

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter incorporates the introduction to the study. It consists of general background, introduction to journalism, history of journalism, an introduction to Nepali National Daily Newspapers, code-switching and code-mixing, an introduction to loan words and factors leading to loan words, words and word formation process, review of related literature, objectives of the study and significance of the study.

1.1 General Background

In its looser sense language is a means of communication; more specifically it is a means of human communication. If we speak and communicate-verbal communication; if we write and communicate-written communication; if we use sign or gesture and communicate, communication, animal communication, media communication and even communications by sign posts. The term language, however, was developed later from the Latin word "lingua", meaning tongue. By this reason language is still called tongue (e.g. mother tongue for first language). The basic function of language is communication i.e. human communication, though we may use some other means such as gesture. So, language plays a vital role in exchanging ideas and feelings; expressing attitudes, emotions and so on.

According to Verma et al. (1994:5), there are over 3000 languages. This figure does not include dialects. Some languages are spoken by many people (e.g. English, Chinese, Hindi etc.) and on the other hand some languages have global use (e.g. English, French etc.) although they are spoken by a lot of people. Some languages

are still growing (e.g. Nepali); some languages have fully grown up (e.g. English) and some languages have already been dead (e.g. Sanskrit, Greek, Latin). Dead in the sense that these languages do not have native speakers. Growing languages are being changed in course of time and place but dead languages are static; they do not change in course of time and place.

Among many languages, the English language is an international lingua Franca and the most dominant language in almost all areas e.g. international diplomacy, foreign mission, mass media, world politics, organization, and so on. Due to the significance and value of the English language, Nepalese government has prescribed it from primary to bachelor level compulsorily. A sound knowledge of English is essential for the development of career in any sector, and the person unaware of it is like a handicapped whatever field he/she may join. The English language is the key to open the door of success in any fixed: job, business, literature, communication, transportation, entertainment and so on. Since Nepal is an active member of international organizations like UNO, WHO, SAARC, WTO etc. It is necessary to learn English to adopt oneself in the modern world. Otherwise, one should remain like frog of the pond. So, to get mastery over the English language is to get panacea to live a better and prestigious life. It is used as the link language for people belonging to different speech communities world wide. So, English has become the medium of global communication.

Due to the usage of English by many people in different fields and different sectors, it is the most dominant language in mass media. The term 'mass media' refers to various means of carrying or communicating

information to the people. Radio, television and newspapers are the examples of some important mass media.

In any type of change or progress of a society, the media for mass communication fulfil a vital role. To quote D' Souza (1997 cited in Pokhrel, in his thesis, 2004:1): "the change that we want to achieve is towards the positive realization of plan, programme and policies of government and it goes without saying that the media have a role to play in this process". In the process of positive development, the role to be played by various media cannot be undermined. In his work 'The Languages of Mass Media', Allan Bell (cited in Pokhrel, in his thesis, 2004:1) says "people in western countries probably hear more language from media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow humans in conversation". Therefore, the impact of mass media on people is very significant.

1.2 Journalism: An Introduction.

Journalism is the process of collecting facts and writing for public. It is a tool of communicating news and information through newspapers, magazines, periodicals and broadcasting. It is concerned with the dissemination of news and views about the society which involves the work of collection, writing, editing and publishing information.

In modern societies, journalism has become the media of mass education which provides the education to students of all stage and to the general masses. The first and foremost concern of journalism is to broadcast news, while the primary function of newspaper is to communicate to the human race what its members do, feel and think. The term journalism embraces all the forms in which and through which

the news and the comments on the news reach to the public. All that happens in the world, if such happenings hold interest for the public, all the thought, action and ideas which these happenings stimulate become the basic material for the journalism. (Astor 1992: 2 in Bhattraï 2055: 100, cited in Dahal, in his thesis, 2006:7).

According to Encyclopaedia Britannica (2005:201,cited in Dahal, in his thesis, 2006:7) "journalism is the collection, preparation and distribution of news and related commentary and feature materials through media such as pamphlets, news letter, newspapers, magazines, radio, film, television and books. The term was originally applied to the reportage of current events in printed form, especially newspapers, but in the late 20th century it came to include electronic media as well. It is sometimes used to refer to writing characterized by a direct presentation of facts or description of events without an attempt at interpretation". Journalism has four main objectives: to inform, to interpret, to guide, to educate, and to entertain.

It performs other important function, such as the circulation of advertising and the dissemination of a vast mass of information and comment.

In conclusion, journalism is a tool of communicating news and information through newspapers, magazines, periodicals and broadcasting through radio and television.

1.2.1 History of Journalism

The history of journalism is closely linked to the development of the printing press. The credit for the invention of printing press goes to

the Chinese. Initially they invented the movable types of press between 9th and 11th centuries. Even paper was first of all manufactured in China. The first book was also printed by a Chinese in 868 A.D.

In the 15th century, Johann Gutenberg developed a movable type in Europe especially in Germany. He also invented suitable ink for the metal type which replaced wooden blocks. He printed nearly 300 copies of the Bible. After that, many other countries established the printing press. Among them Venice became a flourishing centre of printing. In those days, the governments and the churches patronized the printing presses. In 1476, Claxton, England's first printer set up a press in Westminster. He printed the books in English language where as before him they used to be printed only in Latin. Then it spread all over the world. Even in the ancient and early medieval times bulletins, news pamphlets and other propaganda materials used to past on the walls.

In the middle of the 16th century, the morning newspapers took shape in Europe. First of all the trading houses published news books and news letters. In 1560, in some towns of Germany and Switzerland serially numbered news sheets, namely *Avisa* from Germany and *'Relations'* from Strasbourg started coming out regularly. In 1618, weekly newspapers started coming out in English, French, Dutch and German languages from Amsterdam in Holland. In 1621, a single news-sheet called a *'courante'* was published in England. By 1660, weekly publication of news-sheet had been well established in U.K. in 1665; *Oxford Gazette* which later on became *'London Gazette'* was published bi-weekly. But the daily newspaper, the *'daily courant'* was published in England in 1702. In America, *Boston Newsletter* was published in 1704.

In Nepal, however the very development of printing press was slow. In Rana regime publishing material and independent media were considered harmful and doing so would invite imprisonment. Nevertheless, wideness in thought gradually appeared. Rana Prime minister Dev Sumsher was one who prompted in 1901 A.D. the launching of Gorkhapatra, the country's oldest newspapers in Nepal.

1.2.2 Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper: An Introduction.

In 1958 B.S., it was published through Pashupathi press weekly under the editorial team of Pandit Naradev and Motikrishna Sharma. Later in 1960 the responsibility of managing director was transferred to Jaya Prithivi Bahadur Singh. He remained in his position till 1972. Asar 29th, 1969 became remarkable day for Gorkhapatra because it started to be published with electronic press and for the first time, the chief editor Prem Raj's picture was photographed.

Bi-weekly and daily publication of Gorkhapatra started in 2000 B.S. and in 2017 respectively. With daily publication, Gopal Prasad Bhattarai took the responsibility of the chief editor of the Gorkhapatra. Now, under this publication the rising Nepal, Madhupark, Youba Manch, Sunday Dispatch, English weekly, Muna, Monoram, Apsara are published.

In fact, Gorkhapatra has crossed over 90 years in the field of mass communication to inform, to guide and to entertain the people. It reports fully and explains the meaning of local, national and international events. Its editorial comment provides informed opinion on matter of vital concern to its reader. Therefore, it has left an unforgettable stamp on the minds of the Nepalese people functioning as the unified force, co-

ordinating various cultures, languages religions, customs, ethnic groups etc. in short, it takes the position of Governmental mouth piece of the newspaper.

a. **Categorization of News in the Gorkhapatra Daily.**

On the basis of subject area, the News of Gorkhapatra Daily is categorized as follows: Governmental News, News of People, News of Labour, News of Education and Academic Activities, Health, Agricultural News, News of Opinion, News of Business and Economy, Organizational News, News of Science and Technology, News of Social Planning and Activities, Sports News, News of Entertainment, International News, Advertisement Section, Saturday Supplement.

1.2.3 KANTIPUR, Nepali National Daily Newspaper: An Introduction

The mass media in Nepal have been flourished mainly since democracy was restored in 1990. As a result, on the 19th February 1993 (2049 falgun 7), The Kantipur Daily was published by Goyanka Publication in Shreya printers press, as a strong non-governmental Newspaper under Shyam Goyanka as the managing editor, Yogesh Upadhaya as editor, S.P. Singh as marketing manager and Dhan Pradhan as advisor in the first ever issue of the publications.

