voting situation. The word here has a greater significance: to abstain from voting along with the opposition will help the
government. So the seeming neutrality is not all that neutral!

Syntax:

Since the two lines are headlines of the news item, the auxiliary verbs are missing. This is of course the accepted norm in journalism. The themes in both the sentences are the subjects and they have a crucial role to play in the reader's comprehension. What registers in the mind of the reader first is 'Govt' and 'Ajit Singh', seem to have alliance with each other of late as the later left his party on 'moral grounds'. Secondly, notice the parallelism in the two lines: 'to win crucial vote' and 'to abstain'. The winning of the crucial vote is associated with the abstaining of Ajit Singh faction. In both, the processes involved are attributive, with carrier and attribute as defined participants' functions. The circumstantial element is not defined though intertextually the circumstrial element is brought in.

1. The Government is all set to win the crucial vote on the amendment to the motion of thanks on Monday evening with the four-member Ajit Singh group deciding to abstain from the voting and the five-member Samajvadi Janata Dal most likely to follow suit, even as the Opposition made hectic effort to shore up its support.
Vocabulary:

'hectic effort': denotes something that is full of excitement and without rest. The event is important but the opposition's efforts may be of no use.

'shore up': a metaphor that denotes propping up of support to someone/something.

Syntax:

The theme and the subject of the sentence are one and the same. Hence unmarked. Unlike the headline which contained the epitomised form of the process involved, here the roles of the process, participants and the circumstantial elements are well defined. The process involved in the clause is that of intensive attributive with attribute and carrier defined. The circumstantial elements of manner and time are revealed through the 'to-infinitive' and the series of the prepositional phrases in the clause. In the clause which is hypotactically related to the process involved is that of material with actor and goal as participants. The 'to-infinitive' offers circumstantial element of manner.

2. The targets of the Government and Opposition wooing are the "uncommitted" six members from BSP, MIM, ASDC and Independent.
Vocabulary:

'wooming': You 'woo' someone in order to encourage him/her to help you, support you and even vote for you. The opposition and the Government are trying to do this. The word is also used to denote the 'establishing' of a loving relationship between the two. Here the relationship is limited to the voting on the budget proposal only.

"uncommitted": Interestingly this word is used within quotes. The reporter is not taking any risk in expressing the attitude of the people towards politicians who have not 'committed' to a 'cause'. The word implies that the small groups have not yet declared their mind. Even as we have 'uncommitted' parties, we have 'uncommitted' voters. 'I am not committed yet' means 'I haven't made up my mind' in this context. However, the word is also considered derogatory since 'commitment' to a value, a cause, or an end is still a very important virtue of a politician.

Syntax:

The subject and the theme are one and the same. Hence unmarked. The process involved is intensive attributive with attribute, and carrier as defined participants. The circumstantial element is given by the prepositional phrase.
3. Their stand would be known only tomorrow morning but the Government has even now a majority of seven.

Vocabulary:

'stand': one's position, opinion, -- position taken up on an issue.

Syntax:
The theme and the subject are the same in a1 clause. Hence unmarked. The interpersonal feature is revealed in the median modal verb 'would' and the comment adjunct 'only'. In a1, the process involved is mental (since 'knowing' is a mental activity). The circumstantial element is shown as temporal. The a1 clause has paratactic relationship with a2 clause which is connected by a conjunctive adjunct. In the a2 also, the subject and the theme are the same, hence unmarked. The intensive attributive process is involved in the clause. The participants are carrier and attribute. At the interpersonal level the circumstantial element has a role to play. It is more like an authorial comment on the present state of affairs. The modality of "even now" contrasts with "only tomorrow morning". This kind of saying contrasting things simultaneously is indicative of the ideological slant of the author.
4. There would be further uncertainty for the Opposition if the Telugu Desam's 13 members are not present in strength and the five members of the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha are split over the vote.

**Syntax:**

The subject and the theme of the sentence are the same. The deixis marker in the a clause is the sentential theme. The process in the a is existential since 'There' is a dummy subject. The existent is the participant. The median modal verbal operator 'would' gives an interpersonal perspective about the probability of the event. The a clause is hypotactically attached to the 8 clauses by a conditional conjunct 'if'. The 8 clause (81) has another coordinating clause (82) which has paratactic relationship with it. In the 81 clause, the theme is the subject of the clause. The nominal group is descriptive and the process involved is intensive attributive with the carrier and the attribute defined. The 82 clause is attached to the 81 by a coordinating conjunction. Here also the participant roles are defined in the intensive attributive. The circumstantial elements are supplied to all the three clauses by the prepositional phrases at the end of each clause.

5. At the same time the Congress claimed that all its members (242) were in position to participate in the vote.
6. Mr. Ajit Singh said here today that his party would abstain from tomorrow's voting on the motion of thanks.

Syntax:

The subject and the theme of the sentence are the same. The process involved is verbal in the a clause. The participant is the sayer with implicit target. The a clause consists of both the spatial and the temporal circumstantial elements. The
hypotactic relationship between the a and the b clauses are overtly realised by 'that'. In the b clause the nominal group and the subject are the same. In the b clause the process is one of abstract material with the abstract actor and goal as participants. The complement, which is also the goal, functions as circumstantial element of time along with the prepositional phrase that follows the complement. The median modal operator 'would' speaks about the status of the forthcoming action.

