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## Language of Newspaper Reporting

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### ABSTRACT

Language of newspaper reporting is vital for our nation. This article is an outcome of a study and research on the language used in newspaper reporting. The article, through the language, style and standard provides an idea to the readers of what a newspaper reporting is, and what it should be for. The information was collected from primary and secondary sources. The research highlights the various aspects of the language and the function of the newspaper reporting. The study discloses the variety of purposes including the responses of the readers thereto. It also experiences an investigation so as to represent the tasks of a news reporter, sources of news, and its accuracy and on how much it is reliable. After scrutinizing the data, it is found that in newspaper reporting language should be succinct and based on facts.

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### Research Objective:

This paper aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To understand style and language of newspaper reporting.
2. To focus on various purposes of newspaper.
3. To compare the style and language of different newspapers.
4. To know the responsibilities of a newspaper reporter.
5. To identify the sources of news reporting.
6. To form accuracy and standards for factual reporting.

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### Introduction

A newspaper is always very eclectic from the stylistic point of view. Beside news items, we find within its page's articles, reviews, imaginative writing of various kinds, advertising, competitions and much more. We are therefore discussing what is generally considered to be the central function of a newspaper, to inform and consequently to the notion of newspaper reporting. The concept of the language of newspaper reporting is not as meaningful as generally assumed. There is not one but a number of journals that can be found between the pages of the daily and weekly press and while they do have a certain amount in common, their overall styles are very different.

Graphitic variation is of great importance in news reporting. There might have a far-reaching effect on linguistic expressions in news reporting, e.g. use of deixis, vocabulary, choice of grammatical subject, theme, topic of discourse etc. Closely related to these two, there is a communication nature of media technology through which the language can be affected, such as the use of similes, register, variations, etc.

From linguistic points of view, the points of observation can be classified as follows: textual characteristics: nature of textual units, length of a text, and length of a paragraph etc. - Communicational characteristics: choice of information, subject, object, etc. - Grammatical characteristics: Complexity of formal structure of sentences. Variants of inflexions, etc. - Lexical /lexicological characteristics: Choice of vocabulary, choice of attributes of lexical items, density of vocabulary, etc.

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### Literature Review

Some researches and studies have been conducted on language and styles of newspaper reporting. Lesly Evelyn Jeffries was the scholar who wrote "A Corpus – based Stylistic Study of Newspaper English" (September 1989). This study is based on a corpus of 2400 clauses taken from British national newspapers in 1986 and stored in a computer database with each clause coded for a number of grammatical (and some semantic) features. These features relate to the verb phrase (e.g. finiteness), the clause (e.g. subordination) and the subject (e.g. form).

Another researcher Metin Timucin published an article on "Different Language Styles in Newspaper – An Investigative Framework", (December, 2010) in the journal of Language and Linguistic Studies. He focused on linguistic devices such as "modality" and "core – non-core vocabulary". More over in this paper he showed that the language used by different types of newspapers was explicitly different even when they refer to the report of same event.

## Research Method

The method has been involved here is a qualitative method. I depended on secondary sources that were used in this research. Data and information were collected from different text books, journals, periodicals and websites. Reports of various organizations have been also assimilated.

1. Language, the prime form of communication and style are inseparable. Any expression, utterance, discourse or texts have to be clothed in a form or manner called style. As language and style are inseparable, it has a relation to language. There is no particular style that is supposed to be the best even for a newspaper. Newspapers being the most important users of language for mass utilization show how language is practically used.

1. For dissemination of news, a form of language that is both acceptable and intelligible has to be used in the newspapers.
2. For conveying international news, scientific and other kinds of information, new words are to be used or loan words are to be internalized.

In the news the writer tries to win the sympathy of the readers by employing stylistic devices. Rhetorical devices such as rhyming are also used.

In news reporting the shift to the spoken style is evident. Taking sides openly is not a very acceptable thing in reporting and the language needs to be free from over statements and under statements. Violated, opinionated, loaded statements need to be restructured to reflect objectivity and impartiality.

2. The newspapers in particular are intended for the reading of the general public and as such a specialized kind of diction or register has either to be kept to a minimum to the extent of disseminating information without confusion. Easy intelligibility should be the concern of the copywriter for the newspaper.

An effort perhaps needs to be made towards promoting the concept of some standard to give news in a language that is proper and accurate. All newspapers have some idea of the cultural level of the target reader and every news item has a particular degree of seriousness. Newspapers usually have some kind of a language organization strategy and a house style. The job of the copy editor normally is to see that there is some kind of word discipline in the copy submitted for use.

