

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This is the first chapter of the study **English Code-Mixing: A Case of Jail Journal**. *Jail Journal* is one of the masterpieces which was written by BP Koirala, a well-known literary figure of Nepalese literature. This chapter includes the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages through verbal and non-verbal means, including speech, or oral communication, writing or graphic representation and behavior. Talking more about communication, it is the creation and exchange of meaning. Language is a strong tool of people having the tendency to share and narrate the feelings, thoughts, and emotions. Djojorute (2007) states that, language is one of the strong tools to point out the inner infatuation, frustration and emotion. Single language cannot make the communication beautiful and persuasive. Therefore, people inevitably use the mixed language for any kind of communication.

Similarly, speech communication helps the speaker to develop his or her understanding and appreciation of human communication process and enhances their oral and written communication in practice. People have strong ability to communicate more than two languages and those who have knowledge of two languages are multilingual and bilingual people. These types of speaker are used to speaking different codes. In this way, Wardhaugh (1992) says that a code refers to the language people use in a communication between the sender and the receiver to serve their needs. Communication serves the need of people through the language. Speakers use different symbols and gestures in

communication. It is a variety of languages which help people to communicate when they want to share their feelings. In this way Maschler (1998) defines code mixing as “sign two language such that a third, new code emerges in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structurally definable pattern”. A choice of a code may occur when a person can speak more than one language. Prasithrathsint (1997) says that, a situation where a person communicates in one language but automatically transfers to another is called code mixing. Code mixing makes the language hybridized and it works as a link language.

Literature is also a means of communicate with inner attraction of society and people. Language and literature are deeply related because a creative writer brings out the inner feelings, emotions, experiences and opinion in literature through language. As language is the fundamental unit of literature, it is used to produce reality of which is actually demanded by the society. Literature deserves multilingual ways of writing; it is beautified by different mixed languages. Mixing language figures out the reality of literature like, song, poem, story, novel and autobiography. In different context, the writer mixes up different language in his/her writing. Chand (2015) says that a creative writer brings social realities, experiences and opinions through literature and Nepali literature is written with English and others’ code mixing. Thus English language is frequently accepted in Nepali literature.

Jail Journal is a masterpiece of BP Koirala and it speaks out the literary, political/apolitical and jail life of the writer. *Jail Journal* is the collection of daily diary which was written in *Sunadrijal Jail* of Nepal. Jail Journal has a great political nature literature and unique creation in Nepali literature. This is an autobiography (a jailer’s story) type jail literature. It make us aware of the actual punishment for the people by the ruler in the jail. This jail literature also has focused on historical as well as political events. As a great literary figure, BP Koirala has huge knowledge of English language and he has used

maximum English language in his literature. He has also mixed the Hindi, Sanskrit and English language with Nepali language.

1.1.1 Code Mixing

In a globalized world scenarios, few people are monolingual and many people have knowledge of more than one language. The multilingual trend shows that language mixing is one of the existing phenomena of sociolinguistics. Code mixing refers to the mixing more than two languages in a single utterance. It is the mixing of various linguistic units such as morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences from two participating grammatical system within a sentence. In other words, code mixing is the major aspect of multilingualism and bilingualism. It make conversation simple and makes perceiving easier. It plays a vital role in the communication of people who belong to a diverse speech community. Wardhaugh (1992) says code-mixing is the intentional mixing of two languages in the same content. It is the use of one or more languages for consistent transferring of linguistic units from one language to another results in a new restricted or non-restricted code of linguistic interaction (Gibbons, 1987). Code-mixing is a phenomenon of language closely related to code-switching. Wardhaugh (1986) states that code-mixing occurs when a conversant uses both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in course of a single utterance. It means that the conversant just changes some of the elements in their utterance.

Languages are affected when they get in touch with other languages. The contact of languages is commenced by the extension of languages of power and prestige via conquest and colonization (Mesthrie, 2009). It ultimately results in code mixing and lexical borrowing. Talking about English code, in the past, the colonization of the British in the India, (Bhatta, 2012) had a strong impact on the languages, and it had a slight impact on Nepalese community and language. Due to the powerful influence of the British colonizers for about hundred years

in India, Indian and neighboring countries were affected by linguistically. And Nepal was also affected by the British culture and English language. Formally, English was taught in Nepal from establishment of Durbar high in 1954. And gradually it spreads in all sectors and genres of literature, education and others sectors. Nowadays, everyone is used to speaking mixed language in his/her formal and informal communication and writing as well. Quoting, Pariyar (2017) most of the English codes or words are used along with the Nepali language from kitchen to office, home to school, kids to adults and by all the educated persons. Slowly and gradually people may forget original Nepali term and neat pattern through the writer may get the best expression is mixed English code it necessary to be aware about the purity of Nepali language. In Nepali literary text as well, we can find English code mixing as one of the prominent features.

In the Nepali Novel *Khelauna* written by Rajendra Thapa (2069), can be found many examples of English code mixing in Nepali literature. Some examples are as follows:

Male *ko* bottom line sex *ho*. (p. 3).

Aatmakatha ko project *nai* cancel *garidui jasto lagchha*. (p.11).

Ok no more jokes. (p.13).

Auta bigyapanko suiting *lagi spot ma chhu*. (p.47).

Sir *hajur dherai* senior *hunuvaye pani,ma harek male lai male thanchhu*. (p.58).

Katrotransformationgardo rahechha manchhe mayale? (p. 160).

Similarly, this study encompasses the reason and context for code mixing that the writers motivate to express English code in their writing.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nowadays, people have growing trends to make the conversation meaningful and productive through mixing the different languages in communication as well as in writing. Intentionally or unintentionally, people are mixing the English code in their spoken and written form. In Nepali literature, code mixing is found in high level and it helps the people who are from non-native background of Nepali language. It is full of Englishness literature. Besides the all the things, code mixing plays a very significant role in language change and language variation, and also provides and insight into the sociocultural phenomena taking place in that area or region, through linguistic choices of people. English codes used in Nepali literature (*Jail Journal*) makes me curious about the status of English code mixing in Nepal. Researchers had conducted the investigation on the code mixing but they did not put their effort to find out the reason behind it. Why English codes are frequently used in Nepali literature, in which context English codes are maximally used, what will be the status of Nepali pure language and why it is going to be trend in Nepali literature? In this respect, code mixing is one of the issues of Nepalese common reader. These are the contemporary issues in Nepali text and literature. Such types of issues will be exposed form this research. So far as my study ‘English Code-Mixing: A case of *Jail Journal*’ is concerned, to find out and analyze mixed English codes in the jail literary text *Jail Journal*. I also want to find out in which context code mixing takes place and explore the reasons behind code mixing in *Jail Journal*.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- i) To find out the English codes mixed in *Jail Journal*.
- ii) To analyze the English mixed codes based on word class and Ho (2007) Framework.
- iii) To suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions for this study were as follows:

- i) What are the English mixed codes in the Jail Journal?
- ii) In which context the mixed codes are used in Nepali literary writing.
- iii) How Code Mixing in Jail Journal helps in developing the students' sociolinguistic awareness?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The outcomes of this study will prove to be a useful and significant resource for EFL and ESL learners as it will open new avenues for learning sociolinguistics. This study will broaden the scope of researchers by incorporating this linguistic phenomenon of code-mixing in various other genres like dramas, novels, T.V. commercials, news, documentaries and talk shows.

In addition, it is hoped that this research can assist all the readers to develop the study about the types and functions of code mixing. It is also hoped to know the purposes of code mixing in *Jail Journal*. Then, it can improve their knowledge in using code mixing especially in their daily conversation in order to get the additional new English vocabularies. The extent and patterns of code-mixing in Jail Journal is revealed, allowing people who are interested in this topic to learn more about this language phenomenon. The information gained from the findings was expected to stimulate the reader to be aware of appropriate use of code mixing in Nepali literature.

Furthermore, this study will help language teacher, linguist, textbook writers, language planners, syllabus designers, methodologist and sociolinguist, literary writers who have extreme concern in the area of sociolinguistics and code mixing.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

The proposed research study is mainly limited to the following ideas:

- The study is limited to the Nepali literary book *Jail Journal*.
- It is limited on code mixing expressions in the *Jail Journal*.
- It only focuses on the area of code mixing.
- Word class and Ho (2007) are the main linguistics framework.
- Only English mixed codes are studied.
- Case study is taken as a design.
- It is confined to 100 mixed English words in *Jail Journal*.
- It is based on descriptive qualitative in nature.
- Observation is a major research tool.

1.7 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

Code Mixing: Mixing two or more than two language in an utterance and single sentence. Here, English code mixing in Nepali text *Jail Journal*.

Jail Journal : Collection of daily diary of BP Koirala which was written in Sundarijal Jail.

Bilingualism: In speech community which makes use of two languages equally well. Speakers having knowledge of two language; English and Nepali in written and spoken form.

Multilingualism: The speech community having more than two languages. Such as: Nepali, English and Hindi.

Word class : Those words which are divided into different kinds according to the work, form and function. It found in *Jail Journal*.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Literature review is a summary and critique of research related to the particular issues or problems. This chapter consists of the review of the theoretical literature, review of empirical literature, implications of the review for the study and the conceptual framework.

2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature

Theoretical literature is based on idea-based literature and it is integral part of the research. Sutton (2016) states that the review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and developed. It provides an insight into the researcher related to a number of aspects that have a direct or indirect bearing in the research topic. While the researcher has reviewed the number of articles, books, journals and thesis to fulfill the part of theoretical literature.

2.1.1 Code

In everyday interaction, people have an ability to speak two languages, and they usually choose different codes in different situations and time as well. It can be perceived after analysis that people select the different languages because it makes the conversation and interaction easier and comfortable. The term code refers to speech varieties or dialects in a language. Here, language is also a broad term of code and it is a neutral term which can be used to denote a language or a variety of language. Code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. Sometimes code creates comfort in communication because if one person does not perceive other's language at that time it may be helpful to the speaker. In addition, code might support as a

contact language among the people. In other words, Stockwell (2002,p.8-9) states “a code is symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language or dialect, register, accent or style on different occasions and some different purposes”. According to Wardhaugh (1992), “code refers to the language people use in communication between sender and receiver to serve their need. People may use signs, symbols, gestures and rule in combination with a code in communication”. In this case, multilingual and bilingual speaker only can use different codes, otherwise it cannot be perceived by the monolingual speakers.

Nepalese people use more than two languages in their communication and written form. Every Nepali has knowledge of national and international language which has wide range in linguistic areas. Therefore, code mixing is a vital trend in Nepal and speakers use different codes in their daily communication.

2.1.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is an important term in Sociolinguistics. The concept of code mixing refers to the code which means language in speech community where people can use more languages. It is a natural phenomenon which is observed in multilingual speakers. It allows speakers to speed up communication especially when they are in short of words or do not know the appropriate word in their native language. In this circumstances, when code mixing occurs, people can understand that knowing two or more languages is necessary. It occurs when a fluent bilingual changes. Using language without making any changes in situation while speaking to another fluent bilingual for the correct effect is an alteration and this kind of alteration is called code mixing. In other words, Wardhaugh (1986, p.88) states that nearly everyone has more than one language ability. When they use more than a language it can be said that they use bilingualism or multilingualism system. Everybody has some ways to upholds about desires with a language in different context. Woon (2007, p.1)

defines code mixing as change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral and written text. In addition, Rai (2000) says, “ if the shift from one code to another is absolute, it is then code switching however, if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexical shifts) then it is code mixing”. Bilingual and multilingual people only used the different language in their conversation and written form. In this way, Crystal (1997,pp.151-177) says that, Language mixing is a phenomenon occurring when a bilingual talks to another bilingual in the same language and changes from one language to another automatically in the course of communication.

Furthermore, Wardhaugh (1986, p. 103) states that “code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to extend that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance”. Similarly, Redlinger & Park (1980, cited in Hoffmann, 1991) define language mixing as the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance. It means when a speaker uses a certain language in his communication at that time he/she inserts some pieces of another language. Therefore, code mixing is what a speaker inserts or mixes two languages in a single utterances and it usually occurs in informal situation like written form or spoken form.