7. He made it clear that his party could not vote for an amendment moved by the BJP.

Syntax:

The projecting clause (a) has the nominal group as the theme and the subject. The verb 'made' could have been treated as giving a hint for the material process. But in the context of the sentence, the process involved is taken as verbal with 'He' as the sayer since 'making it clear' is a verbal activity. The hypotactic relationship is established by an authorial (reporter's) comment - 'made it clear' (instead of 'said that') which indicates the tone and tenor of the speaker. In the b clause the theme position is the nominal group which is also the subject. The process involved here is that of material with the participant roles being actor and goal. The complement indicates the circumstantial element of manner. At the interpersonal
level, the verbal in the a clause, 'made it clear', serves as an indication of the note taken by the reporter. Further the negative modal 'could not' reveals the reporter's comment on the inevitability of the situation wherein something is to be done without willing it.

8. He also said that he did not think that this was a time for a fresh election.

Syntax:

The theme of the sentence is the deictic marker which has anaphoric reference. In the a, the process involved is that of verbal with sayer and target as participants. The circumstantial element is indicated in the a clause. The projected b clause which has hypotactic relationship with the a, has the subject held in the theme. It has mental process operating in the verbal group. The participants in the process are senser and phenomenon. The negative polarity in the finite of the b clause has an interpersonal function. In the g clause the deictic marker which has a temporal circumstantial function is the theme and the subject. The process involved is intensive attributive with attribute and carrier as participants.
9. Besides "destabilisation at this juncture will lead to economic chaos."

Syntax:

The additive conjunct 'Besides' is the theme of the sentence. The quotation marks, " ", put the rheme in the paratactic position of the projection type. But there is no clarity in the projection process. and the reporter in the projecting clause is deleted. In fact, the entire reporting clause is deleted. It has to be retrieved anaphorically from the discourse. The process involved in the projected clause (we can call it a clause) is that of material with actor ('destabilization') and goal ('economic chaos') as participants. The circumstantial element of time is indicated in the prepositional phrase. The modal indicates the nature of the forthcoming event.

10. Mr. Singh said that his party (Janata Dal-A) disagreed with the Government on several issues like allotment for the rural sector, the treatment meted out to small-scale industries, etc.

Syntax:

The subject and the theme of the sentence are one and the same. Hence the mood is unmarked. The a clause has a sayer and an implicit target as participants making the clause verbal. The hypotactic projected a clause has a nominal group as the subject
and the theme. The process involved in the clause is that of verbal with sayer and target as participants. The conjunctive adjunct 'like' has the function of expansion. The absence of quotation marks and the presence of subordinating conjunct 'that' make the clausal relationship a hypotactic one.

11. He accused Mr. V.P. Singh of trying to bring down the Government with the help of BJP.

Vocabulary:
'accused': Someone has done wrong or broken the law. So he/she is to be blamed.

Syntax:
The subject and the theme of the sentence are the same. Hence the mood of the sentence is unmarked. The process involved is verbal process with participants being sayer and target. The infinitival and the prepositional phrases determine the circumstantial element of manner. The interpersonal function is realised by the strong verb 'accused' which is the reporter's perception of what the speaker said about Mr. V.P. Singh.

12. He said that this would bring down Mr. Singh's credibility.

Vocabulary:
'credibility': a moral term.
Syntax:

The pronoun which has the anaphoric reference in the discourse is the theme and the subject and hence the mood is unmarked. The process involved in the a clause is that of verbal with the sayer and implicit goal. The conjunctive adjunct marks the beginning of paratactic a clause which has a deictic marker as the theme and the subject. The process involved is abstract material with actor and goal as participants. The phrasal verb indicates the circumstantial element of manner.

13. While the BJP today reiterated its resolve to press the amendments on the price rise and unemployment, the NF-LF combine made its intention clear to get the Speaker to club all amendments on these two issues and put them to vote together.

Syntax:

A clause complex with the a clause occupying the theme position. The hypotactic relationship between the two clauses is established by the nonfinite conjunction in the beginning of the sentence. In the a clause, the nominal group is the subject, the process being verbal, with an explicit sayer and an implicit target as participants. The circumstantial elements affecting the process are the nonfinite conjunction 'while' and the temporal indicator 'today'. At the interpersonal level, the a
clause has the strong verb 'reiterated' to emphasise the point of view of the actor. Even the complement 'resolve' has the same implication. Contrast 'reiterated its resolve' with 'made its intention clear' in the a clause. The semantic configurations of both the expressions are more or less the same. But the interpersonal function varies. The former is stronger and the latter is milder. In the a clause the nominal group, the subject and theme are one and the same. Hence the mood is unmarked. Though there is a verbal interaction in the process, the appropriate configuration is that of abstract material process. The roles of actor and goal are defined.

14. This was to avoid the charge that the NF-LF, which is opposed to "any truck" with the BJP on any score, was voting for an amendment moved by the BJP.

Vocabulary:

'truck': You will refuse to be involved with the other or do business with him/her/them. It has the denotation of bartering. "any truck" is also very colloquial, therefore high modality.

Syntax:

The theme and the subject of the sentence are the same. Hence the mood is unmarked. In the a clause, the process involved is that of abstract material with the deictic marker (which has an
anaphoric reference) as actor and the complement as goal. The β clause is in hypotactic relationship with the α clause. The subject and the theme are one and the same in this clause also. However, the wh-postmodifying clause which is called the g clause has hypotactic relationship with the nominal group. The function of the g clause is to extend the information given in the nominal group which has intensive attributive as the process and carrier and token as key participants. The process involved in the g clause is also abstract material. The circumstantial element of manner is revealed through the prepositional phrases.

