

LANGUAGE IN INDIA

Strength for Today and Bright Hope for Tomorrow

Volume 7 : 10 October 2007

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LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES IN KANNADA DAILIES

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Language of Kannada Dailies
Chapter 5

M. N. Leelavathi, Ph.D.

PUNCTUATION MARKS IN HEADLINES

The use of punctuation mark plays a vital role in compressing and making a headline very precise. It involves omission of function and content words, phrases, clauses and sentences and sometimes even semantic content. It also contributes significantly to the clarity, readability and comprehensibility of a headline.

Almost all the punctuation marks are found to be used in headlines except apostrophe and parentheses. The punctuation marks used in headlines are fullstop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, semicolon, colon, hyphen, dash, dots and single and double quotation marks. Besides these punctuation marks, underlining is also sparingly used. Among the different punctuation marks, the use of colon is more frequent and striking.

The use of each punctuation mark in headlines is discussed in detail in this chapter.

5.1 Full stop

Full stop is found to be used in headlines only in the abbreviation of different kinds of proper nouns which are popular to the reader. In cases of abbreviated proper nouns not so familiar to the reader, the fullform is always given in the news story.

Examples:

1. draaviDa vi.vi agatyavilla

Dravidian University necessity-be.neg

'there is no need for Dravidian University'

The abbreviation vi.vi. here refers to vishva vidyaanilaya

'University'

2. fainalge em.si.si 'e'

final-dat M.C.C 'A'

'Mount Carmel College 'A' team for finals'

5.2 Question mark

Question mark is used at the end of question sentences, where a particular information is lacking and yet to be known. Rhetoric questions involving implications and statements are related to 'speculation', 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'.

Examples:

Wh - Question

3. shankita hantakiya jote ninta innobba yaaru ?

suspected woman-assassin-gen with stand pst-rp another person wh

'Who is the person standing with the suspected assassin?'

Yes / No question

4. moyli suspend aagiddaaraa ?

Molly suspend become-pr.pf-3sh Q

'has Molly got suspended ?'

Tag Question

5. malataayiyuu

stepmother-emp

taayiyee ?

mother-emp

'stepmother is also a mother, is she not ?

Rhetoric question with negative implication

6. kooT kacceeri yaarige beeku ?

court who-dat want ?

who wants court ?

(we do not want to go to court)

7. kaagadada vidheeyakadinda niiru

paper-gen act -ins water

sikkiitee ?

available-3sn-Q

'is it possible to get water by merely passing an act on paper'

statement with 'speculation'

8. sphooTa citraNa LTTE kaaryatantra ?

blast videograph LTTE tactics

'is videographing of the blast the tactics of LTTE ?

statement with 'doubt'

9. samsat bhavanadalli matte kaLLagivi ?

'Parliament House -loc again telephone tapping

'again telephone tapping in Parliament House ?'

Statement with 'uncertainty'

10. ji-pa cunaavaNe sadhyakkilla ?
 jilla parishat election soon -be.neg
 'there is no election for jilla parishat soon ?'

5.3 Exclamation mark

Exclamation mark is used in headlines at the end of a statement involving emotions like 'appreciation', 'surprise', 'sympathy', 'dislike' etc. It is also used after interjections.

Examples: uses of clauses, but not for the first

Surprise used in exclusively appreciating context.

11. sattavanu eddu kuuta !
 die-pst.rp-pro get up-pp sit-pst-3sm
 'the person who was dead got up and sat !'

Sympathy used in exclusively appreciating context.

12. dakkida Troofi bikkida sTefi !
 hard win-pst.rp trophy sob-pst.rp Steffi Graf
 'the trophy which was hard won, Steffi who sobbed'

Dislike used in exclusively appreciating context.

13. eenu koDlilla ! ootumaadlilla !
 nothing give-pst.neg cast vote-pst.neg
 '(candidate) did not give anything ! (we) did not cast vote'

After interjection - Dislike

14. che che ! illavee illa : hoogtaane ava
 tut tut ! be.neg-emp be.neg : go-npst-3sm he
 'tut - tut ! no, not at all : he will go'

Appreciation

15. baralide - dhumapaana niSeedha shaasana !
 come incep-npst-3sn - smoking ban bill
 'bill for ban on smoking is going to come '

5.4 Comma

Comma is one of the most frequently used punctuation marks in headlines. Its chief function is to separate and distinguish different units of a headline. The units separated may involve words, phrases, or clauses. But for one or two instances, where comma is used in exclusively separating function, in most other instances, it represents omission of different kinds of function words and content expressions besides the separating function.

Example:Comma used in exclusively separating function

16. duurake, bahu duurake haarutide gaaLipaTa
 far very far fly-pr.prog-3sn kite
 'far, very far the kite is flying '

In the above headline, comma is used in exclusively separating function between an adverb and its phrase reduplicated with the intensifier. Also consider the following example where comma is repeated twice in a series of nouns.

17. bangaarappa, gavDa, jaya bandhanakke ottaaya
 Bangarappa, Gowda, Jaya arrest - dat pressure
 'pressure for the arrest of Bangarappa, Gowda and Jaya'

17a. bangarappa, gavDa (mattu) jaya bandhanakke ottaya

and

The first occurrence of comma is exclusively in separating function and the second one involves omission of the coordinating conjunction mattu 'and'. In all other instances that follow, comma underlies omission of expressions besides serving the separating function.

Separating a pair of words with coordinating conjunction deletion

18. goodi, eNNe bele iLisalu krama
wheat, oil price reduce-inf action
'action to reduce the price of wheat and oil'

18a. goodi (mattu) eNNe bele iLisalu krama
and
↓
/

19. raitara, baDavara eeLigege sarkaarada nirdhaara
farmers-gen, poor-gen development-dat government-gen decision
'government has decided to improve the condition of farmers and the poor'

19a. raitara (mattu) baDavara eeLigege sarkaarada
and ↓ sarkaarada
↓
/

nirdhaara + (iside) (=nirdhariside)
↓
/ decide-pr.pf-3sn

Separating statements of contrast with the deletion of adversative conjunction

20. niiru atyalpa, beeDike atyadhika
water very little, demand very much
'water is very less but demand is very high'

20a.niiru atyalpa (aadare) beeDike atyadhika

||
but
↓
∅

Separating the subject clause of an equational sentence
from its predicate part (gerundial noun deletion)

21. avcityada prashne, vaada maNDaneyya kasarattu
propriety-gen question, argument putting forth-gen exercise
'bringing the question of propriety is a (futile) exercise of
argument'