According to Wardhaugh (ibid.) there are two kinds of code mixing. They are situational and conversational. Here, situational code -mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. What we observe is that one variety is used in a certain set situations and another in an entirely different set. However, the change from one to the other may be instantaneous or spontaneous related with the topic being discussed. Similarly, situational code mixing occurs when the language used change according to the situation in which the conversant find them; they speak one language in one situation and another language in different one. But, conversational code-mixing involves the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic change. A speaker who mixes codes in this way in conversation with a friend

of acquaintance will almost certainly shift entirely to English when addressing a monolingual English-speaking person or entirely Spanish origin. The people to make the situational or condition lively usually use conversational code mixing. In sum, code-mixing is the change of one language to another at the word, phrase, and sentence levels in the written and oral communication without any specific rules.

2.1.3 Classification of Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is classified in different ways. Kachru (1978, p.39) has classified the formal properties of code mixing which are given as below:

- a) Unit insertion: This refers to the introduction of a grammatical unit of a noun phrase or a verb phrase from another language to the base language. Such as:

Oh my God, *ke hudai chha yeha?*

- b) Unit hybridization: This refers to the use of linguistic elements from another language within a unit such as a noun phrase, a verb phrase, or compound verb of the base language. For example:

Love *sove garne din chhaina ni sathi aba.*

- c) Sentence insertion: This refers to an insertion of a sentence from another language into the language base of the discourse. For example:

Maile dherai nabujhe pani, I like the way of presentation.

- d) Idiom and collocation insertion: This code mixing is related to idiom is multi units which the meaning is not the sum of its parts such as: grow up, get up, based on, stand up and deal with. Here, collocation refers the way that two or more words are associated such as coffee and tea, bread and cheese, milk and sugar. Such as: My dad kicked the bucket.
- e) Inflection attachment and reduplication: This refers to the process of inflection attachment and reduplication of one language to another language which normally does not have such a grammatical system.

Such as: *Malai acting syakting kehi aaudain ta Sir.* (Sir I have no knowledge of Acting)

2.1.4 Framework to Code Mixing

Framework is a particular set of rules, ideas, or beliefs which is used in order to deal with the problems. Researches have multiple frameworks. In this way, Ho (2007, as cited in Janhom, 2011) has given framework which is used for analysis of code mixing. This framework will analyze the English mixed code in Jail Journal. The components of the framework; codes mixing in terms of linguistic unit are given below:

- a) Letters of alphabet: This refers to a letter is used instead of a word. Letters of the alphabet are classified into two types;
 - i) Letters name: A, B, C, D, E, F, G etc.
 - ii) Acronyms: TU as an acronym that stand for Tribhuvan University.
- b) Short forms: It is known as a word reduction on short forms. It is the process of shortening lexical words. For example: Ppl is used for people and Ktm is used for Kathmandu. Thus, most of the short forms generally come from only the first few letters of a word.
- c) Proper noun: This refers to name of a person, place, organization, or things. Such as Narendra Fancy Store, Nepal, Cricket Association of Nepal etc.
- d) Lexical words: Noun, verbs adjectives and adverbs are come under the lexical words. Such as in a Nepali statement *Ma kitchenko design aafai garchhu.* The English words “kitchen” and “design” are inserted in the Nepali utterance.
- e) Phrases: A phrase is a structure that combines words into a unit of a sentence but it lacks the subject – predicate connection of a clause. For example: laughing wildly and prostate cancer. Healthy *hunu hunchha ni sir?*

f) Incomplete sentences: An incomplete sentence is a partial sentence or a minor sentence. Ho says, this is a grammatical and lexical unit consisting of one or more words to a group of words which is only part of a complete idea. Such as:

Train *ekdamai dhilo vayo*. (The train is too late)

g) Single full sentence: A single sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. It refers to statements which content a subject and a predicate with clear meaning.

Timi ma sanga travel ma janxau?

Would you go to travel with me?

After analyzing the abovementioned framework, my research will focus on and follow this framework. Without any system and framework research will not take place. In this way, Jail Journal was written with different English codes and this framework will find out which words and sentences belong to which components.

2.1.5 Factors Affecting Code Mixing

Talking about code mixing, it will happen if there are some factors in it.

According to Suandi (2014, p.43) explains the factors that can cause code mixing:

- a) Code Usage Limitation: Limitation factors happen if the speaker uses code mixing because of the speaker does not understand about word, phrase, and clause parable in basic language which used.
- b) Popular Term: This factor causes in social life, there are certain vocabularies which has most popular parable.
- c) Speaker and Speaker Character: Speaker uses code mixing to the hearer because s/he has certain purposes. There are some purposes in doing code mixing because of the speaker want to change conversation

situation from formal to informal. Besides, the speaker uses code mixing because of habit and informal situation.

- d) Conversation Partner: Conversation can be among individual addressee or group. In bilingual society, the speaker who usually uses one language can use code mixing if their addressee from same background but uses other language.
- e) Conversation Modus: Conversation modus is a tool to communicate. It can be spoken modus (face to face, by phone or audio visual), and written modus (letter, newspaper and scientific book).
- f) Function and Aim: Language function is used in communication based on the aim of communication. It is related to certain purpose, like asking, offering, and announcing. Speaker uses language based on the function they expected in context and situation.
- g) Types and language speech level: Choosing types and language speech level based on partner consideration. The consideration shows based on the topic or relevance with certain situation.
- h) Third Speaker: The factor is caused by third speaker who has different background. It can be meant for appreciating the third speaker.
- i) Main Topic: Main topic is a dominant factor in causing code mixing, because it caused by formal and informal topic.
- j) Humor: Code mixing is usually used by speaker to show a humor in serious meeting, and used by comedian to entertain the audiences.
- k) Prestigious: Prestigious means that the speaker used code mixing because of situation factor, addressee, topic, and other socio situational factors does not allow the speaker to use code mixing, or in other term the contextual function and relevance function are rising.

2.1.6 Conceptualizations of the Major Parts of Speech

All words belongs to categories called world classes according to the parts they play a vital role in a sentences. Similarly, Wren and Martin (2018, p.11) state that, those words which are divided into different kinds according to the work they do in a sentence. Which are as follows:

- a) Noun: A noun is a word that identifies name of a person, place and things; as,
Koirala was a great politician.
Tikapur is the beautiful city, located in *Sudur Paschim* province.
The rose smells sweet.
- b) Adjectives: An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information about it. Such as: An exciting adventure. He is a brave boy.
A red apple.
- c) Pronoun: Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Such as:
Ram is absent, because he is ill.
The books are where you left them.
- d) Verb: A verb describes what persons or things do or what happens. It is used to express an action or state. For example:
Gita wrote a latter for her husband.
Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal.
- e) Adverb: An adverb is a word that's used to give information about a verb, adjectives or other adverb. They can make the meaning of a verb, adjectives or other adverb stronger or weaker and often appears between the subject and its verb. Such as:
The flower is very beautiful.
She nearly lost something.
- f) Preposition: A preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show how the persons or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun stand in relation to something. For examples:
There is a cow in the garden. A beautiful lady sat under a tree.

2.1.7 Functions of Code Mixing

Code mixing includes communication in general and the expressive needs of the speaker and the communicative needs of the listener and speaker. Those communicative needs determine the use of code mixing and their relative function in communication. Thus Code mixing specifies need dependent function. According to Hoffman (1991, p.13), the functions of code mixing are as follows:

a) Talking about a particular topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their everyday language. The case can be found in our Nepalese community, Nepali speakers speak Nepali as well as English in a party and ceremony.

b) Quoting somebody

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Nepali literary figures, they use maximum English mixed code. They are quoting English expressions and utterances. Many Nepali speakers like to quote English expressions.

c) Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his or her native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something s/he, either intentionally or unintentionally, will mix from his or her second language in first language.

Such as:

A: Sorry Ravi, timro mother ko death vayeko malai thaha nai thiyena.

B: Thik chha, Never mind.

A: Be patient, aba Man lagayer exam ko prepare gara hai?

d) Interjection

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual and multilingual people cannot sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It is a short exclamation like: Hey! , Well! , Look!

e) Repetition for clarification

When a speaker wants to clarify his/her speech so s/he can be clarify the meaning in both language. For example former Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala used to speak English words in every conversation and on the spot he explained the sentence in Nepali language. Some ambiguities are resolved or merged from such classification.

For example: Be patient, *dhaire rahanuhos*.

f) Express the group identity

Code mixing can also be used for determining the groups' identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary grouping are different from other group. Different groups have different identities and code/language might be different. So it can be said that code mixing express the uniqueness the entire group.

There a number of possible reasons of code mixing from one language to another language and how codes are considered. The aforementioned reasons clearly give the answer why people mix different languages codes. They suggest that people mix another language because of lack of knowledge or lack of facilities in that language. Similarly, some people mix code to impress others with their virtuosity in one language or at least in one prestige language.

2.1.8 Code Mixing and Other Branch of Linguistics

Code mixing is the common phenomenon of the linguistics and speech community. It has strong relation with other branches of linguistics like: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, Second language acquisition, borrowing, multilingualism and bilingualism.

2.1.8.1 Code Mixing in Relation to Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which has main concern with the study of language in relation to society. Language is a socio-cultural phenomenon and enzyme for social development and human development. It is called a part of society and people can easily perceive the linguistic knowledge from the society. Code mixing has a longer relation with sociolinguistics. Different language codes are getting mixed while communicating with the members of the society. Kannaovakun (2003, p.25) says that code mixing happens in communication to meet the social needs such as prestige motive. People feel greater prestige to use more than two languages at the same time. Society has full authority to make language policy. Language may be hybrid and might be lost of base language using another language simultaneously.

In sociolinguistics, code refers to a variety of language, which helps people to communicate when they want to share their feelings. The code is a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety. Talking about variety Mesthrie (2000) states, code is any variety of language usefully stressing on linguistic rules that underpin the variety. Code is special feature of human kind. In this way, speakers usually select a particular code in their communication and it will be mixed into another language in the time of interaction.

Hundreds of million people all over the world use language in their daily lives. In fact, so many people are mixing their language in one utterance such as English, Nepali, Hindi, Urdu, Spanish etc. Similarly, people encourage those people who can use more than one language to mix whenever they speak. In multilingual society people have made the trend to mix the language in the conversation time. In a nutshell, code mixing is encouraging the speaker to adjust in the society. And it will be for the better understanding of the society. In multilingual country like Nepal, code mixing is a very commodious matter for the speaker as well as society also.

2.1.8.2 Code Mixing in Relation to Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is the study of language and mind. It explores the relationship between the human mind and language. Linguists said that human mind is blank sheet of paper before the birth and after the birth of baby s/he starts learning language with the mother and perceive the different language according to his/ her growth and development. Similarly, psycholinguistic has an effect on perceiving capacity that has knowledge of one language it might be English or other language. While code mixing, speaker has more knowledge of other language (English language), s/he memorize the language and they used to apply the perceived language from their language storage. In this way, code mixing has strong relation with psycholinguistics.

2.1.8.3 Code Mixing in Relation to Second Language Acquisition

Language acquisition is very similar to the process children use in acquiring first and second language. It requires meaningful interaction in the target language—natural communication—in which speakers are concerned not with the form of their utterances but with the messages they are conveying and understand. Krashan (2002). This is a theory of learning second language. In SLA code mixing refers to a developmental stage during which children mixed elements of more language. Code switching and mixing are very accepted phenomena in SLA. When a child tries to learn language he/ she definitely has mixed the some others' language code like; mobile, copy, pencil, ball etc. Verspoor (2005, as cited in Johanm, 2011) this is simply because the speaker cannot immediately find out the word in the first language or because that word is more appropriate. Thus, second language has great influence on code mixing and code switching. The incarnation of learning second language, mixed code is rising in every aspect of writing in Nepal. One's person have knowledge of second language and he had some knowledge before the early childhood. So, acquiring knowledge of second language, promotes code mixing and code switching.