15. It also revealed that at least some members of the NF-LF still had misgivings over the group voting for an amendment moved by the BJP, though all the members of the combine must obey under the whip issued and vote for the amendment.

Vocabulary:

'revealed': denotes that something is made known, say a 'secret' is made known.

'misgivings': usually used impersonally, denotes doubt, distrust.

'obey': do what one is told to do; carry out (a command)
Syntax:

The sentence is complex. There are three clauses which are attached to each other in the hypotactic manner. The \textit{a} clause has hypotactic relationship with the \textit{b} clause, but the clauses that follow the \textit{a} clause have hypotactic relationship with the \textit{b} and not the \textit{a}. Hence the two clauses that follow the \textit{a} are called \textit{Ba} and \textit{BB} clauses respectively. The \textit{BB} clause has another paratactic clause attached to it.

The theme of the \textit{a} clause is the pronoun which has anaphoric reference to the previous sentence. The additive conjunctive adjunct 'also' following the pronoun has an interpersonal function of what is to be stressed in the discourse. The process involved in the \textit{a} clause is mental (cognition) with senser and phenomenon as key participants.

In the \textit{Ba} clause, the theme of the clause is the nominal group which precedes the verbal group. The nominal group consists of several premodifiers:- corrective conjunctive adjunct 'atleast', numerative 'some', and classifier 'members'. Though the modal verb 'had', suggests the possessive attributive, the semantic configuration indicates that the process is one of mental (perception) with the senser and phenomenon as participants. The reason for such a perception comes in the next minor clause.
The minor clause does not have a subject or a verb. They have been deleted through ellipsis. The subject could be 'which', followed by an auxiliary verb 'is'. The process involved is that of material with the actor ('some members of the NF-LF') and the goal 'voting'.

In the BB clause, the subordinating conjunction 'though' makes the clause hypotactic. The projected clause has the nominal group as its theme and its subject. The modal verb 'must' entails imperativeness. The event in the verbal group 'obey' also quite strongly informs the imperativeness. The process involved in the clause is mental with 'all the members' as actor and 'must obey' and 'vote' as the goal. The circumstantial element is that of manner. The paratactic clause expands the proposition in the previous clause.

16. However, if there is no clubbing, the NF-LF cannot escape voting for BJP's amendments.

Vocabulary:

'clubbing': Here 'clubbing' refers to putting two agendas together.

Syntax:

The conjunctive adjunct is the theme of the sentence. The theme
has an interpersonal function of bringing forth the reporter's point of view. In the secondary clause the subject comes prior to the primary clause. Both the clauses have negative polarity with their respective verbs. Both the clauses have events and hence have material processes with their subjects as the actors and complements as goals. The circumstantial element of manner comes in the prepositional phrase.

17. According to Janata Dal leader in the Rajya Sabha, Jaipal Reddy, the whip issued to vote against the motion of thanks covered the direction to vote for all the amendments that would embarrass the Government and would be tantamount to voting against the motion.

**Syntax:**

The minor clause forms the theme of the sentence. The theme of the clause is the subject. The process involved is that of abstract material (since 'covered' seems to 'cover' something abstract) with actor and goal as participants. The circumstantial element of manner is offered by the infinitive clause. The clause contains two clauses, $A_1$ and $A_2$. Both of them have abstract material process. The median modal operator 'would' determines the probability of action.

18. There was no need to issue separate whips for each of the
amendments against the motion.

**Syntax:**

The subject and theme of the sentence are the same. Hence the mood of the sentence is unmarked. The deictic marker has an anaphoric reference. It is clear that the point of view that is presented is that of the reporter here with the past tense form used to project the report. In the absence of a definite subject, the process involved is that of existential element with existent as the participant. The circumstantial element is offered by the prepositional phrases. The sentence is declarative.

19. Even as the two major Opposition groups were mobilising their respective members to vote for the amendment, they also cast aspersions at each other.

**Vocabulary:**

'mobilising': collect together for service or use, especially in war.

'aspersions': slander someone, say false things about someone.

**Syntax:**

The theme is the β clause. The conjunctive adjunct which has also circumstantial element in it serves to determine the hypotactic relationship between the clauses. The nominal group in the α
clause is the subject. Material process is involved in the verbal group. The participants are actor and goal. The circumstantial element is determined by the conjunctive adjunct (temporal) and the complement. The a clause also exhibits the same structure and the same process and participants. The sentence is declarative.

20. The BJP vice-president Krishna Lal Sharma said that the "stand taken by the NF-LF is all the more ridiculous. Unfortunately, they are in a dilemma and are blowing hot and cold".

Vocabulary:-

'blowing hot and cold': refers to the utter confusion prevalent in the NF-LF camp.

Syntax:

The theme of the sentence is also the subject. Hence the mood is unmarked. The nominal group is descriptive. The a1 clause projects the a2 clause paratactically. The a1 clause has a verbal process involved with the nominal group as the sayer, the goal being the entire a2 clause. Though the a2 clause has the subordination marker 'that' in the beginning of the clause, the quotation marks determine the relationship as paratactic. The a2 clause has the nominal group as the subject and the theme. The process involved in the clause is that of intensive attributive,
with 'the stand taken by the NF-LF' as the carrier, and 'all the more ridiculous' as the attribute.

There is another sentence within the quotation marks which could be taken as a projected sentence. The adverbial adjunct reveals the speaker's point of view of the entire situation. The sentence contains two clauses which are related paratactically. The sentence has the adverbial as its theme, hence marked. The two clauses have intensive attributive as processes with the carrier and the attribute as participants.