The first office was at Thapathali in Aakash Deep Building. Initially there were eight pages in the paper with picture in the first and last page along with the coverage of different national and international events. To give financial strength to the publication house and management team, half of the share of Goyanka publication was given to

the Gyawali and Sirohiya family. Then after, from 2049 BS chaitra 23, Hemraj Gyawali's name was kept as the publisher and the title 'managing editor' was replaced by 'editor'. From 2050 BS the name Kantipur publication was published in both the papers instead of the Goyanka publications. In the print line, there was Hemraj Gyawali as the publisher; managing editor was shyam Goyanka and Yogesh Upadhaya was the editor. After sometime, the remaining 50% share of the publication was given to Gyawali and Sirohiya families.

On the 21st Bhadra, 2050 B.S., in the print line of these papers, the managing editor Shyam Goyanka, was replaced by Hemaraj Gyawali named as the publisher and Yogesh Updhaya the editor. From Magh 21 of this year, Kailash Sirohiya and Binod Raj Gyawali were appointed as managing director and director respectively. Under this publication The Kathmandu post, Saptahik, Sorbottom Nepal weekly, Nari are published daily/weekly. From the 12th Baisakh 2050, Kantipur Daily started publishing a four page supplement Kosheli as well. For making the publication well organized branch offices were established at Biratnagar, Pokhara and Nepalganj.

Now a day, the Kantipur Daily is published simultaneously from three places: from Kathmandu since 2054, from Biratnagar since 2058 B.S., from Bharatpur since 2062 B.S. Kantipur started giving the first, second, second last and last page in coloured format and minimally 12 pages form 2056 B.S. (maximally 20 pages). Children supplement an eight page tabloid is published on every Friday. Now this daily circulates 150,000 copies daily.

In this regard, the arrival of Kantipur daily contributed to a significant change in the history of newspapers in Nepal. It provides true picture of news and analytical reviews to the Nepalese society. An authentic and detailed coverage of the national and international events including trade and commerce, sports, opinion, social, politician and economic etc are its strength. It is also admired for its firm, critical and constructive editorial opinion.

a. **Categorization of News in the Kantipur Daily**

On the basis of subject area the news of the Kantipur Daily is categorized as: Frontal News, Valley News, National News, Information News, News of Opinion, News of Business and Economy, International News, Advertisement Section, Sports News, News of Arts and Style, News of Vision and Cartoon.

1.2.4 Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper: An Introduction.

Nepal Samacharpatra is the 3rd oldest daily newspaper published in Nepal. It was established after the restoration of democracy in Nepal. It was established in 2052 and is serving by carrying out different news to the reader till now. It has also too many readers which contained 12 pages in different categories. It is published by Kamana Publication Group Pvt.Ltd. The editor of this newspaper is Mr. Puskar Lal Shrestha. It is located at Redcross Marga, Kalimati, Kathmandu.

a. **Categorization of News in Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper**

The category and pattern or format is always consistent. So that same category can be found in all the days in the same page. On the basis

of subject area, the news of Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper is categorized as follows: Front Page, News of Valley, News of Art, News of Opinion, News of Nepal, News of International, News of Business and Economy, Sports News, and Advertisement Section.

1.2.5 Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper: An Introduction

The field of mass media in Nepal have been flourished mainly since democracy was restored in 2046. As a result, on 2058, Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper came into existence. It is published by News Media Pvt.Ltd. and printed by Sama Printers Pvt.Ltd. Shaibu V.D.C., Lalitpur. Mr. Shree Acharya is playing a vital role doing his job as an Editor. The head office of this Daily Newspaper is located at Ward No-32, Anam Nagar, Kathmandu. Its format and categorization of news are little bit different than that of Sunday's Newspaper because Rabibaria supplement is published on every Sunday. It contained 12 pages with different categories of news.

a. Categorization of News in Annapurna Post Nepali National Daily Newspaper

On the basis of subject area the News of the Annapurna Post Nepali National Daily Newspaper is categorized as: Front Page, News of Valley, National News, News of Arogya, Science and Technology, Life Style, Entertainment, Business News, International News, News of Opion, Sports News, Shangalo, and Advertisement section.

1.2.6 Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper: An Introduction

Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper was established in 2057 B.S. In fact, it has crossed over 7 years in the field of Mass

Communication. It reports and explains the meaning of local, national and international events. Its editorial comment provides informed opinion on matter of vital concern to its reader. It is published by Utsarga publication Pvt.Ltd. Mr. Mahendra Serchan is the Chairman of this newspaper and Mohan Kumar Dahal is Executive Editor. It contains 12 pages. It is located at Utsarga Bhawan, Rajdhani Nagar, Chabahil, Kathmandu.

a. Categorization of News in Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper:

On the basis of subject area, the news of Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper is categorized as follows: Front Page, Batika, News of Kingdom, News of Nation, News of Opinion, News of Foreign, News of Economy, News of Education, Indreni and Sports News, and Advertisement Section.

1.2.7 Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper: An Introduction

Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper is the youngest National Daily Newspaper established in 2064. It is now famous among different readers. It is small in size comparatively with other National Daily Newspapers which contains 16 pages.

Naya patrika is published by Naya Prakashan Pvt.Ltd and done all printing works by Jagadhamba Press. The head office of this Newspaper is located in Kathmandu at Old Baneshwor.

a. Categorization of News in Naya Patrika Nepali National Daily Newspaper:

On the basis of subject area, the news of Naya Patrika Nepali National Daily Newspaper is categorized as follows: Front Page, News of Country, News of Outskirts, News of Sanibariya, News of Opinion, News of Middle page, Foreign News, News of Economy, Sports News, Leisure, Advertisements Section, Cover Story, and Entertainment Section.

Thus, the role of these daily national newspapers can be observed in terms of awareness, knowledge, attitude and behavioural change, impact on value system and ideology of society. They can instantly bring the ups and downs in government.

1.3 Code-switching and Code-mixing

In this modern world, bilingualism or multilingualism is the norm for many people rather than unilingualism. People are usually forced to select a particular code to switch from one code to another or mix two codes together. If the shift from one code to another is absolute, it is code-switching and if switch is in the middle of the sentences (lexicon shift) then it is code-mixing. So, it is a usual phenomenon in this present society.

1.3.1 Code-switching

When a bilingual (a person who knows and uses two languages) or a multilingual (a person who knows and uses three or more languages) takes part in the conversation with another person who also knows and uses the language in question, he/she often shifts from one language to

another language. This process of shifting from one language to another is generally defined as code-switching. Richards et al (1985:43) define code-switching as "a change by a speaker (or writer) from one language to another. Code-switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different language. A person may start speaking one language and then change to another one in the middle of their speech or sometimes even in the middle of a sentence".

Likewise other linguists also define the term in a different way. Trudgill (1983:75) says, "code-switching means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands". So, we can say that code-switching is the change from one language to another from one dialect to the next and one register to other variety.

Wardhaugh (1986:102) defines code-switching as "we can describe two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical. Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which the conversant find themselves. They speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code-switching".

Gumperz (1982:59) coined the term conversational code-switching and refers to it as "the juxtaposition of passages speech belonging to two grammatical systems or subsystems within the exchange. Most frequently, the alteration takes the forms of subsequent sentences, as when a speaker uses a second language either to reiterate his message or to reply someone else's statement".

Thus, from the definitions given above we can conclude that it is the shift from one language variety to another knowingly or unknowingly to make the conversation or writing effective. Situational, metaphorical and conversational code-switching are its types.

1.3.2 Code-Mixing

Code-mixing is a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual society. People speak mixing the languages in a such society. When a person uses the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another language, it is called code-mixing. If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences, from another language, it is called code-mixing (Verma and Krishnaswamy, 1998:18).

Wardhaugh (1986:103) calls it code-mixing since the code is not changed entirely from one to another but the elements of one code are mixed into the other. Mostly the news of one language are mixed into another language. Hudson (1980:53) says, "The purpose of code-mixing seems to be to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail-a few words of one language, then a few words of the other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on. The changes generally take place more or less randomly as far as subject matter is concerned". For example Rajendra Le tin Hazzer steeple-chase ma pani shabaghi hudaichhan.

Passport chhapmai galtibhyo.

Dipayalma dalitko hotel sanchalan.

