

# English Mixed Codes in the Nepali Novel '*Mistika*'

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In Partial Fulfilment for Master of Education in English

Submitted by  
Om Bahadur Rajbhandari

Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
2021

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## **Recommendation for Acceptance**

This is to certify that **Mr. Om Bahadur Rajbhandari** has conducted this study entitled **English Mixed Codes in the Nepali Novel '*Mistika*'** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommended this thesis for acceptance.

Date: 07-04-2021

.....

**Dr. Purna Bahadur Kadel (Supervisor)**

Reader

Department of English Education

Faculty of Education,

TU., Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal.

## Recommendation for Evaluation

This thesis has been recommended for evaluation from the following **Research Guidance Committee:**

**Signature**

**Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**

Professor and Head

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

---

Chairperson

**Dr. Purna Bahadur Kadel (Supervisor)**

Reader

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

---

Member

**Mr. Bhesh Raj Pokhrel**

Lecturer

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

---

Member

Date : 07-04-2021

## Evaluation and Approval

This thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following **Thesis Evaluation and Approval Committee:**

**Signature**

**Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey**

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Katmandu

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chairperson**

**Prof. Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**

Department of English Education

T. U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Expert**

**Dr. Purna Bahadur Kadel (Supervisor)**

Reader

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Member**

Date: 07-07-2021

## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge, this thesis is original and no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 07-04-2021

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**Om Bahadur Rajbhandari**

## **Dedication**

*Dedicated*

*to*

*My Parents for their regular inspiration, encouragement and support!*

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I am greatly indebted to a number of people for their support and guidance throughout this work. I would like to thank God at first holding me firm.

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## Abstract

This is the study on **English Mixed Codes in the Nepali Novel 'Mistika'**. It aimed at finding out the English codes used in the Nepali novel *Mistika* and examining the mixed English codes in terms of word classes. All the English codes used in the novel constituted the sample for the study. The sample was selected by using purposive non-random sampling procedure. The data collected from the novel were descriptively analysed and interpreted with examples and illustration. The findings of the study show that English codes in the Nepali novel 'Mistika' have been used heavily in almost all the paragraphs of novel; the author has used English codes at the word level, phrase level, clause level and sentence level; however, word level code mixing is excessive in comparison to the others. Out of different English expressions, nouns and adjectives are maximally mixed in the selected novel. Similarly, other categories of mixed codes included verbs, adverbs and interjections. The author switched the code and mixed English words heavily in the novel; and it might be the reasons like: authors' preference of English codes, lack of appropriate Nepali terms and the advancement of English language.

This thesis consists of five chapters along with references and appendices at the end. Each chapter is divided into necessary heading and subheadings. First chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, delimitation of the study and operational definitions of the key terms. Second chapter deals with review of related theoretical and empirical literature, implications of the review of the study and conceptual framework of the study. Likewise, third chapter portrays design, method, population, sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools and techniques, source of data, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretations procedures and ethical consideration of the study. Moreover, chapter four deals with analysis of data and interpretation of the results. Finally, fifth chapter presents major finding list, conclusion of the study and implication for the policy and practice related level and further research related.

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# **Chapter I**

## **Introduction**

This study has focused up on the cases of mixed English codes in the Nepali novel '*Mistika*'. The introduction chapter of this study consists of background of the study, statement of problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definition of the key terms.

### **Background of the Study**

In daily life, people interact with each other using one or more than one language. Most of the communities use two or more varieties of language. So, we find most of the communities as bilingual and multilingual. The study of language use in relation to the society, social variables and social members is the area of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics, thus, is one of the developed applied branches of linguistics which investigates the individual and social variation of language. The people who are living in bilingual and multilingual society, they shift different codes from one language to another in their communication. Shifting of codes and using the codes from more than a language is related to code switching and code mixing.

Talking about the code, the code may be a unit of language or the variety of language or style of language. It is the medium of communication. It means, the code is a speech or way of speaking or communicating. In this way, code mixing is an important feature of sociolinguistics which is common in different modes of communication along with literature. We cannot avoid code mixing in our language. Today's era is the age of multilingualism where people use more than one language as the means of communication. Almost all the people in the world are multilingual, at least bilingual. Thus, code mixing and code switching are the crucial features of bilingual community. There is the existing of code mixing where bilingualism is celebrated.

Code switching refers to the situation in which the speaker makes a choice of another code while s/he is speaking in one. They switch the codes naturally and appropriately. Regarding the bilingual speakers, code switching is important for both social and affective function. It signals social identities and shared ethnicity between the bilingual and multilingual speakers. It is useful to express emotions, attitudes, motivations, sympathy, affections, solidarity, affinity and so on.

Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or varieties of language in speech or writing. Though some scholars distinguish code mixing from code switching, it will be used them interchangeably in the study because code mixing is one of the types of code switching. As Wardhaugh (2006, p. 101) says, “Code switching can occur in speakers’ turns or within a single speaker’s turn. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (inter- sentential) or within a sentence (intra-sentential)”. Code switching, therefore may appear in communication as the word level or even as the sentence level. In this way, code mixing is the condition where some linguistic elements of one language are just inserted or mixed within the utterance of another language. In the words of Richards (1992):

Code switching refers to the change in speech from one language to another one. It takes place in a conversation when a speaker makes a choice of different language from what he or she is speaking. The speaker may start using another language in the middle of the speech (p.58).