21. He accused them of being obsessed more by anti-BJP prejudice than the concern to oppose the Congress.

Syntax:-

The personal pronoun is the theme and the subject. The process involved is that of verbal with 'He' as the sayer and 'them' as the target. The prepositional phrase exhibits circumstantial element of manner. Notice the two nominal groups which are placed in antagonistic prepositions, one, 'anti-BJP prejudice', two, the concern to 'oppose the Congress'. Both the groups exhibit negative attitudes, while the speaker wants the target to prefer the latter. In any case, in politics the one who has negative attitude tends to play a dominant role.
22. Significantly, the BJP said two important things also: One, it was not opposed to the entire gamut of the new economic policies but only opposed "blind globalisation of the economy". Two, "the Congress will also be sadly mistaken if it thought of taking advantage everytime of the situation that either the political parties or the people are in favour of early elections in the country".

Vocabulary:

'gamut': complete extent or scope of something
'sadly mistaken' and 'blind globalization': These two are collocated nominal groups -- 'mistaken' is collocated with 'sadness' and 'globalization' with 'blindness'. Note that these words are verbatim report of what the right party said in a particular context. The fact that these are reported verbatim suggests that the projection of 'truth' has been partial.

Syntax:

The adverbial 'Significantly' sets the tone of the three sentences in the text. The first sentence is the reporter's comment which is projected in the subsequent sentences. The two sentences following the first one are extensions of the same sentence. Hence they are also analysed together. The first sentence is a sort of 'take off' point which has a verbal process with the sayer and the said mentioned. The goal is implicit. It is directed to the reporter. The adjunct 'also' serves as a
discourse marker. The use of the adjective 'important' is ideological. For whom are the 'things' important -- to the reporter, the political parties or to the readers or for everyone? The numerative is the theme in the second sentence.

The process involved in the a1 clause of the second sentence is intensive attributive with a negative polarity in the verbal group. The circumstantial element is determined by the manner. The paratactic clause that follows the a1, namely a2, has also intensive attributive process, but with positive polarity. The projected idea comes in the end of the clause which also serves as the circumstantial element of manner. In the third sentence, the numerative is the theme. Here the entire sentence is projected paratactically. The projected clause exhibits clause complex — that is, the projected clause has within it several clauses which can be called clause complex. Within the projected clause, the clauses are hypotactically related. The a clause has a mental process with the participant functions of senser and phenomenon. The median modal operator 'will' makes the clause declarative. In the g clause, the process involved is mental with the participant functions established as senser and phenomenon. The circumstantial element is of temporal nature. The clause is declarative. The g clause has an 'either or' as the subject and theme. The process involved is mental with the senser and phenomenon as participants. The circumstantial elements have to do with time and manner.
23. This was not only a veiled hint to the Government that it cannot take the BJP for granted but underline that the party would continue to distance itself from the Congress Government in future also, so that another attempt to embarrass the Government during the two-month long budget session could not be completely ruled out.

Vocabulary:

'Veiled hint': The collocation is the reporter's assessment of the words of the right party. The 'hint' is 'veiled'.

Syntax:

The deictic marker which has an anaphoric reference forms the theme of the sentence. The complex sentence has clauses which are attached to each other in many ways. To start with two clauses, the a and the b, could be recognised. The a clause starts from "This was not only..." and comes to an end at "...future also," The b clause (which is a hypotactic conditional clause) starts from "so that..." and continues till the end of the sentence. The a clause is made up of a1 and a2 which are paratactically connected to each other by a conjunction. Both the clauses have hypotactic clauses. Except a1 which has intensive attributive as its process, all the other clauses exhibit abstract material processes with unmarked participants. The circumstantial elements are given by the
prepositional phrases. In all the clauses, (except a2), there is negative polarity. The negative polarity is marked by negative auxiliary or negative median modal verb.

24. Certain Opposition politicians see in this emphasis on economic issues by the BJP, a new shift in its policies which so far had been projecting the issues like Ram Janmabhoomi.

Syntax:

The theme is the subject of the sentence also. Hence unmarked. However, the sentence consists of one a clause which is hypotactically tied to the a clause. The process in the a clause is that of mental with the sensor and the phenomenon as participants. The prepositional phrases in the a clause supplies the circumstantial element of manner. In the a clause there is the circumstantial element of time which is placed before the verbal group. The process involved is material since the clause talks about the 'actions' of BJP in the past. The participants are the actor and the goal.

25. Particularly the socialist group in the Janata Dal is watching the development with interest.

The adverbial followed by the nominal group forms the theme of the sentence. The subject is part of the theme. The process
involved is mental with the senser and the phenomenon as participants. The circumstantial element is that of manner. The adverbial in the beginning of the sentence gives the authorial viewpoint of the proposition.

26. While the socialist group has been strongly critical of the religious issues projected by the BJP, it has not subscribed to the "political untouchability" of the BJP proclaimed by Mr. V. P. Singh.

Vocabulary:

"political untouchability": In the Indian socio-political context the word 'untouchability' is highly loaded. Though 'untouchability' is considered a crime legally, 'Political untouchability' is rather acceptable to politicians since that involves political boycott of a party which is by and large believed to have been playing communal cards. There might also be political reasons for 'outcasting' a particular party. But whether that could be attempted at the time of budget acceptance in the parliament is the question since almost all parties talk in the same idiom at this time.