Bias in news reporting can enter in a variety of ways -- the selection of news stories, the selection of sources for these sources, the writing of the stories, and the placement of these stories all play large roles. One of the most controversial issues in modern reporting is media bias, especially on political issues, but also with regard to cultural and other issues.

At the point of linguistic and stylistic value, for example, the following comparison and contrast between newspapers may be noted:

### *The New Nation*

#### **President signs clemency order: 4 RU teachers freed: Services of released teachers will continue as they were not sacked**

Rajshahi Correspondent

The four convicted teachers of the Rajshahi University teachers were released yesterday from the Rajshahi central jail as they were pardoned by the president.

Family members and hundreds of university students received the teachers-Moloy Kumar Bhoumik of Management department, Dulal Chandra Biswas, Sayed Selim Reza Newton and Abdullah Al Mamun of Mass Communication department--at the gate of Rajshahi Central Jail around 3.50pm.

The jail authorities received the mercy petition along with the Presidential clemency at noon. The released teachers returned to the university campus at 4.20pm.

Earlier, President Prof Dr. Iajuddin Ahmed granted pardons to the four teachers under Article 49 of the constitution as the wives of the four university teachers, in a joint letter, on Sunday evening appealed for the release of their husbands.

Article 49 reads: "The President shall have power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence passed by any court, tribunal or other authority." Adviser for Law, Justice, Parliamentary Affairs and Information Barrister Mainul Hossain told journalists that the services of the four released teachers would continue, as they were not sacked. "The Caretaker Government decided to release them taking the mercy petition signed by their wives positively," he said. adding, "The Government expects that the released teachers would now perform their duty sincerely."

On December 4, a speedy trial court of Rajshahi sentenced the four Rajshahi University teachers to two years' rigorous imprisonment each for violating the Emergency Powers Rules (EPR) 2007 by bringing out a silent procession on the campus on August 21. The court also fined the four teachers Tk 1,000 each.

Khan daker Ferdous Ahmed, the then officer -in-charge of Motihar police station, filed a case against six teachers on August 26 on charge of violating the Emergency Power Rules by bringing out the procession and instigating student protests on the campus.

## *The Daily Star*

### **4 RU teachers freed from jail**

Govt claims president pardoned them; academics unaware of their mercy petition

In the face of a rising public demand, the government finally freed the four convicted teachers of Rajshahi University from Rajshahi Central Jail yesterday afternoon. The government claimed that the release came following a petition of mercy to the president from the convicted teachers. But the freed teachers rejected the government claim saying they had not petitioned the president for mercy.

Moloy Kumar Bhounik of the management department, and Dulal Chandra Biswas, Sayed Selim Reza Newton and Abdullah Al Mamun of the mass communications department came out of the jail around 3.45pm. Maj Hafizur Rahman Mollah, deputy inspector general (DIG) of prisons in Rajshahi division, told *The Daily Star* that the teachers were released following a clemency for them from the president. "We [the jail authorities] received the president's faxed order through the home ministry at 3.08pm and the teachers were released at 3.40pm after necessary confirmation and formalities. "Powered by Article no 49 of the Constitution of Bangladesh, the sentence of imprisonment and monetary fines of the four teachers were pardoned. If there is no other accusation against them, their immediate release is ordered," the DIG prisons quoted the presidential order as saying.

Last Tuesday a Rajshahi court sentenced the teachers to two years rigorous imprisonment, and fined them Tk 1,000 each in default of which each of them was to spend one more month of rigorous imprisonment, for violating the Emergency Power Rules (EPR) by bringing out a silent procession on the campus on August 21. President's Secretary M Serajul Islam told journalists that President Tajuddin Ahmed at 12:35pm approved the clemency petitions filed by the wives of the teachers.

In an instant reaction to the presidential mercy, Law Adviser Mainul Hossain told reporters that following the arrests and sentencing of the four teachers, by law they may not keep their teaching jobs. The president however might make a special exception allowing them to retain their posts, the law adviser added. Asked whether the freed teachers were innocent all along, Mainul said, "The court will decide that, not the president." "The appeals of the RU teachers for pardon were forwarded to the president's office after taking care of the legal process involved," Mainul said. "The government doesn't at all intend to detain university teachers. Since there were cases filed against them, the government had to clear them legally after their appeal to the government for absolving them of the charges," the law adviser said. As news of the presidential clemency reached Rajshahi in the morning, family members of the detained teachers, their relatives, and journalists started gathering at the jail gate from 10:00am. But the jail authorities told the families that they had yet to receive any information regarding the mercy.