In bilingual setting, there are always choices for the speaker while speaking. S/he can use totally his/her own language or s/he can speak mixing both languages/he knows according to the context. Such mixing, in many cases, appears to be natural and the listeners accept it so. It is because this type of switching seems to be necessary. Code mixing or code switching may occur in

various fields and in different contexts. It can be found in daily communication, political speeches, lectures, songs, news, literature and so on. In fact, we can find code mixing in almost all areas in one or another way around. Novel is, of course, not an exception of this fact. In different Nepali novels, the use of English code mixing is one of the prominent features. We can find the code mixing in various forms in Nepalese novels. Here is an example of code mixing from ‘*Sukaratka Paila*’ a Nepali novel written by G.R. Bhattarai (2006);

*Ok, good bye, see you. U ma tira akha jhimkaudai*

*bhancha - kya cheepchha yar Kathmandu. (p.30)*

In the novel ‘*Mistika*’ written by Kumar Nagarkoti (2015), I have initially observed following expressions of mixed codes as a few samples:

*Gray days shuru bhayo*

*You can go now. (p.3)*

*Tyasaile timro awaj organic cha. (p.39)*

*Kina triple patak ho, ho, ho bhannu bhako. Single patak*

*Ho bhanda bhaigo ni! Ho ki hoina? (p.71)*

*Car painter ka pita carpenter thiye. (p.129)*

*Tapaiko ayu jamma pach fit pach inch raicha. (p.217)*

*Theatre gahan maunatama churlumma dubeko cha. (p.286)*

Code mixing can involve various levels of language, viz; word, phrase, clause and sentence. In this regards, Verma and Krishnaswamy (1992, p.18) state that if one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, then it becomes the phenomena of code mixing. There can be several reasons behind the use of more than a code in a particular situation. Holmes (1992, p.103) argues that code mixing suggests that the speakers mix up the codes indiscriminately. They may mix up the codes in conversations and writings to some extent within a sentence or in the sentences. Most of the educated Nepalese can communicate in English and they often mix English codes. So, as soon as one educated Nepali meets another he/she mixes the

English words and phrases within their sentences. The researches (e.g. Hudson, 1980) show that nouns of one language are mixed into another language.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Simply, code refers to the language in use. The use may be in speech and writing. People use different codes in their speech and writing and often switch the codes and tend to mix up the codes in their verbal behavior. It is code that makes communication live and comprehensive. In their everyday communication, people often mix up the terms of different languages both incidentally and intentionally. It is what we come to know as code switching and code mixing. In a multilingual social setting, code switching and code mixing are the common behaviors of the interlocutors or the writers. Over the few decades, there has been increasing interest in the study and practice of communicative aspects of the texts and talks. As a result, we find the increasing studies in the area of code switching and code mixing.

Code switching and code mixing behaviors seem to be common to the people in a multilingual social setting in their usual activities, however their purposes may be different. Hudson (1980, p. 53) in this regards, says, “the purpose of code mixing seems to be symbolized a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. There may be different levels and forms of mixed codes used in the texts and talks and the reasons can be. Thus, this study primarily investigates on the mixed English codes in the novel *Mistika*.

### **Rationale of the Study**

This study has focused on the English mixed codes in the novel *Mistika*. It strives to observe the cases of English codes and analyse and interpret them in context. So, it will provide some insights on code mixing in general and English mixed codes in literary writing in particular. The teachers and students will be benefitted from the study as they will see how the author in the novel



'Mistika' has made use of English terms in a Nepali prose work. Besides, the readers of the novel will also be benefitted as they would see the myriad use of language in literary texts including novel. Obviously, it will be significant in the field of English language teaching. It will be helpful for teachers to deliver content by identifying the frequent used English mixed codes in Nepali literature. The student of English language will get the more ideas about code mixing and code switching behaviour in writing. Further, this study is supposed to be useful to the Nepali literary critics and the readers to come to know the contexts and reasons of using English codes in the field of code mixing. Similarly, this study will be much familiar to the prospective researchers who wish to carry out research in the area of code mixing and interrelated things

### **Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- i To find out the English codes used throughout the text of the Nepali novel '*Mistika*'.
- ii To analyse the English mixed codes in terms of word classes
- iii To suggest some pedagogical implications.

### **Research Questions**

To fulfil the objectives of the study, the following research questions were used in this study:

- i What are the English mixed codes used in Nepali novel '*Mistika*'?
- ii What different elements of language and word classes are used in the cases of mixed codes in the novel '*Mistika*'?
- iii What could be the reasons behind the use of mixed codes in the novel '*Mistika*'?

### **Delimitations of the Study**

This study had the following limitations:

- ) The study was confined to find out the English codes used in the Nepali novel '*Mistika*'.
- ) The study only focused up on the study of mixed codes in terms of elements of language and the class of words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and abbreviations) in the novel '*Mistika*'.
- ) Only mixed English expressions or codes were analysed throughout the study.
- ) So, the shifted words of other languages besides English were not studied in this research.
- ) It was limited to note taking by maintaining diary for collecting English words in this novel.
- ) The findings were derived from the observation only.
- ) Shifted words of other languages than English will not be counted for the study.
- ) This study was a minute part of sociolinguistics i.e. code mixing and code switching.

### **Operational Definitions of the Key Terms**

- Bilingual** : The term used in sociolinguistics to refer to speech community which makes use of two languages at least. Here, bilingual means users of both Nepali and English languages.
- Code** : System of words, letters, numbers, on symbols that represent a message or record information in a shorter form. Here, code refers to the language system of English and Nepali languages.
- Code mixing** : The words replacing from one language into another language in the sentence. Here, it means the mixing of English codes that are used with

Nepali language in the novel '*Mistika*'. It is a type of code switching.

**Code-switching** : Code switching refers to the change of language pattern (i.e. sentence) from Nepali to English used by different characters in the novel. It is the cover term of code mixing in my study.