Syntax:

The theme of the sentence is the clause. The subject of the sentence is the nominal group in the theme. In the clause, the
temporal conjunctive adjunct 'While' marks the hypotactic relationship with the a clause. The subject of the a clause is the nominal group. The process involved is mental since being 'critical' is a mental activity rather than physical. The complement of the clause and the prepositional phrase that follows give the circumstantial elements. In the a clause, the anaphoric deictic marker is the subject and the theme of the clause. Again the process involved is that of mental since 'subscribing' to an idea has to be mentalistic. The complement which is in quotes, "political untouchability", is projected paratactically. This is an idea which is quoted verbatim by the reporter. The senser and the phenomenon are the participants.

27. At the same time, this group has expressed its unhappiness at the Mandal-Mandir platform set up by Mr.V.P.Singh as "inadequate for the next poll."

Vocabulary:

'Mandal-Mandir platform': The three words here come from three different semantic configurations. The name 'Mandal' refers to a Commission headed by Justice B.P.Mandal which was instituted by the Government of India. The Commission in its recommendation increased the reservation quota to backward castes which generated a lot of fury among the middle class elites in the country. Mr.V.P.Singh who was the Prime Minister at that time
gave a word to the backward caste leaders that his government would implement the commission's recommendations in toto. That was the time when the country witnessed self-immolation of youngsters which angered the middle class. However, Mr. V. P. Singh became a 'hero' of backward castes in India -- at least that is what his party claimed. He was able to split the Congress-I votes in Northern India. 'Mandir' (meaning 'temple') is also another issue which made Mr. L. K. Advani, the BJP leader, a 'hero'. This refers to the big march to the temple site in Ayodhya where the temple was planned to be constructed by demolishing the then existing masjid. During the prime ministership of Mr. Singh, he got Mr. Advani arrested when the later attempted to reach Ayodhya to build the temple. However, many people were killed in the process. So the 'Mandal-Madir platform' is said to have been created by Mr. Singh for establishing his credentials as the hero of the backward castes and minorities.

Syntax:

The prepositional phrase which is functioning as the adjunctive conjunct is the theme of the sentence. The phrase is also functioning as the circumstantial element of time. In the clause the subject appears in the rheme position. The process involved is verbal since 'expressed' is to do with saying. The participants are sayer and phenomenon (which is not mentioned explicitly). The postmodifying participial clause offers the circumstantial element of manner. Note that an important piece of
information is given within quotes to claim the authenticity of the reported speech.

28. The question raised by this group is whether the BJP is moving away from its one point programme of the Ram Janmabhoomi.

Syntax:

The subject of the sentence and the theme of the sentence are the same. The clause has paratactic relationship with the clause. The clause is simple declarative with intensive attributive as the process. The clause is serving as a complement of the clause. It has a subject which is one of the participants in the material process (because 'moving away' is a process of doing) viz., actor. The circumstantial element for the entire sentence is offered by the prepositional phrases which are manner and space respectively.

29. The socialist group, it may be recalled, was also behind the pressures exerted on the NF-LF leadership to vote for the amendment on prices and unemployment even if it was moved by the BJP.

Syntax:

The sentence contains three clauses. The theme of the sentence and the subject are the same. The embedded clause in the sentence
has to be considered as an a clause since the right place for the embedded clause is the thematic position. Anyway for stylistic reasons, the embedded clause is placed within the B clause. The process involved in the a is mental since recalling is to do with mental activity. The B clause has a mental process since exerting pressure on the mind of the leadership is a process of affection. The participants involved are the senser and phenomenon. The prepositional phrases that follow the complement offer circumstantial elements to the clause. In the g clause which is conditional has a conditional conjunctive adjunct with an intensifier (which is interpersonally relevant). The process involved is that of material.

30. It is also considered significant that the effort of the Congress and that of the Janata Party president Dr.Subramaniam Swamy to swing the five-member SJP group in favour of the Government is not succeeding.

Syntax:

The theme of the sentence is the a clause which offers an authorial commentary on the hypotactic projection. The subject of the clause is the deictic marker. The clause is intensive attributive. In the hypotactic projected B clause the subject of the sentence is the nominal group. The nominal group is abstract. The noun 'the effort...' is postmodified by a 'to'
infinitive. The process involved is that of intensive attributive.

31. Mr. Chandra Shekhar is away in eastern UP and is unlikely to return by Monday.

Syntax:

The theme of the sentence and the subject are the same. Hence the theme is unmarked. The a1 clause is paratactically related to a2 clause through a coordinating conjunction. The processes involved in the two clauses are intensive attributive. The participants in the two clauses are the carrier (which is the same in both the clauses) and the attribute. The circumstantial element is offered by both space and time through the prepositional phrases in the two clauses.

32. Mr. Deve Gowda is in Bangalore and it is to be seen whether he will be present.

Syntax:

The theme of the sentence is a proper noun which is also the subject of the sentence. The a1 clause has a paratactic projection in the a2 clause. The process involved in the a1 clause is intensive attributive with the participant functions
carrier and the attribute established. The \textit{a2} clause could be divided into two subclauses which are related to each other hypotactically. In the \textit{a2a} clause, the process of sensing, namely mental, is involved. In the \textit{a2b} clause, the process involved is that of material. The circumstantial element of space is given the \textit{a1} clause.

33. Mr. Udai Pratap Singh, another SJP MP, has announced his abstention.

\textbf{Syntax:}

The subject and the theme of the sentence are the same. The nominal group has a postmodifier. The process involved is that of verbal since 'announcement' can only be through saying. The participants are the sayer and the target.