As the number of people at the jail gate was increasing the authorities deployed extra forces including detective branch personnel in and around the jail compound. By 12:00 noon, hundreds of students and teachers from Rajshahi University were at the jail gate and around 2:00 pm more students from the management and mass communications departments joined the crowd. Hundreds of other students of the departments gathered in front of their departments boycotting their classes and examinations, and celebrated the freedom of their teachers, dancing to the beats of patriotic songs. Kolpona Roy, the eldest sister of Moloy Kumar Bhounik, was also wailing in the crowd at the jail gate since morning, who was frequently breaking down in emotional outbursts, while Mamun's wife Udicha Islam was running back and forth from the jail gate to the waiting crowd as rumours were springing every few minutes that the jailed teachers were about to walk out that gate. "What a fate my brother had!" exclaimed Moloy's sister with tears rolling down her cheeks, "He returned home from the liberation war in 1971 and today he is being freed from a jail." "Moloy went to the war at the age of 14. As he was absent and we were not getting any news of him, we thought he might have been killed. "But on December 10 of 1971 he surprised us all by returning home, and soon he was hurrying to go back to the front again, but before he could do that we won the war." On December 10, 2007, Moloy again suddenly appeared through the jail gate with his three just freed colleagues around 3.4

The headline of 'The New Nation' is more descriptive and informative, and graphically small in size. Here colons are used. But the headline of 'The Daily Star' is more precise and comparatively larger.

In 'The New Nation', the headlines were bold, the lines being printed in Trebuchet MS lettering, extending over the three columns in which the article was printed. In case of 'The Daily Star' we find in Roman lettering.

Apart from the headlines, in "The New Nation" the most obvious visual feature of the extracts is the paragraphing, the way in which the narrative as a whole is split into smaller units. Furthermore, the use of subheading just under the main heading is another distinctive feature shared by some newspaper reports. On the other hand, 'The Daily Star' has no such subheadings.

Both the newspapers tend to keep the paragraphs long and sometimes break it up into short ones even in a single sentence. It is clear that one result of the difference is to make 'The New Nation' easier to read than 'The Daily Star', in which the readers have to concentrate for longer periods.

In "The New Nation", the lines are printed in Tahoma lettering, while in "The Daily Star" it is

Roman in font. The font sizes in both newspapers are the same.

There is little distinction in using punctuations. Both newspapers use commas, inverted commas, exclamatory signs, etc. Moreover, both papers frequently use direct quotations.

*The Observer***BCL activists attack SUST teachers**

Bangladesh Chatra League (BCL) activists have attacked teachers in Sylhet's Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (SUST).

A faction of pro-Awami League teachers have been demonstrating for the last few months for the VC's removal.

On Sunday, they came under attack from the activists of the BCL, which is the student affiliate of the ruling Awami League.

The teacher's faction 'Mohan Mukti juddher Chetanay Udbuddha Shiksha Parishad' had announced plans for a sit-in protest in front of the administrative building between 9am and 5pm on Sunday.

Meanwhile, VC Aminul Haque Bhuiyan convened an Academic Council meeting at 3pm, triggering tension in the campus.

Around 5:30am, activists of SUST unit of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL), who have been supporting the VC, gathered in front of the administrative building.

Demonstrating teachers began to arrive around 7:30 am.

About an hour later, BCL activists snatched away a banner from the teachers before shoving and pushing them away from the place.

Even as the teachers were manhandled, the VC entered the building and went to his office on the first floor.

BCL's SUST unit President Sanjeevan Chakravarty Partha and General Secretary Imran Khan were seen standing at least 30 feet away from the spot when the teachers were being manhandled.

SUST Proctor Kamrul Hasan and Students' Welfare Advisor Rahsed Talukder were also seen standing at a distance and neither tried restrain the BCL activists.

Local police OC Aktar Hossain was seen standing between the teachers and BCL activists, pleading all to calm down, but the BCL activists did not respond to the appeal by the police officer.

They pushed and manhandled the agitating teachers after the VC went to his office in an effort to break up the protest.

Physics teacher Yasmeen Haque fell down during the scuffle. A BCL activist was seen kicking another teacher during that time.

The teachers' group convener Syed Shamsul Islam said that at least seven teachers were injured.

"Chatra League activists attacked us...the VC instigated the students to attack us," he told bdnews24.com. Police, however, refused comment.