2.1.8.4 Code Mixing in Relation with Bilingualism

Generally, bilingualism in someone with similar competence in two languages who excludes attention of the specific group that give rise to practical and political concern. It is called master of two languages. Bilingualism is alternative use of two or more languages by same individual. It begins when the speaker of one language can produce complete meaningful utterances. Code mixing is a very noticeable phenomenon among bilingual speakers. They often use more than one language in the course of conversation. A bilingual may be more competent in one of skills of one or other language, such as; s/he may be more competent in speaking Nepali and English.

In daily conversation, the bilingual speaker may also borrow words from other languages and integrate them phonologically and morphologically into the mother tongue. Bilingual speakers usually explain that reason they mix the code that lack of facility in one encourage when talking about particular topic. Because, they tend to mix another language and they do not find appropriate translation for the vocabulary is needed.

2.1.8.5 Code Mixing in Relation to Multilingualism

There are few countries which have one language. Sharma (2011) state, the term multilingualism is used to refer to the situation where a speaker uses more than two languages for communication, he or she can be said a multilingual speaker. People have knowledge of more than two language and proficient in speaking and writing. This is to say, when multiple languages are used in society, it can be said multilingual society. People may have very proficiency in second language. Multilingual societies are very common in many parts of the world because of the globalization. People speak a number of languages for many reasons, one of which is that they have to interact within various situations and with various speakers in their communities. Spolsky (1998, p.52) classified reasons of multilingualism. Which are given below:

- a) Because of migration, the voluntary or involuntary movements when people use one language while others use another language.
- b) Migration from the small areas to the common ones where people find best conditions for their lives.
- c) The conquest and the subsequent incorporation of speakers of different language into single political units.
- d) Second World War.
- e) Colonial policies which also, lead to multilingualism.

These types of reasons will be adapted for code mixing. Multilingual society is the main cause of code mixing in Nepal and entire world. In multilingual situations, the speakers have tendency to mix their code frequently according to the changes in the contexts, topics, participants, and so on. Code mixing is the phenomenon of multilingual speakers who change the code that they are using for period of time.

2.1.8.6 Code Mixing in Relation to Borrowing

People in their everyday conversations may use words for a given language in order to express what they want to describe. In this respect, people take an idea or a concept or word of other's language within their mother tongue. This ideas is called language borrowing. In addition, Holmes (2001, as cited in Manel, 2010) state borrowing refers to the use of words from the mother tongue while speaking in a second language. The cause of borrowing words or codes from other language is code mixing. In the communication, speakers search for the standard code and if s/he does not find the appropriate word in base language and goes through the second language. In written form, the writer mixed the different language code without appropriate word in the situation.

Similarly, code mixing have concerns over the unconscious mix of one language from another, when a speaker does not find suitable word either first language or second language. Maximum Nepali works are influenced by

language borrowing. Because of the rapid development of science, technology, commerce and communication many societies are coming in contact with other societies and in this condition the people must borrow words from other languages. Hindi and English words are maximally borrowed in Nepali literature. So, code-mixing and borrowing is a situation when a foreign language is used in the first language. Borrowing blends more with the first language than code mixing. Most borrowed words are accepted in the society and they are frequently included in the dictionary of that language.

2.1.9 Code Mixing in Nepali Literature

Literature is the mirror of the society and all the literatures were written about the contemporary society. As Nepali literature refers to the literature written in Nepali language inside Nepal and outside the country. Nepali literature is covered by Sanskrit because Sanskrit was the root of Nepali language. It has own ways and styles to written poetry, stories, dramas, novels, autobiographies etc. In relation to speech community, Nepal is a multilingual country. It is very natural and frequent to see Nepalese people employing code mixing and switching in their communication (Sharma, 2011). Code mixing conveys the specific spoken and written form. Most of the Nepalese people have knowledge of different languages. They use the mixed language in their conversation and writing because they feel a sense of prestige. Nepal has bilingual policy in different local level. Nepali people also deserve the status of multilingual tag. So they need to use diverse ways in communication.

Nepali literature is also affected by the mixture of different language (i.e. Sanskrit, Hindi and English) with Nepali language. English code mixing of Nepali language is going to be a general phenomenon. Nowadays, many Nepalese authors write in bilingual language form as the writing style to make their writing more attractive and to get the attention of the readers. To make their writing enjoyable, the author must be creative to arrange and beautify the language through the word choice to make it interesting and to get the readers'

attention, the Nepalese writers are mixing English language. In order to show Englishness in Nepali literature in Nepal, most Nepalese writers have exploited and bring in culture and language.

2.1.10 An Introduction to the Book ‘Jail Journal’

Bisheshwar Prasad Koirala (1914-1982) was a great figure of modern Nepal. He was the son of Krishna Prasad Koirala. He became the Prime Minister of Nepal from 1959 to 1960. BP Koirala is known as the father of Nepali literature. Shayogi (2019). He was the follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He led the Nepali congress a socialist democratic political party. Koirala was first democratic elected Prime Minister in Nepal’s history. He has fought against Rana regime, injustice, King and brought freedom to Nepali people as well as establishment of democracy. He was one of the outstanding theoreticians and a proponent of democratic socialism in the context of the Nepalese revolution. In addition he was the famous writer and literary figure in Nepalese literary society. He has earned the fame in the field of literature. He was one of the greatest thinkers. Every Nepali citizen has the right to know about the freedom. He was kept in jail many times during his political journey. During this period, he wrote many diaries. Out of them *Jail Journal* was a masterpiece of the Nepali Literary Society.

The publisher claims that *Jail Journal* is the first jail literature in Nepal. Perrottet (2011) asserts, Jail literature is a literary genre characterized by literature that is written while the author is confined in a location against his will, such as a prison, Jail or house arrest. The literature written in the time of prison, jail life and behavior of jailor and so on. The literature could be memoir, non-fiction, fiction, poetry and diary etc. Such types of literature creates difficulty in reading but it is often highly touching testimony to the resilience of human spirit.

Jail Journal is the collection of daily diaries of BP Koirala which was written in *Sunadrijal Jail*. It is a great political and jail literature in Nepali literature. This autobiography is of great importance not only as historical work but also from political aspect in the study of political history of Nepal. It contains details of incidents in history and important things that happened in the past. This introductory part talks of the struggles the authors face in at jail and here the political life is also portrayed. Here are talks of discipline and laws at that period, rules and belief. There were violation, discrimination and it depicts the vulnerability, cruelty and injustice given to the Nepalese people. Nepal had lost one of the pillars of Nepali politics and literature. It is a Nepali literature that has been systematically expressed as a daily routine of captivity and sense of emotion and philosophy. BP expressed his feelings thorough this book about the daily life of prison. In the prison, BP also expressed his inaccessible love to his wife Shusila.

This book deliberated the cruelty, torture and rudeness of ruler in the jail. He has discussed about the global politics as well as geopolitics between neighboring countries in his diary. Through his work, he expressed all the hidden concerns of his personal and social aspects. This book has been made from the unusual discussion of the daily life, positive feelings and inner emotion of Koirala. In this way he wanted to record his work and event by the written form. He seems extraordinary and honorable person to Nepali people on the aspect of his intuitive trend. He followed extremely sensitive and self-monitoring method because he has extreme capability of ruling the nation. Similarly he was willing to accept his weaknesses and correction the mistake without any reason and he was always open to talk to the people. Furthermore, this book created the history in the literary society and it maintains the curiosity of readers who want to read about BP Koirala and his jail life.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Research is a branch of philosophy which is associated with scientific enquiry and it investigates something in the typical topic. It takes scientific spirit because it adopts systematic and authentic procedures. We know that research should be authentic and justifiable. I got slight empirical insights from the researches conducted in the English education department T.U. Nepal by the predecessors and researches from the abroad, in code mixing discipline.

Talking about the pervious study, Naupane (2007) conducted a research on “A study on code mixing in Bhojpuri language”. The objectives of the study are to find out the English expressions mixed in the Bhojpuri language and the frequency of mixed English expressions. The researcher selected sixty Bhojpuri speakers in random sampling from Bhojpuri speakers. She has used questionnaire and checklist for data obtaining data. Her overall study was based on literate people. They were regularly using English codes but while speaking their mother tongue but illiterate people could not understand.

Similarly, Gautam (2008) conducted a research on “code mixing in Poetry: A case of modern Nepali poems. The objectives of the study were to analyze the English code mixing in modern Nepali poems and find out the reason behind it. He selected thirty modern Nepali poems from different publications for this study. He used non random sampling procedure under descriptive study. The data were primary and secondary in nature. The researcher used questionnaire and observation as tools for data collection. The finding revealed that naming words were 78% frequency verbs, adjectives and adverbs. He mentioned that new Nepali poet mixed more English code rather than earlier.

Likewise, Devkota (2009) carried out the research study entitled “Code mixing in Nepali Dramas”. The main objective of the study was to analyze the code mixing in Nepali dramas in terms of words class and sentence types. The researcher applied survey research design and she selected 20 dramas using the

purposive sampling procedure to collect data. She used observation checklist for the research tool. The researcher listed down English codes and analyzed the mixed words, phrases, clauses and sentences in those dramas. From the analysis, her finding was that the word level mixing, mono morphemic words were found in greater number (i.e. 81.38% and 77%). Free bound' poly morphemic words structure had the highest level of occurrences (i.e. 90.69). Nouns were the highest portion than phrase, clause and sentences.

In addition, Puri (2010) conducted a research on “code mixing in Sukaratka Paila”. The main objectives of the study were to find out the opinions of different contexts and to find out frequency of the English words and analysis of English expression at word level. The researcher used purposive non-random sampling procedure and questionnaire to collect data and he used twenty different literary figures of Nawalparasi and Chitwan district. The finding of this study that was noun and verbs were frequently used in the Sukarat ka Paila.

Similarly, Adhikari (2012) conducted a research “code switching and mixing on live Nepali TV show”. The objectives of the study is to explore the use of code switching and code mixing in Nepali live TV show “Call Kantipur”. This study was guided from the bilingual theory. The researcher applied qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data collected from three different episodes. The finding of the study was that the factors like bilingual manner, social prestige and habit of individual presenter in using language had a direct influence on the frequency of code switching or code mixing.

Likewise, Chand (2015) carried out a research “English code mixing in the Nepali novel Antarmanko Yatra”. The main objective was to find out and analyze code mixed in the Nepali novel Antarmanko Yatra. For this study he applied survey design and used purposive non random sampling procedures. He used checklist as the tool for the data collection. The finding of the study

was, the words level code mixed overtakes far to sentence level. Noun was maximally used rather than other elements.

Fahrurroay (2015) conducted a study on “Analysis of code mixing in commercial Advertisement”. The major objectives of the study were to know the types of using of code mixing in ten commercial advertisement of face wash and bath soap products advertising and know the function of the code mixing those are used in ten commercial advertisement of the product. The researcher used the descriptive analysis method to analyze the types and functions of code mixing in the data which are found in unit analysis. He used techniques of descriptive analysis by collecting and analyzing data as well as using relevant theory. The sample of the research was there ten texts of commercial advertising of face wash and bath soap. The finding of this study was there were ten code mixing case and two types of code mixing: intra-sentential and inter sentential. He has found function of code mixing, there were the dialect choices gender specific speech, forms and as age grading function.

Ali, Ranjha and Jillani (2016) conducted a research on “Effects of code mixing in Indian film songs”. The objectives of the study to examine the reasons and effects of code-mixing in Indian films songs on the youth. The study was carried out using survey research design. They had selected 100 students of Lahore. They used questionnaire as a design to analyze the reasons and for assessing the effects of code-mixing in Indian film songs. The findings of the study reveal that not even a single reason or impact factor was rejected by the respondents which clearly show that all reasons and effects are significant in their own ways. The analysis of data was brought to light by means of frequency of responses, graphical representation and descriptions, for the better understanding of a socio-linguistic phenomenon.

Similarly, Pariyar (2017) conducted a research study on “Code mixing in Nepali novel Monsoon”. The main objectives of the study were to identify code

mixed sentences, major categories of the mixed code and to find out the function expressed by mixed expression in the novel *Monsoon*. The study was carried out by using survey research design. He has selected 55 cases of mixed code expressions as a sample using purposive non-random sampling strategy. He used observation checklist as a research tool. The major finding of the study was ideational function most commonly used English code mixed sentences in the novel. The most common function expressed was imparting and seeking factual information and socializing was the least used major function in mixed code expressions in the Novel *Monsoon*.