Pfafi (1979) provides the following examples of conversational code-mixing among Spanish English bilinguals:

No van a bring it up in the meeting.

'They are not going to bring it up in the meeting'.

Todos los mexicanos were riled up.

'All the Mexicans were riled up'.

Estaba training para pelear.

'He was training to fight'.

(Source: Wardhaugh 1986: 103)

Hudson (1980:53) says, "there are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code-mixing". For example:

Luck mero favour ma chain

Love garchhu bhannu marriage garchhu bhanne hoina.

'Luck' and 'favour' in the previous sentences are English words which add effectiveness in utterances. Likewise, love and marriage also have the same case. Because of the regular code-mixing in the present day's communication, it has become an unavoidable feature of any language. When people mix-codes for a long time, it becomes their habit to use the words of another language. Most of the educated Nepalese people are competent in English so as soon as one meets another, he mixes the English words within the Nepali utterance, which is the symbol of solidarity and recognition between them. They often mix code to clarify the meaning, which is supposed to be the feature of present young generation in the urban areas.

1.4 Loan words: An Introduction

Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). Loanwords can also be called borrowed words. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting from a source language into their native language. 'Loan' and 'borrowing' are of course metaphors, because there is no literal lending process. There is no transfer of one language to another, and no 'returning' words to the source language. They simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one they originated in.

To be familiar with the modern world, technology, development etc, one should be multilingual. So, People now a days are learning new languages. While speaking or writing, people mix or switch from one language to another. Whether it is mixed or switched there is the use of other language. Sometimes people mix words, sometimes phrases and often sentences while speaking or writing. This process of using words, phrases or sentences from other languages is called loan process in a broad sense. At that time both the forms and meaning are borrowed or assimilated with some adaptation to the phonological system of the target language. Crystal (2003:275) defines the term as: " a linguistic unit (usually a lexical item) which has come to be used in a language or dialect other than the one where it originated: where both form and meaning are borrowed, or 'assimilated' with some adaptations to phonological system of the new language, e.g. /sputnik/". Some terms related to loan words are:

a. Loan shifts: Crystal (2003:275) says, "In this process the meaning is borrowed and the form is native, e.g. restaurant as /restr nt/". To talk about the same word in the Nepali language people pronounce it as /resturent/.

b. Loan blends: This is also a type of borrowing from one language to another but differs a bit from loan words. Crystal (2003:275) defines this term as "in this process the meaning is borrowed, but only part of the form, e.g. restaurant with a simulated French ending /rest r /". Such type of words can be found in use in written as well as colloquial languages.

c. Loan Translation: This is also one of the ways to adapt the second language vocabulary to the target language. Crystal (2003:275) says that "the morphemes in the borrowed word are translated item by item e.g. superman from Ubermensch also known as a CALQUE". It is generally found in translation process of second language to first one.

d. Borrowing: Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Borrowing of words can go in both directions

between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other. In this case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community. For example, the Germanic tribes in the first few centuries A.D. adopted numerous loanwords from Latin as they adopted new products via trade with the Romans. Few Germanic words, on the other hand, passed into Latin. So this is the process of carrying out the words form one language to another. This is called the

way of fulfilling a gap between the first language and the second language. In the lack of words in the first language the speaker or writer has to borrow the words either in the same form or modified form. Crystal (2003:56) defines borrowing as “a term used in comparative and historical linguistics to refer to a linguistic form taken over by one language or dialect from another; such borrowings are usually known as 'loan words' (e.g. restaurant, bonhomie, chagrin, which have come into English from French), and several types have been recognized. Less commonly, sounds and grammatical structures may be borrowed, e.g. the pronunciation of the above loan words with French or quasi-French accent, or the influence of English grammar often found in European languages, e.g. using an English plural-s for a noun, as in drinks, ski-lifts, goals, girls”.

Borrowing, the synonymous term of loan words, is defined by Richards et al. (1999:40) as, "a word or phrase, which has been taken from one language and used in another language. For example, English has taken 'coup d'etat' (the sudden seizure of government power) from French, 'al fresco'(in the open air) from Italian and 'moccasin' (a type of shoe) from an Amerindian language.

When a borrowing is a single word, it is called a loanword. Sometimes speakers try to pronounce borrowings as they are pronounced in the original language. However, if a borrowed word or phrase is widely used, most speakers will pronounce it according to the sound system of their own language. For example French /garaz/ garage has become /gæra:z/ or /gærid / in British English though American keeps something like French pronunciation". But from the definitions given by

different linguists we can conclude that borrowing is a process whereas loan word is a product.

So, loan words, now a day, and be found everywhere. Loan words in writing textbook is an important field of research which helps to find out assimilated and non-assimilated words of other language, impact of other languages and semantic appropriateness of such loan words in the different contexts. Hudson (1980:53) writes "the reason behind loan words seems to be to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own should be quite right. To get the right effect the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail-a few words of one language, then a few words of the other the back of the first for a few more words and so on. The changes generally take place more or less randomly far as subject matter is concerned" since the real situation helps the students and teachers in learning and teaching process, those words used to create the context, support them to understand and memorize the lesson for a long time. Taking this into consideration, the researcher became interested about this feature of Nepali language and he felt a need of study about it.

1.5 Words

In 'code switching' and 'code mixing', words as well as sentences of one language are used in another language whereas the cover term for both is called loanwords. The term 'loanwords' seems to indicate the written language but it also covers the area of colloquial one.

A word is often defined as a minimal free form, which is separated from one another by spaces in writing and pauses in speaking. It is a group of letters having meaning. Crystal (2003:501) about a word says, "words are

the physically definable units which one encounters in a stretch of writing (bounded by spaces) or speech (where identification is more difficult, but where there may be PHONOLOGICAL clues to identify boundaries, such as a pause, or juncture features). 'Word', in this sense is often referred to as the orthographic word (for writing) or the phonological word (for speech). A neutral term often used to subsume both is word form". In other words it is a unit of expression, which has universal intuitive recognition by native speaker in both spoken and written languages. Though we find numbers of definitions of a 'word' there is no universally acceptable one so far about it.

Wallace (1982:27) states "to know a word in a target language as well as the native speaker knows it may mean the ability to:

- i. recognize it in its spoken or written form;
- ii. recall it at will;
- iii. use it in the appropriate grammatical form;
- iv. relate it to an appropriate object or concept;
- v. in speech, pronounce it in a recognizable way;
- vi. in writing, spell it correctly;
- vii. use it with the words it correctly goes with. i.e. in the correct collocation;
- viii. use it at the appropriate level of formality;
- ix. be aware of its connotations and associations."

1.6 Review of the Related Literature

It is necessary to show the new investigation. For this process, the researcher should be aware of earlier findings and those should be included in its research. Some of them which are directly or indirectly

related to the loan words such as number of research studies one code-mixing, code-switching, and English loan words in Nepali textbooks have been carried out under the Department of English Education, T.U. Some of them are as follows:

Subedi (2001) carried out research on a descriptive and a practical study finding out the English words used and their frequency of occurrence in the "Gorkhapatra Daily" on the title of "English code-mixing in the Gorkhapatra daily: A Descriptive and practical study". By studying the each issue for a week continuously, he found out the assimilated and non-assimilated words like for example, bank, cycle, driver, hospital, hotel, jungle, seat, table were assimilated and budget, internet, lamination, wicket were non-assimilated ones but he did not talk about loan words, which belong to the English language.

Poudel (2004) carried out research on code switching in Tribhuvan University premises. He concluded that code switching is a communicative strategy in a linguistic situation where two or more languages co-exist within the bounds of a society, or are kept in constant contact by politically and economically determined interests. The speakers switch from one communicative code to another under situations and normatively desired conditions (linguistic, psychological, social and pragmatic) in nature, but switching of code and loan words differ in terms of their use and duration i.e. loan words get space in the dictionary but not those words used in code switching and mixing all the time.

Baral (2005) carried out research on the 'code-mixing in Nepali Cinemas: A descriptive study'. He found out watching ten different

Nepali films that there is an increasing ratio of mixing a code in conversation and it is found generally in the urban people and it has negative impact on the Nepali language and culture.

Luitel (2005) carried out research on the title 'English Code-mixing in Nepali Stories', went through 'Madhuparka' and 'Garima' of 2051 and 2061 B.S. He just selected 100 words from 2051 B.S. and 100 words from 2061 B.S. from both the monthly magazines' issues for his convenience. He concluded that the English words used in Nepali stories were already assimilated in Nepali society and they got new entry in the dictionary of the Nepali language.