21a.avcityada prashne (tandiruvudu) vaada maNDaneyya kasarattu

||
bring-pr.pf-ger
↓
∅

Separating an adverbial clause from its main clause

Simultaneous events (relative participle + time particle deletion)

22. manDya jille eraDu haLLigaLalli LTTE gaLa biDaara
mandya district two villages-loc LTTE's-gen camp
pooliis dhaali, 12 ugragaamigaLa aatmahatye
police attack 12 militants-gen suicide
'12 militants committed suicide in a police attack on LTTE
camp in two villages of Mandya district'

22a.maNDya jille eraDu haLLigaLalli LTTE gaLa biDaara(da)

↓
∅

(^emele) pooliis dhaali (naDesidaaga) 12 ugragaamigaLu

↓
∅

||
attack-pst.rp-then
↓
∅

aatmahatye (maaDikoNDaru)

||
commit-refl-pst-3pl
↓
∅

successive events (verbal participle deletion)

23. baliSTa seene dhuuLipaTa, daaridryada neraLu, iraaK duravasthe
 strongest army smash, poverty-gen shadow, Iraq disaster
 'strongest army smashed off, shadowed with poverty, disastrous
 condition of Iraq'

23a. baliSTa seene dhuuLipaTa (vaagi) daaridryada

smash-pp

↓
 ↓
 ∅

neraLu (aavarisi) iraaK duravasthe (gonDitu)

cover-pp

↓
 ↓
 ∅

get disastrous-pst-3sn

↓
 ↓
 ∅

Manner (verbal participle deletion)

24. ravDi sneeha, matapeTTige apaharaNa aaropa
 rowdy friendship, ballot box stealing allegation
 'allegation of stealing ballot box, earning friendship
 with rowdies'

24a. ravDi sneeha (gaLisikoNDu) matapeTTige apaharaNa aaropa

earn-pp

↓
 ↓
 ∅

Reason (gerundial noun + instrumental marker deletion)

25. varga viroodhisi barnala

transfer oppose-pp Barnala

raajiinaame, bihaara

resignation, Bihar

raajyapaala saliim vaja

Governor Salim dismissal

25a.varga viroodhisi barnaala raajiinaame (niiDiddarinda)

give-pst.ger-ins



bihaara raajyapaala salim vaja (aadaru)

get dismiss-pst-3sh



'dismissal of Bihar governor Salim due to Barnala's
resignation opposing transfer'

Purpose (infinitive deletion)

26. aarogya rakSaNe, parisara nirmalya mahatvakke kare

health care, environment protection importance-dat call

'call for health care by giving importance to
environmental protection'

26a.aarogya rakSaNe (maaDikoLLalu) parisara nirmalya

take care-refl-inf



mahatvakke kare (niiDalaayitu)

give-imp.pass-3sn



Concession (concessive participle deletion)

27. raSyada shaanti yatna :saddam sahakaara, buS nirlakSyA

Russia-gen peace attempt:Saddam inclination,Bush indifference

'even though Saddam is showing inclination towards

Russia's peace attempt, Bush is indifferent'

27a.raSya shaanti yatna (naDesuttiruvadakke) saddam

attempt-pr.pf-ger-dat

sahakaara (toorisuttiddaruu) bus nirlakSya

show-npst.prog-concess

Separating a relative adjectival clause from the head noun

(dativ case marker + relative participle deletion)

28. sangiita kaceeri, paas

music concert, pass

hagaraNa tanikhege aadeesha

scandal enquiry-dat order

'enquiry ordered in connection with the Dasara music

concert pass scandal'

28a.sangiita kaceeri(ge) (sambandhapaITa) pass hagaraNa

concern-pst.rp

tanikhege aadeesha (niiDalaayitu)

order-imp.pass-3sn

5.5 Colon

Colon is the most frequently used punctuation mark in headlines. Its use is wider and distinctive in two functions: (i) in separating a locative noun phrase from the rest and involving locative case marker deletion and (ii) in separating a quotative clause from the performative clause and involving

deletion of quotative particle and performative verb. It is also

found to overlap with the use of comma in the function of separating different clauses and with the use of multideck in the function of separating quotative and performative clauses.

Examples:

separating locative noun phrase from the rest

(locative case marker - alli 'in' deletion)

29. albeenyaa : kamyuunist pakSakke jaya
 Albania communist party-dat victory
 'the communist party got victory in Albania'

29a.albeenyaa(dalli)kamyuunist pakSakke jaya (sikkitu)
 ↓ ↓
 victory get-pst-3sn
 ↓ ↓

30. vaalibaal : bharatakke jaya
 volley ball : India-dat victory
 'victory for India in volley ball'

30a.vaali baal (nalli) bharatakke jaya (sikkitu)
 ↓ ↓
 victory get-pst-3sn
 ↓ ↓

Separating quotative clause from performative clause

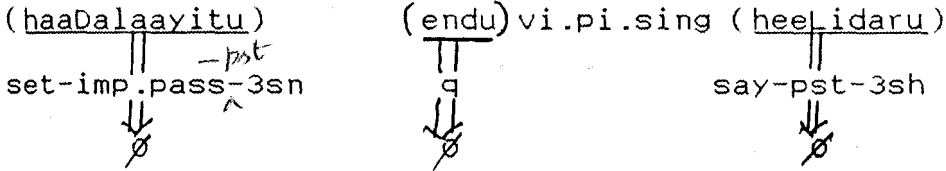
(quotative particle endu 'that' and the performative verb heelu
 'say' deletion)

31. fuTbaal nooDuvuduu illa : maraDoona
 football see-^{n.pst.}ger-emp be.neg : Maradona
 'Maradona said that he would not watch football'

31a.fuTbaal nooDuvuduu illa (endu) maraDoona (heelidaru)
 ↓ ↓
 say-pst-3sh
 ↓ ↓

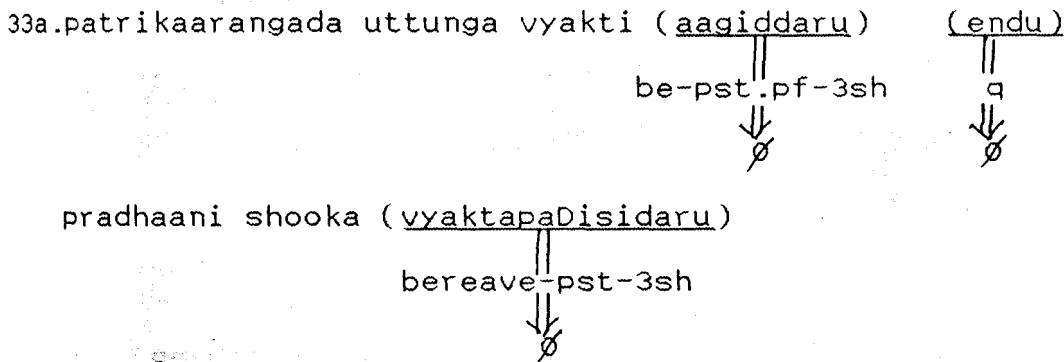
32. raaSTrapatiyinda keTTa sampradaaykke naandi : vi.pi
 President-ins bad precedence-dat start : V.P
 'the President of India set up a bad precedence :
 V.P.Singh'