Although the abovementioned studies have made an effort to shed light on English code mixing and its effects on whole Nepali literature. In this study, I want to analyze the contextual and situational mixed codes any what is the reason behind mixing English codes In *Jail Journal*. In this way my study will be so far different from all the studies which has been done yet because it will be based on code mixing framework and which context English codes are frequently in political nature literature. Ho (2007) framework is remarkable for this study to make my research different from others'. The study will be different from the study which are already existing in the field of code mixing. This study attempts to analyze the English mixed code in Nepali masterpieces *Jail Journal*.

2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study

Reviewing the related literature plays an important role for research because it helps the researcher to bring the clarity and focus on research problem, reform method and contextualize the findings. To carry out the research I also reviewed theoretical as well as empirical literature related to my research topic. And I have read them in depth as much as much as I could. This literature enhanced my knowledge upon my study. These materials (dissertation, theses, books, article etc.) were my eye openers to understand this area intensively. It has made me use aware of delete about the debate and discussion about code

mixing in Nepali literary texts as well as other aspect of language like: written and spoken. Firstly, it has helped me to develop theoretical knowledge and brought clarity to my research problem.

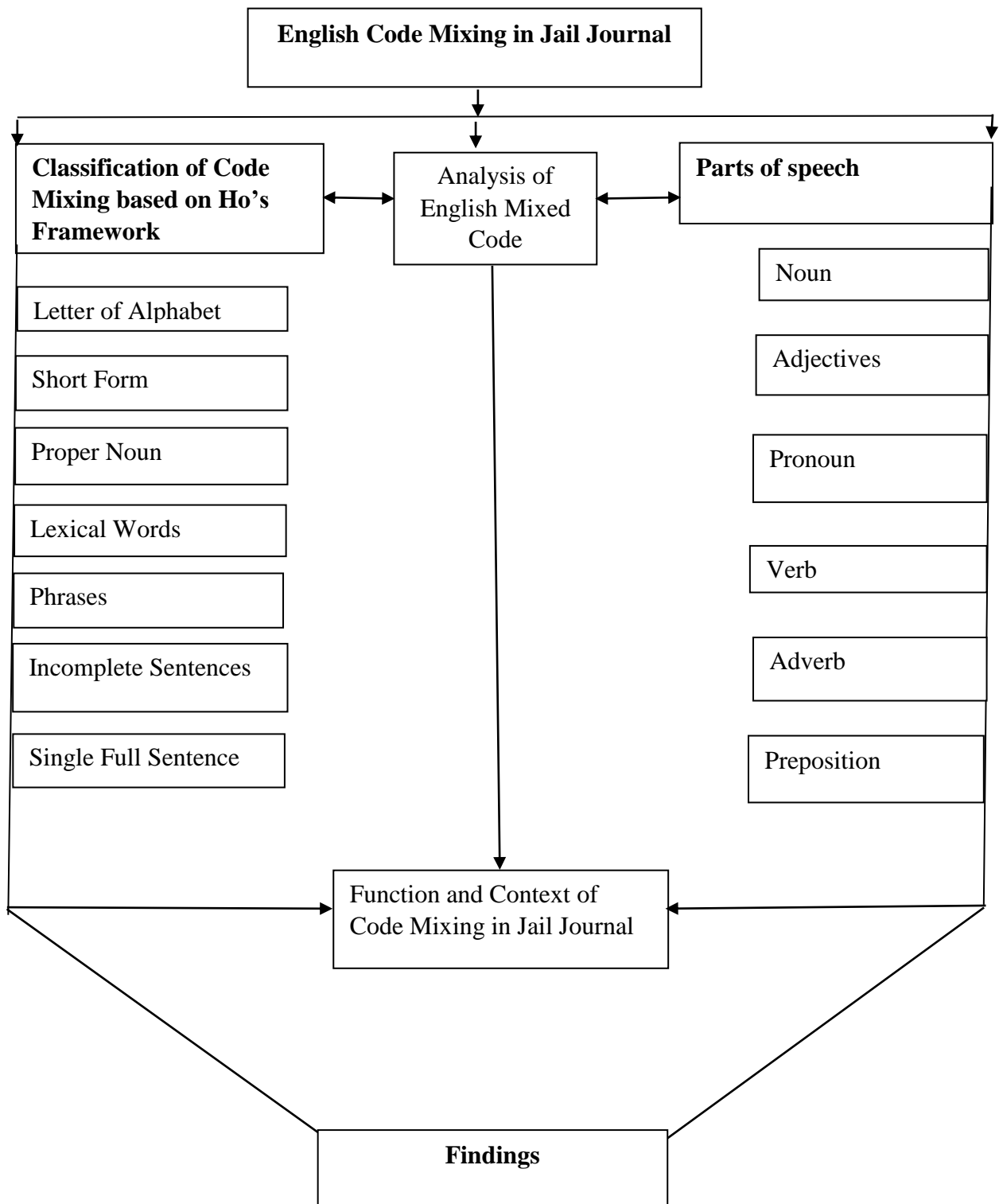
Secondly, it helped me for the improvement in methodological part and It helped me for the broadening of my knowledge and helped me to critically analyze the issue.

After the reviewing the literature, there are implications on my research and I have come to know this of them. Here, Naupane (2007) encouraged me to observe the book. It helps me in theoretical part of my research. Similarly, Gautam (2008) helped me to be familiar with the modern English codes used in text. This study is more supported in observation in Nepali literature. Alike, Devkota (2009) assisted me to analyze the use of English language in Nepali literature. Furthermore, Puri (2010) backed me in finding out the different contexts of code mixing to acquire knowledge of English words expression at word, phrase, clauses and sentence level in the Nepal. Equivalently, Adhikari (2012) helped me to know, what factors encourage the speaker and writer to mix the English code. Chanda (2015) helped me to be familiar with code mixing in novels of Nepali literature and more ideas about research design method, sampling procedures and research tools. Similarly, Fahrurroay (2015) assisted me to analyze the English codes and what technique is appropriate in sociolinguistics related literature. Similarly, Ali, Ranjha and Jillani (2016) helped me in finding part of the research; why writer mix the English code maximally in literature. Lastly, Pariyar (2017) supported in me overall research framework: introduction to literature review, how to construct data and make the frame work on the basis of theory

Moreover, these abovementioned well-known researches helped me to overall research knowledge from very beginning to the end of the research. I understood the basic guidelines of the research and to develop the theory, determining research design, objectives and research problems and constructing the appropriate tools.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The main function of conceptual framework is to show the relationship among the various concepts and variables of the study. The conceptual framework of the study will be presented diagrammatically as follows:



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

At this point, I present the blueprint of methodology and procedures adopted in order to achieve the objectives of my study. This chapter consists of design and method of the study, population sample and sampling procedures, research tools, sources of data, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretation process and ethical considerations.

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

In this study I adopted case study as a design. *Jail Journal* was my case for discovery/research in this study. I have chosen case study method because it has guided the decision, planning and implementation of the research. Every English code is different case for the study. For in-depth analysis of my study, case study is appropriate research design. So, the overall research study is bound through case study.

3.1.1 Case Study

Case study research is a form of qualitative descriptive research in which researchers carry on in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event, context or community. Typically, data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different sources and by using several different methods (e.g. observations, interviews and documents). Merriam (1998, as cited in Gray, Mills & Airasian, 2012) explains, the case study is “a thing, a single entity, a unit around which there are boundaries”. Similarly, Miles and Huberman (1994) describe a case study as an investigation of a phenomenon that occurs within a specific context.

This design strategy focuses the inquiry on a single context (e.g., Book) but requires collecting data from multiple ways (e.g., Observation and deskwork) with in that context. In this way, a case study research method is appropriate

when the researcher wants to answer a descriptive question (e.g., what happened?) or an explanatory question (e.g., how or why did something happen?). Gray, Mills and Airasian (2012) state case studies can be described as particularistic (e.g., focus on particular phenomenon), descriptive (e.g., thick description) and heuristic (e.g., illuminate the reader understanding, beyond the reader's original knowledge). To conduct case study, Yin (2006, as cited in Gray, Mills & Airasian, 2012) proposes the following steps.

- Determining the research questions,
- Define the case under study,
- Determine the role of theory development in case selection,
- Determine the theoretical and conceptual framework of the case study,
- Determine whether a single case study, a multiple case study or a collective case study is appropriate.

Qualitative data usually involves recorded spoken data that is transcribed to textual form as well as written notes and document in different place. It is another paradigm of data analysis in applied linguistic research. Qualitative research method focuses on in-depth investigation, interview, observation, document analysis etc. The main purpose of the qualitative research is to describe some problems and analyze without any tactical quantification. In this study I have followed the descriptive qualitative method. This study was a special part of case study because *Jail Journal* is a case and it was analyzed from descriptive view. As a case study, the study analyzed English code mixing, context and reason of mixing English language in Nepali literary text and its effect on Nepali original term.

3.2 Population sample and Sampling Procedures

A research population is generally before large collection of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a scientific query. It is also known as a well-defined collection of individuals or objects knows as similar characteristic. Similarly, sample is a subset of population.

The text *Jail Journal* was selected as the subject of research. The whole book has been taken as a population of the study. The sample of the study included 100 mixed English expressions. In order to select the sample for this study, I followed purposive sampling strategies

3.3 Research Tools

Tools are essential elements for the research. Research tools help a researcher to gather required information to accomplish the study. In this study, I have used observation, checklist and note taking as a method of data collection. To follow the case study, the data were gathered by observation and note taking.

3.4 Sources of Data (Primary and secondary)

In this study I adapted secondary sources. The data for the study is code mixing in the Nepali masterpieces *Jail Journal*. For secondary sources were taken from different research works, articles, books, national and international journal and internet as well. These were Kachru (1978), Wardhaugh (1986), Hudson (1996), Ho (2007), Pariyar (2010), Fahururrozy (2015) etc.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

For the collection of data, I have followed the following systematic procedures.

- a) At first, I have read the book *Jail Journal* intensively.
- b) Then, I have found the mixed English words and noted down in the diary.
- c) After that codes are identified and categories on the basis of words class and Ho's (2007) framework.
- d) Then I analyzed the English mixed codes according to the parts of speech such as: Noun, Adjectives, Pronoun, Adverb, Verb and Preposition) and they were analyzed based on classification frameworks applied by Ho (2007). The English mixed codes were classified based on Ho's (2007) framework (Letters of the alphabet, Short forms, Proper nouns, Lexical words, Phrases, Incomplete sentence, Single full sentence).

3.6 Data Analysis and interpretation procedures

Data analysis, equally another important part of any study and it derive the meaning what comes from the observation of the Jail journal. It interpret them as per the objectives of study is simply data analysis. The collected data were analyzed and presented using tables, systematically and descriptively. This research study has followed the qualitative research study to analyze and interprets the data.