34. Mr. Chote Singh Yadav is a former Lohiaite and is unlikely to go with the pressures to help the Congress.

\textbf{Syntax:}

Two sentences are joined together into one with paratactic relationship between them. The sentential theme and the subject are the same. The \textit{a1} clause is intensive attributive with a carrier and an attributive. The \textit{a2} clause is material with an
actor and a goal. The circumstantial element of manner is determined by the prepositional phrase.

35. In the circumstances the group may abstain and for the Opposition this is better than this group voting with the Congress.

**Syntax:**

The theme of the sentence is the prepositional phrase. The subject of the clause a1 is in the rheme position. In the a1 clause the process involved is that of material and the median modal verb indicates the indefiniteness of the action. In the a2 clause which is paratactically connected to a1 by the coordinating conjunct 'and', the prepositional phrase forms the theme of the clause. The process involved is intensive attributive. There is a verbless clause attached to a2 which is taken as a minor clause.

36. The BJP and the NF-LF combine has taken the view that even if they are not able to achieve the defeat of the Congress Government tommorrow, they would have, separately though, created the right climate for opposing certain aspects of the Government policy.
Syntax:

The sentence has the nominal group as its theme. The a clause consists of mental process since 'taking a view' pertains to cognition. The senser and the phenomenon is defined.

In the B clause, the conditional clause begins with a subordinating conjunction 'even if'. Both the conditional concessive characteristics of the clause are brought out in this usage. Interpersonally, this has two functions: one, to bring about the dependence characteristic and also the peculiar nature of that dependence. The pronoun which is the subject of the clause has anaphoric reference to the nominal group of the a clause. The polarity of the verb is negative. The process involved is that of material with the roles of the participants as the actor and the goal defined. The circumstantial element of time is stated.

The g clause has the pronoun as the theme which has anaphoric reference and also functions as the subject of the clause. The median modal operator determines the finiteness in the mood. The adverbial conjunct functions as a postmodifier. The process involved is that of abstract material since 'creating the right climate' is a process of doing something that cannot be seen. The circumstantial element of manner is revealed in the prepositional phrase.
37. The NF-LF combine has made its intention clear that the vote in the House is just a prelude for taking up the issue to the people.

Vocabulary:

'prelude': Action, event, etc., that serves as an introduction to another action.

Syntax:

The nominal group is the theme of the sentence. The subject is the nominal group in the theme.

In the a clause, the process involved is abstract material since 'making the intention clear' involves doing something which cannot be seen. The participants involved are the actor and the goal.

In the b clause the process involved is intensive attributive. The adverbial 'just' functions as a qualifier of the attribute. The prepositional phrase in the last part of the sentence functions as the circumstantial element of manner.
5.2.0 THE HINDUSTAN VOCABULARY

The Hindustan text exhibits a wide variety of lexical choices. The nominal groups consist mostly of words like 'faction', 'targets', 'stand', 'position', etc., which are drawn from the discourse of war. They connote division within the parliament, the goal to be achieved and strategies to be adopted in winning the 'war'. Except for words like 'vote' that contextualize the discourse in a political perspective, most of the nouns can be interpreted from the view-point of war. The '-ing' forms like 'wooing', 'misgiving', 'clubbing' and 'mobilising' emphasize the process. The urgency of the whole action is brought out by adjectival phrases like 'crucial', 'hectic effort' etc. Verbs like 'shore (up)', 'resolve', etc., have the implication of preparation of something that is very serious. Verbs like 'accused' 'reiterated', 'revealed', etc., which could be taken as words of 'saying' have loaded meanings and that rightly fits into the total context of the political discourse. For instance, a word like 'accused' is, of course, to do with 'saying something' in its barest sense. But the word also contains a critical element in it. Through these contextually loaded words, a certain amount of tension is built up in the discourse. Nouns like 'aspersions', phrases like 'sadly mistaken' and 'veiled threat', contribute to this inference. The other words which have serious implications, like
'Political untouchability', 'Mandal-Mandir Platform' etc., have been discussed in the earlier section.

**5.3.0 MESSAGE STRUCTURE OF THE HINDUSTAN TEXT**

Most of the sentences in the discourse of the Hindustan text have unmarked themes in them. Out of 39 sentences (including the headlines), 26 sentences have unmarked themes. The other 13 sentences have either a prepositional phrase or an adverbial occupying the theme position. Thus the discourse, as far as its theme structures are concerned, exhibits the non-deviant, normal forms of sentences. This non-deviant theme structure could be interpreted as that the news report would not take any deviant attitude towards the events in a big way. That is, the paper does not say anything which is contradictory to the policies of the government. Further, note that most of the unmarked themes in the discourse are nominal groups. Most of the themes are nouns, some of them names of people and parties, like Government, Ajit faction, Mr.Ajit Singh, Mr.Chandrashekhar, Mr.Deve Gowda, Mr. Chote Pratap Singh, etc. So the discourse concentrates more on the politicians involved in action, either verbal or material, rather than the circumstances leading to such an action or the forces that contribute to the action. Thus political personalities become more important than their actions in this discourse.
The marked themes, which are in 13 sentences, exhibit another function. The marked themes range from additive conjunction, 'Besides', to adverbials like 'Significantly'. Prepositional phrases indicate the timing of a particular event or an action. These are discourse markers which have the textual function of putting disparate events together to arrive at a well-knit discourse.