**Frequency** : The rate of occurrence of code mixing in Novel. In this study, it means the ratio of used English mixed codes in the novel '*Mistika*'.

***Mistika*** : A Nepali novel written by kumar Nagarkoti published in 2015.

## **Chapter II**

### **Review of Literature**

This part of the study consists of review of theoretical literature, review of empirical literature, implication of the review for the study and conceptual framework of the study.

#### **Review of Related Theoretical Literature**

The present research is mainly concerned with the mixed English codes in Nepali novel '*Mistika*'. This section deals with the theoretical review on code switching and code mixing with its different related aspects. This sub section consists code mixing, code switching, reasons for code switching and mixing, and the introduction to the novel '*Mistika*'.

**Code.** A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. Wardhaugh (1998) states that a language or a language variety is a code. In other words, the code is the language that is used to convey information. In communication, a code is rule for converting a piece of information (for example, letter, word or phrase) into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort. We use different codes in communication. It is the medium of communication. In the information processing system, encoding is a process by which a source (objective) transfers the information of conversation into data, which is then sent to a receiver (observer) such as data processing system. According to Richards & Richard (1992):

Code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety or dialect. It is sometimes 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 (p.56).

The above ideas entail that a particular language or form of language used in a particular text is code. People can make a choice of different codes in their texts and talks. For example, a Nepalese officer working in foreign country may use code (English) in office and another code (Nepali) at his/her home. So, code is the language system of communication. Language can be changed according to their situations and topics. There are many languages in the world. Most speakers use the several varieties of any language where they come out from bilingualism and multilingual society.

**Code switching and code mixing.** The terms ‘Code Switching’ and ‘Code Mixing’ in sociolinguistics are related to bilingualism and multilingualism that draw the extent on which at least two languages combine in different ways. Simply, code mixing is the mixing of different languages while communicating among different individuals. Code mixing emphasizes the hybridization and code switching emphasizes movement from one language to another language. Code switching is broader than code mixing because code mixing is the switching of language within sentences. Thus, code mixing refers to the process of mixing the ingredients of one language while speaking another. It is regular phenomenon which can be found in multilingual or bilingual situation. We can see this type of mixing of ingredients of the English language when we speak the Nepali language.

According to Hudson (1980) in a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual, there is no change in all situations. This kind of alternation is called code mixing whereas Rai (2000) if there bilingual shift from one code to another code, there occurs the situation of code-switching. However, if the switch is in the middle of the sentence, it is known as code mixing.

Code-switching and code mixing are the regular phenomena which we can see in a community. These two terms are different things but from superficial level, we sometimes treat as being similar. They may overlap, but when we have close inspection upon them, of course, we will find difference between them.

Predominantly, code-switching occurs beyond sentence level and code mixing occurs within sentence level. It is because of this fact Wardhaugh (1986, p.108) calls it conversational code-switching. The term 'code mixing' emphasizes hybridization and the term 'code switching' emphasizes movement from one language to another language. Let us discuss these two terms, individually.

**Code switching.** Code switching is a term used in linguistics referring to using more than one language to dialect in conversation. It is an everyday reality in every place where more than one language is spoken in everyday communication. The particular dialect or language one chooses to use in any occasion is a code. According to Heller (1988, p.1),

Code-switching is the use of more than one language in course of a single episode, has attracted a great deal of attention over the years, most likely because it violates a strong expectation that only one language will be used at any given time.

Code-switching is the use of two languages interchangeably. Therefore, code-switching is defined as the practice of selecting or altering linguistics elements so as to contextualize talk in interaction. This contextualization may relate to local discourse practice and it may make relevant information beyond the correct exchange, including knowledge of society and diverse identities. For example,

) Ush lai thaha chha *to live is to suffer.*

) *Yes, you are absolutely right.* yaso garda mrityuko samman hunchha. (*Mistika* p.47)

) *Failure is the pillar of success* bhanchhan ni yaar.

Normally, when there is a shift in a single sentence or complex sentence into another language, then it is called code switching. According to Traudgill

(1983, p.82), “Switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands is code switching.”

Code switching can be of different types. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.101), there are two types of code switching. They are inter-sentential code switching and intra-sentential code switching. Inter-sentential code switching occurs between sentences, for example, ‘*you are absolutely right. Tyaso garda mrityu ko samman hunchha.*’ (Nagarkoti in his novel *Mistika*, 2015, p.47). For more examples, ‘*Man is the architect of his own fate. Timra karma haru timrai ichchha bata sanchalit chhan.*’ (Bhattarai in his novel *Sukarat Ka Paila*, 2006, p.33). On the other hand, we find English code inserted within a single sentence in case of intra-sentential code mixing. For example, ‘*Alikati grammar mileko chha, comprehension question answer ra essay khali chhodeki chhu.*’ (ibid, p.58).

In this way, code switching refers to the switching between two or more different languages in a single conversation. This occurs when a bilingual person uses both languages to communicate with another person. It happens consciously as well as sub consciously. The switch from one language to another can last for a single phrase to a few sentences. The switching is made mainly due to the mood of the speaker or he/she might feel that a particular part of the conversation can be best conveyed by switching to another language. The switch might also happen because the person does not know the appropriate word or phrase in a particular language. Holmes (2008, p.44) puts forward his view about the reasons of code-switching. He claims that the speakers primarily switch the code for social reasons particularly, they switch to express solidarity with addressee, to signal the speaker’s ethnic identity and to signal a group membership.

**Code mixing.** Code mixing is usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual society when a person uses the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another language. If one uses a language and mixes

word, phrase, sentences from another language, it is called code-mixing. Code mixing can involve various levels of language, e.g. phonology, morphology, grammatical structures or lexical items. Thus, code mixing is the process of mixing ingredients of one language while speaking another. We can take some examples in case of English code mixing in Nepali language. Such as,

Ramesh ko peshaa *tourist guide* ho.