32a.raaSTrapatiyinda keTTa sampradaayakke naandi



When the performative clause is of the noun phrase + noun phrase type, colon involves deletion of the quotative particle endu 'that' only, as shown in the headline below:

33. patrikaarangada uttunga vyakti:pradhaani shooka
 journalistic field-gen great person:Prime Minister bereavement
 '(he was) a great person in the field of journalism : Prime
 Minister bereaved'



The overlapping of colon with multideck is represented by the following headline:

34. viirashaivaralli kittaaTa beeda : rambhaapuri svaamiji kare
 Veerashaivas-loc quarrel proh : Rambhapuri swamiji call
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'quarrel not wanted among veerashaivas : Rambhapuri
swamiji's call'

34a.viirashavaralli kittata beeda (endu) rambhaapuri

↓
↓
↓

svaamiji kare (niiDiddaare)

call give-pr.pf-3sh

↓
↓
↓

Dropping the colon, the above headline becomes a
multidecker.

Separating different kinds of noun clauses

subject

(deletion of modal verb + sentential nominalizer embudu 'that')

35. spiikar sthaana kaangaige : Pradhaani aashaya

speaker position Cong-I-dat : Prime Minister desire

'Prime Minister desires that the speaker position should go
to Congress-I'

35a.spiikar sthaana kaangaige (sigabeeku) (embudu) pradhaani(ya)

get-inf.want sent.nom

↓
↓
↓

↓
↓
↓

↓
↓
↓

aashaya

Object (gerundial noun + objective case marker deletion)

(overlapping with the use of comma)

36. bhaajapa tantra : tippayya khaNDane

B.J.P tactics : Tippaiah condemnation

'Tippaiah condemned the tactics adopted by BJP'

36a.bhaajapa tantra (naDesuttiruvudannu) tippayya

adopt-npst.prog.ger-acc

khaNdane + (isidaru) (=khaNDisidaru)

condemn-pst-3sh

Locative(gerundial noun + locative case marker alli'in' deletion)

(overlapping with the use of comma)

37. saala vasuuli : suLya byaankge agrasthaana
loan repayment collection : Sulya bank-dat first place
'Sulya bank has got first place in loan repayment
collection'

37a.saala vasuuli (maaDuvudaralli) suLya byaankge

collect-gen-loc

agrasthaana (sikkide)

get-pr.pf.3sn

Dative-benefactive (gerundial noun + dative case marker deletion)

(overlapping with the use of comma)

38. biDi niveeshana

stray site

maaraaTa : taDe

sale : stay

'stay for stray site sale'

38a. biDi niveeshana (vannu) maaraaTa (maaduvudakke)

↓
∅

sell-npst.ger-dat

↓
∅

taDe (taralaagide)

bring-imp.pass-pr.pf-3sn

↓
∅

Separating different adverbial clauses

Time-successive events (verbal participle deletion)

(overlapping with the use of comma)

39. beLagaaviyalli mane darooDe : vriddhe hatye

Belgaum-loc house burglary: old woman murder

'house burglary in Belgaum and murder of an old woman'

39a. beLagaaviyalli mane darooDe (naDesi) vriddhe(yannu)

burgle-pp

↓
∅

↓
∅

hatye (maadalaayitu)

murder-imp.pass-3sn

↓
∅

Reason (gerundial noun + instrumental case marker -inda)

(overlapping with the use of comma)

40. patnige kirukuLa : 6 tingaLa jailu

wife-dat harassment : 6 months-gen jail

'6 months imprisonment due to harassment to wife'

40a. patnige kirukuLa (niiDiddarinda) 6 tingaLa jailu

harass-pst.ger-ins

↓
∅

Purposive (infinitive deletion)

(overlapping with multideck and comma)

41. kriSi vignaana keendra : hoLenarasiipuradalli sthaLa
 agriculture science centre : Holenarasipura-loc land
 parishilane

survey

'land survey in Holenarasipura for Agricultural Science
 Centre'

41a.kriSi vignaana keendra (sthaapisalu)hoLenarsiipuradalli.

||
 establish-inf
 ↓↓
 ∅

sthaLa parishilane (naDesalaayitu)

||
 conduct-imp.pass-3sn
 ↓↓
 ∅

-pst

^

Separating adjectival clause from head noun :Relative adjectival clause (dative case marker + relative participle deletion)

(overlapping with comma)

42.siddhaaruDa maThada prakaraNa : tanikhaa varadi raddupaDisi

Siddharuda mutt-gen incident : enquiry report cancel-pp

haikoort aagne

High court order

'Siddharuda Mutt incident : High court order cancelling
 enquiry report'

a
42a.siddharuuDa maThada prakaraNa(kke) (sambandhisida)

connect-pst.rp

tanikhaa varadi(yannu) raddupaDisi haikoorT aagne (niidide)

order-pr.pf-3sn

Complement adjectival clause

(verbalizer + complementizer emba 'that' deletion)

(overlapping with comma)

43. viirappan samparka : subbayya aaropakke jaarj

Veerappan connection : Subbaiah allegation-dat George

savaalu

challenge

'Veerappan connection : George challenges Subbaiah's allegation'

43a.viirappan (annu) samparka (isiddaare) (emba) subbayya

meet-pr.pf-3sh

compl

aaropakke jaarj savaalu(haakiddaare)

challenge-pr.pf-3sh

44. mane : yoojane jaarige bhuumi korate

housing : scheme implementation-dat land scarcity

'scarcity of land for implementation of housing scheme'

44a. mane (nirmisuva) yoojane jaarige bhuumi(ya)

construct-npst.rp

korate(uNTaagide)
 ||
 fall short-pr.pf-3sn
 ↓
 ∅

5.6 Semicolon

The use of semicolon in headline is distinctive in the function of separating a clause containing comma from another clause. It is found to overlap with the use of multideck, comma and colon in separating clauses and with the use of multideck and colon in separating quotative clause from performative clause.