There are nine simple sentences, sentences which have only one verbal group, out of which four sentences have marked themes. There are 6 compound sentences. Except sentence 35, which has a marked theme, all the other sentences have unmarked themes. In sentence 35, both the clauses which are paratactically related have prepositional phrases as themes of the clauses. The compound sentences have a distinction of having two or more independent clauses bound together with conjunctions. The propositional conjuncts in compound sentences are well balanced. All propositions have equal status irrespective of where exactly they make their appearance in a sentence. For instance, in sentence 3, there are two propositions, one, knowing their stand the next day, two, Government having a majority already. These two propositions are put together by a conjunct 'but'. Here each of the propositions is independent.

There are 27 sentences, a majority of them are complex. The number of clauses in these sentences varies from 2 to 3 with one
of them dominating the other. Out of 27 sentences, 9 sentences have marked themes. The rest of the 16 sentences have unmarked themes. The marked complex sentences have usually either a subordinating clause (say, $\text{g}$, or $\text{g}$) or a prepositional phrase or an adverbial in their theme positions, and that is why they are called marked since they deviate from the normal positions in a complex sentence. In 17 out of 24 complex sentences, the $\text{g}$ clauses occupy the sentence initial positions making the sentences unmarked. In 7 sentences 3 clauses in each sentence, the $\text{g}$, the $\text{g}$ and the $\text{g}$, have hypotactic relationship with each other. In the rest of the 16 clauses, there are only 2 clauses in each sentence which have hypotactic relationship with each other. The propositions in the clauses in these sentences have been arranged in an asymmetrical fashion in order to play one element over the other.

5.4.0 REPRESENTATION STRUCTURE OF THE HINDUSTAN TEXT

The transitivity structure of the Hindustan text is varied. There are over 24 clauses in the Hindustan text which exhibit intensive attributive process. Next in the list is the mental. There are over 15 clauses which exhibit mental process. Verbal and abstract material processes are found in 14 clauses. There are 12 clauses which exhibit material processes and 2 existential processes. Since a majority of the clauses in the discourse are intensive attribute, the inference we can draw is that the
majority of the clauses tell us about 'being'. Here the relationship between the participants (actors) is one of sameness, the one 'is' the other. Some quality or an attribute is assigned to a 'carrier'. So the reportage has the dominant discourse of 'attributing' something to the person, place or a thing. The mental processes which are used in 15 clauses suggest that there is a thinking process which is also dominant to a lesser degree. There are 14 clauses which have verbal processes, and there are an equal number of clauses which have abstract material processes which could be interpreted as that the discourse not only says something about abstract action, but also talks about someone talking about something. Actual visible action is found in 12 clauses where the material processes are involved. The existential processes where there is no proper subject are found only in 2 clauses. Thus an analysis of the processes involved suggest that though there are four different processes found in the clauses, the dominant one is that of attributive.

The circumstantial elements of time, space and manner are determined usually by the prepositional phrase. There are adverbials also which determine the temporal status of the element.
5.0 THE EXCHANGE STRUCTURE OF THE HINDUSTAN TEXT

As mentioned earlier while discussing the Hindu text, the exchange structure of news reportage is different from that of the rest of exchange structures in that there is only one person speaking (rather reporting) and each reader of the news reacts covertly to the news. However, the exchange structure is hardly affected by the reader. News reportage thus envisages that the reporting will be one-sided. Though the readers' responses do not affect the reporting, it is possible to find out the actual interactive motivations of the reporter and the way in which he/she wants to affect the perceptions of the reader to find the assumptions behind the exchange structure.

Just as in the case of the Hindu text, the Hindustan text also contains only declarative sentences. As deduced earlier, the journalistic practice of using the declaratives gives an impression that a fact is reported as it exists. However, the authenticity of the news is bound to be affected by certain stylistic variations even in a declarative sentence.

First of all, let us look at some of the discourse markers -- 'Further' and 'Besides' (sentences 4 and 9). These are additive conjuncts which function primarily as connectives of sentences. 'Further' entails that the argument is going to be reinforced by what is forthcoming. 'Besides' entails an additional argument to prove a particular point. Thus the
The discourse markers 'Unfortunately' and 'Significantly' are a little more ideologically loaded than the two mentioned above. Notice the adverbials which occupy the marked positions in sentences 20 and 22. For whom it is 'unfortunate', for whom it is 'significant', we are not told. These cohesive devices in a way affect our perception since both of them carry an impression that what are forthcoming are really 'unfortunate' and 'significant'. Note that these words express certain opinions and they cannot be held as facts. Another interesting use of discourse marker is found in the use of 'However' and 'At the same time'. These words are like buffers which take away the intensity of whatever that was told earlier. Another discourse marker which has similar implication is 'Particularly'. The reporter wants us to concentrate on a particular viewpoint or a particular fact which coincides with his thesis.

The authorial reminders come as discourse markers in some of the sentences. Look at some of the clauses at the a position:- 'It may be recalled' (29), 'It is also considered significant' (30), 'it is to be seen'(32), etc. These clauses contain dummy subjects and the process involved is that of existential. Here
the author makes the reader see exactly what he is saying and nothing else. To avoid any distraction from the main thesis the author, like a defence lawyer, is building up the course of the discourse. The markers try to pinpoint the attention of the readers to something which according to the author is important.

There are certain other kinds of discourse markers like 'even if', 'separately though', etc., which are dominated clauses which offer a qualitative subordination. That is even while they tend to get dominated by the weight of the dominating (main) clause, they indicate the quality of the relationship. For instance in a conditional clause, it is not just conditional subordinating clause if it is preceded by say 'even'. There is a difference between 'even if' and 'if' though both of them function as subordinating conditional clauses.