"You have seen what happened. I will not say a single word on this matter. No comments," is what Jalalabad police OC Aktar Hossain, who was present at the spot, told bdnews24.com.

The BCL says that it was not an organizational decision to stop demonstrating teachers.

"Those who joined (to stop demonstrating teachers) exercised personal choice, it was not the organization's decision," SUST BCL unit President Partha told bdnews24.com.

*The New Nation***Attack on SUST teachers: 4 BCL boys suspended**

The authorities of Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (SUST) have suspended four activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) while the central BCL committee took actions against three leaders of its SUST unit over Sunday's assault on 10 teachers. The SUST authorities took the action on Tuesday against Ariful Islam and Jahid Hossain of Forestry Department, Dhoni Ram Roy of the Statistics Department and Abdullah Al Masum of the Political Studies Department. They are the followers of SUST unit BCL general secretary Imran Hossain. Besides, the university administration issued show-cause notices on them to explain why they should not be expelled from the university. Meanwhile, the central BCL on Monday night suspended three BCL leaders -- Abu Sayeed Akanda and Anjan Ray, senior vicepresidents of SUST unit BCL, and Sajedul Islam Sabuj, senior joint secretary of the same unit. BCL central executive committee took the decision at its meeting on Monday night, said BCL central committee president Saifur Rahman. On the other hand, a section of SUST pro-liberation teachers brought out a procession on the campus wearing black badges on Tuesday as part of their programmes protesting the attack on some teachers and demanding VC's removal. Sources said the teachers under the banner of 'Mohan Mukti juddher Chetanay Udbuddho Shikkhak Parishad' brought out the procession from the teachers' canteen around 11:30am and held a rally in front of the VC Bhaban. Prof Dr Muhammad Zafar Iqbal, forum convener Prof Syed Shamsul Alam, Prof Yeasmin Haque, Prof Anwarul Islam, Prof Mohammad Yunus and Assistant Prof Faruk Uddin, among others, spoke on the occasion. The speakers strongly condemned the attack on the teachers. Issuing a warning, they said they would launch a tougher movement if the VC is not removed. Earlier, the teachers on Monday announced a three-day work abstention programme from Tuesday protesting Sunday's attack on their colleagues. The teachers had long been on a movement demanding the resignation of VC Prof Aminul Haque Bhuiyan. They, however, postponed their movement following the request of Education Minister Nurul Islam Nahid after a meeting on July 23.

On August 24, the Education Ministry sent a letter to the authorities concerned of the university requesting all to run the university. On August 30, 10 teachers of the university were assaulted by the leaders and activists of Bangladesh Chhatra League (BCL) in front of the vicechancellor's office. -- Sylhet, Sept 1 (UNB)

The headline of 'The Observer' is precise, but graphically same in size as in "The New Nation". Here colons are used. But the head line of 'The Daily Star' is more precise and comparatively larger.

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There is little distinction in using punctuations. Both newspapers use commas, inverted commas, exclamatory signs, etc. Moreover, both papers frequently use direct quotations.

### ***The New Nation***

#### **New energy pricing is highly exploitative**

The government decision to increase gas and electricity prices has not been taken in a transparent way through a consultative process with stakeholders to justify the price hike. Its claim that the new rates have been fixed to reduce losses at the distribution level to users is partly correct but why the authorities are not reducing dependence on buying electricity at high cost from private producers remained overshadowed in mystery. It is true that the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) held some name shake hearing sessions with some stakeholders, but the decision showed the hearings have no reflection on the new rates. Rather a high-level government committee decided on the new rates showing that the ERC as such has not taken the decision. What is at stake is that people have rejected the new rates as evident from massive protests and demonstrations by political parties and rights groups over the past two days. Some have threatened hartal and streets agitation while urging the government to withdraw the new rates. Many fear that the price hike would lead to escalation of production cost and inflation. Transport fares at all levels would increase and the overall situation would affect people's purchasing power and also the cost of exports. The galloping rise in price of cooking gas at domestic level will affect every household where fixed income people struggle in their daily life to make a living with limited resources. It will affect passengers of CNG-run autorickshaws and buses and lead to a rise in petrol and diesel prices. That is what the State Minister for Energy and Power already hinted on the day the decision for gas and electricity price hike was announced. What appears is that such actions of the government are going to affect the common people not only in the energy sector but also in almost all sectors of the economy and social life. Many wonder why the government can't do things to help the common people. In fact, the idea of a welfare society is fast disappearing forcing the people to live under an ever growing hardship unleashed by a system of ruthless money grabbing. The monopolistic nature of the state is becoming too much exploitative in which the price of almost every state administered utility is soaring intermittently. The prices of every item have gone up and the government does not worry. Fuel price has declined to US\$ 40 per barrel now from \$120 and there is hardly any justification to raise electricity prices claiming that electricity produced by fuel fired power plants are still expensive. The Petro Bangla reportedly earned over Tk 20 thousand crore in profits during the past five years to negate any reason for soaring rise in gas price as well. In fact, the huge budgetary deficit is forcing the government to look for every avenue of revenue collection to foot the private sector power bills and grease its highly corrupt and inefficient government machinery. The other way available is to reduce corruption and waste in the government. But since we have a government; which is not properly elected but need more funds to hold grip on power, its revenue system is becoming oppressive at every step. We hold the view that the government cannot be so unmindful of the financial hardship the general public is enduring from the mismanagement of the country's economy. It will be most unreasonable to ask the people to pay more when the government's energy sector is making high profit.