Examples:

Separating a clause containing comma from another clause

(infinitive deletion)

45. tatvabaddha niiti, vyaktige

committedness person-dat

mata ; peejaavara shrri kare

vote; Peejavar Shrii call

'Peejavar Swamiji calls for casting vote to committed persons'

45a.tatvabaddha niiti (hondiruva) vyaktige mata (niiDalu)

||
 have-pr.pf.rp
 ↓
 ∅

||
 cast vote-inf
 ↓
 ∅

peejaavara shrri kare (niiDiddaare)

||
 give call-pr.pf-3sh
 ↓
 ∅

The purposive clause before semicolon has already been separated by comma, which separates an underlying relative clause from the head noun vyakti 'person'. In the headline given below, the clause that follows semicolon contains comma.

(Verbal participle deletion)

(overlapping with multideck)

46. goopiceTTipaaLayam

Gopichettipalayam

ThaaNege muttige :

police station-dat attack

guNDu, 3 saavu

firing, 3 death

'attack on Gopicettipalayam police station; firing, 3 died'

46a.goopiceTTipaaLayam ThaaNege muttige(haaki)

attack-pp

guNDu (haarisiddarinda) 3 saavu (sambhavisitu)

fire-pst.pf-ger-ins

occur-pst-3sn

The unit that precedes semicolon is an adverbial clause of manner and the one that follows semicolon and precedes comma is an adverbial clause of reason.

Separating noun clause from the rest

Subject(sentential nominalizer embudu'that'deletion)

(overlapping with comma and colon)

47. byaankina eeLu mandi pragnaashuunya; niguuDa prakaraNa

bank-gen seven people unconscious ; mysterious incident

'seven bank employees became unconscious ; mysterious

47a. byaankina eeLu mandi pragnaashuunya(aadaddu) niguuDa

become-pst.ger

↓
↓
∅

prakaraNa(aagide)

↓
is
↓
∅

48. bangaarappa keLagiliyali ; deevegavDara spaSTa niluvu

Bangarappa stepdown-opt ; Devegowda-gen clearcut stand

'let Bangarappa step down; Devegowda's clearcut stand'

48a. bangaarappa keLagiliyali (embudu) deeveegavDara spaSTa

sent.nom

↓
∅

niluvu(aagide)

↓
is
↓
∅

Object (deletion of gerundial noun + objective case marker -annu)

(overlapping with comma and colon)

49. sarkaari kSeetrada

public sector

byaank khaasagiikaraNa

bank nationalization

sannaaha ; khaNDane

attempt ; condemnation

'condemnation of the attempt for nationalization of
public sector banks'

Purpose (deletion of verbalizer + infinitive)

(overlapping with multideck, comma and colon)

52. praaviDeNT faND

provident fund

baDDi haNakke ottaaya ;

interest amount-dat pressure

satyaagraha be darike

satyagraha threat

'satyagraha threat to pressurize for provident fund interest amount'

52a.praaviDeNT faND baDDi haNakke ottaaya (paDisalu)

pressure-inf

satyaagraha bedarike (haakalaayitu)

threaten-imp.pass^{-pst-} 3sn

Concession (concessive participle deletion)

(overlapping with comma and colon)

53. goori sidda ; saavinnuu

tomb ready ; death yet

samiipisilla

approach-pp-neg

'though the tomb is ready, death has not yet approached'

53a.goori sidda (aagiddar uu) saavu innuu samiipisilla

become-ready-concess

Separating quotative clause from performative clause

(deletion of quotative particle endu 'that' and performative verb heeLu 'say') (overlapping with multideck, comma and colon)

54. antahkaraNada

· compassion-gen

diipa beLagali ;

lamp glow-opt

raaSTrapati

President of India

'let the lamp of compassion glow; President of India'

54a. antahkaraNada diipa beLagali (endu) raaSTrapati(heeLidaru)

||
||
↓
∅

say-pst-3sh

||
||
↓
∅

Separating statements in contrast

(deletion of adversative conjunction aadare 'but')

(overlapping with comma and colon)

55. huli alla; shooSita kuri

tiger not ; exploited sheep

'not a tiger but an exploited sheep'

55a. huli alla. (aadare) shooSita kuri

||
but
↓
∅

5.7 Dash

Dash is another frequently used punctuation mark in headlines. Its function is distinctive in separating

(i) possessor and possessed noun phrases of an inherent genitive

elements such as mattu...naDuve 'between ...and', inda...vare 'from...to' and inda...oLage 'from...within', and (iii) a col containing clause. In all other instances of its separation different kinds of expressions, it is found to overlap with the uses of comma and colon.

Examples:

Separating possessor and possessed noun phrases

(genitive case marker deletion)

56.kolli yuddha - antima dina

Gulf war - last day

'the last day of Gulf war'

56a.kolli yuddha(da) antima dina

↓
ø

Separating nouns in pairs

(deletion of discontinuous functional elements)

(deletion of mattu...naDuve 'between...and')

57. daLa - sa ja pa

Dal - SJP

hondaaNike

alliance

yatna vipphala

attempt failure

57a.daLa (mattu) sajapa (naDuve) hondaaNike yatna

||
and

||
between

↓
↓
∅

↓
↓
∅

viphala(aayitu)

||
fail-pst-3sn

↓
↓
∅

Deletion of inda...varege 'from ...to'

58.miraj - nagara braaDgee*j* illa

Miraj - Nagara broadguage be.neg

'no broadguage from Miraj to Nagara'

58a.miraj (ninda) nagara(da) (varege) braaDgee*j* illa

||
from

||
↓
↓
∅

||
to

↓
↓
∅

(Deletion of inda...olage 'from...within')

59.febravari-eepril cunaavaNe:aayoogada

parishiilane

February- April election :election commission-gen consideration

'election from February and within April : election commission

consideration'

59a.febravari(yinda) eepril (olage) cunaavaNe

||
from

||
within

↓
↓
∅

↓
↓
∅

(naDesuvudannu)aayooga parishiilane

conduct-npst.gen-acc

↓
↓
∅

+(isuttaayide) (=parishiilisuttaayide)

↓
↓
∅

consider-pr.prog-3sn

Separating colon containing clause from the rest

60. haasana : gharSaNe -) udveegarahita

Hassan : clash / rage- without

'clash in Hassan is without rage'