Aja sita *beautiful* dekhieki chhe.

Ram *daily morning walk* garchha.

Regarding code mixing, different scholars have provided their views. In this regards, Wardhaugh (1986, p.103) says, “Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to other in course of a single utterance”. According to this view, code mixing occurs within a single sentence. Hudson (1980, p.53) says, the alternation of language while bilingual talking is code mixing. Similarly, Verma and Krishnaswamy (1989, p.18) argue, “If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing”. Code mixing may appear due to myriad reasons like because of competence in expressing the meaning in a particular language and because the speakers convey affective meaning as well as information. About code mixing, Holmes (2008) says:

Code-mixing suggests the speaker is mixing up codes discriminately or perhaps because of incompetence, where the switches are very will motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes. This kind of rapid switching is itself a specific sociolinguistics variety it has been labelled a fused lect. It is a distinctive conversational style used among bilinguals and multilingual – a rich additional



linguistics resource available to them. By switching between two or more codes, the speakers convey affective meaning as well as information (p.43).

Regarding the types of code mixing, Muysken (2000, p.2) classifies it as:

**Insertion.** Lexical items or entire constituents from one language are inserted into a structure from the other language is known as insertion. It is sometimes conceived as borrowing.

**Alternation.** Alternation means the changes between structures of languages.

**Congruent Lexicalization.** In this type of code mixing, grammatical structure is shaped by languages A and B and words from both languages A and B are inserted more or less randomly. Some cases of word-internal mixing can be viewed as congruent lexicalization.

Code mixing can be found everywhere because of the rapid development of science and technology, commerce and communication. So, many societies are in contact with each other. The mixture of the two or more codes by the parties in communication either to make their speaking noble or to clarify the topic is called code mixing. In today's world, it is nearly impossible to find out even a single individual who never switches or mixes the codes. Hudson (1990, p.53) says that the purpose of code-mixing seems to be symbolized somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language nor its own would be quite right. Generally, parties mix up the codes because of several reasons. In this context, Wardhaugh (1986, p.103) has mentioned the following reasons for code mixing and switching.

- ) Solidarity with listeners
- ) Choice of topics
- ) Perceived social cultural distances

**Reasons for code switching and code mixing.** We can find several reasons behind code switching or code mixing in different literary texts and different modes of communication because code mixing is one of the different strategies of communication. It is used for different purposes, such as for making intimacy among participants, showing solidarity with others or sometimes situation demands code mixing or switching. Regarding the cause of code mixing, Holmes (1992, p.201) says, “these switches are triggered by lack of knowledge of vocabulary. People may also borrow words from another language to express or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in language they are using”. It is true that we use another code in our own language unconsciously.

According to Huffman (1991, p.116), there are following reasons for code switching and code mixing:

- ) Talking about a particular topic
- ) Quoting somebody else
- ) Being emphatic about something
- ) Inserting sentence fillers
- ) Repetition used for clarification
- ) Intention of clarifying the speech content
- ) Expressing group identity

Besides the above, some other challenges can be explained as:

- ) Tradition: There are causes in which our tradition affects the selection of code, e.g. use of Sanskrit in our rituals.
- ) Convenience: Sometime we use a code that is easy to use for us and/or our audience. Therefore, it can be one of the causative factors in choosing a code.
- ) Solidarity: Solidarity and feeling of closeness may also lead someone to choose a code, e.g. our political leaders speaking Hindi in Terai and Nepali in other parts of Nepal for professional obligation.

- ) Feeling of superiority: There may also be a tendency to perceive the people superior who use standard language rather than a local dialect which also sometime lead people to choose standard language.
- ) Moral, contextual and/ or legal obligation: Sometime moral or legal obligation may also lead us to choose a particular code, e.g. use of English language in English class.

In our context, there are various reasons that lead one for mixing code. Some of them are given below:

- ) The writers use code mixing in their writing to catch the sentiment of young readers.
- ) The speakers mixed different codes to give new flavour in language used.
- ) The use of code mixing and code switching may be the result of postmodernism and de-constructivism.
- ) Nepalese speakers use English mixed codes due to the lack of Nepali equivalent terms of English expressions.
- ) There are influences of English everywhere as an international language and lingua-franca.
- ) People use code mixing as the tool to avoid ambiguity in communication.

Furthermore, tradition, convenience, feeling of superiority, moral or legal obligation are also the reasons of code mixing.

**Code mixing in Nepali novels.** Novel is one of the genres of the literature which has length, more characters multiple setting and occur sub plots under the main plot. Novel expresses the opinions, experiences, ideas, feeling and so on related to particular person of communities. It explores that romantics and tragedy during the readers reading novel. Hence, novel is a long and great variety of writing than the other genre such as story, drama, poem and so on. On the other hand, code-mixing occurs in one language's words and

replaces into another language. Nowadays, English code mixing is occurring in Nepali language as essential terms.