### ***The Daily Star***

#### **Bangladesh raises power and gas prices from September**

*Single gas burner Tk 600, double burner Tk 650*

Retail customers will have to spend on average 2.93 percent more on electricity and Tk 200 more on gas from this September.

"We have closely examined the logic behind the hike in gas and power tariffs. We have kept the rise to a minimum level," said AR Khan, chairman of Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC), while announcing a new tariff structure at his office yesterday.

From now on, the more one consumes, the more he or she pays, he added.

Under the new rates, which take effect on September 1, households using a single burner will have to pay 50 percent more with the monthly gas price going up to 600 from Tk 400. For double burner users, the tariff has been raised to Tk 650 from Tk 450 a month.

Industries that turn gas into electricity through generators will see gas tariff double -- Tk 8.36 from Tk 4.18 per cubic metre.

"Unlike in many countries, gas price is too low in Bangladesh. Hiking the gas price became inevitable. Our gas price was one-third of what it should be," said the BERC chief.

This is the first hike in gas tariff since 2009 though CNG prices went up twice in 2011. On the other hand, the retail power price increased on six occasions in the last six years -- the last one in March 2014.

The power tariff hike, Khan said, aims at helping distributors cover losses and reach a break-even point.

"Besides, the Power Grid Company of Bangladesh has undertaken a mega project to replace old wires, and it will also import more power from India. So, it needs money, and we should partly finance it."

Under the new structure, average retail power tariff rises by 2.93 percent to TK 6.33 kilowatt-hour unit from Tk 6.15.

Bulk rates -- the prices distribution companies pay to Power Development Board -- have been raised to Tk 4.90 from Tk 4.67 per unit.

The tariff of the power for irrigation has gone up to Tk 3.82 from Tk 3.39 per unit.

The commission, however, did not raise the power tariff for life-line users who consume between 1 and 50 unit.

The latest rise in gas and power prices came on the back of sliding prices of energy on the global market and amid strong protests from the consumer rights activists and left-leaning political parties.

Zahid Hussain, lead economist of the World Bank in Dhaka, said natural gas prices in Bangladesh have been regulated at very low levels. Upward adjustment in gas prices is a powerful means of rationalising the use of the rapidly depleting proven gas reserves.

"From this point of view, the hike in gas prices was long overdue. However, we need to move away from the ad hoc price adjustment system with arbitrary timings to a pricing policy that is transparent, predictable and market-based."

On the power tariff hike, the economist said the upward adjustment of retail prices, as experienced in recent years, should not be the only means of reducing subsidies.

"It is about time the operational inefficiencies of the state-owned energy enterprises are assessed and addressed. There is a need for rethinking the continuation of public monopoly along the lines of gradually deregulating the energy sector in order to allow private players to compete with the state-run energy companies."

Prof Shamsul Alam, an energy expert, said BERC is an independent body but it had not taken the decision independently; rather it was influenced by the power and energy ministry. "This is unacceptable from the legal point of view."

The BERC made the announcement a day after a meeting of the energy and power divisions officials at the Prime Minister's Office, sources said. The meeting instructed the divisions to make a move to increase the tariffs.

Nazrul Hamid, state minister for power, energy and mineral resources, earlier at a program told reporters that the government wanted to raise gas tariff to prevent wastage in the sector.

Shamsul Alam also said the hike would have a chain effect on the prices of products as their production depends on energy and power, meaning the hike will squeeze the purchasing power of people.

Consumers as well as a number of political parties angrily reacted to the hike.