60a. haasana(dalli) (naDeyuttiruva) gharSaNe

↓
∅

||
happen-pr.prog.rp

↓
∅

udveegarahita (aagide)

||
is
||
∅

Separating constituents of a coordinate noun phrase

(deletion of coordinating conjunction mattu 'and')

(overlapping with comma)

61. kaangai - daLa niitigaLalli saamyaa : hegaDe

Cong-I - Dal policies-loc similarities: Hegde

'similarities in the policies of Congress-I and Dal'

61a. kaangai(mattu) daLa niitigaLalli saamyaa (ide)(endu)

||
and
||
∅

||
is
↓
∅

||
q
↓
∅

hegaDe (heeLidaru)

||
say-pst-3sh
↓
∅

Separating noun phrase/clause from the rest

subject (of an equational sentence)

(overlapping with the comma and colon)

62. maadhyama - pooSakara aayke

'medium of instruction is the choice of parents'

62a.maadhyama(vannu) (aaydukoLLuvudu) pooSakara

choose-npst+ger

aayke(ge) (biTTaddu)

leave-pst+ger

Object (objective case marker -annu deletion along with the postposition kuritu 'about') (overlapping with colon)

63. tambaaku jaahiraatu niSeeda - parishilane
tobacco advertisement ban - consideration

'ban on tobacco advertisement is under consideration'

63a.tambaaku jaahiraatu niSeeda (vannu) (kuritu)

about

parishiilane + isalaaguvudu (parishiilisalaaguvudu)

consider-imp.pass+ger

Locative (deletion of gerundial noun + locative case marker alli 'in') (overlaps with comma and colon)

64.paramaaNu oppanda - bhaaratada niluvu badalilla

nuclear treaty India-gen stand change-be.neg

'no change in India's stand in nuclear treaty'

64a.paramaaNu oppanda (maaDikoNDiruvudaralli) bhaaratada

enter into treaty-refl-npst+ger-loc

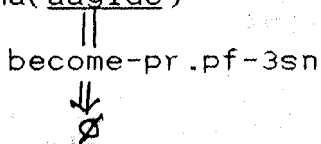
niluvu (inalli) badalilla

Separating two predicate phrases of a single subject

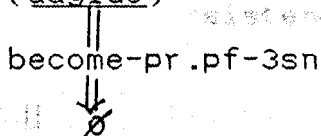
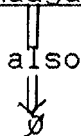
(haagu 'also' deletion) (overlapping with comma)

65. vidhaana savdhaviiga viraama savdha - dhaavanta rahita
 Vidhana Soudha now rest house - hurry-scurry with out
 'Vidhana Soudha has become rest house and is without
 hurry - scurry'

65a.vidhaana savdha iiga viraama savdha(aagide)



(haagu)dhaavantarahita (aagide)

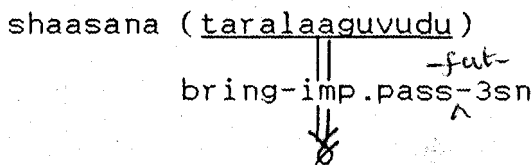
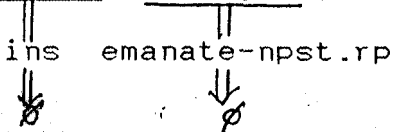


Separating adjectival clause from the head noun

Relative adjectival clause (deletion of case marker -inda 'by' + relative participle) (overlapping with colon)

66. tambaaku - kyaansar taDege shiigravee shaasana
 tobacco - cancer prevention-dat soon - emp bill
 'bill soon for prevention of cancer due to tobacco'

66a.tambaaku(ininda)(UNTaaguva) kyaansar taDege shiigravee



Separating different adverbial clauses

Manner(verbal participle deletion)

67. antima namana - santaapa
last salute - condolence

'condolence by paying last salute'

67a. antima namana (sallisi) santaapa (suucisalaayitu)

pay-PP
↓
∅

condole-imp.pass-3sn
↓
∅

Reason (deletion of gerundial noun + instrumental case marker
-inda 'because') (overlapping with comma and colon)

68. kangaaroo paTTu - bhaaratakke peTTu

kangaroo persistence - India-dat blow

'India lost due to Australia's persistence'

68a. kangaaroo paTTu (hiDididdarinda) bhaaratakke peTTu (bittu)

persist-pst.pf.ger-ins
↓
∅

get blow-pst-3sr
↓
∅

Purpose (deletion of relative participle + adverbial particle of
purpose ante 'as') (overlapping with comma)

69. kaaveeri : prashne - raaSTrapatige

Cauvery : issue - President-dat

lakSa patra kaLisalu kare

one lakh letters send-inf call

'call ~~for~~ sending one lakh letters to the President to
resolve the cauvery issue'

69a. kaaveeri : prashne (bage harisuvante) raaSTrapatige

resolve-npst.rp-as
↓
∅

lakSa patra kaLisalu kare (niiDalaayitu)

Separating quotative and performative clauses

70. siddhaantakke mata - hegaDe abhimata

principle-dat vote - Hegde opinion

'vote for principles - Hegde's opinion'

70a. siddhaantakke mata (niiDabeeku) (endu) hegaDe abhimata

naanga give-inf-must

organization

(vyaktapaDisidaru)

express-pst-3sh

(Deletion of quotative particle endu 'that' and performative verb heeLu 'say') (overlapping with colon)

71. saadhane kaNNedurige ide -pi.vi.en

achievement eye-before be-3sn -P.V.N

'achievement is before our eyes - P.V.N'

70a. saadhane kaNNedurige ide (endu) pi.vi.en (heeLiddaare)

say-pr.pf-3sh

5.8 Hyphen

Hyphen is used in headlines only in hyphenated compound words as a connecting element.

Examples:

72. hai - ka pradeesha abhivriddhi :

Hyderabad - Karnataka region development :

raajakiiyada aaropa

politicization allegation

'development of Hyderabad - Karnataka region :
allegation of politicization'

72a. haideraabaad(ige) (seeridda) karnaaTaka
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 hai ∅ belong-pst.rp ka
 ↓ ↓
 ∅

73. sangha - samsthegaLinda
 organisation - institutions-ins
 raajyootsava aacaraNe
 Rajyotsava celebration

'Rajyotsava celebration by different organisations and
institutions'

73a. sangha (mattu) samsthegaLinda raajyootsava aacaraNe
 ↓ ↓
 ∅

74. navadehaliyalli aafroo - eeSyan kriiDe : aadityan
 New Delhi-loc Afro - Asian sports : Adityan

'Afro - Asian sports in New Delhi : Adityan'

74a. navadehaliyalli aafrikaa (mattu) eeSya kreeDe : aadityan
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 aafroo ∅ eeSyan

5.9 Single quote

Single quote is a frequently used punctuation mark in headlines. It is primarily used to lay focus/prominence on a word, phrase or clause. The focussed expression may also involve implied meaning. Single quote is also used to distinguish quoted information. The person from whom the information is quoted is usually given in the news story.