Novel and code switching or code mixing are interrelated terms in Nepali language and Nepali literary writing. Established and intellectual writers or novice writers both use the English codes or words in their writing as code mixing. Some English words are relevant to the novel and some are used only for linguistics scenario particularly, in modern Nepali novels, we can find various examples of code mixing. Some of Nepali novels that have the features of code switching and code mixing are:

- a. *Sukar t ka Paila* by Govinda Raj Bhattarai (Puri, 2010)
- b. *Summer Love* by Subin Bhattarai (Ghartimagar, 2015)
- c. *Antarmanko Yatra* by Jagadish Ghimire (Chand, 2015)

**Introduction of the novel ‘Mistika’ and its author.** Kumar Nagarkoti is a Nepalese writer of new generation. Unexpected imaginations, pictures and patterns, juxtapositions of the characters and events, surprising elements, personification and animation are some of the specific features of Negarkoti’s writings. ‘Mistika’ is his first novel. It is the mix of black fantasy, mysticism and surrealism. His stories and drama also are published. ‘Fossil’, *Kathmandu Fever*, *Akshargunj* are stories and ‘*Koma: A Political Sex*’ is his drama. The novel is full of ideas and imaginations from absurdity and surrealism. The novel deals with a story of a carpenter who transforms into a woman, conceives a baby and again transforms into a male. Nagarkoti is famous for his unique writing style with English and other language mixing in his writing. There are several fans of his writing and choice of words, structure of sentences and complex setting. (Source: The Himalayan Times, 23 Aug, 2015)

The novel ‘Mistika’ is published by Book-Hill publication, Anamnagar, Kathmandu. It is first published in 2015. There are five main chapters and twenty-three sub-titles. There are several characters in the novel. The main character may be ‘Mistika’. The writer claims that this novel is an experimental

one in Nepalese literature. The novel is the complex to understand from single reading. This novel is beyond the boundaries of traditional realistic fiction. The novel is the full of abstract characters who take part is intellectual and philosophical discussions. Nagarkoti has not mixed only English codes in his novel but also he has mixed Hindi, Sanskrit and Nenglish. Thus, '*Mistika*' is the full of code mixing and code-switching because he has not only used a few words or phrases from other languages, rather he has written paragraphs after paragraphs (Source: Kathmandu Post, 26 Dec, 2015).

The writer has mixed the English code frequently to refer to specific message and the meaning. The writer has showed the magic in his writing. It is not as easy as we think to combine different variety of codes in a single novel in perfect manner but we can find it in his novel.

**The main idea of the novel.** The novel '*Mistika*' is written by Kumar Nagarkoti. He is famous for his unique writing style. '*Mistika*' is his first novel. He writes poems, stories and drama too. Regarding the main idea of the novel '*Mistika*', it is the mix of dark fantasy, mysticism and surrealism. Dark fantasy is a subgenre of fantasy which can refer to literary, artistic, and cinematic works that incorporates darker and frightening themes of fantasy. Mysticism refers to the state of consciousness that gives spiritual meaning of extraordinary experiences or hidden truth. Surrealism is full of features with surprise and unexpected juxtapositions. It is out of realism.

'*Mistika*' is the story of a city. The city is Swapnil Valley that may indicate the Kathmandu Valley. There are abstract characters in the novel. They are not like human beings but play the roles of human being. Some of them are Mistika, Car painter, Carpenter, Simsara, Hotdog, Madam February, Doctor Calbreak Godar, Dibangat Budhathoki and so on. Mistika is a girl who may be main character of this novel. Because her role is important in the novel. She kills a novelist with grand design. The writer of this novel claims that this novel is experimental in Nepalese literature. So, it is difficult to understand for normal

people who are only literate. The novel demands high level of understanding with reader. Because the novel is mix of different languages and philosophical themes.

In conclusion, the novel '*Mistika*' is surrealist novel which gives the asocial tone to anecdote like birth, live, death, family, rebirth etc. the life of human beings is guided by invisible power. The novelist claims that creativity and imagination of human are greater than god. It is the important feature of the novel.

### **Review of Related Empirical Literature**

Many researchers have carried out the research works related to English code mixing in different sectors under the department of English education in the faculty of education T.U. Some of the related empirical research studies can be summarized or reviewed as below:

Luitel (2005) had carried out a research on “Code Mixing in Nepali Stories: A Comparative and Practical Study”. The objective of this study was to find out mixed English words and expressions in Nepali stories. The specific objectives of this study were to find out the frequency of mixed English expressions and to compare the trend of mixing English words in the stories from 2051 B.S. To 2061 B.S. The researcher selected 48 stories from four publications through judgemental non-random sampling with survey design. He used only questionnaire for data collection tool. In this research, the researcher used both sources for collecting data i.e. primary and secondary. Primary data carried out from 200 people in field of Kirtipur and Jhapa through purposive non-random sampling procedure. He selected different stories from different publications as secondary sources of data collection. His finding was that nouns were 82% mixed in the Nepali Stories. Naming words were more frequency than verbs, adjectives, adverbs and sentences. And the researcher also stated that some English words had been already borrowed into Nepali language.

Humagain (2006) had carried out a research entitled “Code Mixing in Nepali Pop Songs”. The main objective of this research was to find out English code mixing in terms of word class, sentence and language functions. The researcher used survey research design. He selected 25 Nepali pop songs for his study of using judgemental sampling procedure. In this research the researcher found that Nepali pop singers and lyricists use English words, phrases or even sentences on Nepali pop songs. The researcher’s finding was that the naming words were maximally mixed than verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Bohora (2010) carried out a research entitled “Code Mixing in the Television Program ‘Play It On’”. The main objectives of this study were to find out and analyse the English code mixing in television program ‘paly it on’. He used survey research design. For this study twenty episodes were taken as sample using non-random judgemental sampling procedure. It showed that English code mixing in television program is a natural phenomenon. This study found that words that are used in day to day communication were used maximally in television program.