"Gas price hike again! We are not getting adequate gas now," said Shabnur Sultana, a housewife at the capital's Rajabazar. "Before raising the price, the government should ensure adequate supply of gas."

About increasing power tariff, the 30-year-old said, "We are now getting electricity but we have to pay huge bills. The new hike will be extra burden on our limited family budget," said Shabnur, whose husband earns Tk 50,000 a month, pays Tk 20,000 in house rent and has a young son to look after.

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Apart from the headlines in 'The Daily Star' the most obvious visual feature of the extracts is the paraphrasing, the way in which the narrative as a whole is split into smaller units.

Below the headline, in 'The New Nation', the lines are printed in Tahoma lettering, while in 'The Daily Star' it is Roman in front.

The font size in 'The Daily Star' is 10.5 but in 'The New Nation' it is 10.

There is no paragraph in 'The New Nation'. In "The Daily Star", the paragraphs break it up into very short ones even in a single sentence.

There is little distinction in using punctuations. Both newspapers use commas, inverted commas, exclamatory signs, etc. Moreover, 'The Daily Star' uses direct quotations frequently.

### 3.

. "Reporter must avoid conflicts of interest. This includes not taking bribes and not reporting on stories that affect the reporter's personal, economic or political interests". (Catherine Dean, 2010)

- Competing points of views are balanced and fairly characterized.

- "Persons who are the subject of adverse news stories are allowed a reasonable

opportunity to respond to the adverse information before the story is published or broadcast". (Catherine Dean, 2010)

- Interference with reporting by any entity, including censorship, must be disclosed.

### 4.

- Confidentiality of anonymous sources.
- Avoidance of anonymous sources if possible.
- Accurate attribution of statements made by individuals or other news media.
- Pictures, sound, and quotations must not be presented in a misleading context.

Simulations, reenactments, alterations, and artistic imaginings must be clearly labeled.

- Plagiarism is strongly stigmatized and in many cases illegal.

### 5.

- ✓ Reporters are expected to be as accurate as possible given the time allotted to story preparation and to seek reliable sources.
- ✓ Events with a single eyewitness are reported with attribution. Events with two or more independent eye witnesses may be reported as fact. Controversial facts are to be reported with attribution.
- ✓ Independent fact-checking by another employee of the publisher is desirable.
- ✓ Corrections are published when errors are discovered.
- ✓ Defendants at trial are treated only as having allegedly committed crimes, until conviction, when their crimes are generally reported as fact unless, that is, there is serious controversy about wrongful conviction.
- ✓ Opinion surveys and statistical information deserve special treatment to communicate any conclusions, to contextualize the results, and to specify accuracy, including estimated error and methodological criticism or flaws.

### 6.

Ethical standards should not be confused with common standards of quality of News writing presentation, including:

- Correctly spoken or written language, often in a widely spoken and formal dialect, such as Standard English.

### 7.

Brevity or depth, depending on the niche of the publisher.

### 8.

"Audience have different reactions to depictions of violence, nudity, coarse language or to people in any other situation that is unacceptable to or stigmatized by the local culture or laws. When certain distasteful or shocking material is considered important to the story, there are a variety of common methods for mitigating negative audience reaction.

Advance warning of explicit or disturbing material may allow listeners or readers to avoid content they would rather not be exposed to. Offensive words may be partially obscured or bleeped. Potentially offensive images may be blurred or narrowly cropped. Descriptions may be substituted for pictures, graphic detail might be omitted. Disturbing content might be moved from a cover to an inside page, or from daytime to late evening, when children are less likely to be watching."(Wikipedia, 2015)

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Newspaper is the mirror of the day of the globe. The reporter is the maker of the mirror. News is expected to be objective, depending on real facts and circumstances so that it is not misleading ever. For, sometimes, it is seen that a piece of news creates an excitement or agitation, whereas ultimately it is discovered that the news or its source does not speak the truth. Media today, off and on, plays very sensitive role, because it, willfully or not, practices “an excess” while reporting.

### ***Recommendations***

Brevity is the mother of wit. It refers that carrying more possible information in lesser words is to be credited. Core messages must be highlighted preferably on prominence. While framing sentences it may be kept in mind that compositions are so as to be consumable by the common readers. I do not prescribe that readers should have to consult more frequently dictionaries for grasping difficult vocabularies. So, with a view to maintaining optimum standard of language and an easy consumption thereof, as well, a descent expression mode is normally appreciable towards making a balance in between. Style, an important phenomenon, is the reflection of the structure, not the image. A good image of the news reporting is a good mirror.

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