Pangeini (2005) carried out his research conducting a descriptive and practical study of code-mixing in Kantipur and classic FM Radio programmes in Nepal. Finally he concluded that the topic being discussed that the frequency of using second language repertoires differed. It was the study of code-mixing so there were no any findings about loan words. Sometimes they were uttered in L1 and to convey the same meaning they often were uttered by mixing a code.

Pandit (2006) carried out his research conducting a descriptive study on 'English loan words in Nepali Textbooks'. He went through the books i.e. compulsory Nepali textbooks of grade 6 to +2 level. He extracted English loan words from the context.

Though there were a number of researches in code switching and mixing and English loan words in Nepali text books. Nevertheless, no research on English loan words in Nepali Newspaper can be found. Language and words, used in Daily Newspapers, always encounter with many different English loan words and other type of loan

words. So, the researcher carried out his research to investigate English loan words in the main Nepali National Daily Newspapers viz Gorkhapatra, Kantipur, Nepal Samacharpatra, Rajdhani, Annapurna Post, Naya Patrika.

1.7 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- a. To find out the loan words in the main Nepali National Daily Newspapers viz Gorkhapatra, Kantipur, Nepal Samacharpatra, Rajdhani, Annapurna Post, Naya Patrika.
- b. to analyse loanwords in terms of word class
- c. To point out the pattern of loanwords (assimilated and non-assimilated).
- d. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.8 Significance of the Study

Specially, the conclusion carried out by the researcher will be beneficial to the news writers and editors but readers, students, teachers and syllabus designers will also be benefited indirectly. Especially the native language lovers who take interest in the present situation of the Nepali language will know how the English language is being adapted in the Nepali language from various pretensions. It will be the foundation on the study of loan words in the Nepali language. People interested in this field can move further stepping on this.

This research may be useful as reference material for writer of different genres of literature, news writers, readers, editors, linguists, teacher, students and all the concerned who are involved in analyzing, explaining,

teaching, learning and editing the nature of borrowed English words in Nepali Daily Newspapers.

1.9 Definition of Specific Terms

Print media: Print media refer to the mass media which are in printed form and, thus, are designed for the eyes, e.g. newspapers, journals, pamphlets.

Mass media: Mass media refer to tools or instruments of communication, which permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered and heterogeneous audience.

Word class: Simply a word is defined as the combination of letters in a meaningful way. When a word is formed then only comes to the types of words. Words can be categorized into major class and minor class. The words can convey meaning on its own are major class words in which: noun, verb, adjectives and adverbs are listed. Whereas the words which can not convey meaning alone are called minor word class for example, preposition, conjunction, determiners, articles. Word class in other word is also called grammatical units.

Linguistic units: By 'linguistic units' we mean the unit of language. Richards et al (1999, cited in pandit, in his thesis, 2006:19)) defines it as “.....parts of a language system. Linguistic units can be the distinctive sounds of a language (PHONEMES), words, phrases, or sentences, or they can be larger unites such as the utterances of a conversation”. So the phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentence and discourse are placed in the hierarchical order of linguistic units. In an utterance at least there should be a word and most of the time there are words, clauses and sentences. This present study listed words, phrases and clauses.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1. Sources of Data

In this study, mainly the secondary sources of data were used for the collection of the required information. However, the Nepali language experts were consulted for the approval of some cases whether the assimilated and non-assimilated English loan words were to be judged.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

This study is mainly based on secondary source. The primary sources of data for this study were related to the second objective (to find out assimilated and non-assimilated words of the study). For this purpose four Nepali language experts were consulted for the confirmation of the assimilated and non-assimilated words.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

- a. The main Nepali National Daily Newspapers i.e. Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper, Kantipur Daily Newspaper, Rajdhani Daily Newspaper, Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper, Annapurna post Daily Newspaper, Nayapatrika National Daily Newspaper for 3 days (3 issues) respectively. The English loan words used in those newspapers were analyzed.
- b. Previous theses: Subedi (2001), Pangen (2005), Baral (2005), and Pandit (2006) were consulted.
- c. To find out the assimilated and non-assimilated words, the 'Nepali Brihat Sabdakos' was consulted.
- d. Hudson (1980) and Wardhaugh (1986).

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher primarily used the secondary sources of data; for this, the researcher went through the categories like article, advertisement, news, news reporting, different types of events, news, news reporting, events (except grammar) of Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper, Kantipur Daily Newspaper, Rajdhani Daily Newspaper, Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper, Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper and Nayapatrika National Daily Newspaper and English loanwords were extracted from the contexts. As the research was based on secondary data, he consulted Nepali Brihat Sabdakos by the application of purposive sampling. For the approval of assimilated and non-assimilated words, he selected four Nepali language specialists by quota sampling procedure from University, campus FOE.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For the purpose of this study, the researcher prepared an observation sheet before reading the Nepali Daily Newspapers. (See in appendix I-III). This contained the items such as: number of loan words in each page or category, classification of linguistic units, classification of word class. Furthermore, the researcher used a structured interview schedule to find out the view of the Nepali language teachers on assimilated and non-assimilated words.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher studied the entire thesis, and books related to the topic. He collected six main Nepali National Daily Newspapers of three days (three issues) respectively and prepared different sheets of paper according to the purpose of fulfilment of the objectives. He studied the

Newspapers in detail and listed down the English loan words in different sheets of paper as given in Appendix (I-III). After listing down the loanwords, the Nepali Brihat Sabda Kos was consulted to find out assimilated and non-assimilated words. For those words, which were in common used but not listed in Nepali Brihat Sabda Kos, the Nepali language teacher were requested to share their opinion towards the topic by preparing structured interview.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

- i. The study was limited to a small area of the six main Nepali National Daily Newspapers.
- ii. The loan words were extracted from only the three issues of each newspaper mentioned in i.
- iii. Especially articles, reporting, advertisement, events, and different types of news were gone through and grammatical items were ignored.
- iv. There were a number of loan words in the study; only the English loan words were analyzed, interpreted and emphasized.
- v. The study could be made more effective and reliable by practical methodology but to find out the assimilated and non-assimilated words, the researcher consulted Nepal Brihat Sabda Kos which was not enough to bring the updated information.
- vi. Though word class, linguistic units were listed, the detail information of the formation of words, and language functions were ignored.
- vii. There were a number of experts of the Nepali language and the English language but only four of them were consulted according to the researcher convenience and their views will be accumulated and analyzed.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of the data which is divided into three parts. They are page wise presentation of linguistic units, classification of English loan words on the basis of word class and classification of assimilated and non-assimilated words.

3.1 Holistic Analysis of Linguistic Units

Loan words have been presented on the basis of their pages and category. Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper has 12+4 pages; Kantipur Daily Newspaper has 8+10 pages; Rajdhani Daily Newspaper has 8+4 pages; Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper has 8+4 pages; Annapurna post Daily Newspaper has 12 and Nayapatrika National Daily Newspaper has 16 pages. The data records the ratio of linguistic units i.e., words phrases and clauses, since there was the large number of occurrences of morphemes; they were not taken into consideration. There were many advertisements published in English medium and they were not taken into consideration.

Table No. 1
Description of Loanwords of Six Main Nepali National Daily
Newspapers of 3 days (3 issues) of each Daily Newspaper.