In this research study, the systematically collected data were analyzed descriptively based on case study. Data were analyzed according to their nature, context and situation with using Ho's framework and word class. This research has followed the qualitative research method for data analysis and interpretation.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical aspects play an important role while doing any academic research. Therefore, while conducting a study, the research should be aware of ethical issues. To maintain the ethics, the researcher should be careful of intellectual theft (plagiarism). To avoid the risk of plagiarism, I have given to proper credit to the author of all materials which have been cited. In this way, I did not use the data for any other purpose except for my study. I have not misinterpreted and manipulated any wrong data with my intention. I have kept in my mind the concern of ethics, in this research.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION DATA

This chapter mainly focuses on the analysis and interpretation of data gathered from secondary sources Nepali literary text *Jail Journal*. In the beginning of the study, the researcher selected 100 English mixed codes from Jail Journal which were selected for the study purpose to analyze the English code-mixing. Then after collecting the data, the researcher has analyzed such code-mixings in different word class. And the researcher analyzed the data on the basis of Ho (2007) code mixing framework. The analysis of English code-mixing in the *Jail Journal* is analyzed according to the objectives of the study. The study analyzed in the following headings:

- i) Holistic Analysis
- ii) Word class (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, exclamation)
- iii) Ho (2007) framework of code mixing

4.1 Holistic Analysis

Code mixing occurs mostly in bilingual society. We know, literature is one of the parts of multilingual society. Many Nepali literary text were suffered from code mixing and *Jail Journal* is not an exceptional case. During the study, I tried to find out English code-mixed in Nepali literary text *Jail Journal*. I have selected one hundred English mixed codes from the text. It showed that most of the English codes were found to be nouns 31, whereas there were only 6 verbs, 9 adjectives, 4 prepositions and adverbs occurred 3 in number. It showed that most of the time in Jail Journal, nouns and adjectives were used instead of Nepali utterances. It is not only the indication of colonization of English language over Nepali but also the effect of modern age which has influenced the young generation towards the use of English language. The question comes here is that whether the English code-mixing is appropriate in such situations or

not. With the use of English mixed codes instead of Nepali words, the Nepali original words have disappeared because we can see that for 'buwa' and 'aama' 'dad' and 'mom' have been used. The book *Jail Journal* is one of the witnesses of English code mixing. According to the research, most of the English expressions were used in political talk. The analysis of the English code-mixing in Jail Journal is given in the table below:

Table 1

Holistic Analysis of English Code Mixing in the Text

S.N	Word Class	Number of Codes	Examples
1	Noun	31	Embassy tira jagir khojeko chha re.
2	Adjectives	9	Jail is a great corrupter of moral people.
3	Verb	5	<i>Vojan lai manipulate garera hamilai demoralize garne prayetna ho.</i>
4	Adverb	3	Today is the interview day.
5	Preposition	4	Minister's statement with regard to my attention.

The holistic analysis of the code-mixing showed that the English-mixed codes have been increasing and decoding in Nepali literary texts. The reasons of such use of English code mixing in the Nepali jail literature may be the influence of global world and global literature; and love of people for using the English language. The expressions were not of the complex category nor they have been borrowed from the corners of dictionary but the contextually used words

have been cited in the book. Thus, the holistic analysis shows the encroachment of English words over original Nepali language in literature.

4.2 Word Class Wise Code-Mixing

In order to explore the nature and extent of code-mixing in *Jail Journal*, I have evaluated the mixed codes in terms of their word classes and parts of speech. The analysis of mixed codes with respect to word class clarifies the frequent use of words and their natures. English code-mixing have been analyzed in different sub topics under word class and these are given below:

4.2.1 Noun

The analysis of the nouns in terms of English code-mixing in Nepali text clarifies the writer's personal view of using noun in some extent. The study showed that there were 31 nouns occurred in the *Jail Journal* which were maximally used of the total mixed English codes. Mainly, this book 'Jail Journal' is related to political life of the literary figure which was written in jail. It clarifies that jail literature written in mixed language i.e. English, Nepali, and Hindi etc. In *Jail Journal* most of the time English codes are in the form of nouns. This is to say that, English codes are used in Nepali literature which are under noun category in word class.

We can see the use of dentist, army, bomb, vitamin God, etc. used in the Nepali literature. The use of such words indicate that the trend of using pure Nepali words have been in decreasing trend where's the English codes have been increasing time to time. On the other hand, the writer has used *Danta bisasagya* instead of dentist but these kinds of words have been socialized and it is used properly in literature and finally they will forget the originality of the Nepali pattern. Sometimes the writer had used situational code mixing i.e. no exact Nepali meaning of Bomb. So, *gola barut* may not be appropriate in the text. In some context, similar words cannot be chosen properly. The following table shows the pattern of noun which are found in *Jail Journal*.

Table 2**Analysis of Nouns**

S.N.	Noun	Code Mixing in Sentences
1.	Photographer	<i>Prasidha</i> photographer <i>Bikash Rauniyar</i> le <i>sahayog</i> <i>garnuva</i> ko <i>chha</i> .
2.	Cigarette	<i>Shivaraj</i> <i>kasera</i> cigarette <i>sharko</i> <i>taniraheka</i> <i>chhan</i> .
3.	Officer	Officer <i>ka</i> <i>lagi</i> <i>auta</i> major <i>auta</i> <i>captain</i> <i>ra</i> <i>sana</i> <i>officer</i> ko <i>aabasyek</i>
4.	BrainGun	<i>Yi</i> <i>Pal</i> <i>haru</i> ko <i>parda</i> <i>ughida</i> <i>kheri</i> <i>brain</i> <i>gun</i> <i>ra</i> <i>rifle</i> <i>chamkiyeko</i> <i>dekhna</i> <i>pauchhu</i> .
5.	Role	<i>Nepal</i> ko <i>sena</i> ko <i>ahile</i> <i>samma</i> ko <i>ke</i> <i>role</i> <i>bhayeko</i> <i>chha?</i>
6.	Bulletin	<i>Kathmandu</i> <i>ka</i> <i>patra</i> <i>bulletine</i> ko <i>aadhar</i> <i>ma</i> <i>kehi</i> <i>bhanna</i> <i>sakdina</i> .
7.	Military	<i>Raja</i> le <i>kewol</i> <i>military</i> ko <i>jorma</i> <i>hukumi</i> <i>sashan</i> <i>chalauchhu</i> <i>bhannu</i> <i>bhul</i> <i>ho</i> .
8.	Jeep	<i>Jeep</i> <i>ma</i> <i>chadhadaa</i> <i>Shushila</i> <i>ra</i> <i>bahini</i> le <i>hath</i> <i>hallaye</i> .
9.	Match	<i>Sathi</i> <i>haru</i> le <i>match</i> <i>khelne</i> <i>vanera</i> <i>court</i> <i>lai</i> <i>ramro</i> <i>pare</i> .
10.	Sensor	<i>Bunu</i> le <i>laiyeko</i> <i>kitab</i> <i>ma</i> <i>sensor</i> <i>hudaichha</i> .

(See the appendix: A for complete table).

Noun category occupied the highest number of mixed codes in the text. These have occurred in the greater number than other verbs, adjectives, adverbs and preposition. It is a new trend of such use of language such words have been found on most of writer's literature.

4.2.2. Verb

The analysis of the verbs in terms of English code-mixing in Nepali literary *Jail Journal* shows that there are five categories of verbs. During the period of study, the researcher has found 6 verbs out of selected hundred mixed English words. It showed that English verbs have been used very rarely. It may be because of the uneasiness of verbs in contextualized use. The English verbs used in the text were simple as well as somehow difficult to understand for common people because some people might get confused, like: reading, posting, approach, manipulate rationalize etc. In this way, the writer used such words which symbolizes that the English verbs have been invading their existence in Nepali literature in more huge way. The following table shows the context and examples of code mixing in *Jail Journal*.

Table 3: Analysis of Verbs

S.N.	Verb	Code Mixing in Sentence
1.	Reading	Iam reading a lot of book.
2.	Posting	<i>Unko Birgunj ma posting thiyo.</i>
3.	Rationalize	<i>Bayeska haru ta rationalize pani garna sakchhan.</i>
4.	Approach	<i>Darshanik haru ko approach teso hunale nirapkshya ra baigyanik chha.</i>
5.	Manipulate	<i>Bhojan lai manipulate garera hamilai demoralize garne praytna ho.</i>

According to the table 3, the English codes, reading is related to studious character of writer, posting shows job holding, rationalize shows explain or

justification one's own and another's behavior or attitude, approach shows the objectives of philosopher and manipulate related to reduce the diet, of jailers and they want to demoralize them. These expressions reveal the daily activities which had been done inside the jail.

4.2.3 Adjective

In the *Jail Journal* there were total nine adjectives in the selected mixed codes. It shows that the adjectives have second position in code mixing in the text. The adjectives have been used so much that people might have forgotten the original Nepali words for such adjectives, nervous, strategic, sentimental, incisive, initiative, authoritarian, undependable, slow etc. Some of the examples of adjective; English code mixing are given below.

Table 4
Analysis of Adjectives

S.N.	Adjective	Code Mixing in Sentences
1.	Nervous	<i>Hijo ko nervous uttejan le bhariye ko din pachhi...</i>
2.	Strategic	<i>Hindustan le Nepal ma auta strategic stan balong lai chhoderu hatnu paryo.</i>
3.	Sentimental	<i>Katai katai bhane sentimental shaili jasto lagchha.</i>
4.	Incisive	<i>Ma unlai gambhir ra incisive lekhak ko sanghya dina chahanna.</i>
5.	Initiative	<i>Mero tarfa ko initiative ko kunai artha hudaina.</i>
6.	Authoritarian	<i>Purbastapana authoritarian hunchha.</i>
7.	Undependable	<i>Bharat undependable.....</i>
8.	Slow	<i>Ghadi slow bhayeko maile paaina.</i>
9.	Childish	<i>Bikramo Banshi ta nitanta childish ra undeveloped rachana lagyo.</i>

These words which were used as adjectives in the Nepalese literature have commanding position among the Nepalese readers. Most of the people might have forgotten the original expression for 'slow' i.e. '*dhilo*' which may not be comfort while using in the text. It seems that some words like nervous, strategy and initiative are used everywhere and by everyone literate or illiterate according to the context. In the same way, these words have unique Nepali meaning, but the speakers properly used in their conversation and in write their text. The influence of English words in literary text, the Nepali language, culture and society is going to mix up with the vibrant culture that is western culture, language and society. It has a huge influence on Nepali original culture, civilization and language as well.

In keeping with table 4 the English codes, nervousness and sentimental condition related to the feelings of the writer, strategic shows the action of India over the developing country, incisive shows the serious decision of the writer. Similarly, initiative is related to activities of the person with having credit in any situation, authoritarian is domineering in the establishment, undependable shows India's careless, slow is related to slowness and delay of watch but the writer careless about it and childish express less important of Bikramo Banshi book.

4.3.4 Adverb

In the *Jail Journal*, the adverbs were found in minimal position. In the whole text, adverbs occurred only three time of the total number of code mixing. The writer rarely used adverb in his writing. Definitely, permanently etc. are the examples of adverb. In this literary text, these adverbs were used as stating something and claiming the statement. An adverb can modify the complete sentences and different phrases with beautification in literature. However, its main purpose is to modify a verb, another adverb or an adjectives. In this text, adverb seen in rare number. Examples of adverbs are given below:

Table 5

Analysis of Adverbs

S.N.	Adverb	Code Mixing in Sentence
1.	Definitely	It cannot definitely be a statement...
2.	Permanently	

In the *Jail Journal*, adverbs were occurred only two times out of 100 mixed English words. The writer has less used adverb in his text. It definitely shows the doubtlessness in the sentences; it cannot definitely be a statement and permanently shows the long term relation of the sentence; the coup of 1960 has permanently alienated the democratic force.

4.2.5 Preposition

While analyzing the use of English prepositions in *Jail Journal* the researcher has found only four preposition. It is the least use of English code that is mixed in Koiralas's writing. A preposition is a word used to link noun pronoun or phrases to other words within a sentence. They act to connect the people, objects, time and locations of a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns. In some cases, we found prepositions in front of gerunds verbs. The only four prepositions i.e. 'Upon, by, in and to' have been used in the text. The use of preposition usually needs sentence level mixing or clause or phrasal level thus the less use of such mixing have resulted the less use of prepositions as well.

A nice way to think about prepositions is as the words that help glue a sentence together. They do this by expression position and movement, possession, time and how an action is completed. Examples of English mixed code are as follows:

Table 6

Analysis of Prepositions

S.N.	Preposition	Code Mixing in Examples
1.	Upon	Further action was being decided upon.
2.	By	No likelihood of any talk by king with me.
3.	In	The whole message give number of letters in each word.
4.	To	My greeting to all my countrymen.

According to the above table, it was found that, prepositions were found in sentence level. Prepositions were separately used as mixed codes. Upon is used as abstract terms; the example shows the action of the king. Similarly, refers means of activities; there is no possibilities to talk by the king. In this way, in is used to express the situation and subject. In above example, in governed shown the relation of message, number and word. Here, 'to' is used to express feelings and greeting to the people. So, all these prepositions have shown the strong relation with context and subject.