Example:

Focus

75. hegaDe viruddha shistina krama
 Hegde against discipline-gen action
 bommaayi 'hataasha' apeekSe
 Bommai 'hopeless' desire
 'disciplinary action against Hegde : Bommai's hopeless
 desire'
76. 'gaandhi raajya'dalli kuDitakke
 Gandhi state-loc drinking-dat
 taDe beeDa : shifaarasu
 prohibition proh : recommendation
 'recommendation for no prohibition on drinking liquor in
 Gandhiji's state (Gujarat)'
77. 'emmege bare haakida' adhikaari
 buffalo-dat brand-pst.rp officer
 'officer who branded the buffalo'
78. kejief /kishoori) jote
 KGF /girl /with
 arab ajjana maduve 'huDugaaTa'
 Arab old man-gen marriage mischief
 'the marriage mischief of Arab old man with KGF girl'
79. 'naagariikana gaNte' savaalu :
 public-gen bell challenge :
 akki naapatte bayalu

'challenge of civilian's bell : disclosure of missing rice'

80. daLa, sa ja pa 'apavitra maitrige'

Dal SJP unholy alliance-dat

pratibhaTane

demonstration

'demonstration against unholy alliance between Dal and

SJP'

B. Quoted information (Performative clause deletion)

81. 'kaaveeri vivaada ityarthavaaguvavarege

Cauvery dispute get solved-npst.rp- until

tamilLunaaDige hani niiruu niiDevu'

Tamilnadu-dat drop water-even release-fut.neg-1pl

'we will not release even a drop of water to Tamilnadu until
cauvery water dispute gets solved'

82. 'bhuumi vasha prashnisuva

land acquisition question-npst.rp

adhikaara keendrakkilla'

right centre-dat-be.neg

'centre does not have the right to question land
acquisition'

83. 'jalaashaya nirmaanadinda araNya

dam construction-ins forest

sampattu naasha' : poLLuvaada

wealth destruction : baseless argument

'forest wealth destruction due to dam construction :

baseless argument'

84. 'janata daLadinda

Janata Dal-abl

sadhyakke innaSTu

now some more

uccaaTane illa'

expulsion-be.neg

'no more expulsion from Janata Dal now'

5.10 Double quote

The use of double quote is not so frequent as single quote in headlines. It is found to overlap with the uses of single quote containing quoted information as well as focussed expression. The primary function of double quote is, however, to enclose quoted information.

Examples:

Quoted information

85. "kaaveri : pradhaanige iiga

Cauvery : Prime Minister-dat now

tondare koDuvudu beeDa"

trouble give-npst.ger proh

'Cauvery : (We) should not give trouble to the Prime Minister now'

86. "pratipakSagalon^ddige samaloocisilla"

opposition parties-with consult-pr.pf-neg

'not consulted with opposition parties'

87. "beesige beLege

summer crop-dat

Hemavathi left

naale niiru illa"

bank canal water-be.neg

'no water from Hemavati left bank canal for summer crop'

Focus

88. nandikuuru vidyut sthaavara

Nandikuru power plant

"innuu hasiru nishaane illa"

still green signal-be.neg

'no green signal still for Nandikuru power plant'

5.11 Dots

Dots are very frequently used in headlines to denote ellipsis, which always carries emotive content along with omission of expression, sometimes, longer expressions such as full clauses and sentences. The deleted expressions are recoverable either from the news story or from the previous knowledge of the headline reader. Instead of the usual three dots, occasionally more than three dots are also used in headlines to indicate the degree/intensity of the emotive content involved. Dots can occur either in the middle or at the end of a headline. Dots in the middle are found to be used in the function of separating clauses, where it overlaps with the uses of multideck, comma, or colon.

Examples:

Subject phrase deletion after topicalization

89. bayasade bandaddu...

'that which came unasked'

89a. bayasade bandaddu

(kannaDa abhivridhhi praadhikaarada adhyakSate)

Kannada development authority-gen chairmanship



89b. (KannaDa abhivridhhi praadhikaarada adyakSate)



bayasade bandaddu

The emotive content involved in this headline is

'unexpected offer'.

Predicate phrase deletion

90. kyaansar cikitsege odagada aNushakti...

cancer treatment-dat be-accessible-neg.rp atomic energy

'the atomic energy which is not accessible to cancer treatment'

90a. kyaansar cikitsege odagada aNushakti

(beereyadakkella odaguttide)

for all other purposes be-accessible-npst.prog-3sn



The emotive content involved here is 'the anguish' over the use of atomic energy for everything other than saving human life.

Four dots

91. shiishegaLalli shuddha gaaLi....

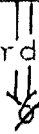
bottles-loc pure air

'pure air in bottles'

91a.shiishegaLalli shuddha gaali

(innu munde siguttade)

here afterwards be available-npst-3sn



The emotional content involved here is 'surprise'.

92. beLakininda kattaleyeDege....

light-abl darkness-towards

'from light towards darkness....'

92a. beLakininda kattaleyeDege (saaguttiddaare)

incline-pr.prog-3pl



The emotive content here is 'the anguish' towards an untoward happening.

Five dots

93. haadi-biidiyalli jeenina hoLe.....

street-loc honey-gen stream

'stream of honey everywhere'

93a.haadi biidiyalli jeenina hoLe (hariyuttide)

flow-pr.prog-3sn



The emotive content here is the expression of 'rejoice'.

Six dots

94. badukiruvaagalee shraddhaanjali.....!

be alive-npst.rp-then-emp condolence

'condolence even when (someone) is alive'

94a.badukiruvaagalee shraddhaanjali (arpisidaru)!

offer-pst-3pl



The emotive content here is 'the anguish' over a paradoxical incident.

Ten dots

95. paaNDavara daariyalli.....

Pandavas-gen way-loc

'the places where Pandavas treaded.....'