Page No.	Gorkhapattra 23, 24 of Bhadra and 4 th of Ashoj			Kantipur 22,23, and 24 of Bhadra			Rajdhani 9, 10, and 11 of Bhadra			Nepal Samacharpatra 9, 10 and 11 of Bhadra			Annapurna post 9, 10, 11 of Bhadra			Nayapatrika 22, 23 and 24 of Bhadra		
	W	Ph	Cl	W	Ph	Cl	W	Ph	Cl	W	Ph	Cl	W	Ph	Cl	W	Ph	Cl
1	54	7	-	29	3	-	72	12	-	74	12	-	96	10	-	28	5	-
2	122	20	-	81	9	1	117	20	-	88	13	-	66	8	-	42	1	-
3	103	11	-	59	5	1	110	19	-	91	18	-	90	14	-	47	8	-
4	106	11	-	91	16	1	106	10	-	54	6	-	233	36	-	66	10	-
5	185	39	-	21	2	-	95	8	-	98	15	-	94	14	-	65	12	-
6	47	2	-	136	15	-	57	4	-	95	11	1	106	11	-	78	13	-
7	162	23	-	58	1	-	146	20	-	202	31	-	202	42	-	165	25	13
8	69	11	-	101	9	-	173	29	-	144	19	-	79	12	-	57	5	-
9	147	23	-	59	6	2	146	24	-	131	20	-	193	34	-	59	6	-
10	107	6	1	182	31	-	78	8	-	189	40	-	141	20	-	103	19	1
11	64	7	-	120	21	-	32	5	-	142	27	-	256	44	-	105	17	-
12	64	4	-	137	17	-	99	10	-	107	26	-	109	22	-	72	13	-
13	40	6	1	167	35	-										142	20	-
14	68	8	-	146	25	-										52	3	-
15	131	20	1	114	12	-										75	10	-
16	55	7	-	109	23	-										55	7	-
17				92	10	-												
18				76	6	-												
Total	1524	205	3	1778	246	5	1231	169	-	1415	238	1	1665	267	-	1211	174	14

The table shows that among the study areas there were 8824 loan words; out of them the highest frequency of occurrence of loan words was in Kantipur, Nepali National Daily Newspaper that was 1778 words (20.15%). The second highest frequency of loan words was found in Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper; that was 1665 words (18.86%); the loan words in Gorkhapattra Daily Newspaper were 1524 words (17.27%); likewise, the number of loan words used in Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper was 1415 words (16.03%); in Rajdhani Nepali National

Daily, there were 1231 (13.95%), and the least number of loan words were found to be used in Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper i.e. 1211 (13.72%) out of the total number of loan words. The empty boxes show that there is no occurrence of English loan words. From this we can conclude that the higher the amount of size of Newspaper, advertisements, business and sports news, the higher the frequency of occurrence of English loan words. There were 1211 loan words including 174 phrases and 14 clauses in Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper, 1231 loan words including 169 phrases and no clauses were found in Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper. Likewise, 1415 loanwords in Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper including 238 phrases and only one clause; 1524 loan words including 205 phrases and 3 clauses in Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper, 1665 loan words in Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper including 267 phrases and 1778 loan words in Kantipur, Nepali National Daily Newspaper including 246 phrases and 5 clauses were found. The degree of occurrence of clauses is fewer in comparison with phrases and loan words.

3.2 Classification of Loanwords on the Basis of Word Class

Words can be categorized into different classes. So, the loan words in the present study were categorized into nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and others such as prepositions, conjunctions, articles and interjections. Because of small presence of such words they were included into one category (i.e. others).

Table No.2

**Classification of Loanwords on the Basis of Word Class in Kantipur,
Nepali National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 22, 23 and 24.**

Page	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	19	9	1	-	-
2	69	8	1	1	2
3	50	3	2	-	4
4	75	12	2	-	2
5	18	2	-	-	1
6	125	2	6	-	3
7	54	2	1	-	1
8	93	4	2	-	2
9	52	4	2	-	1
10	169	7	3	-	3
11	112	6	-	-	2
12	128	4	3	-	2
13	151	9	1	1	5
14	130	11	2	-	3
15	102	5	3	-	4
16	93	8	3	1	4
17	84	5	-	-	3
18	70	5	1	-	-
Total	1594	106	33	3	42

The table above shows that there were 1778 loan words including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and others. Out of total number of loan words, 1594 (89.65%) nouns were loaned in Kantipur Nepali National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 22, 23 and 24. Nouns, thus, took the highest position. On the other hand, there were 106 verbs (5.96%), 42 others (2.36%), 33 adjectives (1.86%), and only 3 adverbs (0.16%) .

Table No.3
English Loanwords in Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper of
Bhadra 23, 24 and Ashoj 4

Page No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	48	3	2	-	1
2	111	5	3	-	3
3	92	6	3	-	2
4	95	7	2	-	2
5	167	15	-	1	2
6	45	1	1	-	-
7	138	14	7	1	2
8	64	3	-	-	2
9	137	6	2	-	2
10	93	7	4	-	3
11	61	3	-	-	-
12	59	3	-	-	2
13	37	1	2	-	-
14	61	3	1	-	3
15	112	8	6	1	4
16	54	-	-	1	-
Total	1374	85	33	4	28

The table above shows that there were 1374 nouns (90.15) out of the total number of words loaned in Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 23, 24 and Ashoj 4. Nouns, thus, took the highest position; however there were few words in the category of adverbs which were only 4 (0.26%). Likewise, verbs were 85 (5.57%), adjectives were 33 (2.16%) and others were 28 (1.83%) respectively. The details of the occurrences of loan words are given in Appendix II-b.

Table No. 4
English Loanwords in Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper of
Bhadra 9, 10 and 11

Page No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	71	2	-	-	1
2	75	7	-	1	5
3	75	4	7	-	5
4	47	1	5	-	1
5	92	4	1	-	1
6	87	5	1	-	2
7	191	6	3	-	2
8	134	2	3	-	5
9	124	3	2	-	2
10	171	13	3	-	2
11	124	5	8	-	5
12	89	8	6	-	4
Total	1280	60	39	1	35

The table above shows that there were 1280 nouns (90.45%) out of the total number of words loaned in Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 9, 10 and 11. Nouns, thus took the highest position, however there was only one (0.07%) word found in the category of adverb. There were 60 verbs (4.24%), 39 adjectives (2.75%) and we saw 35 words (2.47%) in others section.

Table No.5
English Loanwords in Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper of
Bhadra 9, 10 and 11

Page No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	80	8	3	-	5
2	55	4	3	-	4
3	79	5	4	-	2
4	210	13	6	1	3
5	80	8	4	-	2
6	94	7	2	-	3
7	180	7	9	1	5
8	73	4	1	-	1
9	176	9	4	1	3
10	127	8	3	-	3
11	238	9	7	-	2
12	97	2	4	1	5
Total	1489	84	50	4	38

The table given above records 1489 nouns, 84 verbs, 50 adjectives, 4 adverbs and 38 words in the category of others respectively. Thus, the numbers of English loan words were not proportional to each word class. The nouns were 89.42% followed by verbs just 5.04%, adjectives 3%, adverbs 0.24% and others 2.28% respectively. The details of the occurrence of words are given in Appendix II-d.

Table No. 6
English Loanwords in Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper of
Bhadra 9, 10 and 11

Page No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	65	2	3	-	2
2	103	6	5	-	3
3	100	6	1	1	2
4	92	9	3	-	2
5	87	4	2	-	2
6	54	2	1	-	-
7	140	1	1	-	4
8	165	6	-	-	2
9	135	7	1	-	3
10	69	5	-	-	4
11	31	1	-	-	-
12	88	5	3	-	3
Total	1129	54	20	1	27

As in the previous tables, the present table also records 1129 (91.71%) nouns, the highest frequency of occurrences followed by verbs 54 (4.38%), adjectives 20 (1.62%), others 27 (2.19%), and adverbs 1 (0.081%). So far the least number of words was found in the category of adverbs.

Table No.7
English Loanwords in Naya Patrikia National Daily Newspaper of
Bhadra 22, 23 and 24

Page No.	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	24	2	-	-	2
2	39	3	-	-	-
3	40	2	3	-	2
4	63	3	-	-	-
5	57	5	2	-	1
6	68	3	3	1	3
7	130	21	7	1	6
8	53	2	2	-	-
9	55	2	2	-	-
10	93	5	3	1	1
11	95	8	1	-	1
12	63	5	1	-	3
13	129	6	3	-	4
14	45	5	2	-	-
15	65	7	1	-	2
16	49	4	1	-	1
Total	1068	83	31	3	26

The table given above shows that there were altogether 1211 loan words in Nayapatrika National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 22, 23 and 24 in each pages. Out of them, 1068 (88.19%) were nouns which ranks the top position in terms of their frequency of occurrence. Further, there were 83 (6.85%) verbs, 31 (2.55%) adjectives, 26 (2.14%) others, and only 3 (0.24%) words were found in the category of adverbs.

In comparison to other categories specially nouns were the most remarkable in their frequency of occurrence, secondly, the verbs and the other categories were proportional from the view point of the occurrence

of loan words and adverbs were the less remarkable in terms of frequency of occurrence.