All the mixed codes are based upon the situation, condition of the time and writers' own perception. All the parts of speech were found in highest number rather than other sentences. Somehow, they were forcefully inserted and some were compulsion to express in the written form.

4.3 Analysis of English Mixed Code on the Basis of Ho (2007)

Framework.

On the basis of Ho's framework, the researcher has analyzed the 100 mixed English codes on different linguistic perspectives. In this study, the researcher has analyzed the English mixed words with their meaningful examples. All the mixed codes were connected and generalized with the Ho's linguistic framework. The overall analyses of the English mixed code according to Ho framework are given below:

Table 7

Analysis of Code Mixing based on Ho (2007) framework

SN	Linguistic perspective	No.	Word	Example
1.	Letter of Alphabet	6	CID	<i>Mero uppar CID ra raja lai khabar pathaunu parthyo.</i>
2.	Short form	3	Capt.	<i>Katera liyeka chhau bhani captain le sodhyo.</i>
3.	Proper noun	10	Times of India	<i>Hijo asti Times of India ma pani kata ispasta huna khojeko chha.</i>
4.	Lexical words	10	Set back	<i>Chin bharat yudhha ma india lai thulo set back vayeko chha.</i>
5.	Phrases	10	Action for action sake	<i>Karma garnlai action for action sake.</i>
6.	Incomplete sentences	3	Total abstention from work	<i>Sanyas, jasko artha</i> Total abstention from work <i>ho.</i>
7.	Single full sentences	6	_____	Message should be in invisible ink; Rosa knows it.

The above chart shows, how English expression were mixed in the *Jail Journal*. In this way, out of 100 mixed code, it was found that all English mixed code are associated with Ho framework. Sample examples are *katai katai vane sentimental shaili jasto lagchha*. (p.49), *fal ko tokari ma bomb rakhera pathauthyo*. (p.46), *central jail ka sathi harule pain lekheka chhan*. (p.45), *fikka Horlicks ma baneko ra chini nahaleko chiya*. (p.3). In the same way, the linguistic pattern which was highest frequently used was proper nouns, followed by lexical words, phrases, letters of the alphabet, short forms and single full sentences respectively. The linguistic pattern of incomplete sentences was used at the lowest frequency.

4.3.1.1 Letters of the Alphabet

According to the study, the researcher analyzed the all the acronyms which were used as English mixed code in *JailJournal*. It was found six in number. All the short form were presented as the political and geographical views. Some further analysis of letter of alphabet is given below.

Table 8

Letter of Alphabets

S.N.	Letter of alphabet	Full form	Code Mixing in the text
1.	CID	Criminal Investigation Department	<i>Mero upper CID ra raja lai khabar pathaunu parthyo.</i>
2.	US	United state	_____
3.	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	USSR friendly...
4.	HQ	Head quarter	<i>Officer lai HQ bata rokne plan chh.</i>
5.	SP	Superintendent of Police	<i>Ramesh khabar pathaune chha SP le pathaye ko jasto gari.</i>
6.	CNC	Chief National Collector	<i>Auta manis daudayera CNC kaha pathau chhan.</i>

Here, as illustrated in the above table, six groups of letters of the English alphabet were used in the studied *Jail Journal*. For example, CID comes after the Nepali phrase in the example *mero upper CID ra raja lai khabar pathaunu parthyo* (*Central Investigation Department*). Meanwhile, the writer of the book had to use political language as much as possible. Similarly, US shows United State, USSR indicates Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, HQ refers to officer's Head Quarter, SP means superintendent of Police and CNC shows Chief National Collector. Similarly, some abbreviation forms were found in the name of the country, places, position of the persons and so on. In the *Jail Journal*, some English words as compulsory and presented well. Somehow these types of abbreviations make easier to reader while reading *Jail Journal*.

4.1.1.2 Short Form

The next pattern is short forms. The following table shows examples of how English short- form were mixing in Nepali text as the code-mixing.

Table 9

Short Forms

SN	Short Form	Full Form	Code mixing in the text
1.	Capt.	Captain	<i>Kaater liyeka chhau bhani capt. le bhanyo.</i>
2.	Info.	Information	<i>Sewa ma info. pani sayed aajai hola.</i>
3.	Tb.	Tuberculosis	Unlai Tb ko micine dine gareko chha.

Short forms are rarely used in *Jail Journal*. Out of three in number captain is related to army force, info is related to information and communication and Tb is a kind of disease like tuberculosis. Such kinds of English words were used as a form of considering the words.

4.1.1.3 Proper Noun

Out of hundred mixed English codes, proper noun is maximally used in the book. The following table shows examples of how English proper noun code mixing was used in the Jail journal.

Table 10

Proper Nouns

S.N.	Proper Noun	Code Mixing in the Text
1.	Central jail	Central jail ka sathi le pani lekheka chhan.....
2.	Army club	Hami 4 jana Army Club ma rakhiyeka chhau.
3.	Billiard room	This room is known as Billiard room.
4.	Horlicks	3 glass Horlicks.
5.	Malcom X	<i>America ko Malcom X ko speech herda teha ka birodhi haru ko much ma bujo.....</i>
6.	Republic party	<i>Goldwater ka bichar dhara le Republic party ma protsahan pauchhan yaa paudainan.</i>
7.	Times of India	<i>Times of India ma pani kata kata satya ra prastha huna khojeko cha.</i>
8.	The English Philosopher	<i>Leslie Paul ko the English philosopher.....bhanne kitab padhe.</i>
9.	Architectural mind	Mainly, I have no Architectural mind.

According to table 10, English proper nouns found in the text were illustrated, for instance of different reason and context. Most of the proper noun were used in geographical, political, philosophical and geopolitical context. Above mentioned examples show the every reason of English code mixing in jail literature. The above mentioned example of proper noun like: Central jail,

Army club, Billiard room, Horlicks, Malcom X, and Republic party, Times of India, The English Philosopher and Architectural mind. These words were used as naming words in the text.

4.1.1.4 Lexical Words

Lexical words are normally recognized as the ordinary words which are associated with noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. In the book, lexical words were found in high frequency. The writer has made maximum use of code mixing as a lexical words. Examples of lexical words are given below.

Table 11
Lexical Words

S.N.	Lexical words	Code Mixing in the Text
1.	Passion (n.)	Passion <i>sahit greko kam badi</i> effective <i>hunchha</i> .
2.	Driving force (n.)	Driving force <i>lai</i> passion <i>vane pani</i> <i>hunchha</i> .
3.	Justification (n.)	<i>Bijay nai kunai pani aandolan ko</i> justification <i>ho</i> .
4.	Complacency (n.)	Delhi <i>ko</i> complacency <i>ko swovabik parinaam</i> <i>ho</i> .
5.	Line of action (Phrase)	<i>Raja ko</i> line of action <i>lai bahiriya harule nabujhe ko jasto lagchha</i> .
6.	Charge (n.)	<i>Naya major le</i> charge <i>liye</i> .
7.	Interview (n.)	<i>Bholi mero</i> interview <i>ko din</i> <i>ho</i> .
8.	Gesture (verb)	<i>Maile atabat garna sakne vaneko raja</i> pratiko gesture <i>matrai</i> <i>ho</i> .
9.	Badminton (n.)	Badminton <i>kheliyo tara furtika satha</i> <i>hoina</i> .
10.	Record (verb)	<i>Kewol ghatana haru</i> record <i>gardai janu</i> <i>parchha</i> .

According to the chart, lexical words were used as a chain of words in the text. All the lexicon were found as a high level. All the terms were related to chain terms which have relation with sense of sentence. Nouns were maximum used in lexical words. Passion is noun but it linked the whole sentences. It focuses on the desire of the person. Similarly, driving force is also related to willingness of the humankind. Justification focused on result of revolution for change. Compliancy is the refusal of others' work is not suitable in the time. Delhi's compliancy is common for Nepal in Mahendra Dynasty. Here, line of action is road of king and charge to the people by new major of Army.

Similarly, interview is related to open interview of writer. And gesture is a bad sight of king toward the people. Badminton also used as a noun in the study and record used as a verb in the *Jail Journal*.

4.1.1.5 Phrases

This sections deals with the analysis of English phrases mixed in the *Jail Journal*. Phrases are the grammatical terms referring to a group of words that does not include a subject and verb. Phrases are group of words and do not contain subject completing actions. In this study different types of phrases were found. The following table shows phrases code mixing found in text. All the phrases of the text were as follows.

Table 12

Phrases

S.N.	Phrases	Code Mixing in the Text
1.	Action for action sake	<i>Karma garnalai action for action sake ko arko kunai aim chhaina.</i>
2.	Effective execution of crimes	<i>Manabtako aatma ko raksha garchha jo Effective execution of crimes beaurocratisation of the machine of crime le gardaina.</i>

(See the appendix: J for complete table)

The table 12 shows that ten English phrases have been found in the text. It was found that the English phrases like, god oriented, superficial reaction, metaphysical if spiritual have been used in context of religion and god in conversational tone. It is found that the use of such code mixing were to persuade romanticism, spiritual, philosophy and materialism. These all phrases are associated with information, message and eagerness of knowledge of the people. In the text some phrases were occurred in automatically and some were occurred for literature scenario.

4.1.1.6 Incomplete Sentences

Sentences with different fragment without complete the meaning. These types of sentences or phrasal sentences were used in *Jail Journal*. Some partial sentences were found in the text where the writer rarely used. The following table shows the examples of incomplete sentences.

Table 13

Incomplete Sentences

S.N.	Incomplete Sentences	Code mixing in the text
1.	Contradiction in terms	Contradiction in terms hoina ra.
2.	Ocean feeling	Maha sagrik ocean feeling sambedansilata ko sangya diyeko.
3.	Light encompass with darkness

In above table, the incomplete sentences were used as partial sentences. These terms were related to sentiment of people and feelings of writer. The writer has

used the terms of incomplete sentences but these sentences have not a clear meaning.

4.1.1.7 Single Full Sentences

While analyzing the single full sentence English code mixing in Jail Journal, the researcher tried to find out as much sentences as possible. The following table shows the single full sentence English code-mixing in the Nepali text *Jail Journal*.

Table 14
Single Full Sentences

S.N.	Single Full Sentences
1.	Message should be in invisible ink; Rosa know it.
2.	This wrong reading has made all your action half.
3.	US attitude very favorable but no means to provide to help.
4.	This method of communication must be strictly between you and me alone.
5.	No likelihood of any talk by king with me.
6.	A nation without liberty can't be a nation without character.

The table no. 14 clearly shows that there were altogether six occurrences of English sentences in the selected Nepali literary text. The every mixed codes has been used for most of the time to express the emotions, patriotism, personal feelings of the writer to sharing with the reader. The writer conveys secrets of the jail life and shares all the moments. The researcher has found Nepal's international relation with US and India. In the book, the writer has expressed the action of the king Mahendra against the political party and writer himself.

All the emotions of the writer has been expressed in the sentences as the English expression. The first code mixing was ‘message should be in invisible ink; Rosa know it’ shows that the speaker has expressed camouflage and secret plan of their letter. The use of different sentences i.e. this wrong reading has made all your action half.*ma timilai man parau chhu*, US attitude very favorable but no means to provide to help, this method of communication must be strictly between you and me alone, no likelihood of any talk by king with me and a nation without liberty can’t be a nation without character are found in itself meaning able sentences in *Jail Journal*.