Puri (2010) studied on “A Study of Code Mixing in *SukratkaPaila*”. The main objective of this study were to find out and analyse the mixing of English words in *Sukratka Paila* and to find out the opinions of different literary figures on code mixing in different contexts including the author of the novel. The study was to find out the frequency of the English and analysis of English expressions at word level, phrases, clauses, sentences and abbreviation. The researcher used survey design and used both primary and secondary sources. The researcher selected 20 literary figures by using purposive non-random sampling procedure. He collected data in Nawalparasi in Chitawan districts. Questionnaire and diary tools were used to collect data. In this research, to ascertain the ratio of code mixing at different level of grammar. He used both primary and secondary sources of data. He concluded his study that the author frequently mixed different languages and dialect in that novel. He founds that English code mixing in the Nepali expressions were the results of educated

characters' characteristics, influences of rapid expansion of English language and university environment.

Chhetri (2012) carried out research on "Code Mixing in Nepali film songs". His objective was to find out and analyse the code mixing in Nepali film songs in terms of language function, word class, sentence type etc. He used survey research design. He used checklist and observation as the data collection tools. He used purposive non-random sampling. He sampled 30 instances of code mixing. He found that the words specially adjectives and adverbs are maximally used and regarding language functions warning, ordering, requesting, scolding etc. were mainly used.

Subedi (2014) carried out a study on "English mixed codes on the Novel '*Muglan*'". His objectives were to find out readers' perception on why the codes are normally mixed up and to identify mixed codes along with the type of codes as assimilated or unassimilated into Nepali language. He used survey research design. He sampled purposively selected five readers of the novel. He used questionnaire as the tool of data collection. After the analysis of data, he found that the reader had different perceptions about code mixing, however, majority of them perceived mixed codes as the new trend of literary writing.

Chand (2015) carried out a study on "English code mixing in Nepali Novel '*Antarmanko Yatra*'". His main objectives were to find out and analyse English codes in Nepali Novel '*Antarmanko Yatra*'. He used the survey design of research and observation was the main tool for data collection. His population of study was all mixing English code in the novel '*Antarmanko Yatra*'. The researcher used purposive non-random sampling procedure to select the sample. He analysed data holistically and based on word classes, phrases, sentences and abbreviations. He found that among the mixed English codes in the novel, there were the greater number of nouns than other classes of words. He concluded that some code mixings were less meaningful than Nepali language.



GhartiMagar (2015) carried out a research on “English code mixing in Nepali novel ‘*Summer Love*’”. It explores the sentence level analysis in terms of functions and contexts. The main objectives of the study were to find out functions expressed by mixed expressions in the novel ‘*Summer Love*’ and contexts where they are used. This study was guided by descriptive survey research design. He selected 45 cases of mixed expressions as the sample using observation checklist with non- random purposive sampling procedure. He used descriptive statistics such as percentile and frequency to analyse data. The findings of study showed that code mixing is common in novel that expresses different functions in different contexts. The characters in the novel used code mixing more in informal contexts rather than formal ones.

This study seeks out the mixed English expressions. By observing the previous study. The researcher came to know that code mixing or code switching is common in different modes of communication. Code mixing in media and songs is analysed. Code mixing in Nepali stories is also studied. Code mixing or switching is the hot cake of current research trends in sociolinguistics and language teaching. So, it is going to be researched about English code switching and code mixing in the Nepali novel ‘*Mistika*’. As per my knowledge, this study is new based on this novel.

## **Implications of the Review for the Study**

Basically, literature review plays the significant role in research process. It is contentious process of the research study that starts from topic selection to the writing the report. It is an integral part of any research study to complete the study successfully. By the review of theoretical and empirical review, I got the concept of code mixing and code switching. The concept of code switching and code mixing has been clear from different books, articles, journals etc. It is obvious that code mixing is a common feature in different modes of communication. The case is the same in Nepali novel too. The previous research related to code mixing or code switching showed that code mixing occurs in various modes of communication. It makes the way easy for the researchers and creates the bridge formation. So that they can go ahead easily and discover something new in their intended field. The new researcher can get the ideas about research process and methodology from previous study. The review of literature in the basic guidelines to develop framework for new study. Therefore, this study will also become useful to get more ideas about code mixing and switching in Nepali literature for further researchers

After reviewing Luitel's (2005) study, I have found that Nepalese story writers mix English code in their stories in the modern time. I have understood survey research design is the common design for the code mixing related research study. Similarly, from Humagain's (2006) study, I have found naming words were maximally mixed than verbs, adjectives and adverbs in Nepali pop songs. Likewise, from Bohara's (2010) study, I have understood that the code mixing is the natural phenomenon in day to day communication. From Puri's (2010) study, I have found that code mixing is the result of rapid expansion of English language and university environment.