The modal verbs 'would' (in 4 & 6), 'could' (6 & 23), and 'must' (15) are different shades of probable actions.

The verbal groups like the one in sentence 21, 'accused', is clearly ideological. Here the author seems to consider something 'accused' which could also be termed 'critical' which is more positive about what the person is doing.

There are two places where the word 'unlikely' is used, one in sentence 31 and another in 34 where another word like definite 'not' could have been used. The word 'unlikely'
expresses certain amount of indefiniteness to the assumption that is made in the context.

There is a tendency in the text to say a few things within quotation marks and a few things without the marks. Sentences like 17, 26, and 27 are examples of this. As mentioned in the analysis of the *Hindu* text, quotation marks offer some sort of authentic colour to what is being reported. So the journalists whenever they wish to sound very authentic, use the quotation marks. What you wish to project within the quotation marks and what you wish to say without marks are clearly instances of ideological choices. For example in sentence 27, the sentence does not have quotation marks except for "inadequate for the next polls". This is to say something like, 'Look! These are the words of the socialists within the Janata Dal party and hence authentic'. But choosing to put only that part within the quotation marks is almost removing the utterance out of context which would mean perhaps something different if contextualized properly.

5.6.0 DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATION AT THE DISCOURSE LEVEL

Like the *Hindu* text, the *Hindustan* text also starts with a note of satisfaction that 'Govt. is set to win'. But the government winning the vote is directly related to Ajit faction's acceptance to help the government by abstaining from voting. This is made clear even in the two headlines. In the the very first
sentence of the first paragraph of the text, the reporter says that the government with the support of the two 'splinter' groups of Janata Dal, namely JD (A) and SJP would remain unaffected by the opposition sponsored amendment motion. In the same breath, the reporter says that the opposition is also making its efforts towards its own goal. After both the opposition and the ruling parties/groups taking their position, their 'targets' are smaller parties like BSP, MIM, ASDC and independent. The discourse is descriptive of a war situation. In the next sentence, the reporter says that the decision of these parties would be made known only the next day, but hastens to add that the Congress party has already seven votes more. That means even if the opposition tries hard to get a few more supporters, it would hardly matter. There is the danger of the opposition losing since its own members are likely to abstain from voting for their own reasons. So in the first three paragraphs, the reporter establishes that the ruling party has an edge over its opponent. Then comes the elucidation of this theme through the words of some of the opposition leaders who wish to abstain from voting. Prominent among them is Mr. Ajit Singh. Mr. Singh, who has always been unhappy with his former party colleagues, cannot but give his own reason for supporting the ruling party. The ruling party needs his help and he needs to establish his credentials afresh. But what is most intriguing in the report is Mr. Singh's rationalization of his act and attributing his decision to his economic and political commitment. While it is understandable
that Mr. Singh should be saying this, quoting him at this juncture will have some credibility problems. The report records his criticism of the opposition, particularly his former party. The report says that Mr. Singh is opposed to the government’s policies on rural sectors and small scale industries, but at the same time he pledges his support to the government. The report does not highlight the contradictions and implications of Mr. Singh's decision to support the Congress at this point. In this way the report records only the convenient words of Mr. Singh which are favourable to the ruling party. In the sixth paragraph, the stands of two major opposition parties, BJP and the NF-LF combine, are reported. After BJP and NF parted ways (after the first Ayodhya incident when the BJP leader Mr. L.K. Advani was arrested and BJP workers were prohibited from entering the Ayodhya temple complex), any semblance of seeing eye-to-eye with the BJP is considered an anathema by the NF-LF combine. 'Any truck' with the BJP is looked at with suspicion. So everyone wants to prove that they are above board and manoeuvre their strategies in such a way that no one thinks that they are anywhere near the BJP. This is highlighted in the sixth, seventh and eighth paragraphs. But the rest of the text takes up the issues of the rivalry among the opposition parties, their economic policies, their perception of the political problem and so on. The reasons why the opposition parties might vote for the amendments though sponsored by their rivals are explained. Yet
another important piece of information is added here, that is, the Congress and Mr. Subramaniam Swamy are not successful in their efforts to woo Mr. Chandrasekhar for various explanations. The entire text, unlike the Hindu text, gives its own explanation for the various decisions of the various parties. But just like the Hindu text, this text also does not talk about the merits and demerits of the issue even implicitly. The only implicit suggestion that we get in this text is that the ruling party will not have any problem in the Parliament and that the party will eventually scrape through. The opposition perception of the event is also brought out succinctly to make the point that even the opposition parties do not claim to win the vote in their favour, and hence these leaders are already found rationalizing the outcome of voting by offering reasons for their opposition to the government. The text also gives additional information about the feeling of the socialist group within the Janata Dal and pressures within the Janata Dal created by the same socialist group for accepting the reality of the party's inability to cope with the Mandal-Masjid controversy. There is a commentary on the BJP's new role that they are no longer interested in religious sentiments alone but are also concerned with the economic policies of the government like price rise and the 'blind globalization of economy'. The situation is favourable to the ruling party, but the opposition parties are also trying hard to
'save their face'. In any case, the outcome of the voting is almost known to both the ruling party and the opposition and it would make little difference to them. This kind of authorial comment on the issue was not found in the Hindu text. This paper is able to offer its own commentary on the issue.