95a.paaNDavaru (ooDaaDida) daariyalli (iruva)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
paaNDavara tread-pst.rp be-npst.rp

(jaagagaLannu pravaasi keendragaLaagi)

places-acc tourist centres-as

(abhivridhipaDisalaaguvudu)

develop-imp.pass^{-fut-}-3sn

The content involved here is 'the aspiration' for the revival of the ancient Indian heritage.

Twelve dots

96.kappu bekkina biLiya kathe.....

black cat-gen white story

'the white story of the black cat.....'

The headline implies an incident where a cat was rescued from a big fire accident. The emotive content involved here is the expression of 'ecstasy' towards the importance attached to the life rescue of even a cat.

Adverbial clause deletion after topicalizationPurpose

97. ii seetuve 2600 dina...

this bridge 2600 days...

kaadittu

wait-pst.pf-3sn

'this bridge had waited for 2600 days...'

97a. ii seetuve 2600 dina

(ripeeri maaDisikoLLuvudakkaagi)

get repaired-npst.ger-purp



97b. (ripeeri maaDisikoLLuvudakkaagi) ii seetuve 2600 dina



kaadittu

The emotive content involved here is the 'anguish' of the inordinate delay in repairing the bridge, which had to attended immediately.

Condition (five dots used)

98.niirilla, niivee nooDi.....; tamiLunaaDu

water-be.neg you-emp see-imp.pl Tamilnadu

raitarige aahvaana

farmers-dat invitation

'no water, you yourself see.....; invitation to Tamilnadu farmers'

98a. niirilla, niivee nooDi (nimge sandeeha idare) (endu)

you-dat doubt be-cond q



tamiLunaaDu raitarige

aahvaana + (isalaayitu) (= aahvaanisalaayitu)

↓
∅

-pst
invite-imp.pass-3sn

The emotive content involved here is 'creating a sympathetic consideration of the problem by understanding the reality of the situation'.

Performative clause deletion (along with vocative noun)

99. hogaLi hogaLi honna shuulakkeerisa be^eDayya...
praise-pp praise-pp golden spear-dat hang-proh-voc

'don't hang me to golden spear by repeatedly praising me'

99a. hogaLi hogaLi honna shuulakkeerisa beeDayya

(kuuDala sangamadeeva) (endu) (basavaNNanavaru)

Kudalasangamadeva

↓
∅

↓
∅

Basavanna

↓
∅

(heeLiddaare)

say-pr.pf-3sh

↓
∅

The above headline implies a moral that human beings should not be impulsive by being carried away through other's praising words.

100. nim bangaarappnige hoogi heeLroo...

your Bangarappa-dat go-pp tell-imp.pl-voc

'(you) go and tell your Bangarappa...'

100a.nim bangaarappnige hoogi heeLroo (endu)



(deeveegavDaru heeLidaru)

Devegowda say-pst-3sh



The above headline implies the challenging attitude of the speaker.

Main clause deletion

101. biddiruva biidiyee eddu ooDidaaga...

be quite-npst.rp street-emp get up-pp run-pst.rp-then

'when the entire street which was silent, got up and ran'

101a.biddiruva biidiyee eddu ooDidaaga

(ellelluu koolaahala uNTaayitu)

everywhere disturbance arise-pst-3sn



The above headline implies people's outburst of passion towards a sudden happening.

Separating phrases and clauses

Coordinate phrase (coordinating conjunction mattu 'and'

deleted)

102. hoTTegaagi... geeNu baTTegaagi

stomach-purp...piece of cloth-purp

'for stomach...for a piece of cloth'

102a. (naavu maaDuvudella) hoTTegaagi(mattu) geeNu

we do-npst.ger-all

and



baTTegaagi

The above headline refers to the 'toiling' of the common man to meet his minimum basic needs.

Additive clause (deletion of additive conjunction allade 'not only that')

103. ellindaloo bandavaru... niguuDha manuSyaru

from somewhere come-pst.rp-pro... mysterious persons

'those who came from somewhere...mysterious persons'

103a.ellindaloo bandavaru (allade) niguuDha manuSyaru

not only that



The emotional content involved here is the expression of 'curiosity' for knowing the whereabouts of the strangers.

Adverbial clause

Time -successive events

104. meravaNigege aDDiyaada 'vime'...

procession-dat become obstacle-pst.rp insurance...

vaalida ambaari

slant-pst.rp howdah

'the insurance which became an obstacle to the procession...the howdah which slanted'

The unduly delay caused by the two successive events in starting the Dussehra procession and the inconvenience caused to

105 jafTi vastu maraLisi ...bhajane nillisi
 attached articles return-imp.pl... babbling-stop-imp.pl
 'return the attached articles...stop babbling'

The hint here is to avoid unwarranted harassment to the poor.

Manner (deletion of objective gerundial noun + verbal participle)

106. shankita shikSaki shaalege...halle
 suspected lady teacher school-dat...attack-pst+rp-pro.gen
 maaDidavana santappa
 repentance

'the suspected lady teacher (was going) to school...
 repentance of the person who attacked her'

106a. shankita shikShaki^{shaalege} (hooguttiruvudannu nooDi)
 go-pr.prog+ger+acc see-pp

halle maDidavanu santaapisidanu
 ↓ ↓
 repent-pst-3sm
 maaDidavana santaappa

The focus here is on the 'impulsive and hasty action' based on presumptions, which results in a fault.

Reason (adverbial marker -aagi + gerundial noun + instrumental case marker -inda 'become' deletion)

107. kaLaahiina... khaali khaali
 without gaiety empty empty
 without gaiety...empty empty'

107a. kaLaahiina (vaagi) (iruvudarinda) khaali khaali(yaagi)

as
↓
∅

be-npst ger-ins

↓
∅

as
↓
∅

(kaaNisuttade)

look-npst-3sn

↓
∅

A feeling of 'dejection' by seeing something contrary to the expectation is reflected.

Topicalization involved (Four dots) (inda 'because' deletion)

108. mincida kriSNabaarada moyli

draw attention-pst.rp Krishnacome-neg.rp Moily

'Krishna, who drew the attention....Moily, who didn't come'

108a. baarada moyli....mincida kriSNa

108b. moyli barade iddudarinda kriSNa mincidaru

come-neg.pst.ger-ins

draw attention-pst-3sh

A feeling of 'dissatisfaction' on seeing a person enjoying advantage just because of the absence of another person of equal stature in a particular situation.

Six dots (-inda 'because' deletion)

109. eNTu lakSa vaahana..... eNTu saavira apaghaata

eight lakh vehicles.....eight thousand accidents

'eight lakhs vehicles.....eight thousand accidents'

109a. eNTu lakSa vaahana(gaLinda) eNTu saavira apagha^atagaLu

↓
∅

(uNTaagive)

happen-pr.pf-3pln

A feeling of 'anguish' over the larger proportion of road accidents is reflected.