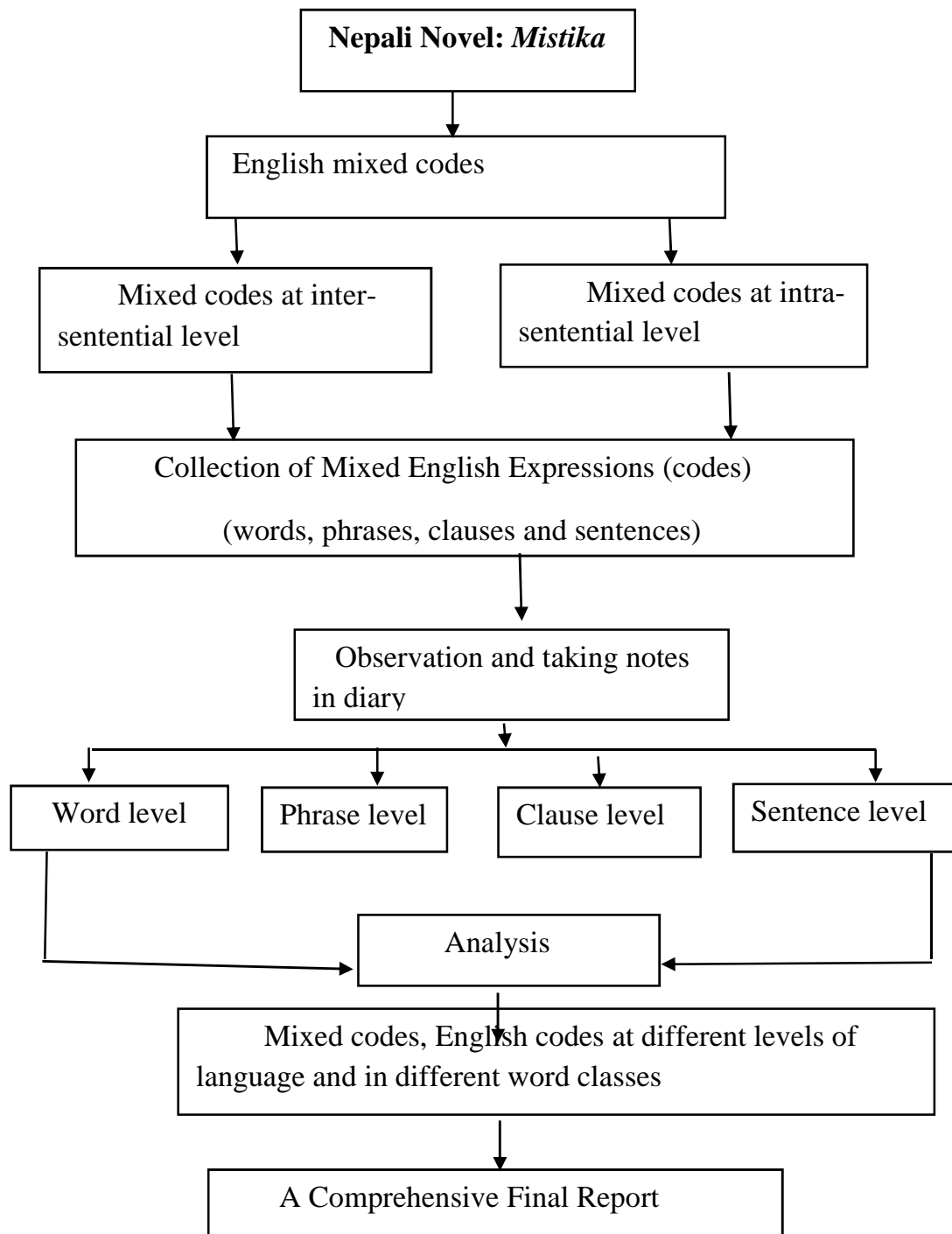
Similarly, after Chhetri's (2012) study, I have found that code mixing occurs in Nepali film songs in various structures and language functions. Likewise, Subedi (2014) concluded that code mixing is common phenomenon in Nepali

literature and different readers of novel perceived mixed codes as new trend of literary writing. From Chand (2015) I got that some code mixings were less meaningful than Nepali language. And from Gharti Magar's (2015) descriptive study, I have found that the code mixing is mostly used in informal context rather than formal ones in case of writing novel. All the researchers had used survey design and non-random purposive sampling.

Finally, reviewing above researchers' study I got basic guidelines to develop theory to my research. Above review helps me in conceptualization the theory of code mixing, employing the methodology, generalization the way of interpretation and analysis of code mixing as well. Furthermore, I have got the idea of determining objectives, selecting sample and tools, drawing findings and conclusion, improving research process and problem and so on.

## Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It is the researcher's own position in order to address the problem and provide good direction to the study. Conceptual framework sometimes is known as a road map or blueprint for the research study. The study on English code switching and code mixing in Nepali Novel '*Mistika*' will be based on following conceptual framework.



## **Chapter III**

### **Research Methodology**

This chapter has included the methods and procedures employed to undertake the study. It has included the design and method, sample and sampling strategies, sources of data, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedures and the procedures of data analysis and interpretation. To achieve the set objectives of the study, the following set of procedures has been adopted:

#### **Design and Method of the Study**

To analyse code mixing used in novel '*Mistika*', descriptive research method was used in general. In particular, survey research design was used to unlock the mixed English codes and their uses at various levels. The word 'survey' literally means wider/broad scale. It has to be carried out in a large scale. It is the oldest technique for social science and educational research. It is considered as a new technique developed in the eighteenth century.

Survey is commonly used method of investigation in educational research. Survey in education is carried out either by group of researchers or by and individual. It mainly depends on the nature of the study. According to Kerlinger (1978):

Survey research is a kind of research which studies large scale and small population or universe by selecting and studying sample chosen from the population to discover the relative incidence, distribution and inter-relationship of social and psychological variables (p.178).

To quote Nunan (1992, p.140), "The purpose of a survey is to obtain a snapshot of conditions, attitudes and events at a single point of time." Similarly, Nunan

(ibid) writes, “Surveys are widely used for collecting data in most of social inquiry from politics to sociology, from education to linguistics”.

Regarding the steps of survey research, Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007, p.209) present the following steps:

1. Define the objectives
2. Decide the kind of survey required (e.g. longitudinal, cross-sectional, trend study, short study)
3. Formulate the research questions or hypothesis
4. Decide the issues on which to focus
5. Decide the information that is needed to address the issues
6. Decide the sampling required
7. Decide the instrumentation and the metrics required
8. Generate the data collection instruments
9. Decide how the data will be collected
10. Pilot the instruments and refine them
11. Train the interviewer (if necessary)
12. Collect the data
13. Analyse the data
14. Report the results

The above stages may not be used in all the cases of survey research. However, by modifying these stages according to our needs we can follow them. In this study, only secondary sources of data were used and they were presented in descriptive way.