The study revealed that in terms of linguistic patterns based on Ho (2007) classification framework, proper nouns, lexical words and phrases code-mixing were found at the highest level with 30 occurrences. It is plausible to explain that the data gained were formal and full of political, literary and scientific terms as well as names of people, places and books. The English codes which were mixed with the geo-political context as a literature. The findings support the research, which code-mixing items are mostly in the form of proper noun, lexical words and phrases. The study also indicated that the letters of the alphabet were found only 6 occurrences. The single full sentences were found at only 6 occurrences followed by the short form at 3 occurrences. The incomplete sentences were found only 3 in number. The number of occurrences of incomplete and complete sentences in this study was at a very low level but this is not surprising

4.4 Functions and Context of Code Mixing in Jail Journal

There are different reasons of code-mixing. It depends on who is speaking with whom and what is the intention of the speaker. In Nepalese multilingual scenario, code-mixing takes place very naturally and effectively. Nepali-English code-mixing is being very common in literary works. In the present research, most of the code-mixed words uttered by the characters are taken from Hindi language which is mixed with English. The reason of the code-

mixing after reading Jail Journal is given below. These reasons are representative in that they show how code-mixing is an inherent part of language use in a multilingual setup and how it helps people communicate one another effectively and intimately. They are the reasons that they express different contexts and psychological states and moods of speakers. The speakers use code-mixing to serve their communicative purpose and express their moods also. In accordance with these ideas, the researcher has sorted out following examples and classified them into appropriate categories of contexts, moods and situation.

1. Restricted Vocabulary

Code-mixing takes place when the speaker has restricted vocabulary. When the speaker uses a particular language, he/she finds himself/herself in such a position that he/she does not have an appropriate word to express in that language. Therefore, he/she uses code-mixing because of his limited vocabulary. For example; *maile unlai rail ko safar ma veteko pani hu*. In this example rail, the code-mixed word which have no equivalent terms in Nepali language.

2. To Convey Special Attitude, Emotion and Stressful Situation

We use code-mixed variety to convey some special attitude or emotions. On many occasions, we have a special role to perform. To convey happiness, sorrow, love, anger, regret, we become emotional and have a particular emotion which results into code mixed variety. When the speaker is upset, tired or in a stressful situation, uses code mixed variety. For example, *ahile samma ko sahanu pareko parajaye le mailai uti shock diyena, hijo ko nervous uttejana le bhariye ko din pachhi, katai kataibhane sentimental shaili jasto lagchha*. This code-mixed expression shows painful situation and denotes nervousness of the writer.

3. Habitual Expression

Many people often mix some words or expressions from another language out of habit. It happens so naturally and easily because of the habit of using such kind of expressions. In the text, the writer mixed English code naturally or intentionally. As a politician the writer had mix many words in the text. For example; *afau lai adjust garna thaleko swobarna lekhnu chha, sex ra yoga mero antarhridaya ma auta dhoni utpanna garauchhan, prasidha photographer Bikash Rauniyar le sahayog garnu va ko chha, asti ko interview pachhi testa mero amn udash rahanchha etc.* The words adjust, sex, photographer and interview are habitual expression of writer. All the words contextual and appropriate for the sentences.

4. Mood of the Speaker

The speaker is sometimes tired, angry, lazy, happy, etc. We can understand the mood of a speaker through his/her use of language. This change in the mood causes code-mixing. The bilingual speaker knows both the languages, but his/her mood decides his/her choice of language. For example; *passion rahit gareko kam badi effective hunchha, sanyas jaslo atha total abstention from the work ho.* These sentences revealed that the writer's mood is one of the reasons to mix the code in his/her writing.

5. Using Political, Philosophical and Literary Language.

The writer was himself from political background. His all works are based on psychological view point. Having massive knowledge of literature and philosophy; he had mixed the English code in his writing. In Jail Journal, the writer used so many political and philosophical words. For example; *romantic anarchistic bichar le malai prabhabit paryo, pahile when in power ma chhada testai gardaina thiye, Gold water ka bichar dhara le Republic party ma proshan pauchhan ya paudainana, china bharat yudhha ma Indialai thulo set back vayeko chha, my greeting to all countrymen, Kalidash ka natak haru praye giti*

natak gun rakhchhan ya dance drama. All the example denotes the reason why the writer mixed English expression in his works.

6. To Show Respect and Relation

The code-mixed utterances are often used to show respect to a person. The person can be a respected man or ordinary man in the society. In the example; central jail *ka sathi haru le pani lekheka chhan, hami 4 jana army club ma rakhiye ka chhau, Rosha le refrigerator bechu ki bhani sodhi pathayeki chha, sathi haru le match khelne bhanera court lai ramro paare*. All these examples express the relation and love of the writer among different characters.

Similarly, some other reasons were found in the *Jail Journal*. It is essential to use English words because they are technical terms or some are abbreviations. There are no appropriate Nepali words to denote the exact meaning of some English words such as technical terms of scientific names. The writer of *Jail Journal* wrote mostly in Nepali because the target groups and Nepali readers. However the English code mixing was used, possibly to draw the attention of the readers and to be trendy with what was going on in the society. In this way the writer may use the code mixing with an intention to emphasize or clarify specific information to ensure that the readers correctly get the message. Writer himself came from political, philosophical and literary background and he used the same technicality in his writing. The above mentioned points were the striking reasons, the writer mixed the English codes.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter that consists of the specific findings, conclusions and some possible recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study. Achieved data have been presented in first part and possible implications are presented in second part.

5.1 Findings of the study

Here, each and every step of research methodology has been followed in course of conducting this study. After analyzing and interpreting the data collected from the intended populations, the major findings of the study have been summarized and given below.

1. The highest numbers of mixed expressions were nouns, consisting 31 out one hundred selected codes in the text.
2. Naming words were found in highest ratio in English words in comparison to other linguistic unit.
3. All the nouns were related to war, force, vehicle, development, sentiments, political protocol, physical infrastructure, literature, health administration etc.
4. Verbs were less used in the text itself but in sentences they were used. All the verbs were related to morality of person.
5. Adjectives were highly used than noun in *Jail Journal*. All the adjectives were used as feelings of the common people.
6. Prepositions were found in four in number of total number of Mixed English codes.
7. Only two adverbs were found in the *Jail Journal*. They were used in low in nature. It was found that they are used for conforming and stabling something in the sentences.

8. Words being frequently used in day to day communication were maximally used in the *Jail Journal* such as nervous, slow, Biscuits, Rail and so on.
9. Letter of alphabet were used as English mixed code in *Jail Journal* found six in number. All the mixed codes were related to the term: investigation, nations and chief command of high command. All these word were found in political language.
10. Short forms are rarely used in jail journal. Only three related to army force, information and communication and kind of disease are used.
11. Most of the proper nouns were used in geographical, political, philosophical and geopolitical context.
12. High level lexicon have been used. All the terms were related to chain terms which have relation with sense of sentence.
13. Phrases were used as the high range in Jail Journal. All the phrases were related to God oriented, superficial reaction, metaphysical, spiritual, nostalgia, and materialism. Code mixing were to persuade romanticism, spiritual, philosophy and materialism
14. Partial sentences were found few in number and these sentences were focused on sentiment of the writer and readers as well.
15. In single full sentences, every mixed code has been used for most of the time to express the emotions, patriotism, personal feelings of the writer to sharing with the reader. The writer has conveyed secretes of the jail life and shared all the moments.
16. There were six different functional contexts of mixed codes in the text. They were restricted vocabulary, to convey special attitude, emotion and stressful situation, habitual expression, mood of the speaker, using political, philosophical and literary language and to show respect and relation

5.2 Conclusion

This study concludes with the view that all the mixed code were used from political and personal life of writer. *Jail Literature* is related to miserable condition of jailers; the writer also remembers his mournful days through the literature. Intentionally and unintentionally he used maximum English mixed code because he has expertise of English language knowledge. As a writer as well as politician, he has used many difficult English words in his writing. Some readers take minor of his writing as well as some common reader feel difficult to read.

This study is based on situational context, and this analysis based on major class unit and Ho (2007) framework. Similarly, this study mainly consists of five different chapters with different headings and subheadings. I went through numbers of the related literature including previous thesis's carried out in the department of English Education, TU and other books and articles related to code mixing. This has assisted in my study to construct an effective empirical and theoretical background, which is very essential in research writing process.

Code mixing in Nepali literary text is common in the recent context. Mainly, English codes are used in the Nepali literature in order to provide the different flavour and beauty. Moreover, English language is one of the dominant and widely spread language all over the world and Nepali literature is not exceptional case. Through the writer's studious powerful imagination and eagerness of reading world's history and literature the codes emerged spontaneously. As a fluent speaker of English language he had used English language and words in his works quite successful and spontaneously.

During observation, I found that the author inserted English expressions in *Jail Journal*, because of equivalent term, technical term and sometimes to show the status of his education and social political background. Similarly, literary writers used English mixed codes in literary genres because of the need of certain terminology or expressions. Moreover, by using mixed codes it can

make the message clearer or it also helps to make writing unique and attractive. Finally, the trend of code mixing is necessary due to drastic development in science and technology, lingua franca, policies of bilingualism and multilingualism, globalization and so on. At last, it can be said that the writers used English expressions in Nepali literature to express the attitude, the message, the situations and the emotions to make story more expressive and original.

In this study, the noun, lexical words and phrases were used more in comparison to other linguistic items. And short form conjunction and interjection were found in lowest in number. The writer has maximally used the naming words in the *Jail Journal*. In the text 31 nouns occurred, adjectives are 9 in number, verbs are used in 5 times, 3 verbs are occurred and preposition are 4 out of 100 mixed English codes. On the other hands, letter of alphabets were used 6 times, 3 short forms are occurred and proper nouns are 10 in number. Similarly, 10 lexical words are occurred, 10 phrases, 3 incomplete sentences, and 6 single full sentences are found out of 100 mixed English codes.

In some cases the writer used English mixed code, without exact equivalent meaning in Nepali language. Similarly, in some cases the writer intentionally used English codes to make his writing more attractive, beautiful and meaningful. The author has essentially included such features to catch the sentiment of the readers who want to read BP Koirala. If we analyze the text we find that, the writer has used some of the English mixed codes because of lack of equivalent words.

5.3 Recommendation

The research study is the analysis of code mixing in the *Jail Journal* in terms of parts of speech and Ho's framework. This study gives some of the implication for the text book writers, readers, as well as forth coming researcher. Though this study has ensured to find out proposed objectives to some extent, there are many things that are to be found yet. Some of the pedagogical implications of the study have been recommended to the policy level, practice level and further researches in future.

5.3.1 Policy Level

Code mixing is a distinct area of the study in present situation. It has broad areas in language teaching and learning. So, the government and the policy makers should forward the progressive steps for the language teaching and teaching translation and language studies. This study will be more beneficial for policy makers and stake holders. In this way, some policy related recommendations are presented as follows:

1. The government should help to make the policies for the language studies along with language teaching and learning transliteration and translation.
2. The policy maker should help to raise the voice regarding the importance of language and English code mixing and its implementation at present contexts.
3. The syllabus designer should be more conscious while designing English mixed texts and writing in different languages.

At last, the world is highly influenced by bilingualism and multilingualism. Therefore the people should accept the concept of code mixing. In Nepal all the linguist, policymaker and stakeholder consider the aforementioned policies context in course of code mixing. Many Nepalese literary figure use mixed English expression in Nepali text. This will be a trend in Nepali literary

society. The researcher hopes and believes that the concerned authority will take the abovementioned points into consideration.

5.3.2 Practice level

Code mixing is not only the theoretical part of language. It is truly based on the practical as well. The language user or language teachers are regarded as fluent ones when s/he has the capacity to compensate the gaps between second language and targeted language appropriately. From the findings of the study, following pedagogical implications can be drawn.

1. This study is much more helpful for new language teachers, learners and literature readers who wants to know the code mixing and related terms and their categories appropriately.
2. It is useful for those who want to involve in the field of code mixing from Nepali to English.
3. It is more useful for the students and practitioners those who work in the field and study languages and sociolinguistics.
4. The language teachers of concerned level should teach English mixed codes for creating meaningful situations by using suitable language.
5. The result of this research may be helpful for the teachers/students to know the linguistic framework of Ho (2007).

Therefore, it is much more significant for policy makers in making effective and progressive policy and provisions related to literature, language teaching and learning including education system as well as helpful for teachers, literary figures and readers to enhance quality education and make concerned stakeholder to control over haphazard creation of literary writings which ignore certain norms, values, rules and pattern of the literature. Educators and practitioner should not deny but recognize the novelty of whole new set of practices associated with the language and code mixing.