Table No.8

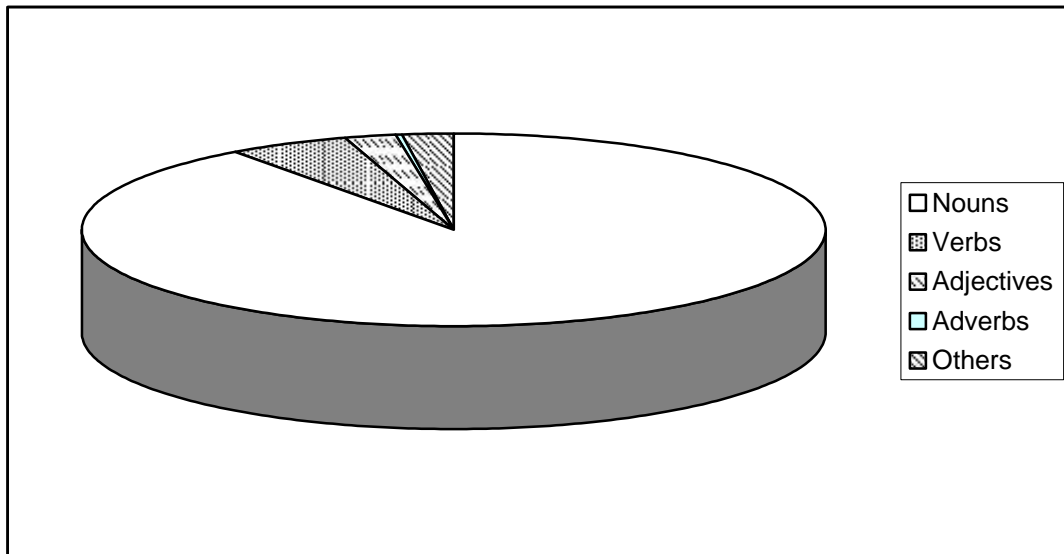
Holistic Presentation of Word Class of the Study.

S.N.	Newspapers	Total No. of loan words	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Others
1	Kantipur, Nepali National Daily Newspaper.	1778	1594	106	33	3	42
2	Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper	1665	1489	84	50	4	38
3	Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper	1524	1374	85	33	4	28
4	Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper	1415	1280	60	39	1	35
5	Rahdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper	1231	1129	54	20	1	27
6	Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper	1211	1068	83	31	3	26
	Total	8824	7934	472	206	16	196

The table above shows that there was an extra ordinarily large number of nouns which were brought in use in Six Nepali National Daily Newspapers of three issues (i.e. three different dates). Out of 8824 loanwords in the study, nouns were 7934 (89.91%). The second large number of word class was verbs i.e. 472 (5.34%), adjectives were 206 (2.33%), the occurrences of others word class (preposition, conjunction, articles, and determiners) were 196 (2.22%) and the least number of words fell under adverb class i.e. 16 (0.18%). The following pie chart gives a clear image of what has been described above.

Figure No.1

Holistic Presentation of Word Class of the Study.



3.3. Classification of Loanwords on the Basis of Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in the Study

By the term assimilated words we understand those words which are used in day to day activities and easily understood by common people. Though the Nepali language is rich enough in terms of vocabulary, grammar etc. We find the use of loan words from other languages while speaking and writing as well.

This study listed out such assimilated and non-assimilated words found in the main Nepali National Daily Newspapers i.e. Gorkahpatra, Kantipur, Nepal Samacharpatra, Rajdhani, Annapurna Post, Naya Patrika Daily Newspapers (See Appendix III: a-f). On the other hand, non-assimilated words, as defined earlier, are not assimilated so the common people do not understand if they are mixed in colloquial or written language. We found numbers of such words in the textbooks and newspapers but why? None of the writers or speaker has such intention for not making understand to the readers or listeners understand it. To classify the assimilated and non-assimilated words the researcher mainly

based on the nepali dictionary i.e. 'Nepali Brihat Sabdakos' and still there were many words pushed the researcher into confusion. Then to avoid such confusion he went to consult the experts of the Nepali language. Such words are given in Appendix III. The assimilated and non-assimilated words are presented below.

Table No. 9
Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in Kantipur, Nepali National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 22, 23 and 24.

Page No.	Categories	Assimilated	Non-assimilated
1	Front page	19	10
2	Valley	33	48
3	Country	26	33
4	Country	25	66
5	Country/advertisements	9	12
6	Vision	56	80
7	Opinion varieties	36	22
8	Foreign/ country	50	51
9	Foreign/country	29	30
10	Classified advertisements	49	133
11	Economy/country	40	80
12	Economy/country	56	81
13	Economy/sports	50	117
14	Art & style/sports/farmer's page	50	96
15	Koseele/economy/ sports	36	78
16	Koseele/art & style/sports/	34	75
17	Koseele/sports	26	66
18	Koseele/art & style	24	52
Total		648	1130

The table given above shows that there were 18 pages in Kantipur, Nepali National Daily Newspaper containing English words. Page no. 1 contained 29 words. Out of them, 19 words were assimilated and 10 were non-assimilated. Likewise page no. 2 contained 81 words. Of them, 33 were assimilated and 48 were non-assimilated. Similarly, the successive pages contained a considerable number of assimilated and non-assimilated words. The last page, page no 18 contained 76 words. Of them 24 were assimilated and 52 were non-assimilated.

The greater number of occurrences of assimilated words was found on page no.6 and 12 (the category of viewpoint and economy) which had 56 in each. The lower number of occurrences of assimilated words was found on page no.5 (the category of country) which had only 9 assimilated words. Likewise, the greater number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was found on page no. 10 (the category of classified advertisements) which had 133 non-assimilated words. The lower number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was found on page no. 1 (the front news) which had only 10 non-assimilated that was lower than that of assimilated words.

In conclusion, we can say that the greater number of occurrences of words was non-assimilated and lower number of occurrences of words was assimilated.

Table No. 10
Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in Gorkhapatra Daily
Newspaper of Bhadra 23, 24 and Ashoj 4.

Page No.	Categories	Assimilated	Non-assimilated
1	Front page	27	27
2	Art entertainment/National	46	76
3	National	55	48
4	International/National/varieties	58	48
5	Economy/Business	80	105
6	Opinion/Analysis	24	23
7	Opinion/Analysis	68	94
8	Outskirts	29	40
9	Outskirts	67	80
10	Valley/Naya Nepal	51	56
11	Nepal Sanitation National/Sports/Naya Nepal	33	31
12	Educational/Open Page/International	29	35
13	Educational/Varieties	19	21
14	Varieties/Valley	38	30
15	Sports	46	85
16	Open Page	36	19
Total		706	818

Table No. 10 shows that there were 16 pages containing in Gorkhapatra Daily News Paper. Among them, on page no. 1; front page had the equal number of assimilated and non-assimilated i.e. 27 in each. Similarly the second page (the category of Art and Entertainment) contained 46 assimilated and 76 non-assimilated words were found. Similarly, the successive pages contained a considerable number of loan words. The last page (the category of Open Page) contained 36 assimilated and 19 non-assimilated words. When we analysed this table, the greater number of assimilated words i.e. 80 words were found on page no.5 (the category of Economy and Business). Similarly, the lower number of assimilated words i.e. 19 words were found on page no. 13 (the category of Varieties). Likewise, the greater number of non-assimilated words i.e. 105 words were found on page no.5 (the category of Economy and Business). Similarly, the lower number of non-assimilated words i.e. 19 words were found on page no.16 (the category of Open Page).

Table No. 11

Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in Nepal Samacharpatra National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 9, 10 and 11.

Page No.	Categories	Assimilated	Non-assimilated
1	Front page	47	27
2	Valley/Varieties	49	39
3	Arts	31	60
4	Opinion	30	24
5	Nepal	47	51
6	Nepal	45	50
7	Nepal	72	130
8	International News	75	69
9	Economy News	58	73
10	Economy News	67	122
11	Sports	55	87
12	Sports	77	30
Total		653	762

In Nepal Samacharpatra Daily Newspaper, there were 12 pages. The first page (the front page) contained 47 assimilated words and 27 non-assimilated. Second page (the category of Valley/Varieties) contained 49 assimilated words and 39 non-assimilated words. Similarly, the continuous pages contained a considerable number of assimilated and non-assimilated words. The last page (the category of Sports news) contained 77 assimilated words and 30 non-assimilated words. The greater number of the occurrences of assimilated words was found on page no.12 i.e. 77 assimilated words and the lower number of the occurrences of assimilated words was found on page no. 4 (the category of Opinion) i.e.30 assimilated words. Likewise, the greater number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was found on page no.7 (the category of Nepal News) i.e. 130 non-assimilated words. The lower number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was found on page no.4 (the category of Opinion) i.e. 24.

The number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was greater than that of assimilated words.

Table No. 12
Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 9, 10 and 11

Page No.	Categories	Assimilated	Non-assimilated
1	Front page	46	50
2	Valley	28	38
3	Advertisements/Valley	31	59
4	National/Valley/Classified Advertisements.	81	152
5	Rabibariya/National	46	48
6	Health/Science & Technology/National	47	59
7	Life Style	68	134
8	Entertainment/Opinion	31	48
9	National/Business	74	119
10	Business/International	61	80
11	International/Classified Advertisements/Sports	91	165
12	Sangalo/Sports	46	63
Total		650	1015

There were 12 pages contained in Annapurna Post Daily Newspaper. Among them, page no.1 (the front page) contained 46 assimilated words and 50 non-assimilated words. Page no.2 (the category of Valley News) contained 28 assimilated words and 38 non-assimilated words. Similarly, the successive pages contained a considerable number of assimilated and non-assimilated words. The last page no.12 (the category of Sports News and Sangalo) had 46 assimilated and 63 non-assimilated words.

The large number of assimilated words was found on page no. 11 (the category of International and Sports News) i.e. 91. The least number of assimilated words were found on page no. 2 which had only 28 assimilated words. The large number of non-assimilated words was found on page no.11 which had 165 non-assimilated words. The least number of non-assimilated words were found in page no.2 which had only 38 non-assimilated words. The number of non-assimilated words was larger than that of assimilated words.

Table No. 13
Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in Rajdhani National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 9, 10 and 11.

Page No.	Categories	Assimilated	Non-assimilated
1	Front Page	36	36
2	Batika	37	80
3	Kingdom	41	69
4	Country/Classified Advertisements	55	51
5	Country	53	42
6	Opinion	32	25
7	Foreign	68	78
8	Economy	66	107
9	Economy/Classified Advertisements	76	70
10	Education	35	43
11	Indreni	15	17
12	Sports	45	54
Total		559	672

The table above depicts 12 pages in Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper. First page (the front News) contained same number of assimilated and non-assimilated i.e.36 words. Page no.2 (the category of Batika) contained 37 assimilated and 80 non-assimilated words. Similarly, the successive pages contained a considerable number of assimilated and non-assimilated words. The last page (the category of Sports News) contained 45 assimilated and 54 non-assimilated words.

When we analysed the table above, the large number of assimilated words were found on page no.9 (the category of Economy) which had 76 assimilated words and the small number of assimilated words was found on page no.11 (the category of Indreni) which had only 15 assimilated words. Likewise, the larger number of the occurrences of non-assimilated words was found on the page No.8 (the category of Economy) i.e. 107. The least number of non-assimilated words was found on page no.11 which had 17 non-assimilated words.

The number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was greater than that of assimilated words.

Table No. 14
Assimilated and Non-assimilated Words in Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper of Bhadra 22, 23 and 24.

Page No.	Categories	Assimilated	Non-assimilated
1	Front	16	12
2	Country	26	16
3	Country	27	20
4	Outskirts	38	28
5	Outskirts	26	39
6	Saturday special/Opinion	38	40
7	Opinion	25	140
8	Middle Page	21	36
9	Middle Page	30	29
10	Foreign	53	50
11	Economy	46	59
12	Economy	31	41
13	Sports	57	85
14	Leisure/Advertisements	19	33
15	Cover Story	32	43
16	Entertainment	32	23
Total		517	694

Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper contained 16 pages. Page no.1 (the front page) contained 16 assimilated and 12 non-assimilated words. The second page (the category of country news) had 26 assimilated and 16 non-assimilated words. Similarly, the successive pages contained a considerable number of assimilated and non-assimilated words. The last page (the category of entertainment) had 32 assimilated words and 23 non-assimilated words. Page no. 13 (category of sports news) had the highest number of occurrences of assimilated words and page no. 1 contained the lowest number of occurrences of assimilated words. Page no. 7 (the category of Vision) had the highest number of occurrences of non-assimilated words and the lowest number of occurrences of non-assimilated words was found on page no.1. Finally, the highest number of occurrences of words was non-assimilated in comparison with assimilated words.

Table No.15
Holistic Presentation of Assimilated and Non-assimilated
English Words of the Study.

S. N.	Name of Newspapers	No. of Issues	No. of assimilated words	No. of non-assimilated words
		(Date)	(in degree)	(in degree)
1	Kantipur, Nepali National Daily	Bhadra 22, 23 and 24	648 (62.49)	1130 (79.90)
2	Gorkhapatra Daily	Bhadra 23, 24 and Ashoj 4.	706 (68.08)	818 (57.84)
3	Nepal Samacharpatra	Bhadra 9, 10 and 11	653 (62.97)	762 (53.88)
4	Annapurna Post	Bhadra 9, 10 and 11	650 (62.68)	1015 (71.77)
5	Rajdhani Nepali National Daily	Bhadra 9, 10 and 11	559 (53.90)	672 (47.51)
6	Naya Patrika National Daily	Bhadra 22, 23 and 24	517 (49.85)	694 (49.07)
	Total		3733 (359.97)	5091 (359.97)

The table above shows the assimilated and non-assimilated words of 6 different National Daily News papers. Among them, there were three issues of KANTIPUR, Nepali National Daily Newspaper containing 1778 (20.24%) loan words of the total. Among them 648 were assimilated and 1130 were non-assimilated. There were 1665 (18.86%) total loan words in Annapurna Post. Among them 650 were assimilated and 1015 were non-assimilated. Nepal Samacharpatra contained 1415 (16.03%) loan words: 653 assimilated and 762 non-assimilated. Similarly, Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper contained 1524 (17.27%) loan words, out of them 706 were assimilated and 818 were non-assimilated. RAJDHANI Nepali National Daily Newspaper had 1231 (13.95) English loan words, out of them 559 were assimilated and 672 were non-assimilated. The last and the least number of occurrences of loan words were found in Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper, which had total 1211 (13.73%) English loan words and out of them 517 were assimilated and 694 were non-assimilated words.

Out of 8824 loan words, there were 3733 assimilated and 5091 non-assimilated words which were 42.30% and 57.69% respectively. The holistic presentation of assimilated and non-assimilated words of each Daily Newspaper is given below separately.

Figure No. 2
Occurrence of Assimilated Loanwords in each Daily Newspaper in the Study Area

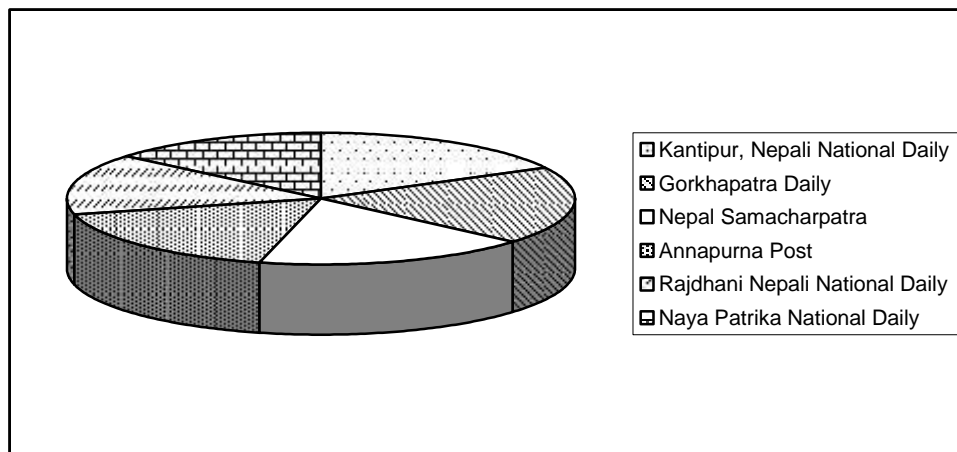
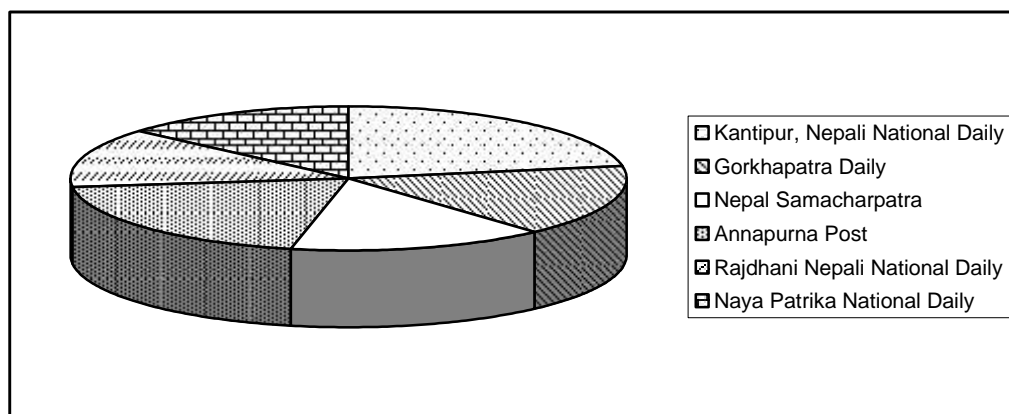


Figure No.3
Occurrence of Non-assimilated Loanwords in each Daily
Newspaper in the Study Area



3.4 Words in Common use but not Found in Nepali Brihat Sabda Kos

During the study, the researcher found some words which were in common use but they were not included in Nepali Brihat Sabdakos. For that purpose he consulted Dr. Hemanga Raj Adhikari Professor Nepali Department, Dr. Ram Chandra Lamsal Professor Nepali Department, Mr. Bhoj Raj Dhungel Reader Nepali Department and Mr. Maheshwor Neupane Reader Nepali Department and tried to elicit the authoritative view. Among the words: furniture, fax, cassette, FM, mobile, website, video, commerce, hospital, campus, network, semi final, quarterfinal, dealer, airport, telecom, tanker, filter, restaurant, stationary, share, cup, tape, session, flat, traffic, bank, tape, camera, sofa, pant, cancer, gas, petrol, dot pen, bank, ticket, pipe, plate, company, jail, tuition, tie, ambulance, cooker, diesel, e-mail, budget, helicopter, motor, truck, minute, telephone, cycle, etc. according to them, should be included in Nepali Brihat Sabda Kos because some of them had no Nepali alternative words and others had Nepali alternatives but they were not in common use. Cigarette, town, IA, director, SLC, second, exchange, boarding,

police, nurse, model, bye bye, BA, Faint, mummy, dady, cotton, certificate, gate, global, airport, license, calculator, association, pocket etc had Nepali alternatives but they were not in common use for example, शहर, निर्देशन, द्वितिय, प्रहरी, संघ, etc. furthermore, they added that those words which were not in our culture should be discouraged.

About the question: why do the Newspaper writers use English loan words in their Newspapers? They responded that the main purpose of Newspaper was to spread the news to the different readers. English words were used to make the news very clear to the reader. Could not we convey the message that we wanted without English words in Newspapers? They suggested that it was not the matter of ability and inability but to bring the exactness and effectiveness sometimes they were used and on the other hand, specially some of the technical words and scientific words such as economy, sports, science journals and reports were rich in English. Another question put forward to them by the researcher was: How did they take this trend of using English words in Nepali Newspapers? Haphazard use words from other language should be discouraged and those words which entertain the readers should be welcomed because they should adopt in the modern world accordingly. Whether there is a positive or negative impact of this trend for the Nepali language was another question asked to them and some of them said that there were negative impacts on the development and improvement of the Nepali language, others vice versa. Further, borrowing itself was not harmful but the way it is borrowed, the reason and impact should be taken into consideration. Otherwise, it might be one of the major factors for losing internalized characteristics of any language.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consist of the findings and recommendations of the study.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation, this study has derived the following findings.

4.1.1 About loan words

- i. Among the different main Nepali National Daily Newspapers; KANTIPUR, Nepali National Daily Newspaper contained the higher number of words borrowed from English. The loan words, in the study area were 8824. Kantipur alone contained 1778 which was 20.14% of the total. There were 18 pages including supplement (weekly published KOSELEE) and 11 categories in different pages and the frequency of occurrences of loan words in each page was 98.77 in average.
- ii. Annapurna Post, Daily Newspaper, took the second position in the number of occurrences of loan words. Out of 8824 total number of loan words, 1665 i.e.18.86% was found in this newspaper. It contained 12 pages and 11 categories, each pages contained 138.75 words in average.
- iii. Gorkhapatra, Daily Newspaper, came into the third position having high cxfrequency of occurrences of loan words. It contained 1524 loan words, which was 17.27% of the total. There were 16 pages having 12 categories and contained English loan words in each page were 95.25 in average.

- iv. Similarly, in other Daily Newspapers, Nepal Samacharpatra contained total 1415 which was (16.03%) out of the total loan words.
- v. There were 10 categories at 12 pages in Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper which contained 1231 loan words i.e. 13.95% out of total loan words. The frequency of occurrences of such words in each page was 102.58 in average.
- vi. Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper was the last newspaper in hierarchy which contained less number of occurrences of loan words comparatively with other newspapers, which contained only 1211 (13.72%) of total number of loan words. The frequency of occurrences of such words in each page was 75.68 in average.

4.1.2 About Word Class

- i. Out of 8824 loan words 7934 (89.91%) were nouns, which was followed by verbs 472 (5/34%), adjectives 206 (2.33%). Adverbs 16(1.81%) respectively. Other parts of speech (preposition, conjunction, articles, and determiners) took the share of 196 (2.22%)

4.1.3 About the Pattern of Words

- i. The loan words of Kantipur, Nepali Daily Newspaper, were both assimilated and non-assimilated i.e.648 (36.44%) and 1130 (63.55%) respectively.
- ii. The loanwords of Annapurna Post contained both assimilated and non-assimilated words which were 650 (39.03%) and 1015 (60.96%) respectively.
- iii. The Gorkhapatra Daily Newspaper had also assimilated and non-assimilated words which were 706 (46.32%) and 818 (53.67%) of the total loanwords respectively.

- iv. Similarly, Nepal Samachar Patra Contained 653 (46.14%) assimilated and 762 (53.85%) words of total loan words.
- v. The Rajdhani Nepali National Daily Newspaper also contained 559 (45.41%) assimilated and 672 (54.58%) non-assimilated words of the total number of loanwords found in it.
- vi. Naya Patrika National Daily Newspaper had 517 (42.69%) assimilated and 694 (57.30%) non-assimilated words of the total number of loanwords respectively.

4.2 Pedagogical Implications and Recommendations

This section consists of two sub headings as:

4.2.1 Pedagogical Implications of the Study

- i. Technical words used in the category of finance, business, advertisements and sports are very much difficult for the ordinary readers. For example, stock exchange, NEPSE, walkover, skipping, etc which make the news very difficult to understand. If the editor or authoritative person of newspaper should be aware of making use of those words simple and understandable.
- ii. This study certainly makes the Nepali Newspaper editors and writers aware of the nature of the loan words and leads them to act accordingly.
- iii. The study reveals that code-mixing is a natural phenomenon, so the editors and writers should be up-to-date with the words of Nepali Newspaper to persuade the readers.
- iv. The newspaper is the gate way to get entrance in Sabdakos, specially the sabdakos writer should be very much aware of selecting the words.
- v. Due to the usage of the largest number of occurrences of loan words, the reader of the rural areas are getting confusion and it may

create some misunderstanding to them. So the news editors and writers should be aware of that.

- vi. This study certainly makes Nepali subject teachers aware of loan words because it might affect the Nepali subject matter when teaching and designing the courses for the students.

4.2.2 Recommendations for Further Research

On the basis of the study and its findings, the researcher attempts to present some recommendations for the betterment of future research of this nature.

- i. Loan words of other languages besides English could also be the topic of the research.
- ii. The views of the newspaper readers about loan words should be understood and on the basis of that the news style should be designed.
- iii. Different factors which compel the news editors or writers to mix the English words into the Nepali newspaper should be identified.
- iv. The comparative study of assimilated and non-assimilated words of Nepali National Daily Newspapers in rural and urban areas should be made because the same words might be assimilated for those people who are living in urban areas and non-assimilated for rural areas.
- v. The survey about the English loan words in Daily Newspapers should be done to analyze the impacts in the use of the Nepali language publishing articles/news stories.
- vi. While designing the newspaper, the readers of rural area should also be taken into consideration and loan words in themselves are not negative but they should be brought in appropriate contexts and should be clarified.

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