Purpose (four dots) (infinitive deletion)

110. sudhaaraNe....yoojane

improvement....schemes

'improvement....schemes'

110a. sudhaaraNe. (taralu) yoojane (haakikoLLalaayitu)

(bring-inf)

undertake-imp-pass-3sn

-pst -
^



A feeling of 'hopefulness' for a future betterment through proper planning is implied.

Underlining

Underlining is used in headlines to demarcate shoulder head in a multidecker and also to focus on a very important message.

Examples:

Demarcating shoulder head

111. rashiid kole prakaraNa

Rasheed murder incident

muuvaru poolisara jaamiinige

three policemen-gen bail-dat

madraas haikoort aadeesha

Madras Highcourt order

'in connection with the Rasheed murder incident, Madras Highcourt ordered to release three policemen on bail'

Focus

112. muulacinna taralu anivaasibhaartiyarige
 gold bring-inf non-resident Indians-dat
 avakaasha illa
 opportunity-~~neg~~^{be.neg}

'no opportunity for non-resident Indians for bringing gold'

The punctuation marks are widely used in both the nominal and the verbal headlines as a means of further compressing. Besides the separating, demarcating and focussing functions, the use of punctuation marks involves omission of several functional elements and content words, phrases, clauses and sentences. It also involves omission of semantic content especially the emotive.

The point or the full stop is exclusively used for abbreviating proper nouns (see headlines 1 and 2). The question mark is frequently used with the rhetoric questions, which involve implicat^{ed}~~ional~~ meanings such as 'speculation' 'doubt' and 'uncertainty'. It is rarely used with the questions meant for eliciting unknown information or confirmation (see headlines 3-10). The emotive contents like 'surprise' 'sympathy' 'dislike' and 'appreciation' underly the use of the exclamation mark (see headlines 11 - 15).

Comma is one of the most frequently used punctuation marks in headlines. It involves omission of different kinds of function words and content expressions besides the separating function. The different kinds of omissions connected with the use of comma are as follows: (i) omission of the coordinating

conjunction mattu 'and' (see headlines 18 and 19) and the adversative conjunction aadare 'but ' (see headline 20); (ii) omission of the gerundial noun along with the case marker(see headlines 21 and 25); (iii) omission of the relative participle + aaga adverbial clause of time (see headline 22); (iv) omission of the past participle - adverbial clause of time-successive events (see headline 24); (v) omission of the infinitive adverbial clause of purpose (see headline 26); (vi) omission of the concessive participle - adverbial clause of concession (see headline 27) and (vii) omission of the relative participle - relative adjectival clause (see headline 28).

Colon is another most frequently used punctuation mark in headlines. Its use is wider and distinctive in two functions; (i) in separating a locative noun phrase from the rest by deleting locative case marker (see headlines 29 and 30) and (ii) in separating a quotative clause from the performative clause by deleting the quotative particle endu 'that' and the performative verbs like heelu 'say' or vyaktapaDisu 'express' (see headlines 31 - 33). In the second function, it overlaps with the use of the multideck (see headline 34). It also overlaps with the functions of comma in separating two different clauses and omitting clausal elements (for omission of the noun clauses see headlines 36 and 37, different adverbial clauses see headlines 38,39,40 and 41, relative adjectival clause see headline 42 and complement adjectival clause see headline 43 and 44).

Semicolon is distinctively used in headlines in the function of separating a clause containing comma from another clause (see headlines 45 and 46). It is found to overlap with the use of

multideck, comma and colon in separating the different clauses and in the omission of the different clausal elements (see headlines 45 -46).

Dash is another most frequently used punctuation mark in headlines. Its use is distinctive in the following three functions; (i) separating possessor and possessed nouns of an inherent genitive phrase by deleting the genitive case marker (see headline 56); (ii) separating pairs of nouns connected by discontinuous conjunctive elements such as matte...naDuve 'between...and' inda...varege 'from...to' and inda...oLage 'from ...within' (see headlines 57,58 and 59 respectively) and (iii) separating a colon containing clause (see headline 60). In all other instances of its separating different kinds of expressions, it is found to overlap with the uses of comma and colon (see headlines 61 - 70).

Hyphen is found to be rarely used in hyphenated compound words, which involve either relative clause deletion (see headline 72) or deletion of the coordinating conjunction 'mattu' 'and' (see headlines 73 and 74). Single quote is frequently used to lay focus on an expression which may involve implied meaning (see headlines 75 -79). It is also used to distinguish quoted information in which case the performative clause is deleted (see headlines 83 and 84). Double quote overlaps with the use of the single quote in both the functions of enclosing quoted information and focussing (see headlines 85 - 87).

Dots are very frequently used in headlines to denote ellipsis, which always carries emotive content along with omission of short expressions as well as the longer expressions

like full clauses and sentences. The use of dots is associated with the omission of subject nounphrase (see headline 89), predicate phrase (see headlines 90 -96), adverbial clause (see headlines 97-100), performative clause (see headlines 99 and 100) and main clause (see headline 101). It is also associated with omission of the coordinating conjunction mattu 'and' (see headline 102) additive conjunction allade 'in addition to' (see headline 103) and different adverbial clauses (see headlines 104 -110). Dots cannot be replaced by any other punctuation mark since it implies some emotive content beyond the different kinds of complex deletions involved. Dots normally include three dots, but in headlines, four and more dots are also found to be used either to reveal the intensity of the emotive content involved or the dimension of the expression deleted (see headlines 91 - 96).

Underlining is used in headlines either to demarcate the shoulder head in a multidecker (see headline 111) or to focus on a very important message (see headline 112).

The punctuation marks on the whole play a remarkable role in compressing a headline both syntactically and semantically, thus ensuring maximum economy, preciseness and brevity leading to a high amount of space saving. The higher dimensions of omissions connected with the use of punctuation marks result in highly enriching the indexing function of the headlines. That is, the reader is forced to go to the new story to know the deleted contents. The separating and demarcating functions of the punctuation marks lead to the maximum readability and clarity and the attention of the reader is arrested by the focussing function of single, double quote or underlining. The reader, however, is

put to difficulty by being made to recover highly complex expressions. Moreover, the reader is expected to have attained a higher degree of familiarity with the headline language.

CHAPTER 6

RHETORIC EXPRESSION IN HEADLINES