5.3.3. Further Research Related

This study will be a milestone and supportive for new researchers and practitioners, language teacher and learners to study about any field language and code mixing. The result of the research can be used as a reference in studying linguistics, especially about code mixing which is employed by the author of the novel. This study is helpful for those who want to conduct the research regarding code switching in the *Jail Journal*.

Similarly, this study will help to know and identify about the term code mixing, words and its classes as well as its co- relations between noun, adjectives and verbs, adverbs, preposition, modes of communication and various technique related to code mixing. Regarding mixed code in different modes communication, may be researchable and importance assistance for the new research. This study could be more meaningful and beneficial to different research for appropriacy and correctness towards its grammar study. Mixing of English only is focused in research but mixing of other words like Hindi, Sanskrit should also be investigated in coming days.

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Appendix: A

Nouns, which are used in *Jail Journal*:

S.N.	Noun	Code Mixing in Sentences
1.	Photographer	<i>Prasidha</i> photographer <i>Bikash Rauniyar</i> le <i>sahayog</i> <i>garnuva ko chha.</i>
2.	Cigarette	<i>Shivaraj kasera</i> cigarette <i>sharko taniraheka chhan.</i>
3.	Officer	Officer <i>ka lagi auta</i> major <i>auta</i> captain <i>ra sana</i> officer <i>ko aabasyek</i>
4.	BrainGun	<i>Yi Pal haru ko parda ughida kheri</i> brain gun <i>ra</i> rifle <i>chamkiyeko dekhna pauchhu.</i>
5.	Role	<i>Nepal ko sena ko ahile samma ko ke</i> role <i>bhayeko chha?</i>
6.	Bulletin	<i>Kathmandu ka patra</i> bulletine <i>ko aadhar ma kehi</i> bhanna <i>sakdina.</i>
7.	Military	<i>Raja le kewol</i> military <i>ko jorma hukumi sashan</i> chalauchhu <i>bhannu bhul ho.</i>
8.	Jeep	Jeep <i>ma chadhadaa</i> Shushila <i>ra bahini le hath</i> hallaye.
9.	Match	<i>Sathi haru le</i> match <i>khelne vanera court lai</i> ramro <i>pare.</i>
10.	Sensor	<i>Bunu le laiye</i> ko kitab <i>ma</i> sensor <i>hudaichha.</i>
11.	Interview	<i>Asti ko</i> interview <i>pachhi tesai mero man</i> udas <i>rahan</i> cha.
12.	Development	<i>Bahira ke</i> testo <i>kunai</i> development <i>huna</i> lageko <i>chha.</i>
13.	Shock	<i>Ahile samma ko sahanu</i> pareko <i>parajaye le malai</i> uti <i>shock</i> diyena.
14.	Resources	<i>Teska lagi ma</i> maa <i>charitrik</i> resources <i>chha ra?</i>

15.	Refrigerator	<i>Rosha le refrigerator bechu ki bhani sodhi pathayeki chhan.</i>
16.	President	<i>Krishna Murti jasle india ka ex-president ko jeevan charitra pani lekheka chhan.</i>
17.	Rail	<i>Maile unlai rail ko safar ma veteko pani hu.</i>
18.	Parliament	<i>Pradhanmantri parliament ka prti bafadar hunchha.</i>
19.	Compound	<i>Hamro compound jalaplabit bhayo.</i>
20.	Biscuits	<i>Kasaile cake, biscuits, kasaile mithai pathaidieka thiye.</i>
21.	Carpet	<i>Tika lagaune thau ma carpet haru bichhyayera Kisun ji le ramro garnu vayeko rahechha.</i>
22.	Dance drama	<i>Kalids ka natak haru praye giti natak ka gun rakhchhan ya dance drama.</i>
23.	Toothpaste	<i>Toothpaste ra brush 2-2 mahina ma chahinchha.</i>
24.	Injection	<i>Natak haru jasle shahi darshak harulai ratri bhoj bilas ka lagi basna ko injection dieko jasto garchhan.</i>
25.	Administration	<i>Uha ko ansan le kehi sudhar ta bhayeko chha yahako jail administration ma.</i>
26.	Tranquilizer	<i>Asti doctor le tranquilizer khanu bhanne sallha diye.</i>
27.	Embarrassment	<i>Kaptan le bado dukhha prakat garyera vanyo ki soyam malai embarrassment vairaheko chha.</i>
28.	Atom bomb	<i>Aja china le atom bomb padkayo.</i>
29.	Compromise	<i>.....marfat compromise garne bhandaichhan.</i>
30.	Sex	<i>Sex ra yog mero antarhirdaya ma auta dhoni utpanna garauchhan.</i>
31.	Live	<i>Bichar bistrit huneharu ko lagi tesko live garna saknuparchha.</i>

Appendix: B

Verbs, which are used in Jail Journal

S.N.	Verb	Code Mixing in Sentence
1.	Reading	Iam reading a lot of book.
2.	Posting	<i>Unko Birgunj ma posting thiyo.</i>
3.	Rationalize	<i>Bayeska haru ta rationalize pani garna sakchhan.</i>
4.	Approach	<i>Darshanik haru ko approach teso hunale nirapkshya ra baigyanik chha.</i>
5.	Manipulate	<i>Bhojan lai manipulate garera hamilai demoralize garne praytna ho.</i>

Appendix: C

Adjectives, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Adjective	Code Mixing in Sentences
1.	Nervous	<i>Hijo ko nervous uttejan le bhariye ko din pachhi...</i>
2.	Strategic	<i>Hindustan le Nepal ma auta strategic stan balong lai chhoderu hatnu paryo.</i>
3.	Sentimental	<i>Katai katai bhane sentimental shaili jasto lagchha.</i>
4.	Incisive	<i>Ma unlai gambhir ra incisive lekhak ko sanghya dina chahanna.</i>
5.	Initiative	<i>Mero tarfa ko initiative ko kunai artha hudaina.</i>
6.	Authoritarian	<i>Purbastapana authoritarian hunchha.</i>
7.	Undependable	<i>Bharat undependable.....</i>
8.	Slow	<i>Ghadi slow bhayeko maile paaina.</i>
9.	Childish	<i>Bikramo Banshi ta nitanta childish ra undeveloped rachana lagyo.</i>

Appendix:D

Adverbs, which are used in Jail Journal

S.N.	Adverb	Code Mixing in Sentence
1.	Definitely	It cannot definitely be a statement...
2.	Permanently	The coup of 1960 has permanently and irreconcilably alienated the democratic force.

Appendix:E

Prepositions, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Preposition	Code Mixing in Examples
1.	Upon	Further action was being decided upon.
2.	By	No likelihood of any talk by king with me.
3.	In	The whole message give number of letters in each word.
4.	To	My greeting to all my countrymen.

Code Mixing According to Linguistic Pattern of Ho (2007)

Framework.

Appendix: F

Letters of the Alphabet, which are used in Jail Journal

S.N.	Letter of alphabet	Full form	Code Mixing in the text
1.	CID	Criminal Investigation Department	<i>Mero upper CID ra raja lai khabar pathaunu parthyo.</i>
2.	US	United state	
3.	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	USSR friendly...
4.	HQ	Head quarter	<i>Officer lai HQ bata rokne plan chh.</i>
5.	SP	Superintendent of Police	<i>Ramesh khabar pathaune chha SP le pathaye ko jasto gari.</i>
6.	CNC	Chief National Collector	<i>Auta manis daudayera CNC kaha pathauchhan.</i>

Appendix: G

Short Form, which are used in Jail Journal.

SN	Short Form	Full Form	Code mixing in the text
1.	Capt.	Captain	<i>Kaater liyeka chhau bhani capt. le bhanyo.</i>
2.	Info.	Information	<i>Sewa ma info. pani sayed aajai hola.</i>
3.	Tb.	Tuberculosis	Unlai Tb ko micine dine gareko chha.

Appendix: H

Proper noun, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Proper Noun	Code Mixing in the Text
1.	Central jail	Central jail ka sathi le pani lekheka chhan.....
2.	Army club	Hami 4 jana Army Club ma rakhiyeka chhau.
3.	Billiard room	This room is known as Billiard room.
4.	Horlicks	3 glass Horlicks.
5.	Malcom X	<i>America ko Malcom X ko speech herda teha ka birodhi haru ko much ma bujo.....</i>
6.	Republic party	<i>Goldwater ka bichar dhara le Republic party ma protsahan pauchhan yaa paudainan.</i>
7.	Times of India	<i>Times of India ma pani kata kata satya ra prastha huna khojeko cha.</i>
8.	The English Philosopher	<i>Leslie Paul ko the English philosopher.....bhanne kitab padhe.</i>
9.	Architectural mind	Mainly, I have no Architectural mind.

Appendix: I

Lexical words, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Lexical words	Code Mixing in the Text
1.	Passion (n.)	Passion <i>rahit greko kam badi</i> effective <i>hunchha</i> .
2.	Driving force (n.)	Driving force <i>lai</i> passion <i>vane pani</i> <i>hunchha</i> .
3.	Justification (n.)	<i>Bijay nai kunai pani</i> <i>aandolan ko</i> justification <i>ho</i> .
4.	Complacency (n.)	Delhi <i>ko</i> complacency <i>ko</i> <i>swovabik parinaam</i> <i>ho</i> .
5.	Line of action (Phrase)	<i>Raja ko</i> line of action <i>lai</i> <i>bahiriya harule nabujhe</i> <i>ko jasto lagchha</i> .
6.	Charge (n.)	<i>Naya major le</i> charge <i>liye</i> .
7.	Interview (n.)	<i>Bholi mero</i> interview <i>ko din</i> <i>ho</i> .
8.	Gesture (verb)	<i>Maile atabat garna sakne vaneko</i> raja <i>pratiko</i> gesture <i>matrai</i> <i>ho</i> .
9.	Badminton (n.)	Badminton <i>kheliyo tara furtika satha</i> <i>hoina</i> .
10.	Record (verb)	<i>Kewol ghatana haru</i> <i>lai</i> record <i>gardai</i> <i>janu</i> <i>parchha</i> .

Appendix: J

Phrases, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Phrases	Code Mixing in the Text
1.	Action for action sake	<i>Karma garnalai</i> action for action sake <i>ko arko kunai aim chhaina.</i>
2.	Effective execution of crimes	<i>Manabtako aatma ko raksha garchha jo</i> Effective execution of crimes beaurocratisation of the machine of crime <i>le gardaina.</i>
3.	God oriented	God oriented <i>tatha paraatma ma sthapit.</i>
4.	Contradiction in terms	<i>Praspar birodhi sabda yaukti</i> contradiction in terms <i>hoinan ra?</i>
5.	When in power	<i>Pahile</i> when n power <i>ma chhada tesi</i> <i>gardaina thiye.</i>
6.	Inferiority complex	<i>Uslai</i> inferiority complex <i>chha.</i>
7.	Vital interest	American <i>haru jo ki</i> south Vietnam <i>ma</i> <i>bado</i> vital interest <i>rakhchhana.</i>
8.	Superficial reaction	<i>Bado</i> superficial reaction <i>huncha uhama.</i>
9.	Metaphysical if spiritual	<i>Aadhyatmik</i> metaphysical if spiritual <i>bisaye ma nikai chakha chha.</i>
10.	Romantic anarchistic	Romantic anarchistic <i>bichr le malai</i> <i>prabhabit paryo.</i>

Appendix: K

Incomplete sentences, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Incomplete sentences	Code mixing in the text
1.	Contradiction in terms	Contradiction in terms hoina ra.
2.	Ocean feeling	Mahasagrik ocean feeling sambedansilata ko sangya diyeko.
3.	Light encompass with darkness	_____

Appendix: L

Single full sentences, which are used in Jail Journal:

S.N.	Single full sentences	Code mixing in the text
1.	Message should be in invisible ink; Rosa know it.
2.	This wrong reading has made all your action half.
3.	US attitude very favorable but no means to provide to help.
4.	This method of communication must be strictly between you and me alone.
5.	No likelihood of any talk by king with me.
6.	A nation without liberty can't be a nation without character.

Appendix: M

Cover page of Jail Journal:

