

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Background

Language is a primary means of communication for human beings though there are many other means of communication, i.e. olfactory system of communication, gustatory system of communication, tactile system of communication etc. Among them, language is the universal medium for conveying facts including complex thoughts, emotions and feelings of everyday life. Language has enabled men to establish great civilization. Man differs from all the other species on this earth only because he possesses a unique faculty of speech. Man expresses his personality through language. Language is a special phenomenon, which we use in the whole community to express our ideas by means of which we establish the relation in the society. It is the distinctive property of mankind because of which human being seems to be extraordinary and superior in any respect. Hornby (seventh edition. 2005:862) defines language as the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area.

Richards et al. (ninth impression 1999:197) defines "language as any particular system of human communication. It is spoken by most of the people- Japanese in Japan, Nepalese in Nepal, etc". According to Crystal (1918:124), "language is a French term introduced by Ferdinand de Saussure to refer to the human biological faculty of speech. It is distinguished in his approach from langue, the language system of a speech community."

The study of language is essential. Linguistics is defined as the scientific and systematic study of language. Linguistics studies the nature

of language. It tries to find out the fundamental scenery of language, function of language and universal features of language, etc. Crystal (1980:273) says that general linguistics attempts to establish the general principles for the study of all languages, and to determine the characteristics of human language as a phenomenon.

There are many languages in the world. Among them no language can be thought to be superior or inferior to other languages in terms of communicative value. However, some languages play more dominant role in a particular situation; for example, English is the only one language in the world accepted as a lingua franca that now has made international communication possible. English is one of the six official languages of the UN and as such plays a vital role in international communication. Wide knowledge of science and technology is impossible without the knowledge of the English language. As nearly half of the world's books related to these subjects have been written in English and most of the sophisticated technical research works are published in English. Due to the rapid acceleration of industrial development, international trade, commerce and transport the importance of English in the present day is being increased and it has become the medium of global communication.

Nepal is an active member of international organizations like UN and SAARC. We need English to establish effective channel of communication with such organizations and other nations. We have to enhance the tourism industry in our context. Thus, the knowledge of English has become obligatory in the modern world.

Due to the growing effects of the English language in every sector, people are compelled to use it directly or indirectly. Specially, educated and urban people use it in their speech and writing in Nepal. Sometimes

they speak and write pure English but other times they mix English words, phrases and sentences knowingly and/or unknowingly even when they speak and write the Nepali language. Linguistically, this process is called 'code switching' and 'code mixing'. This is one of the characteristic features of the present bilingual and multilingual society. This study is directly related to code mixing in print media i.e. Annapurna Post daily.

1.1.1 Code

A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. According to Richards et al. (1999:56), "code is a term which is used in stead of language, speech variety or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the others. People also use 'code' when they want to stress the uses of a language or language variety in a particular community." For example, a Puerto Rican in New York City may have two codes: English and Spanish. He or she may use one code (English) at work and the other code (Spanish) at home or when talking to neighbours.

Code is a broad term which may denote a dialect, register or a language. There are many languages in the world. We speak more than two or three languages even in a single society. People speak mixing the languages and shifting from one language to another. Most speakers can use several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than monolingualism.

a. Code Switching

Every normal human can convey his/her message to other with the help of language. At the time of conveying a message, if the interlocutors are monolinguals then the process of conveying it is possible in a single

language but if they are bilingual or even multilingual then there may be certain concepts which are very difficult to clarify to the other party with the help of a single language. When a bilingual or a multilingual person takes part in a conversation with other person who also knows and uses two or more languages, he/she often shifts from one language to another. This process of shifting from one language to another is generally known as code switching.

Hudson (1980:56) defines code switching as "the use of different varieties at different times." Fallis (1978:1) says "it is the alternative use of two languages at the word, phrase and clause or sentence level. Thus, the speaker moves from one code to another and back, less rapidly, in course of a single sentences is a code switching."

In Wardhaugh's (1986:102-3) words, "we can describe two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversants 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 required a change in the language used we have metaphorical code- switching."

According to Spolsky (1998), "in code switching a single speaker uses different varieties at different times. Bilinguals often switch between their two languages in the middle of conversation. These code- switches can take place between or even within sentences, involving phrases or even parts of words."

According to Holmes (1992:44), "people may switch code within a speech event to discuss a particular topic. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another."

Trudgill (1983:75) says, "code switching means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands."

The purpose of code switching may be:

- ❖ to fill a linguistic or conceptual gap, or
- ❖ for other multiple communicative purposes

b. Code Mixing

Code mixing can be defined as a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. This is quite common in bilingual or multilingual communities and is often a mark of solidarity, eg, between bilingual friends or colleagues in an informal situation. Code mixing can involve various levels of language, eg, phonology, morphology, grammatical structure or lexical items. Bilingual or multilingual speakers, for example, may think that one of their languages, eg, English, has more appropriate lexical items for something they want to express in a particular situation and they incorporate these into the grammatical structure of the other language. "If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing" (Verma and Krishnaswamy, 1998:18). 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 shift) then it is code mixing (Rai, 2000:182).

According to Hudson (1980:53), "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. 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 other.... but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure."

Holmes (1992:50) says, "code mixing suggests the speaker is mixing of codes indiscriminately. It is a kind of rapid switching in a conversation."

Wardhaugh (1986:103) says, "code mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to other in course of a single utterance." Mostly, the hours of one language are mixed into another language.

Most of the educated Nepalese people can communicate in English. So, as soon as one educated Nepali meets another, he/she mixes the English words and phrases within Nepali sentences. Mostly the nouns of one language are mixed into another language. For example,

Bhai office batai college janchha.

Ram bus ma bank ko guesthouse gayo.

Sita bahra class pass gari campus padhne gardin.

Because of the rapid development of science, technology, commerce and communication, many societies are coming in contact with other society and in this condition the people must borrow words from other languages. According to Hockett (1958:404), "the speaker of A must have some motive, overt or covert, for the borrowing. These are two in number: the prestige motive or the need feeling motive".

Because of the regular uses of 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 automatic habit to use the words of another language. In our context, people use a lot of English words and phrases when they speak and write in the Nepali

language. This is also a feature of present young generation in the urban areas. So, they are borrow words, phrases, clauses and sentences from the English language and mixing them into the Nepali language. This is also a way of the word formation process.

In the present work, the researcher focuses on English code mixing in print media i.e. Annapurna Post.

The differences between code switching and code mixing are given below:

Code-switching	Code- mixing
1) A change from one language to another in the same conversation	1) The use of elements, most typically nouns and verbs from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language.
2) Absolute shift. Eg: Ram how are you now a days kin ho Aaja bholi ta samparkama nai chaina ni?	2) Lexical shift. Eg: Doctor saheba malai kehi cetamol Dinuna Ram good manchhe ho, he is milahsar.
3) Conditioned by situation and topics.	3) Irrelevant of situation and topic change.

Code mixing can be observed in every sphere of life where bilingualism exists and it is found in Nepali newspapers too. The reporters/journalists prepare the news mostly in the Nepali language and mix certain English words or even phrases when certain concepts seem ambiguous for the readers to be conveyed in the Nepali language. They sometimes have to quote the speech given by different persons and if the speaker uses certain English words, it should be written as he/she speaks. For this reason, she mixes English words to make the concept clear and understandable. Same is the condition in the Annapurna Post daily. We

can find different English words used in the newspaper in different situation in different types of news.

1.1.2 Print Media

Mass media refer to various means of carrying or communicating information to the people. Broadly, mass media are of two types i.e. print media and broadcast media.

Print media refer to that mass media which are in printed form and, thus, are designed for the eyes, eg, newspapers, journals, pamphlets, etc. The print media are the oldest form of communicating information. In Nepal, the print media have been flourishing mainly since democracy was restored in 1990. This media have played a very significant role to make Nepalese people aware and conscious of democratic norms and values as well as their rights and duties.

a. The Annapurna Post

A newspaper is a printed publication issued usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements, articles on various subjects, etc. One of the Nepalese daily newspapers is 'the Annapurna Post'.

The publication of Annapurna Post has been started on may 1st 2003 as the non-governmental newspaper by a couple of people, Govinda Prasad Pradhan and Sashi Pradhan at Indrachock, Kathmandu. After 8 months, they handed it over to the News Media. Initially, there were eight pages in the paper with picture in the first and last pages along with the coverage of different national and international events. In the beginning, all the financial management was done by the couple but now a days, it is done by News Media. In the beginning, Govinda Pradhan was editor and sashi pradhan was director of this newspaper. It was published by Nar Devi Press at first. For making the publication well organized, branch

offices were established at Biratnagar, Pokhara, and Nepalganj but now a days branch offices are established in all the districts of the country. Shree Acharya is the editor and it is printed from Sama Printing Press Pvt. Ltd. Lalitpur.

Within a short period of time it has become popular all over the country. All the people are interested to read this paper. The Annapurna Post started giving the first, second, last and second last pages in colored format from Monday to Friday and first and last page are colored on Saturday and Sunday, and it contains 12 pages from 2002 (maximally 16 pages). Now, this is circulated 150,000 copies daily.

In this regard, the arrival of the Annapurna Post contributed to a significant change in the history of newspaper in Nepal. It provides a 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, political and economic, etc. are its strength. It is also admired for its firm, critical and constructive editorial opinion.

b. Categorization of News in the Annapurna Post

Newspaper plays an important role in modern life. It primarily includes news which is the report of an event not the event itself. The news items are incorporated in the following ways on the basis of subject area:

1. Frontal News
2. Valley News
3. National News
4. International News
5. News of Opinion
6. Vocational News

7. Sports News
8. News of Collection
9. Special Supplement

1. Frontal News

This is also called display chapter. In this chapter, the news which is most important from all the points is given. The lower part of this news is said to be Anker where the interest of important or famous persons are given.

2. Valley News

Valley refers to low area between hills. Here valley refers to only three districts i.e. Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. Sometimes, the events which occur at Kavre district are also given under this category. All political, social, developmental, etc. activities which are carried out in these districts are given under this heading.

3. National News

All the important activities which are done or happened in all over the country beyond the valley are given under this type. All social, political, developmental, etc. news are given under it.

4. International News

One tremendously important field of print media i.e. newspaper concerns the foreign field. The foreign departments of many newspapers are staffed by their own men of wide erudition and correspondents are assigned to cover the news of foreign affairs such as politics, economics, science, technology, trade, commerce, industry and diplomacy. So the international news is given due place in the Annapurna Post.

5. News of Opinion

Opinion is a philosophical concept, recurring through out the history of contemporary political thought which communicates itself to philosophers, statesmen and citizens, at different levels of inquiry and purpose. It is also known as editorial news which gives newspaper's views on current topic. Opinion is a concept to be used in describing the nefarious practices of others, less often as a rallying cry for his own political faiths.

6. Vocational News

The news which are related to trade and commerce, business, profession, etc are given in this type. Because of the increasing trade and commerce, vocational news play an important role in modern society. All the activities which are carried out to increase the economic status of every nation in the world are included under this news.

7. Sports News

Health is wealth and a sound mind can exist only in a sound body. Books develop our mind and games and sports develop both in our mind and body. Physical fitness, free from all ailments, is the desire of every human being. Games and sports if properly played make our body strong. They provide freshness to the mind after the day's work at the desk. They expand our lungs, increase the blood circulation and fill the body with strength and vigour. They increase our appetite and give us sound sleep. Due to this reason, sports news has occupied an important place in 'the Annapurna Post'. It includes both indoor and outdoor games such as football, valley ball, hockey, cricket, golf, karate, table tennis, badminton, etc.

8. The Collection

All the news which is not included in the above types is included under it. For this it is also known as dustbin type. The news about arts and crafts, entertainment, literatures, etc. is included under it.

9. Special Supplement

One of the important classifications of the news in Annapurna Post is special supplement because it comes out only on Saturday and Sunday and includes different pieces of catchy information rather than routine news. It provides cultural, religious, creative, poetic, satirical, historical, zodiacal news, etc. So, Saturday and Sunday supplements are analyzed separately.

1.1.3 Fundamentals of Language Structure

A language has various units. A unit in a language is the stretch of the language that carries grammatical patterns. The units carry the structures of grammar in different sizes. Every language has a fixed number of units. English has five units which make a hierarchy of rank shift and rank scale.

Structure is the way in which various smaller units are combined together to form larger units. Such smaller units forming larger units are the constituents of the larger units. Each grammatical unit is usually formed by the combination of units below its rank.

A. Morpheme

The morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it can not be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis. The word unfortunately, for example, is composed of three morphemes, since we can distinguish three irreducible elements, viz. 'un-',

'-fortunate-' and '-ly'. These morphemes obviously belong to different categories in that 'fortunate' can be used independently, where as un- and -ly can not, Arts and Arts (1986:17). To Hockett (1958:123), "morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language."

B. Words

Words are like eyes. We can see everything through eyes but not vice versa. We define almost everything in grammar in terms of words but what a word is and how it can be defined is often not clear.

Richards et al. (1985:311) defines "a word as the smallest linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing. But this is not a comprehensive definition. 'Of' for example, is a function word; however, this does not occur on its own. The above definition of word as a minimum free form i.e. the smallest form that can occur by itself applies only to written convention. Robins (1978:85) says "the sentence is a free linguistic form and the word is its minimal version. There is no universally accepted definition of words.

In code switching words as well as sentences of one language are used in another language whereas in code mixing generally words and phrases from one language are mixed in another language. The main focus of this study is on code mixing not on code switching. Thus, it is relevant to talk about the nature of words and their class.

A class is a set of lexical items having the same possibility of operation in structure. In other words, a class is a grouping of items that function alike. There are two kinds of word classes in English: major word class and minor word class.

a. Major Word Class

The words which belong to major word class carry most of the content or meaning of a sentence. Such classes are also 'open' in that new words are added as they are coined. The major word classes are: nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs.

i. Nouns

These words are the names of individuals, animals, places, things etc. so they are the naming words. They can function as the subject or object of a verb. For example, 'book', 'school', 'cat', 'Kathmandu', 'banana', 'coverage', 'team', etc.

ii. Verbs

A verb is a word or phrase that tells what someone or something does or experiences. It shows actions or states. For example, 'jump', 'teach', 'tell', 'speak', 'be', 'stay', etc. According to Arts and Arts (1986:20), "verbs are typically associated with the sentence function predicator".

iii. Adjectives

According to Richards et al. (1985:5), Adjectives are those words that describe a noun. It refers to a property or attribute of an entity denoted by a noun. Adjective describes the thing, quality or state that a noun refers to. Most adjectives can be used attributively as well as predicatively (Arts and Arts, 1986:29).

A green house

The house is green.

The old bucket

He became angry at the much thought.

iv. Adverbs

Adverb is a word that describes the characteristics of a verb. It describes or add to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence, and which answers such questions as how? where? or when? For example,

He ran slowly.

The choir sang joyfully at the ordination.

The plane arrived yesterday.

Soon Rachel will retire.

b. Minor Word Class

The minor word class plays a more structural role in a sentence and each of its classes is more 'closed' in that normally no new words are added. These words are sometimes called structure words or function words.

i. Preposition

Preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show its connection with another word. In 'the charity received a donation from Marge' and 'She gave a denotation to charity', 'from' and 'to' are prepositions. Prepositions are of time, place, direction etc. They constitute a closed word class and are formally invariable. Prepositions may be simple and complex. For example,

'At', 'in', 'before', 'after', 'up', 'with', etc.

Simple preposition

'Because of', 'in front of', 'in addition to' etc

Complex preposition

ii. Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences. Conjunction does not vary in form. These are words such as 'but', 'or', 'and' these connect parts of sentences, phrases, etc. Conjunctions may be simple and complex. For example,

Simple- 'and', 'if', 'but', 'because'.

Complex- 'as long as', 'so that', 'as soon as', 'in case'.

iii. Article

Articles are determiners that are used before nouns. The English language has two types of articles which function exclusively as constituents of the noun phrase. The definite article is spelled 'the', the indefinite article it is spelled 'a' (before consonants) or 'an' (before vowels).

iv. Numeral

Numeral is a word that is used to denote a number. There are cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers in English. The cardinal numbers are 'one', 'two', 'thirty', 'hundred', etc. and ordinal numbers are 'first', 'second', 'twenty-third', 'millionth', etc.

v. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Arts and Arts (1986:18) say pronouns are usually treated as forming one word class with several sub-classes. We distinguish the different subclasses of pronouns all of which are closed classes. 'I', 'yourself', 'those', 'which', 'each other', etc. are some examples of the pronouns.

vi. Quantifier

These are the words which show the quantity of a noun. There are many quantifiers in English language. According to Arts and Arts (1986:58), quantifiers constitute a closed word class. 'Enough', 'some', 'every', etc. is some examples of quantifier.

vii. Interjection

An interjection is a word used as an exclamation. This word class consists of items that have no referring function and are only used to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, joy, pleasure, pain, etc. For example, 'Ah', 'damn', 'wow', 'ouch', 'hey', etc.

Ah, is that how it works?

Damn, I've dropped that glass!

According to Jindal et al. (1999:64) from the point of view of their morpheme constituents, there are mainly three types of words. They are- simple words, complex words and compound words.

a. Simple Words

They consist of a single free morpheme followed or not, by an inflectional suffix, eg, 'eats', 'stronger', etc.

b. Complex Words

They consist of a base and a derivational affix, eg, 'enable', 'boyhood', 'determination', etc.

c. Compound Words

They consist of two (or more) free stems which are independent words by themselves, eg, 'over-ripe', 'happy-go-lucky'.

C. Phrase

A phrase, one of the grammatical units, is a group of words which functions as a single word or as a unit. For Arts and Arts (1986:60), "phrase can be distinguished as: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and preposition phrase. A phrase can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of its most important constituent".

D. Clause

A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and forms a sentence or part of a sentence. Functionally clauses can be divided into two groups: a main clause and a subordinate clause. From the structural point of view, clauses can be of the following types (Arts and Arts. 1986:8), finite clause, verb-less clause and non-finite clause.

E. Sentence

A sentence is that linguistic unit which begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. The sentence is placed at the other extreme of the rank scale and regarded as the largest unit of grammatical description.

1.1.4 Word Formation Process

Word formation is the process of the creation of new words. Because of this process, new words are added day by day in a language. The users of a language have to be conversant with the myriad ways in which words are formed. The most important method of word formation is affixation i.e. by adding a prefix or a suffix to a base form of word. Apart from affixation, there are several other methods by which new words are formed. Some of these methods are: compound formation (girl-

friend, pick-pocket, pot-belly), reduplication (kit-kat, pooh-poh), use of acronyms (AIDS, UNICEF, SAARC), blend formation (brunch, smog, telecast), echoism (clang, tick), from new invention (laser, sputnik) or from borrowing (campus, school).

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Code mixing in 'print media' is an important field of research because of the development of mass communication and others. To conduct this research, the researcher attempted to review the related literature.

Subedi (2001) carried out a research entitled "code mixing in Gorkhapatra:A Descriptive Study." The researcher has found out that people in urban area can make use of and understand more English words than rural people. Similarly, the researcher further stated that the use of English acronym is very popular in Nepali newspapers. He also pointed out assimilated and non-assimilated words.

Pageni (2005) carried out a research entitled 'A Study of Code-Mixing in Kantipur and Classic FM Radio Programme in Nepal'. In this research, the researcher stated that the anchors of Kantipur and Classic F.M. had mixed the English language while speaking or conducting Nepali programmes. In this study, he only talked about electronic media.

Poudel (2005) carried out a research on 'Code Switching in T.U. Premises'. The finding of the study showed that switching did not take place only there in lexical gap; instead there are more semantic or pragmatic reasons for the motivation for code switching. It also stated that many compound words were formed with one element from English and other from Nepali.

Baral (2005) conducted a research on 'Code Mixing in Nepali Cinemas'. The study conducted that because of the richness of English vocabulary, Nepali people mixed English words. It also stated that code mixing was caused by context, language function and sentence types. It further stated that code mixing was mainly due to the imitation habit of Nepali speaker.

Luitel (2005) carried out a research on 'Code Mixing in Nepali Stories'. This study showed that English words were used repeatedly in Nepali stories. The words used were higher in comparison to last ten years. It also stated that some English words had already been assimilated into the Nepali language.

Humagain (2006) carried out a research entitled 'Code Mixing in Nepali Pop Songs.' In this research the researcher showed that Nepali pop singers and pop song writers used English words, phrases or even sentences in Nepali pop songs very often. Some of the words were used to make suitable rhythm. He further said that nouns and adjectives were mixed more often than verbs and adverbs.

Dahal (2006) carried out a research entitled 'Code Mixing in the Gorkhapatra and the Kantipur Daily'. This study showed that mixing of English expressions in Nepali newspaper was a regular phenomenon. Most of the words mixing in newspapers belonged to major word class but not from minor word class.

Some of the research works mentioned above are related to code mixing in print media i.e. Gorkhapatra and Kantipur daily. In these studies, the objective of researcher is to find out code mixing English words and make comparison between them. It means in which newspaper the researcher gets the greatest number of code mixing words. But in this research, the main aim of researcher is to analyse the language of code

mixing in terms of word class, types of news and frequency of occurrence of mixing words. So, this study differs from rest of all the researches which are carried out under code mixing.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

- a. To find out the code mixing of English words in the Annapurna Post daily.
- b) To analyze the language of code mixing in the Annapurna Post daily in terms of
 - word class
 - types of news where code mixing take place.
 - date of issue.
- c) To find out the frequency of shifted words.
- d) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present research aims to analyse the condition of the English code mixing in the Print media in case of Annapurna Post. This study will be beneficial to the students, teachers, syllabus designers, the textbook writers and critical mass that are involved in teaching and learning about Nepali newspapers. It will also be beneficial to the students aspiring to be a journalist. It will provide them feedback on their use of English. More specifically, this study will be directly or indirectly beneficial to the persons who are interested in Nepali Newspapers. This study will be directly beneficial to the students of B.Ed. who are studying Mass Media as the elective subject. Hopefully, this research will have global significance as well.

1.5 Definition of Specific Terms

i. Code:

A particular variety of language or register or dialect. For example, Nepali language.

ii. Code mixing:

The use of multiple language/register/dialect/style within the same clause or language in written or spoken discourse.

iii. Code switching:

The alternation between one or more languages in the course of discussion between people who have more than one language in common. Sometimes the switch lasts only a few sentences or even for a single phrase.

iv. Newspaper:

It is the printed publication of loose folded sheets with news, etc. For example, The Annapurna Post.

v. Noun:

Noun is the naming words.

vi. Verb:

Verb is a word or phrase that tells what someone or something does.

vii. Adjectives:

Adjectives are those words that describe a noun.

viii. Adverb:

Adverb is a word that describes the characteristics of a verb.

ix. Preposition:

Preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show its connection with another word.

x. Conjunction:

A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences.

xi. Article:

Articles are determiners that are used before noun.

xii. Numeral:

Numeral is a word that is used to denote a number.

xiii. Pronoun:

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

xv. Quantifier:

Quantifier is a word which shows the quantity of a noun.

CHAPTER TWO METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sources of Data

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

In this study, mainly, secondary sources of data were used. The secondary sources were the ten issues of Annapurna Post Daily. These were the regular issues of this newspaper.

Apart from this, the researcher studied different related books, journals, articles, reports and previous research work in order to facilitate the study. The books referred to use written by Hudson (1980), Richard et al. (1985), Trudgill (1986), Wardhaugh (1986), Yadava (2004) and previous researches carried out by: Subedi (2000), Pageni (2005), Poudel (2005), Baral (2005), Luitel (2005), Humagain (2007), Dahal (2006), Lamichhane (2006), etc.

2.2 Population of the Study

The total population of this study was the different issues of the Annapurna Post Daily which were the regular issues of this newspaper.

2.3 Sample Population

For this study, the researcher selected ten different issues from Annapurna Post Daily which were the regular issues i.e. from 15th of Ashad to 24th of Ashad 2064 by using the technique of purposive non-random sampling.

2.4 Research Tools

The researcher used observation as a research tool. She prepared an observation schedule (check list) to record the observed data.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

The researcher studied different books, journals and previous researches that were related to this research. Then, she gathered the selected newspapers and read them intensively from the beginning to the end. While reading the newspapers, she highlighted the mixed English words on the Annapurna Post. Then she listed down the highlighted words on the prepared check list. She also pointed out the frequency of occurrence of these words according to the type of news and their word classes.

2.6 Limitation of the Study

- a. This study was limited to the ten issues of the Annapurna Post daily (15th of Ashad to 24th of Ashad 2064).
- b. This study was further limited on the English language that is used in the Annapurna Post Daily on the basis of their word classes, types of news where code mixing took place and frequency of shifted words.
- c. Advertisement, notices, captions, tables, charts, condolences, cartoons, etc. were not counted in this study.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of the data which have been found in the print media in case of Annapurna Post in terms of word classes, types of news where code mixing takes place and the frequency of shifted words.

3.1 Analysis of Words in the Annapurna Post daily

Annapurna Post is the newspaper of the Nepali language. We find many English words used in this newspaper. The number of English and Nepali words used in the sampled newspaper is shown in the following table:

Table No. 1
Words used in the sampled Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English words	Percentage	Ranking
1.	15 th Ashad	19173	14.30%	II	478	13.99%	I
2.	16 th Ashad	12355	9.21%	IV	419	12.26%	II
3.	17 th Ashad	13246	9.88%	III	382	11.18%	IV
4.	18 th Ashad	24294	18.12%	I	418	12.24%	III
5.	19 th Ashad	12192	9.09%	V	330	9.66%	VI
6.	20 th Ashad	11235	8.38%	VII	351	10.27%	V

7.	21 st Ashad	11336	8.45%	VI	222	6.5%	IX
8.	22 nd Ashad	10093	7.53%	VIII	277	8.11%	VIII
9.	23 rd Ashad	10086	7.52%	IX	212	6.2%	X
10.	24 th Ashad	10017	7.47%	X	326	9.54%	VII
Total		134027	100%		3415	100%	

This table shows that a few numbers of English words are mixed in the sampled newspaper. So it is a regular phenomenon in Nepali newspaper. It is found that the greatest number of English words mixed on 15th Ashad's Annapurna Post and the least number of mixed words on 23rd Ashad's Annapurna Post daily. On the other hand, the greatest number of Nepali words is found on 18th Ashad's Annapurna Post and the least number of Nepali words on 24th Ashad's Annapurna Post daily.

3.2 Analysis of English Words in Terms of their Word Class

Word class is categorized into two different types, viz. major word class and minor word class. Noun, verb, adverb and adjective come under major word class and preposition, conjunction, article, numeral, pronoun, quantifier, interjection come under minor word class. The words are classified in the following table with their frequencies and the percentages they obtained:

Table No. 2

Word classes mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Word Class		Frequency	Percentage
		Major	Minor		
1.	15 th Ashad	467	11	478	13.99%
2.	16 th Ashad	412	7	419	12.26%
3.	17 th Ashad	366	16	382	11.18%
4.	18 th Ashad	411	7	418	12.24%
5.	19 th Ashad	325	5	330	9.66%
6.	20 th Ashad	343	8	351	10.27%
7.	21 st Ashad	217	5	222	6.5%
8.	22 nd Ashad	271	6	277	8.11%
9.	23 rd Ashad	204	8	212	6.2%
10.	24 th Ashad	318	8	326	9.54%
Total		3334	81	3415	100%

The above table shows the word classes used in the Annapurna Post where the total words are analogues to the frequency of those words. The distribution of the word class shown in the above table presents that the words which belong to the major word class are shifted more than the words belonging to the minor word class. Very few shifted words belong to the minor word class.

3.2.1 Holistic Analysis of Word Class Used in the Annapurna Post

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the word class holistically. Again, holistic comparison is done on the basis of their

frequencies and percentages they obtained. The frequency is analogous to the number of respective word class in the table below:

Table No. 3

Holistic comparison of word class

S.N.	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nouns	2993	87.64%
2.	Verbs	133	3.89%
3.	Adjectives	210	6.14%
4.	Prepositions	51	1.49%
5.	Conjunctions	13	0.38%
6.	Articles	17	0.49%
Total		3415	100%

The above mentioned table clearly shows that there are altogether 3415 words have been mixed in the sampled newspaper. Out of the total words, number of English nouns mixed in Annapurna Post is the highest i.e. 2993, which is 87.64% of the total. Similarly, adjectives occupy the second, verb the third, preposition the fourth, article the fifth and conjunction the sixth rank i.e. 6.14%, 3.89%, 1.49%, 0.49%, and 0.38% respectively. No mixed words belong to rest of the word classes.

3.2.2 Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the Annapurna Post Daily

This section deals with the analysis of nouns used in the sampled newspaper. The analysis is based on the frequencies and percentages they obtained in each day's newspaper. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 4

Nouns mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Frequency (Total)	Frequency (Nouns)	Percentage
1.	15 th Ashad	478	425	88.91%
2.	16 th Ashad	419	346	82.57%
3.	17 th Ashad	382	326	85.34%
4.	18 th Ashad	418	386	92.34%
5.	19 th Ashad	330	303	91.81%
6.	20 th Ashad	351	309	88.03%
7.	21 st Ashad	222	192	86.48%
8.	22 nd Ashad	277	232	83.75%
9.	23 rd Ashad	212	180	84.9%
10.	24 th Ashad	326	294	90.18%

This table displays that nouns occupy the highest position in all the shifted words in ten days issues of Annapurna Post. Among these issues, they are shifted mostly on 18th Ashad (92.34%) and the least on 16th Ashad (82.57%). This table also shows that more than 82% shifted words belong to the category of noun in each issue.

3.2.3 Analysis of Verbs Mixed in the Annapurna Post

This section deals with the analysis of verbs used in the sampled population. The analysis is based on the frequencies and percentages they obtained in each day's newspaper. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 5

Verbs mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Frequency (Total)	Frequency (Verbs)	Percentage
1.	15 th Ashad	478	15	3.13%
2.	16 th Ashad	419	24	5.72%
3.	17 th Ashad	382	20	5.23%
4.	18 th Ashad	418	8	1.91%
5.	19 th Ashad	330	8	2.42%
6.	20 th Ashad	351	16	4.55%
7.	21 st Ashad	222	10	4.5%
8.	22 nd Ashad	277	15	5.41%
9.	23 rd Ashad	212	11	5.18%
10.	24 th Ashad	326	6	1.84%

This table displays that only a few verbs are shifted in ten days issues. They occur less than 6% in total shifted words. Among these issues, they are shifted mostly on 16th Ashad (5.72%) and the least on 24th Ashad (1.84%).

3.2.4 Analysis of Adjectives Mixed in the Annapurna Post

This section deals with the analysis of adjectives used in the sampled population. The analysis is based on the frequencies and percentages they obtained in each day's newspaper. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 6

Adjectives mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Frequency (Total)	Frequency (Adjectives)	Percentage
1.	15 th Ashad	478	27	5.64%
2.	16 th Ashad	419	42	10.02%
3.	17 th Ashad	382	20	5.23%
4.	18 th Ashad	418	19	4.54%
5.	19 th Ashad	330	14	4.24%
6.	20 th Ashad	351	18	5.12%
7.	21 st Ashad	222	15	6.75%
8.	22 nd Ashad	277	24	8.66%
9.	23 rd Ashad	212	13	6.13%
10.	24 th Ashad	326	18	5.52%

This table displays that only a few adjectives are shifted in ten days issues. Less than 10% shifted words belong to adjectives. Among these issues, they are shifted mostly on 16th Ashad (10.02%) and the least on 19th Ashad (4.24%).

3.2.5 Analysis of Prepositions Mixed in the Annapurna Post

This section deals with the analysis of prepositions used in the sampled newspaper. The analysis is based on the frequencies and percentages they obtained in each day's newspaper. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 7

Prepositions mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Frequency (Total)	Frequency (Prepositions)	Percentage
1.	15 th Ashad	478	6	1.25%
2.	16 th Ashad	419	4	1.25%
3.	17 th Ashad	382	10	2.61%
4.	18 th Ashad	418	5	1.19%
5.	19 th Ashad	330	4	1.21%
6.	20 th Ashad	351	6	1.7%
7.	21 st Ashad	222	4	1.8%
8.	22 nd Ashad	277	3	1.01%
9.	23 rd Ashad	212	3	1.41%
10.	24 th Ashad	326	6	1.84%

The above mentioned table displays the prepositions used in the sampled newspaper. This table also shows that only a few (less than 3%) shifted words belong to prepositions. Among them the great number of shifted words occurs on the newspaper of 17th Ashad and the least number of shifted words occurs on the 22nd and 23rd Ashad.

3.2.6 Analysis of Conjunctions Mixed in the Annapurna Post

This section deals with the analysis of conjunctions used in the sampled newspaper understudy. The analysis is based on the frequencies and percentages they obtained in each day's newspaper. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 8

Conjunctions mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Frequency (Total)	Frequency (Conjunctions)	Percentage
1.	15 th Ashad	478	1	0.2%
2.	16 th Ashad	419	3	0.94%
3.	17 th Ashad	382	2	0.52%
4.	18 th Ashad	418	0	0
5.	19 th Ashad	330	1	0.3%
6.	20 th Ashad	351	1	0.28%
7.	21 st Ashad	222	0	0
8.	22 nd Ashad	277	1	0.36%
9.	23 rd Ashad	212	3	1.41%
10.	24 th Ashad	326	1	0.3%

The above mentioned table displays the conjunctions used in sampled Annapurna Post. They occupy the least (less than 1%) position in the ten days issues.

3.2.7 Analysis of Articles Mixed in the Annapurna Post

This section deals with the analysis of articles used in the sampled newspaper understudy. The analysis is based on the frequencies and

percentages they obtained in each day's newspaper. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 9

Articles mixed in Annapurna Post

S.N.	Date of News	Frequency (Total)	Frequency (Articles)	Percentage
1.	15 th Ashad	478	4	0.8%
2.	16 th Ashad	419	0	0
3.	17 th Ashad	382	4	1.04%
4.	18 th Ashad	418	2	0.47%
5.	19 th Ashad	330	0	0
6.	20 th Ashad	351	1	0.28%
7.	21 st Ashad	222	1	0.45%
8.	22 nd Ashad	277	2	0.72%
9.	23 rd Ashad	212	2	0.94%
10.	24 th Ashad	326	1	0.3%

The above mentioned table displays the articles used in the sampled newspaper. The articles are not shifted regularly. They are shifted in a less number that means in some issue it does not occur even once.

3.3 Holistic Analysis of Newswise Description of Annapurna Post from 15th to 24th Ashad

This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of News wise description of sampled newspaper holistically. Again, holistic

comparison is done on the basis of Nepali and English words, their frequencies and percentage they obtain and also their rank.

Table No. 10

Holistic description of sampled Annapurna Post

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali Word	Percentage	Ranking	English Word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	10308	8.29%	V	264	7.73%	V
2.	Valley News	18552	14.93%	III	421	12.32%	IV
3.	National News	26163	21.06%	I	729	21.34%	I
4.	Editorial News	21368	17.2%	II	214	6.26%	VII
5.	Vocational News	12705	10.23%	IV	592	17.33%	II
6.	International News	8589	6.91%	VII	215	6.29%	VI
7.	Sports News	9600	7.72%	VI	480	14.05%	III
8.	News of collection	3159	2.54%	X	166	4.86%	VIII
9.	Saturday Supplement	7258	5.84%	VIII	212	6.2%	IX
10.	Sunday Supplement	6491	5.22%	IX	122	3.57%	X
Total		124193	100%		3415	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 26163 (21.06%), out of 124193, were found in the national news section and the least 3159 (2.54%) words were found in the news of collection. So in relation to Nepali words, national news section was in the first rank and the news of collection was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 729 (21.34%), out of 3415, were found in national news section and the least number of English words 122 (3.57) were found in Sunday supplement section. So, in relation to shifted English words, national news was in the first rank and Sunday supplement was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of words of both the languages occur in national news section. On the other hand, the least number of Nepali words occur in the news of collection whereas the least number of English words occur in the news of Sunday supplement section.

3.3.1 Analysis of News Types where Code Mixing Takes Place

News in the Annapurna Post has been categorized into eight broad distributions. They are- frontal, valley, national, editorial, vocational, international, sports and the collection. Out of these, special supplement comes out on Saturday and Sunday issues which include different pieces of catchy information rather than routine news. The coverage of Nepali and English words in each distribution, their percentage and ranking are listed and described below:

Table No. 11**Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 15th Ashad**

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	2077	10.83%	V	55	11.5%	IV
2.	Valley News	2478	12.92%	IV	27	5.64%	VII
3.	National News	4460	23.26%	I	113	23.64%	I
4.	Editorial News	4264	22.23%	II	48	10.04%	V
5.	Vocational News	2529	13.18%	III	100	20.92%	II
6.	International News	1003	5.23%	VII	9	1.88%	VIII
7.	Sports News	1944	10.13%	VI	88	18.41%	III
8.	The Collection	419	2.18%	VIII	38	7.94%	VI
Total		19174	100%		478	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 4460 (23.26%), out of 19174, were found in the national news section and the least 419 (2.18%) were found in the news of collection section. So, in relation to Nepali words, national news section was in the first rank and the news of collection was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 113 (23.64%), out of 478 words, were found in the national news section and the least 9

(1.88%) words were found in the section of international news. So, in relation to shifted English words, national news was in the first rank and the international news was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of words of both the languages occur in national news section. On the other hand, the least number of Nepali words occur in news of collection section whereas the least number of English words in international news section.

Table No.12

Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 16th Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	911	7.34%	VI	14	3.36%	VII
2.	Valley News	1709	13.78%	III	24	5.76%	V
3.	National News	2360	19.03%	II	62	14.9%	III
4.	Vocational News	1157	9.33%	IV	50	12.01%	IV
5.	International News	791	6.38%	VII	18	4.32%	VI
6.	Sports News	1110	8.95%	V	76	18.26%	II
7.	Saturday Supplement	4360	35.16%	I	172	41.34%	I
Total		12398	100%		416	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 4360 (35.16%), out of 12398, were found in the news of Saturday supplement section and the least 791 (6.38%) words were found in the

international news section. So, in relation to Nepali words, Saturday supplement section was in the first rank and the international news was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 172 (41.34%), out of 416 words, were found in Saturday supplement section and the least 14 (3.36%) words were found in the frontal news section. So, in relation to shifted English words, Saturday supplement news section was in the first rank and the frontal news section was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of words of both the languages occur in the news of Saturday supplement section. On the other hand, the least number of Nepali words occur in the international news section and the least number of English words occur in the frontal news section.

Table No. 13

Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 17th Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	960	7.24%	VI	29	7.59%	VII
2.	Valley News	1743	13.15%	V	56	14.65%	IV
3.	National News	2524	19.05%	II	76	19.89%	I
4.	Vocational News	1962	14.81%	III	73	19.1%	II
5.	International News	244	1.84%	VII	40	10.47%	V
6.	Sport News	1782	13.45%	IV	38	9.94%	VI
7.	Sunday Supplement	4031	30.43%	I	70	18.32%	III
Total		13246	100%		382	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 4031 (30.43%), out of 13246, were found in the Sunday supplement section and the least 244 (1.84%) words were found in the international news section. So in relation to Nepali words, Sunday supplement section was in the first rank and the international news section was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 76 (19.89%), out of 382 words, were found in the national news section and the least 29 (7.59%) words were found in the frontal news section. So, in relation to shifted words, national news section was in the first rank and the frontal news section was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of Nepali words occur in the news of Sunday supplement section and the greatest number of English words occur in the national news section. On the other hand, the least number of Nepali words occur in international news section and the least number of English words occur in frontal news section.

Table No. 14**Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 18th Ashad**

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	1262	8.82%	IV	30	7.17%	VI
2.	Valley News	2332	16.31%	III	100	23.92%	I
3.	National News	3645	25.5%	I	89	21.29%	II
4.	Editorial News	3517	24.6%	II	38	9.09%	VII
5.	Vocational News	1174	8.21%	V	63	15.07%	III
6.	International News	792	5.54%	VII	18	4.3%	VIII
7.	Sports News	679	4.75%	VIII	45	10.76%	IV
8.	The Collection	893	6.24%	VI	35	8.37%	V
	Total	14294	100%		418	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 3645 (25.5%), out of 14294, words were found in the national news section and the least 679 (4.75%) words were found in the news of sport. So, in relation to Nepali words, national news section was in the first rank and the sport news section was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 100 (23.92%), out of 418 words, were found in the valley news section and the least 18

(4.3%) were found in the international news section. So, in relation to shifted English words, valley news section was in the first rank and the international news section in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of English words occur in valley news section and the greatest number of Nepali words occur in national news section. On the other hand, the least number of English words occur in international news section and the least number of Nepali words occur in sport news section.

Table No. 15

Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 19th Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	751	6.15%	VI	36	10.9%	IV
2.	Valley News	2077	17.03%	III	28	8.48%	VII
3.	National News	2777	22.77%	II	75	22.72%	I
4.	Editorial News	3281	26.91%	I	32	9.69%	VI
5.	Vocational News	1040	8.53%	V	72	21.81%	II
6.	International News	1043	8.55%	IV	10	3.03%	VIII
7.	Sports News	669	5.48%	VII	34	10.3%	V
8.	The Collection	554	4.54%	VIII	43	13.03%	III
Total		12192	100%		330	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 3281 (26.91%), out of 12192, words were found in editorial news section and the least 554 (4.54%) words were found in news of collection

section. So in relation to Nepali words, editorial news was in the first rank and the news of collection was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 75 (22.72%), out of 330 words, words were found in the national news section and the least 10 (3.03%) words were found in the international news section. So, in relation to shifted words, national news section was in the first rank and the international news section was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of Nepali words occur in editorial news section and the greatest number of English words occur in the national news section. On the other hand, the least number of Nepali words occur in the news of collection section and the least number of English words occur in international news section.

Table No. 16
Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 20th Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	969	8.62%	V	36	10.25%	V
2.	Valley News	1826	16.25%	III	54	15.38%	II
3.	National News	2368	21.07%	II	99	28.2%	I
4.	Editorial News	3339	29.71%	I	37	10.54%	IV
5.	Vocational News	1097	9.76%	IV	46	13.1%	III
6.	International News	572	5.09%	VII	21	5.98%	VIII
7.	Sports News	380	3.38%	VIII	32	9.11%	VI
8.	The Collection	684	6.08%	VI	26	7.4%	VII
Total		11235	100%		351	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 3339 (29.71%), out of 11235 words, were found in editorial news section and the least 380 (3.38%) words were found in sport news section. So in relation to Nepali words, editorial news section was in the first rank and sport news section was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 99 (28.2%), out of 351 words, were found in the national news section and the least 21 (5.98%) words were found in the international news section. So, in relation to shifted words, national news section was in the first rank and the international news section was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of Nepali words occur in editorial news section and the greatest number of English words occur in the national news section. On the other hand, the least number of Nepali words occur in sport news section and the least number of English words occur in international news section.

Table No.17

Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 21st Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	1040	9.17%	V	10	4.5%	VII
2.	Valley News	1600	14.11%	III	48	21.62%	II
3.	National News	2418	21.33%	II	55	24.77%	I
4.	Editorial News	3004	26.49%	I	19	8.55%	VI
5.	Vocational News	929	8.19%	VI	24	10.81%	V
6.	International News	1149	10.13%	IV	26	11.71%	IV
7.	Sports News	754	6.65%	VII	35	15.76%	III
8.	The Collection	442	3.89%	VIII	5	2.25%	VIII
Total		11336	100%		222	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 3004 (26.49%), out of 11336 words, were found in editorial news section and the least (442 or 3.89%) words were found in news of collection section. So in relation to Nepali words, editorial news was in the first rank and the news of collection was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 55 (24.77%), out of 222 words, words were found in the national news section and the least 5 (2.25%) words were found in the news of collection section. So, in relation to shifted words, national news section was in the first rank and the news of collection section was in the last rank. It entails that the least number of words of both the languages occur in news of collection section. On the other hand, the greatest number of Nepali words occurs in editorial news and the greatest number of English words occurs in national news section.

Table No. 18
Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 22nd Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	1084	10.74%	IV	31	11.19%	V
2.	Valley News	1617	16.02%	III	23	8.3%	VI
3.	National News	1823	18.06%	II	59	21.29%	I
4.	Editorial News	3963	39.26%	I	40	14.44%	III
5.	Vocational News	231	2.28%	VII	34	12.27%	IV
6.	International News	713	7.06%	V	20	7.22%	VII
7.	Sports News	495	4.9%	VI	51	18.41%	II
8.	The Collection	167	1.65%	VIII	19	6.85%	VIII
Total		10093	100%		277	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 3963 (39.26%), out of 10093, words were found in editorial news section and the least (167 or 1.67%) words were found in news of collection section. So in relation to Nepali words, editorial news section was in the first rank and the news of collection section was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 59 (21.29%), out of 277 words, words were found in the national news section and the least 19 (6.85%) words were found in the news of collection section. So, in relation to shifted words, national news section was in the first rank and the news of collection section was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of Nepali words occur in editorial news section and the greatest number of English words occur in the national news section. On the other hand, the least number of words of both the languages occur in the news of collection section.

Table No. 19

Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 23rd Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	576	5.7%	VII	9	4.24%	VI
2.	Valley News	1611	15.97%	III	29	13.67%	III
3.	National News	1855	18.39%	II	27	12.73%	IV
4.	Vocational News	1363	13.5%	IV	41	19.33%	I
5.	International News	1091	10.81%	V	26	12.26%	V
6.	Sports News	814	8.07%	VI	40	18.86%	II
7.	Saturday Supplements	2776	27.52%	I	40	18.86%	II
Total		10086	100%		212	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 2776 (27.52%), out of 10086, words were found in news of Saturday supplement section and the least 576 (5.7%) words were found in frontal news section. So, in relation to Nepali words, Saturday supplement section was in the first rank and the frontal news section was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 41 (19.33%), out of 212 words, words were found in the vocational news section and the least 9 (4.24%) words were found in the frontal news section. So, in relation to shifted words, vocational news was in the first rank and the frontal news was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of Nepali words occur in Saturday supplement section and the greatest number of English words occur in the vocational news section. On the other hand, the least number of words of both the languages occur in the frontal news section.

Table No. 20
Newswise description of Annapurna Post of 24th Ashad

S.N.	Major distribution	Nepali word	Percentage	Ranking	English word	Percentage	Ranking
1.	Frontal News	678	6.76%	VII	14	4.29%	VII
2.	Valley News	1559	15.56%	III	32	9.81%	V
3.	National News	1933	19.29%	II	74	22.69%	II
4.	Vocational News	1223	12.2%	IV	86	26.38%	I
5.	International News	1191	11.88%	V	27	8.28%	VI
6.	Sports News	973	9.71%	VI	41	12.57%	IV
7.	Sunday Supplement	2460	24.55%	I	52	15.95%	III
Total		10017	100%		326	100%	

The above table shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, that is 2460 (24.55%), out of 10017, words were found in Sunday supplement section and the least 678 (6.76%) words were found in the frontal news section. So, in relation to Nepali words, Sunday supplement was in the first rank and the frontal news was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of shifted English words, that is 86 (26.38%), out of 326 words, words were found in the vocational news section and the least 14 (4.29%) words were found in the frontal news section. So, in relation to shifted words, vocational news was in the first rank and the frontal news was in the last rank. It entails that the greatest number of Nepali words occur in Sunday supplement section and the greatest number of English words occur in the vocational news section. On the other hand, the least number of words of both the languages occur in the frontal news section.

3.4. Frequency wise Analysis

Frequency of mixed English words listed from the lowest to the highest occurrence is shown below:

Table No. 21

Frequency wise analysis

S.N.	Frequency of occurrence	Number of words	Number of occurrence
1.	1	842	842
2.	2	131	262
3.	3	56	168
4.	4	40	160
5.	5	23	115
6.	6	10	60
7.	7	5	35
8.	8	6	48

9	9	6	54
10.	10	5	50
11.	11	5	55
12.	12	3	36
13.	13	4	52
14.	14	3	42
15.	15	3	45
16.	16	1	16
17.	17	5	90
18.	18	1	19
19.	19	1	22
20.	22	1	23
21.	23	1	24
22.	24	1	26
23.	26	2	54
24.	27	2	56
25.	28	1	29
26.	29	2	60
27.	30	1	31
28.	31	2	66
29.	33	1	35
30.	35	1	38
31.	38	1	43
32.	43	1	46
33.	46	1	53
34.	53	2	110
35.	55	1	59
36.	59	1	77
37.	77	1	84
38.	84	1	89
39.	107	1	107
40.	134	1	134

The above table exhibits the occurrence of mixed English words, their total number of each occurrence in sampled newspaper. Hence, the highest number of occurrence of mixed English words i.e 134 times was found only in a word 'bank'. Likewise the words 'budget', 'company', 'Dr.' and 'bazaar' occurred 107, 89, 84 and 77 times respectively. Through this study, it was found that people used the above mentioned words to the maximum in the newspaper sectors.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter of the study. It consists of findings, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.

4.1 Findings

After analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized as follow:

- a. The mixing of English words in the field of Nepali print media was a regular phenomenon.
- b. The total number of words in ten days issues was 137442. Among them, English words were 3415 (2.48%).
- c. The greatest number of mixed words (478 or 13.99%) was found on 15th Ashad's newspaper and the least number (212 or 6.2%) on 23rd Ashad's
- d. Among 3415 shifted words, 3334(97.62%) words belonged to major word classes and only 81 (2.37%) to minor word classes.
- e. Nouns occupied the highest position in all the shifted words. It means among 3415 shifted words, 2993 (87.64%) were noun. Then 183(3.89%) were verb, 210 (6.14%) adjectives, 51(1.49%) conjunctions and 17(0.49%) articles. No mixed words were found from rest of the word classes.
- f. In all the sampled newspapers, nouns were mixed greater than others. It occupied over 85% in all the issues.

- g. Code mixing took place in all the types of news in the selected newspaper.
- h. The greatest number of shifted English words i.e. 729 (22%) were found in the national news section as a whole.
- i. The least number of shifted English words i.e. 122 (3.57%) were found in the news of Sunday Supplement section as a whole.
- j. The greatest number of shifted words occurred once only. It means among 3415 shifted words, 842 words occurred once only in the sampled newspaper under study.
- k. The English word 'bank' contained the highest frequency of occurrence i.e. 134 times.

4.2 Pedagogical Implication and Recommendation

In fact, the present research is a sociolinguistic study. That is why it may not be directly related to the actual classroom teaching. However, some implications are suggested below:

- a. Code mixing in the language of newspaper is a natural phenomenon. So the teacher should be up-to date with the language of newspaper to teach mass media.
- b. The frequent use of mixed English words raises the awareness to the readers for their betterment in reading.
- c. The study of abbreviated terms raises the awareness to the teacher as well as students to search the full form of these terms and expand the number of vocabulary in their consciousness.
- d. The study of newspaper's language should be included in school as well as campus level curricula so that students come to know how English words are used as Nepali words.

- e. Those students and teachers who are from the department of journalism and mass communication will be benefited from this study.

The present research is based on authentic and reliable sources of data. It incorporates the description of shifted English words in the print media in case of Annapurna Post. It is helpful for the preservation, consolidation and development of situational approaches, methods and technique in the field of journalism in the Nepalese context. It provides basic framework for further research in this particular area.

But, as it is one of the few researches in the field of print media, it certainly has some shortcomings. Therefore, the researcher, on the basis of his experience, attempts to offer some recommendations for the betterment of future researcher of this nature in other areas too.

- a. The study between old newspaper and current newspaper as well as other newspapers should be carried out to find out the situational differences between past and present time.
- b. Comparative study can be done between Nepali newspapers and non-Nepali newspapers in terms of code mixing.
- c. The effects of code mixing and code switching should be sorted out.
- d. Mixed words of other languages besides English should be the topic of the research.
- e. Code mixing between electronic media and print media can be studied.

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- editorial@annapost.com

APPENDIX – A

Categorization of News in Annapurna Post

News in Annapurna Post are categorized in the following ways:

- a. Frontal News
- b. Valley News
- c. National News
- d. International News
- e. News of Opinion (Editorial News)
- f. Vocational News
- g. Sports News
- h. News of Collection
- i. Special Supplement

APPENDIX- B

ROMAN TRANSLATION OF DEVANAGIRI SCRIPT

(Based on Turners, 1931). Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Marks)

अ	a	क	k	द	d
आ	ā	ख	kh	ध	dh
इ	i	ग	g	न	n
ई	ī	घ	gh	प	p
उ	u	ङ	ṅ	फ	ph
ऊ	ū	च	c	ब	b
ए	e	छ	ch	भ	bh
ऐ	ai	ज	j	म	m
ओ	o	झ	jh	य	y
औ	au/ou	ञ	ñ	र	r
अं	aṅ, am	ट	t	ल	l
अँ	ā	ठ	ṭh	व	w/v
अः	a	ड	ḍ	श	ś
ः	ḥ	ढ	ḍh	ष	ṣ
~	~	ण	ṇ	स्	s
		त्	t	ह	h
		थ	th		

Note: The traditional letters क्षत्र and ज्ञ are treated as conjunct letter, e.g. क्ष = ks, ksh, kch; त्र = tr, and ज्ञ = gn gy.

APPENDIX – C

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on

Ashad -15, 2064 (June 29, 2007)

1. Frontal News

Total words: 2132

Mixed words: 55

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
करेन्ट	karen	current	1	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	2	N
भोल्ट	bhol	volt	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	2	N
कार	k r	car	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	7	N
बजेट	baje	budget	18	N
फ्याक्टर	Phy k ar	factor	1	N
बजेटरी	baje ar	budgetary	1	Adj
भ्यान	bhy n	van	4	N
बम	bam	bomb	3	N
नम्बर	Nambar	number	1	N
एसएमजी	esaemaj	SMG	1	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
मोटर	mo ar	motor	1	N
डीडीसीजेभी	s jebh	DDCJV	1	N
मेगावाट	meg w	megawatt	1	N
म्याराथन	my r than	marathon	2	N
पिपुल्स	pipuls	peoples	2	N
भोलिन्टियर्स	bholin iyars	volunteers	1	N
कमिटी	kami	committee	1	N
मिनी	min	mini	1	N
एम्बुलेन्स	embulens	ambulance	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 2504

Mixed words: 27

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
डा.	.	Dr.	1	N
केसी	kes	KC	1	N
मेट्रिकटन	me rika an	metric ton	1	N
हेक्टर	hec ar	hector	1	N
रिपोर्टर्स	ripor ars	reporters	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
रुट	ru	root	1	N
नं	nam	no.	2	N
सिन्डिकेट	sin ike	syndicate	3	N
बस	bas	bus	6	N
माइक्रोबस	m icrobas	microbus	1	N
मिनिबस	minibas	minibus	2	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	4	N

3. National News

Total words: 4573

Mixed words: 113

केजी	kej	KG	1	N
सेट	se	set	1	V
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	1	Adj.
टर्च	arc	torch	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	2	N
बस	bas	bus	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo aras ikal	motorcycle	2	N
क्लिनिक	klinik	clinic	1	N
टोपोग्राफि	opogr phi	topography	1	N
सर्भे	sarbhe	survey	1	N
मिटर	mi ar	meter	1	N

मेगावाट	meg w	megawatt	1	N
हेक्टर	hek ar	hector	2	N
सबडिभिजन	saba ibhijan	sub-division	1	N
सेक्रेटरी	sekre ar	secretary	3	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
मेट्रिक टन	me rik an	metric ton	1	N
डीआईजी	ij	DIG	1	N
रेलवे	relawe	railway	1	N
स्टेशन	s esan	station	1	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	2	N
भिक्टोरिया क्रस	bhik oriy kras	victoria Cross	1	N
भीसी	bh s	VC	1	N
फुट	phu	foot	1	N
इपिडिमियोलोजी	ipi imiyolog	epidemiology	1	N
टक्सिन	aksin	toxin	1	N
डीईसी	s	DEC	1	N
केसी	kes	KC	1	N
एरिया	eriy	area	1	N
कमाण्डर	kam n ar	commander	1	N
फोरम	phoram	forum	1	N
रेडक्रस	re akras	red cross	3	N
आईसीआरसी	s ras	ICRC	1	N
एसएलसी	esaelas	SLC	1	N
द	da	the	3	Art.
पोस्ट	pos	post	3	N
टाइम्स	ims	times	2	N
बम	bam	bomb	1	N
वाईसीएल	w s el	YCL	1	N
सोसाइटी	sos i	society	1	N
प्वाइन्ट	pw in	point	4	N
ब्लड	bla	blood	1	N
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक	ilek ronik	electronic	1	Adj.
मेसिन	mesin	machine	1	N

कम्प्युटर	kampyu ar	computer	1	N
लिंकरोड	linkro	link road	1	N
चेकपोष्ट	cekpos	check post	1	N
डीपीआर	d p r	DPR	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
अप्टिकल	ap ikal	optical	1	Adj.
फाइबर	ph ibar	fiber	1	N
रेल	rel	rail	1	N
नर्सिङ	narsi	nursing	4	Adj.
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	7	Adj
सिटी	si	city	1	N
स्टाफ नर्स	st phnars	staff nurse	7	N
सीटीईभीटी	s bh	CTEVT	1	N
इन्स्टिच्युट	ins icyu	institute	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
टेक्नोलोजी	eknolog	technology	1	N
आईओएमटी	a oema	IOMT	4	N
कलेज	kalej	college	9	N
साइन्सेज	s insej	sciences	2	N
लाइन	l in	line	1	N
भोलेन्टियर	bholen iyar	volunteer	2	N
बीएन	b en	BN	1	N
प्राक्टिकल	pr k ikal	practical	1	Adj.
स्कोप	skop	scope	1	N

4. News of opinion

Total words: 4312

Mixed words: 48

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
डा.	.	Dr.	3	N
बजेट	baje	budget	29	N
फ्याक्टर	phy k ar	factor	1	N
बजेटरी	baje ar	budgetary	4	Adj

ग्यारेन्टी	gy ren	guaranty	2	N
बुम	bum	boom	1	N
सेयर	seyar	share	1	N
एजेन्डा	ejen	agenda	5	N
कन्ट्रोल	kan rol	control	1	N
डेमोक्रेसी	emokres	democracy	1	N

5. Vocational News

Total words: 2629

Mixed words: 100

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	4	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	7	Adj.
फोन	phon	phone	1	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	2	N
अप्टिकल	ap ikal	optical	3	N
फाइबर	ph ibar	fiber	2	N
टमाटर	am ar	tomato	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	4	N
टन	an	ton	9	N
सीएम	s em	CM	1	N
ट्रेड युनियन	re yuniyan	tread union	2	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	9	N
जीबी	j b	GB	2	N
लोड	lo	load	1	N
बस	bas	bus	8	N
सिन्डिकेट	sindike	syndicate	2	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	1	N
ग्यारेज	gy rej	garage	1	N
आयल	yal	oil	1	N
स्टोर्स	s ors	stores	1	N
पेट्रोल	pe rol	petrol	2	N

लिटर	li ar	liter	1	N
कफी	kaph	coffee	28	N
प्रमोसन	pramosan	promotion	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	5	N
मेसिन	mesin	machine	1	N

6. International News

Total words: 1012

Mixed words: 9

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
हेलिकोप्टर	helikop ar	helicopter	2	N
फिसर	phisar	fisher	1	Adj.
मे	me	may	1	N
एडस	e as	AIDs	1	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
फर	phar	for	1	Prep.
डेमोक्रेसी	emokres	democracy	1	N
एनएलडी	enaela	NLD	1	N

7. Sports News

Total words: 2032

Mixed words: 88

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
आइटीएफ	i eph	ITF	3	N
स्टाइल	is il	style	1	N
प्याटर्न	py ran	pattern	1	N
स्पायरिड	isp yarin	sparing	3	N
पावर	p war	power	1	N
ब्रेकिड	breki	breaking	1	V
च्याम्पियन	chy mpiyan	champion	1	N
रनिड	rani	running	3	N
सिल्ड	sil	shield	3	N
भलिवल	bhalibal	volley ball	3	N

लडजम्प	la jamp	long jump	1	N
सटफुट	sa phu	short foot	1	N
गुप	grup	group	1	N
माउन्टेन बाइक	m un en b ik	mountain bike	1	N
टेस्ट	es	test	4	N
रन	ran	run	6	V
विकेट	wike	wicket	8	N
ब्याट्सम्यान	by smy n	batsman	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	5	N
फुटबल	phu bal	football	4	N
टिम	im	team	4	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	4	N
बियर	biyar	beer	1	N
विन	win	win	1	V
अ	a	a	1	Art.
ट्रिप	rip	trip	1	N
टु	u	to	1	Prep.
लक्की	lakk	lucky	1	Adj.
ड्र	ra	draw	2	V
गोल	gol	goal	10	N
गोलकिपर	golakipar	goalkeeper	1	N
आईटीकेए	kee	ITKA	1	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
ट्रेडिसनल	re isanal	traditional	1	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
आर्मी	rm	army	1	N
म्याच	my c	match	1	N
सेट	se	set	2	V

8. News of Collection

Total words:2032

Mixed words: 38

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
गोल्डेनगेट	gol enge	golden gate	1	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	4	N
साइन्स	s ins	science	2	N
एन्ड	end	and	1	Conj.
फ्युचर	phyucar	future	1	N
फर	phar	for	3	Prep.
डेभलपमेन्ट	ebhalapamen	development	1	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	2	N
इलेक्ट्रोनिक	ilek ronik	electronic	1	Adj.
मेसिन	mesin	machine	3	N
भोटिङ	bho i	voting	1	N
पोस्टर	pos ar	poster	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	3	N
कम्प्युटर	kampyu ar	computer	1	N
टेक्नोलोजी	eknolog	technology	1	N
इन्जिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
नर्सरी	narsar	nursery	1	N
प्लेइङ	plei	playing	1	V
चेन्ज	cenj	change	1	V
ब्यान्ड	by n	band	2	N
स्पिकर्स	ispikars	speakers	1	N
कर्नर	karnar	corner	1	N
भर्सन	bharsan	version	1	N
नोभेम्बर	nobhembar	november	1	N
रिलिज	riliij	release	1	V

APPENDIX – D

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -16, 2064 June 30, 2007

1. Frontal News

Total words: 925

Mixed words: 14

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
गर्भनर	gabharnar	governor	3	N
केपीएमजी	kep emaj	KPMG	1	N
अर्गानाइजेसन	arg n ijesan	organization	5	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	1	N
स्टील	s il	steel	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	1	N
वाईसीएल	w is el	YCL	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words:1733

Mixed words: 24

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एकेडेमी	eke em	academy	2	N
एलकेजी	elakej	LKG	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo aras ikal	motorcycle	3	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
रिफर	riphar	refer	1	V
सीटीईभीटी	s bh	CTEVT	1	N
वाईसीएल	w s el	YCL	3	N
पेन्टिङ	pen i	painting	1	V
ग्यारेन्टी	gy ren	guaranty	1	N
सिट	si	seat	1	N

ट्रेडयुनियन	re yuniyan	tread union	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	2	N
फोरम	phoram	forum	1	N
इन्टरपोल	in arapol	interpol	1	N
रेडकर्नर	re karnar	red corner	1	N
नोटिस	no is	notice	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 2422

Mixed words: 62

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
क्लिनिक	klinik	clinic	2	N
स्लाइन	isl in	saline	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	6	N
प्रेस	pres	press	4	N
क्याम्पस	ky mpas	campus	3	N
प्रिन्टर	prin ar	printer	3	N
कम्प्युटर	kampyu ar	computer	4	N
डेमोक्रेटिक	emokre ik	democratic	1	Adj.
लोकल	lokal	local	1	N
कल	kal	call	1	V
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
एअर	ear	air	1	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	2	Adj.
इन्टेलिजेन्स	in elijens	intelligence	2	Adj.
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
अफिसर	aphisar	officer	1	N
ब्युरो	byuro	burro	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
एन्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
ल	la	law	1	N
इन्फोर्समेन्ट	inphorsamen	enforcement	1	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N

मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	2	Adj.
सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट	suparin en en	superintendent	2	N
इन्चार्ज	inc rj	in charge	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	8	N
इन्जिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
डेलिगेसन	eligesan	delegation	1	N
केसी	kes	KC	6	N

4. Vocational News

Total words: 1207

Mixed words: 50

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
फरेन	pharen	foreign	1	N
डाइरेक्ट	airek	direct	1	V
डा.	.	Dr.	1	N
इन्भेस्टमेन्ट	inbhes men	investment	1	N
इन	in	in	1	Prep.
अवार्ड	aw r	award	2	N
च्वाइस	cw is	choice	1	V
केसी	kes	KC	1	N
क्याम्पस	ky mpas	campus	1	N
लेक्चरर	lekcarar	lecturer	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	2	N
एनआईसी	en a s	NIC	2	N
बैंक	baink	bank	5	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
रेफ्रिजेरेटर	rephrijere ar	refrigerator	1	N
डीभीडी प्लेयर	bh pleyar	DVD player	1	N
अडियो सिस्टम	a iyo sis am	audio system	1	N
स्टान्डर्ड	is n ar	standard	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	7	N
बस	bas	bus	3	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	6	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	2	N
पम्प	pamp	pump	1	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
एक्सचेन्ज	eksacenj	exchange	1	N
अफर	aphar	offer	1	V
कफी	kaph	coffee	3	N

5. International News

Total words: 809

Mixed words: 18

Nepali Word/s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
मेयर	meyar	mayor	1	N
प्याकेज	py kej	package	1	N
बोत्तल	bottal	bottle	1	N
नर्थवेस्ट	narthwest	north-west	1	N
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	2	N
डिग्री	igr	degree	1	N
सेल्सियस	selsiyas	celcius	1	N
नेटो	ne o	NETO	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
मेमोरियल	memoriyal	memorial	1	N
म्युजियम	myujiyam	musiem	1	N
एण्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
लाइब्रेरी	l ibrer	library	1	N
प्रेस	pres	press	1	N
ट्रस्ट	ras	trust	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
इन्डिया	in iy	India	1	N

6. Sport News

Total words: 1186

Mixed words: 76

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
फुटबल	phu bal	football	4	N
गोल	gol	goal	8	N
पेनाल्टी	pen l	penalty	2	N
गोल्डकप	gol kap	gold cup	1	N
सुटिङ	su i	suiting	4	N
एयर	eyar	air	1	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
राइफल	r iphal	rifle	1	N
क्रिकेट	krike	cricket	7	N
ब्याटिङ	by i	batting	1	N

ओभर	obhar	over	1	Prep.
विकेट	wike	wicket	5	N
बल	bal	ball	2	N
रन	ran	run	15	V
रनआउट	ran u	run-out	1	V
ब्याट	by	bat	1	N
फाइनल	ph inal	final	3	N
रिपब्लिक	ripablik	republic	1	Adj.
ओलम्पिक	olampik	olympic	5	Adj.
बास्केटबल	b ske bal	basket-ball	1	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N
स्कोर	iskor	score	2	N
भ्यालुएबल	bhy luebal	valuable	1	N
प्लेयर	pleyar	player	1	N
ओपनिङ	opani	opening	1	N
ब्याट्सम्यान	by smy n	batsman	1	N
अक्टोबर	ak obar	october	1	N
टेस्ट	es	test	1	N
ट्वान्टी	w n	twenty	2	N

7. Saturday Supplement

Total words: 4432

Mixed words: 172

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एल्बम	elbam	album	11	N
रेकर्डिङ	rekar i	recording	2	N
मोड	mo	mode	1	N
सिरियस	siriyas	serious	1	Adj.
स्याड	sy	sad	1	Adj.
सेन्टिमेन्टल	sen imen al	sentimental	1	Adj.
पप	pap	pop	1	N
स्टुडियो	is u iyo	studio	1	N
प्याटर्न	py arn	pattern	1	N
चेन्ज	cenj	change	1	V

फनपार्क	phanp rk	fun park	1	N
लाइभ	l ibh	live	1	N
कन्सर्ट	kansar	concert	1	N
म्युजिक	myujik	music	1	N
प्वाइन्ट	pw in	point	1	N
रेकर्ड्स	rekar s	records	1	N
ब्यान्ड	by n	band	1	N
युनिभर्सिटी	yunibharsi	university	1	N
हाईस्कूल	h iskul	high school	2	N
हॉर्लिक्स	harliks	horlicks	1	N
लिटिल	li il	little	1	Adj.
फ्लावर	phl war	flower	1	N
हायर	h yar	higher	3	Adj.
सेकेंडरी	seken ar	secondary	3	Adj.
स्कूल	iskul	school	5	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
पब्लिक	pablik	public	1	Adj.
इन्स्टिट्यूट	ins icyu	institute	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Conj.
टेक्नोलॉजी	eknolog	technology	1	N
स्मल	smal	small	1	Adj.
सेन्ट	sen	sent	1	V
क्वालिफाइड	kw liph i	qualifying	2	N
क्वार्टरफाइनल	kw arph inal	quarterfinal	2	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	2	N
सनराइज	sanar ij	sunrise	6	N
हाउजिङ	h uji	housing	13	Adj.
कम्पनी	kampan	company	15	N
डाक्टर	k ar	doctor	1	N
टावर	war	tower	1	N
फ्ल्याट	phly	flat	1	N
स्टार	s r	star	1	N
इन्वेस्टमेन्ट	inbhes amen	investment	1	N
लिभिडरूम	libhi rum	living-room	2	N
डाइनिङरूम	ini rum	dining room	2	N

बाथरुम	b thrum	bath-room	2	N
बुकिङ	buki	booking	4	N
क्लास	kl s	class	1	N
इन्जिनियर्स	injiniyars	engineers	1	N
कन्स्ट्रक्सन	kans raksan	construction	2	N
होम्स	homs	homes	4	N
प्लटिङ	pla i	plattng	1	N
बेडरुम	be rum	bed-room	2	N
बैंक	baink	bank	41	N
एभरेष्ट	ebhares	everest	1	N
एनआइसी	ena is	NIC	2	N
फर्निशिंग	pharnisi	furnishing	2	N
क्रेडिट	kre i	credit	1	N
म्यानेजर	my nejar	manager	1	N
मोटर	mo ar	motor	1	N
भ्याली	bhy l	valley	1	N
म्यानेजमेन्ट	my nejmen	management	2	N
स्किम	iskim	scheme	1	N
हाइट्स	h i s	heights	1	N

APPENDIX – E

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -17, 2064 (July 1, 2007)

1. Frontal News

Total words: 989

Mixed words: 29

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बस	bas	bus	2	N
डा.		Dr.	3	N
गर्भनर	gabharnar	governor	4	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
टेलिस्कोप	eliskop	telescope	1	N
बल	bal	ball	1	N
डीआईजी	i j	DIG	2	N
केसी	kes	KC	8	N
सुसाइडनोट	sus i no	suicide note	3	N
सुसाइड	sus i	suicide	1	N
पोस्टमार्टम	pos m r am	post mortem	1	N
फोरम	Phoram	forum	1	N
सेक्रेटरी	sekre ar	secretary	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 1799

Mixed words: 56

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
अर्थिड	arthi	or thing	1	N
लाइटिड	l i i	lighting	1	Adj.
इलेक्ट्रोग्रुप	ilek rogrup	electro-group	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	3	N
अफ	aph	of	2	Prep.

बेस्ट	bes	best	2	Adj.
एचआईभी	eca bh	HIV	9	N
एड्स	e s	AIDS	9	N
डा.	.	Dr.	7	N
ग्लोबल	global	global	4	Adj.
फन्ड	phan	fund	4	N
कन्ट्री	kan r	country	1	N
कोअर्डिनेसन	koar inesan	co-ordination	1	N
मेकानिज्म	mek nijm	mechanism	1	N
सीसीएम	s s em	CCM	3	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
रिपोर्टर्स	repor ars	reporters	1	N
फोरम	phoram	forum	3	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in aranesanal	international	1	Adj.
ओभरसिज	obharasij	overseas	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 2600

Mixed words: 76

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
योड	yo	young	1	Adj.
लिग	lig	league	1	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	1	N
सेक्सन	seksan	section	1	N
कमान्डर	kam n ar	commander	5	N
राइफल	r iphal	rifle	1	N
भ्यान	bhy n	van	4	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	3	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
क्विन्टल	kwin al	quintal	4	N
क्यान्टोनमेन्ट	ky n onmen	cantonment	1	N
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	1	N
कमाण्ड	kam n	command	1	N
इन्चार्ज	inc rj	in charge	1	N

व्युरोइन्चारज	byuroincarj	burro- incharge	1	N
वाइसीएल	w s el	YCL	1	N
क्याम्पस	ky mpas	campus	2	N
हेक्टर	hek ar	hector	1	N
फायरिङ	ph yarin	firing	1	N
बीपी	b p	BP	1	N
बेसक्याम्प	besaky mp	base camp	1	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	10	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	6	N
बस	bas	bus	3	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	3	N
आयल	yal	oil	2	N
डेपुटी	epu	deputy	2	N
रिपोर्ट	report	report	1	V
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	3	N
डिस्टिलरी	is ilar	distillery	1	N
क्लिनिक	klinik	clinic	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	1	N
डीडीसी	s	DDC	1	N
मेगावाट	Meg w	megawatt	1	N
कम्प्यूटर	kampy ar	computer	1	N
रेडियो	re iyo	radio	4	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N

4. International News

Total words: 284

Mixed words: 40

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
इस्ट	is	east	1	N
रिकन्स्ट्रक्सन	rikans raksan	reconstruction	1	N

सीएनआरटी	sienaara	CNRT	2	N
कारबम	k rbam	car-bomb	4	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	2	N
बम	bam	bomb	3	N
नाइटहुड	n i hu	knighthood	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
कार	k r	car	4	N
सिलिण्डर	silin ar	cylinder	2	N
मार्केट	m rke	market	2	N
टाइगर	igar	tiger	1	N
एम्बुलेन्स	embulens	ambulance	1	N
स्क्वायर	iskw yar	square	1	N
स्ट्रीट	is ri	street	1	N
पार्क	p rk	park	1	N
मोडेल	mo el	model	1	N
कमाण्ड	kam n	command	1	V
सिटी	si	city	3	N
कमाण्डर	kam n ar	commander	1	N
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	1	N
आईएईए	e e	IAEA	2	N

5. Vocational News

Total words: 2035

Mixed words: 73

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बजार	baj r	bazaar	10	N
सेयर	seyar	share	8	N
कमिसन	kamisan	commission	1	N
बोर्ड	bord	board	2	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	3	N
इन्टरनेट	in arne	internet	5	N
इमेल	imel	E-mail	1	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	3	N

टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
टेबल	ebal	table	1	N
स्टेक	s ek	stake	1	N
होल्डर्स	hol ars	holders	1	N
कन्सल्टेशन	kansal esan	consultation	1	N
कम्प्यूटर	kampy ar	computer	1	N
सफ्टवेयर	saph awayar	software	1	N
एभरेस्ट	ebhares	everest	1	N
बैंक	baink	bank	1	N
बुकक्लोज	bukakloj	book-close	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	2	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
हाइड्रोपावर	h i rop war	hydropower	1	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	1	N
एअरक्राफ्ट	earakry ph	aircraft	1	N
सिट	si	seat	4	N
अगस्ट	agas	august	1	N
कर्पोरेट	karpore	corporate	2	N
डाइरेक्टर	irek ar	director	2	N
अक्टोबर	ak obar	october	1	N
डिसेम्बर	isembar	december	1	N
इन्जिन	injin	engine	2	N
रुट	ru	root	1	N
ट्राफिक	r phik	traffic	1	N
क्याबिन	ky bin	cabin	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
न्यूरोड	ny ro	new road	1	N
कम्प्लेक्स	kampleks	complex	1	N
एअरलाइन्स	earal ins	airlines	1	N
फ्लाईड	phl i	flying	2	V
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N
किचन	kican	kitchen	1	N

6. Sports News

Total words: 1820

Mixed words: 38

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
फुटबल	phu bal	football	10	N
एन्फा	enph	ANFA	2	N
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	3	N
क्लब	klab	club	16	N
स्टार	s r	star	1	N
युनाइटेड	yun i e	united	1	N
युथ	yuth	youth	1	Adj.
ब्वाइज	bw ij	boys	1	N
स्पोर्ट्स	spor s	sports	1	N
गोल्डकप	gol kap	gold cup	2	N
टिम	im	team	1	N
ओभर	obhar	over	5	Prep.
ब्याक	by k	back	1	N
काउन्ट	k un	count	1	V
नियरेस्ट	niyares	nearest	1	Adj.
टु	u	to	1	Prep.
ट्वान्टी	w nt	twenty	2	N
क्रिकेट	Krike	cricket	15	N
वेस्टइन्डिज	wes in ij	west-Indies	2	N
विकेट	wike	wicket	4	N
रन	ran	run	13	V
ब्याटिङ	by i	batting	2	N
म्यान	my n	man	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
दि	di	the	1	Art.
म्याच	my ch	match	1	N
स्कोर	skor	score	1	N
ब्याट्सम्यान	by smy n	batsman	1	N

एन्टा	en	ANTA	4	N
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
क्रिएटिभ	krie ibh	creative	1	Adj.
एनआरटी	ena ra	NRT	1	N
फाइनल	ph inal	final	1	N
इंगलिस	i glis	english	1	N
ओलम्पिक	olampik	olympic	2	Adj.
कमिटी	kami	committee	1	N
एनओसी	enaosi	NOC	3	N
सुटिङ	su i	suiting	6	N
कम्प्लेक्स	kampleks	complex	1	N
सेट	se	set	1	V
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
एसीसी	es s	ACC	8	N
आइसीसी	ais s	ICC	1	N
कन्ट्रिब्युसन	kantribyusan	contribution	1	N
टिकट	ika	ticket	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	6	N
स्कुल	iskul	school	4	N
एकेडेमी	eke em	academy	1	N

7. Sunday Supplement

Total words: 4101

Mixed words: 70

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
रेकर्डिङ	rekar i	recoding	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	2	N
क्लब	klab	club	1	N
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
हर्बल	harbal	herbal	1	Adj.
होटल	ho al	hotel	3	N
हेन्डस	hen s	hands	1	N
बडी	ba	body	2	N
एन्ड	en	and	2	Conj.

सेन्टर	sen ar	center	4	N
फेसियल	phesiyal	facial	3	Adj.
फुल	phul	full	1	Adj.
भिलेज	bhilej	village	1	N
रिसोर्ट	resor	resort	1	N
एन्टिसेप्टिक	en isep ik	anti-septic	1	Adj.
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	1	N
सनस्क्रीन	sanaskrin	sunscreen	1	N
एयर	eyar	air	1	N
कन्डिसन	kandisan	condition	1	N
फ्रिज	phrij	freeze	1	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
ओपीभी	op bh	OPV	1	N
आरएनए	raenae	RNA	1	N
जून	jun	june	1	N
सेप्टेम्बर	sep embar	september	1	N
फिजियोथेरापी	phijiyother p	physiotherapy	1	N
डिजाइन	ij in	design	1	N
एएफपी	eephap	AFP	1	N
ऑटोमेकानिकल	a omek nikal	automechanical	1	Adj.
द	da	the	3	Art.
क्रियसन	kriyasan	creation	1	N
आइटम	i am	item	1	N
एडिसन	e isan	addison	1	N
इंजिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
टायर	yar	tire	1	N
पन्चर	pancar	puncher	1	N
रूट	ru	root	1	N
हिरो	hiro	hero	1	N
टपटेन	ap en	top ten	1	N
फेयर	pheyar	fair	1	N
हेन्डसम	hen sam	handsome	1	N
फिल्म	philm	film	3	N
अवार्ड	aw r	award	1	N
ड्राइवर	r ibhar	driver	1	N

म्युजिक	myujik	music	2	N
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	1	N
रोलिङ	roli	rolling	1	N
फाइट	ph i	fight	1	V
प्रोडक्सन	pro aksan	production	1	N
ब्यानर	by nar	banner	2	N
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
ग्रेड	gred	grade	1	N
प्वाइन्ट	pw in	point	1	N
रेकडस्	reka as	records	1	N

APPENDIX – F

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -18, 2064 (July 2, 2007)

1. Frontal News

Total words: 1292

Mixed words: 30

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
बैंक	bank	bank	9	N
गर्भनर	gabharnar	governor	2	N
गोल्डमार्क	gol m rk	gold mark	1	N
आईईएफ	eph	IEF	1	N
द	da	the	2	Art.
टाइम्स	ims	times	2	N
टीएचटी	eca	THT	1	N
लाइभ	l ibh	live	1	N
एसएमएस	esaemaes	SMS	2	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	1	Adj.
फोन	phon	phone	2	N
युटीएल	yu el	UTL	1	N
डायल	yal	dial	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
इन्डिया	in iy	India	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 2432

Mixed words: 100

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बैंक	bank	bank	2	N
ग्लोबल	global	global	2	N

फण्ड	Phan	fund	2	N
कण्ट्री	kan r	country	1	N
कोअर्डिनेसन	koar inesan	co-ordination	1	N
मेकानिज्म	mek nijm	mechanism	1	N
सीसीएम	s s em	CCM	1	N
ब्लू	blu	blue	1	Adj.
डाइमण्ड	iman	diamond	1	N
सोसाइटी	sos i	society	1	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	2	Adj.
फोन	phon	phone	1	N
केसी	kes	KC	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	10	N
एडीबी	e b	ADB	3	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	3	N
लिमिटेड	limi e	limited	3	N
वाटर	w ar	water	1	N
ट्रिटमेण्ट	ri men	treatment	1	N
प्लान्ट	pl n	plant	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
सेयर	seyar	share	3	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
कमर्स	kamars	commerce	1	N
डा.	a.	Dr.	1	N
रिपोर्टर्स	repor ars	reporters	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	1	N
जेट	Je	jet	1	N
सिट	si	seat	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
एअरलाइन्स	earal ins	airlines	1	N
पाइलट	p ila	pilot	1	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	2	N
क्याप्टेन	ky p en	captain	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
सीसीटीभी	s s bh	CCTV	1	N

क्लोज	sloj	close	1	V
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
क्यामरा	ky mar	camera	5	N
एसएलसी	esaelas	SLC	2	N
अटोमोबाइल	a omob il	auto-mobile	1	Adj.
रेकर्ड	rekar	record	1	N
युनिट	yuni	unit	1	N
एफएम	ephaem	FM	15	N
रेडियो	re iyo	radio	6	N
लाइसेन्स	l isens	license	2	N
ब्रोडकास्टिङ	bro k s i	broadcasting	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	5	N
टिकट	ika	ticket	1	N

3. National News

Total words:3734

Mixed words: 89

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
रिपोर्टर्स	repor ars	reporters	2	N
क्लब	klab	club	3	N
सेक्रेटरी	sekre ar	secretary	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	1	N
क्याम्पस	ky mpas	campus	2	N
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	7	N
सोसाइटी	sos i	society	7	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	6	Adj.
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	3	N
जनवरी	janawar	january	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	5	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	2	N
बैंक	baink	bank	1	N
रेडक्रस	re kras	red cross	1	N
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
भिक्टोरिया क्रस	bhik oriy Kras	victoria crass	1	N

क्याम्प	ky mp	camp	1	N
जुन	jun	june	1	N
भीसी	bh s	VC	2	N
चेकपोष्ट	cekpos	check post	3	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	4	N
भ्यान	bhy n	van	7	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	1	N
सिट	si	seat	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	1	N
ट्राफिक	r phik	traffic	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	ma ars ikal	motor-cycle	2	N
बीपी	b p	BP	1	N
होटल	ho al	hotel	1	N
एसोसिएट	esosie	associate	2	V
इन्चार्ज	inc rj	in charge	2	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	3	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
सेन्टर	sen ar	center	1	N
माइक्रोबस	m ikrobas	microbus	1	N
टेम्पो	empo	tempo	1	N
बम	bam	bomb	2	N
एरिया	eriy	area	1	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
टाइगर	t igar	tiger	1	N
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	1	N

4. News of Opinion

Total words: 3555

Mixed words: 38

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	4	N
डा.	.	Dr.	3	N
बम	bam	bomb	4	N

ट्रक	rak	truck	1	N
बस	bas	bus	1	N
योड	yo	young	1	Adj.
लिंग	lig	league	1	N
वाईसीएल	w is el	YCL	2	N
क्रिमिनल	kriminal	criminal	1	N
स्पेस	ispes	space	2	N
ट्राफिक	r phik	traffic	3	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
फोन	phon	phone	1	N
बजेट	bage	budget	3	N
सिट	si	seat	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	8	N
एमएचआर्सी	emaeca ras	MHRC	1	N

5. Vocational news

Total words: 1237

Mixed words: **63**

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
डा	.	Dr	3	N
बजेट	baje	budget	5	N
ट्रेड	re	trade	3	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	3	N
राइसमिल	r isamil	rice mill	3	N
प्लान्ट	pl n	plant	1	N
आइरनमिल	iranmil	iron mill	1	N
पेपरमिल	peparmil	paper mill	1	N
प्याकेजिङ	py keji	packaging	1	N
फाइनेन्स	ph in ns	finance	15	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	6	N
मर्ज	marj	merge	2	V
बैंकिङ	bainki	banking	4	N
बैंक	baink	bank	9	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	3	Adj.

स्टान्डर्ड	is n ar	standard	1	N
चार्टर्ड	c r ar	chartered	1	Adj.
न्युरोड	nyuro	new road	1	N

6. International News

Total words: 810

Mixed words: 18

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
जेट	je	jet	1	N
मेयर	meyar	mayor	1	N
बस	bas	bus	1	N
टर्मिनल	erminal	terminal	1	Adj.
लाइन	l in	line	1	N
बम	bam	bomb	2	N
कारबम	k rbam	car bomb	2	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
बीबीसी	b b s	BBC	1	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	2	N
युपिए	yupie	UPA	1	N
बीजेपी	b jep	BJP	1	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	1	N
बैंक	bank	bank	1	N

7. Sports News

Total words: 724

Mixed words: 45

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
मेयरकप	meyarkap	mayor cup	1	N
मोर्डन	mo arn	modern	2	N
फुटबल	phu bal	football	2	N
क्रिकेट	krike	cricket	2	N
गोल	gol	goal	5	N

क्वाटरफाइनल	kw r arph inal	quarterfinal	2	N
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
कमिटी	kami i	committee	1	N
नर्थ	narth	north	1	N
प्वाइन्ट	Pw in	point	1	N
एकेडेमी	eke em	academy	1	N
चेस	ces	chess	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	2	N
तेक्वान्दो	tekw ndo		2	N
टस	as	toss	1	N
ट्रस्ट	ras	trust	1	N
वेस्टइन्डिज	wes in ij	West Indies	4	N
व्याटिङ	by i	batting	2	N
ओभर	obhar	over	2	Prep.
अलआउट	al u	all out	1	N
रन	ran	run	6	V
विकेट	wike	wicket	2	N
आउट	u	out	1	Prep.
ब्याट्सम्यान	by smy n	batsman	1	N

8. News of Collection

Total words: 928

Mixed words: 35

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एल्बम	elbam	album	7	N
रिजल्ट	rijalt	result	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	5	N
रिक्वेस्ट	rikwes	request	1	N
सीडी	s	CD	2	N
म्युजिक	myujik	music	2	N
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	1	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	3	N
सेन्टिमेन्टल	sen imen al	sentimental	1	Adj.
स्लो	slo	slow	1	Adj.

रोमान्टिक	rom n ik	romantic	1	Adj.
होटेल	ho el	hotel	3	N
एरिया	eriy	area	1	N
पावरहाउस	p warah us	powerhouse	1	N
होमस्टे	homis e	home stay	1	N
पिसफुल	pisphul	piece full	1	N
ट्रान्समिटर	r nsmi ar	transmitter	1	N
मोटर	mo ar	motor	2	N

APPENDIX – G

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -19, 2064 (July 3, 2007)

1. Frontal News

Total words: 787

Mixed words: 36

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बैंक	baink	bank	3	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	6	N
डा.	.	Dr.	6	N
हाइस्कूल	h iiskul	high school	2	N
इएनटी	iena	ENT	2	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
डेसिबल	esibal	decibel	5	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	1	N
बस	bas	bus	1	N
युएई	yue	UAE	8	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 2105

Mixed words: 28

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
रिपोर्ट	repor	report	1	N
एन्टिबायोटिक	en ib yo ik	antibiotic	1	Adj.
बक्सिड	baksi	boxing	1	N
क्रस	kras	cross	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	2	N
ट्रेड	tre	trade	1	N
सेरेमोनियल	seremoniyal	ceremonial	1	Adj.
बेबी	beb	baby	1	Adj.

किङ	ki	king	1	N
हार्ट	h r	heart	2	N
टु	u	to	1	Prep.
सेन्टर	sen ar	center	1	N
योङ	yo	young	1	Adj.
वाईसीएल	w s el	YCL	5	N
रेडक्रस	re kras	red cross	1	N
सोसाइटी	sos i	society	1	N
डा.	a.	Dr.	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
रिपोर्टर्स	ripor ars	reporters	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	1	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 2852

Mixed words: 75

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
डा.	.	Dr.	4	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	1	Adj.
सेट	se	set	1	V
ट्याक्सी	y ks	taxi	4	N
भ्यान	bhy n	van	2	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	7	N
मेमोरियल	memoriyal	memorial	1	Adj.
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	2	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	5	N
सीटीईभीटी	s bh	CTEVT	6	N
कलेज	kalej	college	5	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
भिजन	bhijan	vision	1	N
स्टुडेन्ट्स	is u en s	students	1	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.

फोरम	phoram	forum	1	N
फर	phar	for	1	Prep.
हेल्थ	helth	health	1	N
एण्ड	en	and	1	Con.
टेक्निकल	eknikal	technical	1	Adj.
साइन्स	s ins	science	2	N
बस	bas	bus	4	N
माइक्रोबस	m icrobas	microbus	2	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	3	N
कमान्डर	kam n ar	commander	2	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
सेन्टर	sen ar	center	1	N
हेड	he	head	1	N
पिपुल्स	pipuls	peoples	1	N
फार्म	ph rm	farm	1	N
हाउस	h us	house	1	N
रिपोर्ट	ripor	report	1	N
मिनिबस	minibas	minibus	2	N
ट्याक्सी	y ks	taxi	1	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	1	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	1	N

4. News of Opinion

Total words: 3313

Mixed words: 32

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
ट्रक	rak	truck	1	N
डिग्री	igr	degree	1	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
च्यानल	cy nal	channel	1	N
सीएनएन	s enaen	CNN	1	N
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	2	N

टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	6	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
सीडीएमए	s emae	CDMA	1	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	1	Adj.
हन्ड्रेड	han re	hundred	2	N
पर्सन्ट	parsent	percent	1	N
लाइसेन्स	l isens	license	3	N
कम्प्युटर	kampy ar	computer	3	N
रेकर्ड	rekar	record	3	N
मिडिया	midiy	media	1	N
प्रेस	pres	press	1	N
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	1	N

5. Vocational News

Total words: 1112

Mixed words: 72

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एअरलाइन्स	earl ins	airlines	5	N
एअर	ear	air	1	N
जेट	je	jet	1	N
मे	me	may	1	N
जुन	jun	june	1	N
सिट	si	seat	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
अप्रिल	april	april	1	N
कर्पोरेट	karpore	corporate	1	N
डाइरेक्टर	irek ar	director	1	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	10	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	7	N
आयल	yal	oil	3	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
पम्प	pamp	pump	2	N

बैंक	baink	bank	18	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	1	N
टिकट	ika	ticket	1	N
एजेन्ट	ejen	agent	1	N
एभरेस्ट	ebhares	everest	4	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
बैंकिङ	bainkin	banking	3	N
फेब्रुअरी	phebruar	february	1	N
सफ्टवेयर	saph weyar	soft ware	1	N
बस	bas	bus	3	N

6. International News

Total words: 1053

Mixed words: 10

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	1	N
मेयर	meyar	mayor	3	N
करेन्ट	karen	current	1	N
क्यान्सर	ky nsar	cancer	1	N
जनरल	janaral	general	1	Adj.
डिग्री	igr	degree	1	N
फेब्रुअरी	phebruar	february	1	N
मे	me	may	1	N

7. Sport News

Total words: 703

Mixed words: 34

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
रनिङ	rani	running	1	N
सिल्ड	sil	shield	1	N
स्कुल	iskul	school	2	N
एथलेटिक्स	ethale iks	athletics	2	Adj.
भलिबल	bhalibal	valley ball	1	N
टेबुलटेनिस	ebul enis	table tennis	1	N
एअर	ear	air	1	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
क्वाटरफाइनल	kw arph inal	quarterfinal	2	N
फुटबल	phu bal	football	1	N
गोल	gol	goal	6	N
पेनाल्टी	pen l	penalty	1	N
क्रिकेट	krike	cricket	1	N
विकेट	wike	wicket	4	N
ब्याटिङ	by i	batting	2	N
ओभर	obhar	over	1	Prep.
रन	ran	run	5	V

8. News of Collection

Total words: 597

Mixed words: 43

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
हार्ट	h r	heart	1	N
बिट	bi	beat	1	V
चिल्ड्रेन	cil ren	children	2	N
आर्ट	ar	art	1	N

प्रोजेक्ट	projek	project	1	N
होम	hom	home	1	N
एल्बम	elbam	album	8	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
क्यासेट	ky se	cassette	2	N
सेन्टर	sen ar	center	1	N
पपस्टार	papis r	pop star	1	N
स्टार	is r	star	1	N
म्युजिक	myujik	music	6	N
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	4	N
टेस्ट	es	test	1	V
डान्सिङ	nsi	dancing	2	N
स्टेज	is ej	stage	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	1	N
पोस्टर	pos ar	poster	2	N
रेकर्ड	rekar	record	1	N
च्यानल	cy nal	channel	1	N
रेडियो	re iyo	radio	2	N

APPENDIX – H

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -20, 2064 (July- 4, 2007).

1. Frontal News

Total words: 1005

Mixed words: 36

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
क्यापिटल	ky pi al	capital	1	N
डेभलपमेन्ट	ebhalapmen	development	1	N
अथोरिटी	athori	authority	1	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
क्यामेराम्यान	ky mer my n	camera man	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	5	N
आयल	yal	oil	1	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	5	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	1	N
पेट्रोल	pe rol	petrol	2	N
डिलर्स	ilars	dealers	1	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
युएई	yue	UAE	5	N
ग्यारेन्टी	gy ren	guaranty	2	N
एपेन्डीसाइटिस	epen s i is	appendicitis	4	N
अप्रेसन	apresan	operation	1	N
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	1	N
एक्सरे	eksare	X-ray	1	N
टीबी	b	TB	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 1880

Mixed words: 54

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
पाइप	p ip	pipe	4	N
कलेक्सन	kaleksan	collection	1	N
च्याम्बर	c mbar	chamber	1	N
प्लान्ट	pl n	plant	1	N
सर्भिस	sarbhis	service	1	N
रिजर्भ	rijarbh	reserve	1	V
ब्याक्टोरिया	by k eriy	bacteria	1	N
आइरन	iran	iron	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	3	N
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	1	N
मेमोरियल	memoriyal	memorial	1	Adj.
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	1	N
डिभिजन	dibhijan	division	1	N
भिक्टोरिया	bhik oriy	victoria	1	Adj.
क्रस	kras	cross	1	N
भिसी	bhis	VC	8	N
ट्याक्सी	y ks	taxi	2	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	2	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	3	N
डा.	.	Dr.	2	N
डाक्टर	k ar	doctor	1	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट	suparin en enta	superintendent	1	N
अप्टिकल	ap ikal	optical	4	Adj.
नेटवर्क	ne wark	network	4	N
कम्प्यूटर	kampy ar	computer	2	N
म्यान्डेट	my n e	mandate	1	N
सेरेमोनियल	seremoniyal	ceremonial	1	Adj.
बेबी	beb	baby	1	Adj.
किङ	ki	king	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 2467

Mixed words: 99

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	7	N
क्लब	klab	club	2	N
डान्स	d ns	dance	1	N
सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट	suparin en en	superintenden t	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	2	N
डा.		Dr.	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	4	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
बसपार्क	basprk	bus park	6	N
बैंक	bank	bank	1	N
काउन्टर	k un ar	counter	1	N
बस	bas	bus	4	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	2	N
टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	7	N
सीडीएमए	s emae	CDMA	4	N
फोन	phon	phone	6	N
लाइन	l in	line	6	N
टावर	war	tower	2	N
नर्सिङ	narsi	nursing	1	Adj.
हाउस	h us	house	1	N
इन्चार्ज	inc rj	in charge	3	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	2	N
वाटर	w ar	water	1	N
एण्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
पावर	p war	power	1	N
पावरहाउस	p warh us	powerhouse	1`	N

युनिट	yuni	unit	1	N
इन्जिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	6	N
कुक	kuk	cook	1	V
कार	k r	car	2	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
बम	bam	bomb	2	N
श्री	thr	three	5	N
राइफल	r iphal	rifle	3	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	1	V
हेन्ड	hen	hand	1	N
एसएलआर	esaela r	SLR	3	N

4. News of Opinion

Total words: 3376

Mixed words: 37

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
पेट्रोलियम	petroliyam	petroleum	3	N
आयल	yal	oil	4	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
ट्रिटमेन्ट	ri men	treatment	1	V
प्लान्ट	pl n	plant	1	N
रेडियो	re iyo	radio	1	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
फोरम	phoram	forum	1	N
फिफ्टी	phiph	fifty	4	N
रेसियो	resiyo	ratio	2	N
डिभीडी	ibh	DVD	7	N
फिल्म	philm	film	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	2	N
कम्प्यूटर	kampy ar	computer	1	N
कर्पोरेसन	karporasan	corporation	1	N
बिग	big	big	1	Adj.

आइडिया	i iy	idea	1	N
फर	phar	for	1	Prep.
स्मल	ismal	small	1	Adj.
प्लानेट	pl ne	planet	1	N

5. Vocational News

Total words: 1143

Mixed words: 46

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बैंक	baink	bank	5	N
स्मार्ट	ism r	smart	1	Adj.
च्वाइस	cw is	choice	1	V
टेक्नोलोजीज	eknoloj j	technologies	1	N
एससीटी	esas	SCT	3	N
एटीएम	e em	ATM	1	N
जुन	jun	june	2	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
ट्रेड	re	trade	1	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	1	N
अर्डर	ar ar	order	1	N
ड्युटी	yu	duty`	1	N
ड्र	ra	draw	1	V
ब्याक	by k	back	1	Adj.
टुर	ur	tour	1	N
अपरेटर्स	apare ars	operators	2	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	3	N
लिमिटेड	limi e	limited	1	N
सेयर	seyar	share	2	N
ड्राफ्ट	r ph	draft	1	N
काउन्टर	k un ar	counter	1	N
लाइफ	l iph	life	1	N
इन्स्योरेन्स	insyorens	insurance	1	Adj.
कर्पोरेसन	karporosan	corporation	1	N
सेयरबजार	seyarbaj r	share bazaar	2	N

रेकर्ड	rekar	record	1	N
एक्सचेन्ज	eksacenj	exchange	2	V
पब्लिक	pablik	public	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	3	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	1	N

6. International News

Total words: 593

Mixed words: 21

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बम	bam	bomb	4	N
हाउस	h us	house	1	N
अफ	aph	of	2	Prep.
काउन्सिलर	k unsilar	councilor	1	N
जुलाई	jul	july	2	N
लिबरल	libaral	liberal	1	Adj.
मेयर	meyar	mayor	2	N
नेटो	ne o	NETO	2	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	1	N
द	da	the	1	Art.
टाइम्स	ims	times	1	N
इन्डिया	in iy	India	1	N
अगष्ट	agas	august	1	N

7. Sport News

Total words: 412

Mixed words: 32

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
फुटबल	phu bal	football	1	N
क्वार्टरफाइनल	kw r arph inal	quarterfinal	4	N
गोल	gol	goal	7	N

पेनाल्टी	pen l	penalty	1	N
ओपनर	opnar	opener	1	N
ब्याट्सम्यान	by smy n	batsman	1	N
टेस्ट	es	test	2	V
क्रिकेट	krike	cricket	3	N
विकेट	wike	wicket	2	N
रन	ran	run	4	V
ब्याटिङ	by i	batting	1	N
अलआउट	al u	all out	1	N
ओभर	obhar	over	1	Prep.
स्कोर	iskor	score	1	N
सेमीफाइनल	sem ph inal	semi-final	1	N

8. News of Collection

Total words: 710

Mixed words: 26

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
फिल्मस्	philmas	films	2	N
ब्यानर	by nar	banner	2	N
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	3	N
डा.	.	Dr.	3	N
ब्यान्ड	by n	band	5	N
कन्सर्ट	kansar	concert	1	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N
एल्बम	elbam	album	1	N
डीभीडी	bh	DVD	1	N
अडियो	a iyo	audio	1	N
अवार्ड	aw r	award	1	N
प्लेइङ	plei	playing	1	N
फर	phar	for	1	Prep.
चेन्ज	cenj	change	1	V
रेकर्डस्	rekar s	records	1	N

APPENDIX – I

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -21, 2064 (July-5, 2007).

1. Frontal News

Total words:1050

Mixed words: 10

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	1	N
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	3	N
ईयु	yu	EU	3	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
टिम	im	team	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 1648

Mixed words: 48

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
ग्लोबल	global	global	1	Adj.
इमिरेट्स	imire s	emirates	1	N
युएई	yue	UAE`	5	N
अक्टोबर	aktobar	october	2	N
ट्राफिक	r phik	traffic	1	N
एअर	ear	air	5	N
जनरल	janaral	general	1	Adj.
सेल्स	sels	sells	1	V
एजेन्ट	ejen	agent	1	N
जीएसए	j esae	GSA	2	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
किड्नी	ki n	kidney	1	N
सेन्टर	sen ar	center	1	N
बैंक	bank	bank	2	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	3	N
स्टान्डर्ड	s n ar	standard	1	N

मोबाइल	mobail	mobile	1	Adj.
फोन	phon	phone	1	N
क्यामरा	ky mar	camera	1	N
एअरवेज	earawej	airwage	1	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	2	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	1	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	1	V
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
ट्रेडयुनियन	re yuniyan	trade-union	2	N
वाईसीएल	wais el	YCL	1	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
पोस्ट	pos	post	1	N
अपरेसन वार्ड	aparesanw r	operation ward	1	N
प्रेस	pres	press	1	N
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 2473

Mixed words: 55

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
फोरम	phoram	forum	4	N
बीपी	b p	BP	2	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	4	N
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	1	Adj.
एक्सरे	eksare	X-ray	1	N
बस	bas	bus	5	N
बम	bam	bomb	2	N
साइकल	s ikal	cycle	2	N
राउन्ड	r un	round	3	V
बैंक	baink	bank	1	N
डेपुटी	epu	deputy	1	N
चिफ	ciph	chief	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
इकोनोमिक	ikonomik	economic	1	Adj.

मिनिस्टर	minis ar	minister	2	N
डीसीएम	s em	DCAM	2	N
एसएसपी	esaesap	SSP	1	N
क्लिनिक	klinik	clinic	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	2	N
टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	6	N
सीडीएमए	s emae	CDMA	2	N
फोन	phon	phone	2	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	3	N
लाइन	l in	line	2	N
सेट	se	set	1	N
रेडक्रस	re kras	red-cross	1	N
सेभ	sebh	save	1	V
द	da	the	1	Art.

4. News of Opinion

Total words: 3023

Mixed words: 19

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
रेमिटन्स	remi ens	remittance	1	N
यूएई	y e	UAE	2	N
म्यानपावर	my np war	manpower	2	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	3	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	1	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
ट्रस्ट	ras	trust	1	N
सेरेमोनियल	seremoniyal	ceremonial	1	Adj.
बेबी	beb	baby	1	Adj.
किङ	kin	king	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	3	N
ब्रान्ड	br n	brand	1	N

5. Vocational News

Total words: 953

Mixed words: 24

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बैंक	baink	bank	4	N
लोडसेडिङ	lodse i	load shading	1	N
एमएस	emaes	MS	1	N
पाइप	p ip	pipe	1	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	1	N
कोल्ड	kol	cold	1	Adj.
सिट	si	seat	2	N
इन	in	in	2	Prep.
क्वाइल	kw il	quail	2	N
कम्प्युटर	kampy ar	computer	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
न्यूरोड	nyuro	newroad	1	N
रिजर्भेशन	rijarbhesan	reservation	1	N
सेल्स	sels	sells	1	V
ट्रक	rak	truck	2	N
लरी	lar	lorry	1	N

6. International News

Total words: 1175

Mixed words: 26

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
कारबम	k rbam	car bomb	2	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	2	N
डाक्टर	k ar	doctor	2	N
बीएस	b es	BS	1	N
टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	1	N

माइक्रोसफ्ट	m ikrosaph	microsoft	2	N
फाइनान्सियल	ph in nsiyal	financial	2	N
वेबसाइट	webas i	wavesite	4	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	2	N
अप्रिल	april	april	2	N
जुन	jun	june	1	N
सेयर	seyar	share	1	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	1	Adj.
फोन	phon	phone	1	N
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	1	N

7. Sport News

Total words: 789

Mixed words: 35

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
म्याराथन	my r than	marathon	4	N
स्पोर्टस	ispor as	sports	1	N
रन	ran	run	2	V
अलआउट	ala u	all-out	1	N
सेट	se	set	1	V
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
क्वाटरफाइनल	kw arph inal	quarterfinal	4	N
प्रोग्रेसिभ	progresibh	progressive	3	N
चेम्बर	chembar	chamber	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
कमर्स	kamars	commerce	1	N
सफ्ट	saph	soft	1	Adj.
फुटबल	phutbal	football	1	N
गोल	gol	goal	10	N
फरवार्ड	pharw r	forward	1	N
टिम	im	team	1	N
हाफ	h ph	half	1	Adj.

8. News of Collection

Total words: 447

Mixed words: 5

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
जुन	jun	june	2	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
एचडीभी	eca ibhi	HDV	1	N
फरमेट	pharme	format	1	N

APPENDIX – J

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -22, 2064 (July-6, 2007).

1. Frontal News

Total words: 1115

Mixed words: 31

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
क्लोजिङ	kloji	closing	1	V
बैंक	baink	bank	3	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	3	N
भ्यान	bhy n	van	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	3	N
कन्स्ट्रक्सन	kans raksan	construction	1	N
कार	k r	car	1	N
सिलिन्डर	silin ar	cylinder	1	N
कार्ड	k rd	card	2	N
क्याटरिङ	ky ari	catering	1	V
होटेल	ho el	hotel	1	N
कक्टेल्	kak el	cocktail	1	Adj.
डिनर	inar	dinner	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	1	N
रेडियो	re iyo	radio	3	N
वेभ	webh	wave	3	N
टेलिस्कोप	eliskop	telescope	1	N
बेसलाइन	besl in	baseline	1	N
भीएलबीआई	bh elab	VLBI	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 1640

Mixed words: 23

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
स्टक	is ak	stuck	1	V
हिलचियर	whilciyar	wheelchair	1	N
फिजियोथेरापी	phijiyotherap	physiotherapy	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
कम्प्यूटर	kampy ar	computer	3	N
रिपोर्टर्स	repor as	reporters	1	N
क्लब	klab	club	1	N
फोरम	phoram	forum	1	N
फाउन्डेसन	ph un esan	foundation	1	N
बैंक	bank	bank	3	N
सिनियर	siniyar	senior	1	Adj.
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	1	N
इन्जिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
एड्स	e s	AIDS	2	N
एचआईभी	eca bh	HIV	1	N
डीआईडी	ie	DAID	1	N
एसटीसी	esa s	STC	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 1882

Mixed words: 59

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
ट्याक्सी	y ks	taxi	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	3	N
आयल	yal	oil	3	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	8	Adj.
नम्बर	nambar	number	2	N
पेट्रोलपम्प	pe rolapamp	petrol pump	1	N

डिलर्स	ilars	delores	1	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
स्टक	s ak	stuck	1	V
पेट्रोल	pe rol	petrol	5	N
डिजेल	ijel	diesel	2	N
बम	bam	bomb	3	N
प्रेस	pres	press	1	N
बजेट	baje	budget	8	N
फोरम	phoram	forum	1	N
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	1	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	2	N
ट्रेड	re	trade	1	N
युनियन	yuniyan	union	1	N
रोड	ro	road	1	N
एण्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
बार	b r	bar	1	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
युनिट	yuni	unit	1	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	4	N
पाइपलाइन	p ipl in	pipeline	1	N
सबडिभिजन	sab ibhijan	sub- division	1	N
मिडिया	mi iy	media	1	N
गेट	ge	gate	1	N

4. News of Opinion

Total words: 4003

Mixed words: 40

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बैंक	baink	bank	1	N
लोडसेडिङ	lodse i	load shading	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	6	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company `	8	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	8	Adj.

टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	4	N
बीटीएस	b es	BTS	5	N
जीएसएम	j esaem	GSM	1	N
नेटवर्क	ne wark	net-work	2	N
कल	kal	call	1	V
सर्किट	sarki	circuit	1	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	1	N
एजेन्डा	ejen	agenda	1	N

5. Vocational News

Total words: 265

Mixed words: 34

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
जुन	jun	june	2	N
रुट	ru	root	1	N
सिट	si	seat	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	1	N
जनवरी	janawar	january	1	N
युनाइटेड	yun i e	united	1	N
टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	1	N
लिमिटेड	limi e	limited	1	N
युटीएल	yu el	UTL	3	N
मोबाइल	mob il	mobile	3	Adj.
फोन	phon	phone	6	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	5	N
अफर	aphar	offer	2	N
मोबिलिटी	mobilit	mobility	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	1	N
लाइन	l in	line	1	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	1	N
सेट	se	set	1	V
कल	kal	call	1	V

6. International News

Total words: 733

Mixed words: 20

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बीबीसी	b b s	BBC	3	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
सोसलिस्ट	sosalis	socialist	1	N
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
एनएससीएन	enaesas en	NSCN	1	N
बस	bas	bus	4	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	1	N
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	1	Adj.
अडियो	a iyo	audio	1	Adj.
सिडी	si	CD	1	N
नर्थवेस्ट	narthwes	north-west	1	N
लाउडस्पीकर	l u ispikar	loud-speaker	1	N
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	1	N
जनरल	janaral	general	1	Adj.

7. Sports News

Total words: 546

Mixed words: 51

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
क्रिकेट	krike	Cricket	3	N
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
सेमिफाइनल	semiph inal	semi-final	1	N
क्वार्टरफाइनल	kw tarph inal	quarter-final	5	N
बैंक	baink	bank	3	N
फाइनल	ph inal	final	2	Adj.
डीएचएल	d ecael	DHL	2	N
एक्सप्रेस	ekspres	express	1	N

लोटस	lo as	lotus	1	N
इन्टरटेनमेन्ट	in ar enmen	entertainment	1	N
साइड	s i	side	1	N
कर्पोरेट	karpore	corporate	2	N
फुटबल	phu bal	football	2	N
हाउस	h us	house	1	N
टेस्ट	es	test	2	N
रन	ran	run	8	V
अलआउट	ala u	all-out	1	N
विकेट	wike	wicket	3	N
ब्याटिङ	by i	batting	1	N
स्कोर	iskor	score	1	N
म्यान	my n	man	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
दि	di	the	1	Art.
म्याच	my c	match	1	N
गोल	gol	goal	5	N

8. News of Collection

Total words: 186

Mixed words: 19

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
ब्यान्ड	by n	band	4	N
लाइभ	l ibh	live	1	V
कन्सर्ट	kansar	concert	1	N
क्राइड	kr i	crying	1	V
अन	an	on	1	Prep.
द	da	the	1	Art.
स्मोथ	smoth	smooth	1	Adj.
ड्रम	ram	drum	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	1	N
प्रमोसन	pramosan	promotion	1	N
करियर	kariyar	career	1	N
म्यूजिक	my jik	music	2	Adj
भिडियो	bhi iyo	video	2	Adj
मोडलिङ	mo ali	modeling	1	N

APPENDIX – K

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -23, 2064(July 7, 2007)

1. Frontal News

Total words: 585

Mixed words: 9

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	2	N
इन्चार्ज	inc rj	in charge	1	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	2	N
द	da	the	2	Art.
इन्डिपेन्डेन्ट	in ipen en	independent	2	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 1640

Mixed words: 29

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
हेल्थ	helth	health	1	N
केयर	keyar	care	1	N
एन्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
सोसल	sosal	social	1	Adj.
इसुज	isuj	issues	1	N
इन्जिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	3	N
लाइन	l in	line	2	N
टेलिकम	elikam	telecom	1	N
डान्स	ns	dance	2	V
सीसीटीभी	s s bh	CCTV	1	N
अर्गनाइजेसन	argan ijesan	organization	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	1	N
सोसलिस्ट	sosalis	socialist	1	N

इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
काउन्सिल	k unsil	council	1	N
फुटपाथ	phu p th	footpath	8	N
ट्राफिक	r phik	traffic	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 1882

Mixed words: 27

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
स्टेशन	s esan	station	1	N
सीडीओ	s o	CDO	1	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
इम्पोर्ट	impor	import	1	V
एक्सपोर्ट	ekspor	export	1	V
कम्पनी	kampan	company	1	N
सेयर	seyar	share	1	N
एसएलसी	esaelas	SLC	1	N
एकजामटेड	ekj m e	exempted	6	N
फेल	phel	fail	1	V
योङ	yo	young	1	Adj.
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	3	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo aras ikal	motorcycle	2	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	2	N
पेट्रोलियम	pe roliyam	petroleum	1	N
सेरोमोनियल	seromoniyal	ceremonial	1	Adj.
किङ	kin	king	1	N
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	1	N

4. Vocational News

Total words: 1404

Mixed words: 41

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
टेन्डर	en ar	tender	5	N
इसीबी	is b	ECB	3	N
ईयू	y	EU	1	N
बैंक	bank	bank	2	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
अगस्त	agast	august	1	N
एजेन्ट	ejen	agent	1	N
म्यानपावर	my np war	manpower	5	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	5	N
मेयर	meyar	mayor	1	N
कार	k r	car	4	N
कफी	kaph	coffee	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
ओरियन्ट	oriyan	orient	4	N
टुर्स	urs	tours	1	N
एन्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
ट्राभल्स	r bhals	travels	1	V
टिकट	ika	ticket	2	N
बुकिङ	buki	booking	1	V

5. International News

Total words:1117

Mixed words: 26

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बम	bam	bomb	3	N
टाइगर	igar	tiger	1	N
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	2	N
इन्टरफ्याक्स	in arphy ks	inter-fax	1	N
आरआईए	ra e	RIA	1	N

मेजर	mejar	major	2	N
जनरल	janaral	general	1	Adj.
रकेट	rake	rocket	1	N
सीडीए	s e	CDA	1	N
सेप्टेम्बर	sep embar	september	1	N
आईएलओ	elao	ILO	9	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
एमनेस्टी	emanes	amnesty	1	N
नोभेम्बर	nobhembar	november	1	N

6. Sports News

Total words: 854

Mixed words: 40

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
फुटबल	phu bal	football	4	N
टीम	m	team	1	N
टेनिस	enis	tennis	1	N
सेमिफाइनल	semiph inal	semi-final	1	N
सेट	se	set	1	V
क्याम्प	ky mp	camp	1	N
कोर्स	kors	course	2	N
अफिसर	aphisar	officer	1	N
आइरन	iran	iron	1	N
डे	de	day	1	N
ओभर	obhar	over	1	Prep.
गोल	gol	goal	2	N
क्वार्टरफाइनल	kw r arph inal	quarter-final	3	N
क्रिकेट	krike	cricket	2	N
टेस्ट	es	test	3	V
इंगलिस	i galis	English	1	N
बोर्ड	bor	board	2	N
जेएसकेए	jeesakee	JSKA	2	N
सेप्टेम्बर	sep embar	september	1	N
लाइफ	l iph	life	1	N

भिजन	bhijan	vision	1	N
इन्टरनेसनल	in arnesanal	international	1	Adj.
कमिटी	kami	commette	1	N
एकेडेमी	eke em	academy	1	N
होलीडे	hol e	holiday	1	N
भलिबल	bhalibal	volleyball	1	N
प्रिन्सिपल	prinsipal	principal	1	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N

7. Saturday Supplement

Total words: 2816

Mixed words: 40

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एअरपोर्ट	earpor	airport	1	N
गुप	grup	group	1	N
पेन्ट	pen	paint	2	N
अटोकेयर	a okeyar	autocare	1	N
वर्कसप	warksap	workshop	3	N
ब्ल्याक	bly k	black	2	Adj.
ह्वाइट	hw i	white	1	Adj.
हेड्स	he s	Heads	2	N
एसएलसी	esaelas	SLC	1	N
होमसर्भिस	homsarbhis	homeservice	1	N
बैंक	baink	bank	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
मोड	mo	mode	1	N
जेब्राक्रस	jebr kras	zebracross	2	N
ट्राफिक	r phik	traffic	6	N
मोडलिड	mo ali	modelling	1	Adj.
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	1	N
मास्टर	m s ar	master	1	N
किङ	ki	king	1	N
एन्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
लिटिल	li il	little	1	Adj.

क्विन	kwin	queen	1	N
मिस	mis	Miss	1	N
स्कूल	iskul	school	1	N
पेन्टिङ	pen i	painting	1	N
कोर्स	kors	course	1	N
डाक्टर	k ar	doctor	3	N

APPENDIX – L

News wise List of Code Mixing Words on Ashad -24, 2064 (July-8, 2007)

1. Frontal News

Total words: 692

Mixed words: 14

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
ट्रकबम	rakbam	truckbomb	1	N
अप्रिल	april	april	1	N
वाइसीएल	w is el	YCL	4	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	1	N
डा.		Dr.	3	N
युथपावर	yuthp war	youthpower	1	N
ब्यानर	by nar	banner	1	N
इन्चार्ज	inc rj	incharge	1	N
बम	bam	bomb	1	N

2. Valley News

Total words: 1591

Mixed words: 32

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
क्यान्सर	ky nsar	cancer	6	N
सोसाइटी	sos i	society	2	N
डा.	.	Dr.	9	N
क्लब	klab	club	2	N
राइजिङ	r iji	rising	2	N
स्कुल	iskul	school	2	N
रेडक्रस	re kras	red-cross	1	N
नम्बर	nambar	number	3	N
टिकट	ika	ticket	1	N
बस	bas	bus	1	N

टेलिफोन	eliphon	telephone	2	N
एल्बम	elbam	album	1	N

3. National News

Total words: 2007

Mixed words: 74

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
नम्बर	nambar	number	6	N
हाई	h	high	1	Adj.
डिभिजन	ibhijan	division	1	N
अप्रिल	april	april	1	N
इन्जिनियर	injiniyar	engineer	1	N
ट्रक	rak	truck	3	N
म्यान्डेट	my n e	mandate	1	N
सेट	se	set	1	N
मोटरसाइकल	mo ars ikal	motorcycle	2	N
साइकल	saikal	cycle	2	N
क्लब	klab	club	7	N
अफ	aph	of	4	Prep.
युथ	yuth	youth	2	N
एमजेएफ	emajeeph	MJF	1	N
रेन्जर	renjar	ranger	1	N
करेन्ट	karen	current	1	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	3	N
टावर	war	tower	2	N
एम्बुलेन्स	embulens	ambulance	2	N
रेडक्रस	re kras	red-cross	1	N
सोसाइटी	sos i	society	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	2	N
प्रेस	pres	press	2	N
क्याम्पस	ky mpas	campus	3	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	3	N
स्टक	s ak	stuck	1	V
बजेट	baje	budget	3	N

क्लिनिक	klinik	clinic	1	N
जुन	jun	june	1	N
रेडिमेड	re ime	ready-made	1	N
ग्लोबल	global	global	3	Adj.
वार्मिङ	w rmin	warming	3	Adj.
होटेल	ho el	hotel	2	N
पेस्तोल	pestol	pestle	4	N
क्याम्प	ky mp	camp	1	N

4. Vocational News

Total words: 1309

Mixed words: 86

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बजार	baj r	bazaar	9	N
कम्पनी	kampan	company	9	N
मेट्रिकटन	me rik an	metric-ton	2	N
टेन्डर	en ar	tender	1	N
बैंक	bank	bank	15	N
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	2	N
इन्डिपेन्डेन्ट	in ipen en	independent	2	N
न्यूज	ny j	news	2	N
सीआरआर	s ra r	CRR	1	N
डा.	.	Dr.	2	N
एसोसिएसन	esosiesan	association	1	N
युनिलिभर	yunilibhar	unilever	3	N
लिमिटेड	limi e	limited	4	N
एन्ड	en	and	1	Conj.
ट्रेडमार्क	re m rk	trademark	1	N
ब्रान्ड	br n	brand	1	N
जीएसएम	j esaem	GSM	1	N
ट्रेडिङ	re i	trading	2	Adj.
कन्सर्न	kansarn	concern	2	N
फुड्स	phu s	foods	2	N

एक्सप्रेस	eksapres	express	1	N
सेयर	seyar	share	16	N
पावरकम्पनी	p warkampan	power- company	1	N
नेसनल	nesanal	national	1	Adj.
एनआईसी	ena is	NIC	1	N
एसबीआई	esab	SBI	2	N
सर्किट	sarki	circuit	1	N

5. International News

Total words:1218

Mixed words: 27

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
गभर्नर	gabharnar	governor	2	N
एजेन्सी	ejens	agency	1	N
लिबरेसन	libaresan	liberation	1	Adj.
टाइगर्स	igars	tigers	1	N
अफ	aph	of	1	Prep.
अगस्ट	agas	august	4	N
लाइभ	l ibh	live	4	V
कन्सर्ट	kansar	concert	8	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	2	N
टाइगर	igar	tiger	1	N
जनरल	janaral	general	2	Adj.

6. Sport News

Total words: 1014

Mixed words: 41

Nepali Word\s	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
बास्केटबल	b ske abal	basketball	3	N
मेजर	mejar	major	1	N
रिसोर्ट	risor	resort	1	N
क्लोजेस्ट	klojes	closest	1	Adj.

टु	u	to	1	Prep.
दि	di	the	1	Art
टेनिस	enis	tennis	4	N
फाइनल	ph inal	final	5	N
सेट	se	set	1	V
सेमिफाइनल	semiph inal	semi-final	1	N
सिक्स	siks	six	2	N
साइड	s i	side	1	N
फुटबल	phu bal	football	1	N
एभरेस्ट	ebhares	everest	1	N
बैंक	baink	bank	4	N
टाइम्स	ims	times	1	N
डीएचएल	ecael	DHL	2	N
एक्सप्रेस	ekspres	express	1	V
इन्स्योरेन्स	insyorens	insurance	1	N
ग्रुप	grup	group	1	N
मेनेजमेन्ट	menejmen	management	1	N
लोटस	lotas	lotus	1	N
होल्डिङ	hol i	holding	1	N
रूट्स	ru s	roots	1	N
फेसन	phesan	fashion	1	N
कार्ड	k r	card	1	N
सर्भिस	sarbhis	service	1	N

7. Sunday Supplement

Total words: 2512

Mixed words: 52

Nepali Word\स	Roman Transliteration	English Equivalent	Frequency	Word Class
एभरेस्ट	ebhares	everest	1	N
म्याराथन	my r than	marathon	2	N
रिपोर्टिङ	ripor i	reporting	1	V
एअरपोर्ट	earpor	airport	1	N
होटेल	ho el	hotel	1	N
फोटो	pho o	photo	1	N

लेन्स	lens	lance	1	N
ट्रेकिङ	reka	trekking	1	Adj.
होटेल	Hotel	hotel	9	N
भिलेज	bhilej	village	2	N
टेलिभिजन	elibhijan	television	1	N
क्यामरा	ky mar	camera	1	N
होलिडे	holi e	holiday	1	N
बजार	baj r	bazaar	1	N
फुडुपुवाइजन	phu pw ijan	food poison	1	N
स्काउट	sk u	scout	2	N
स्कूल	skul	school	4	N
लिमिटेड	limi e	limited	1	N
न्यू	ny	new	1	Adj.
ब्रेनट्युमर	bren yumar	brain-Tumor	1	N
मेडिकल	me ikal	medical	1	Adj.
कलेज	kalej	college	1	N
इन्स्टिच्युट	ins icyu	institute	1	N
ब्यान्ड	by n	band	1	N
अर्गनाइजेसन	arg najjesan	organization	1	N
रेकडिङ	rekar i	recording	3	V
रेडियो	re iyo	radio	1	N
म्युजिकल	myujikal	musical	1	Adj.
जर्नी	jarni	journey	1	N
डिजिटल	iji al	digital	1	Adj.
याक	y k	yak	1	N
मिडिया	mi iy	media	1	N
लभम्यारिज	labhmy rij	love-marriage	1	N
फिल्म	philm	film	1	N
मस्टब्युटिफुल	mastbyu iphul	most-beautiful	1	Adj.
स्टार	is r	star	1	N