### **Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

The population of this research study constituted all the cases of mixed English codes/words/expressions that are used in Nepali novel ‘*Mistika*’. There are several cases of code switching and mixing in novel. Though the researcher found excessive cases of mixed English codes in the novel, only 244 cases of

English mixed codes were presented as the sample of data in the explanation (See Appendix). Purposive non-random sampling procedure has been used to select the cases of mixed codes. It is because of the purpose of the study.

### **Sources of Data**

Based upon the nature and the purpose of the study, only secondary sources of data were utilized in the study. The Nepali Novel '*Mistika*' is the main source of data. Besides, some published and unpublished books, theses and research reports supporting to this study were used necessarily.

### **Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

Tools are the instruments for data collection. Tools are used for data elicitation in the research. Observation cum diary taking was the tool used in this study. Observation checklist and diary are the important tools for this descriptive study. The sample of diary taking is given in the appendix.

### **Data Collection Procedures**

For the collection of data, the researcher read the novel deeply to pinpoint the different instances of English mixed codes in novel. The novel was re-read up to three times. In the process of reading, the researcher noted down the different cases of code mixing in the novel with the help of observation checklist. The researcher identified and categorized the English words and expressions into different categories, i.e., words, phrases, clauses, sentences and word classes. The researcher went through novel time and again to confirm the data to analyse them with reference to the objectives and research questions.

## **Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

The raw data were analysed and interpreted descriptively and statistically by using some display devices like: tables, charts, diagrams, lists. The data were analysed and interpreted holistically and categorically both. The data are the English expressions that are mixed in novel '*Mistika*'.

## **Ethical Considerations**

Each researcher has to be abided with ethical considerations while undertaking a study and the present researcher was not exception in this case. As a part of research ethics, the researcher did not take unnecessary data and vague information. He strictly followed the procedures of the study and did not go against his my supervisor and the originality of the author while analysing and interpreting the data. The information taken from others were cited properly. The collected data were only utilized for this study purpose so they will be kept confidential eve after the study. The data will be secured and the ideas that have been cited herewith are highly acknowledged.



## **Chapter IV**

### **Results and Discussion**

This chapter provides the details of the analysis and interpretation of English mixed codes, so far used in the novel 'Mistika', in relation to the objectives and the research questions. So, it has presented the mixed English codes, mixed codes in relation to the elements of language and word classes and some reasons that could possibly be inferred by the author behind his use of English codes in Nepali text.

#### **Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results**

For the explicit presentation, analysis of data and the interpretation of the meaning, the accumulated data have been subsumed under the following four basic themes:

- ) Description of the mixed English codes in the novel 'Mistika'.
- ) English codes in relation to the elements of language like words, phrases, clauses and the sentences.
- ) Mixed English codes in relation to the word classes like nouns, adjectives, adverbs and abbreviations
- ) Some predisposed reasons behind the choice of mixed codes by the author in the novel 'Mistika'.

## English Codes Used in ‘Mistika’

This part of the study mainly presents the cases of mixed English codes that they are found in the novel ‘Mistika’. It presents the holistic figure of English words used in different sentences of the novel. The number, percentage and representative cases have been presented in the table below:

**Table 1**

### Description of the English Words and Expressions Used in the Novel

S.N	Levels of the English Expressions Used	Number of Mixed Cases	Percentage	Representative Examples
1.	Words	196	40.41	Decorate, already, document, selected, bank, degree
2.	Phrases	98	20.20	Text recite, part time narrator, poetry recitation, children of heaven
3.	Clauses	55	11.34	Children were swimming in the sky. You are my imagination. It is an exceptional incidence of my life
4.	Sentences	62	12.78	Your silence was a perfect answer and that was imagined too. They just appeared out of blue and simply disappeared into nowhere. May I come to your mind? You know, I love beautiful sentences.
5.	Abbreviations	53	10.29	ATM, ABC, RSVP, TBT, SLC, MCB
6.	Idioms and Proverbs	21	4.32	Its identity! Fairy tale, just like! Kick the bucket. Oh female! Back fire! Dog’s die
	Total	485	100	

Table 1 presents the holistic figure of English words and expressions used in the texts of the novel ‘Mistika’. From the in depth reading and the observation, it has been noted that the author has made excessive use of English expressions in this novel. The data show that words constitute the highest number of mixed

cases in the novel whilst idioms and proverbs are least in use. The representative examples given in the table indicate that the code mixing has been made in word, phrase, clause, and sentence levels. Besides, some abbreviations and idiomatic expressions have also been found in the texts of the novel. Appendix A gives the detail account of all 485 cases of mixed codes used in the novel.

### **English Codes in Relation to the Elements of Language**

Based upon the situation of talk or writing, people make a choice of different languages to fulfil the recent purpose in communication. Code switching and code mixing have become common stylistic and situational features of communication in speech and writing. In comparison to other languages, increasing trend of using English mixed code can be observed in different literary writings. The novel 'Mistika' is a good example of the text that possess many instances of code mixing from English. The English expressions used in the novel fall under different elements of language. Hence, elements refer to the units or constituents of language like: word, phrase, clause and sentences. The holistic description given in table 1 shows that code mixing in the novel 'Mistika' is characterized by the mixed codes representing the major elements of language. Most of the mixed codes from English are the words which occupies nearly 41 percent in total. Similarly, the instances of English codes representing phrases in the novel are 98 in number which is followed by the clauses with 55 in number. The author has used many complete sentences of English in Nepali writing in 'Mistika'. Those sentences which are 62 in number represent different types for different functions. Besides them, the author has also used abbreviations and idioms from English. Fifty there instances of abbreviations and 21 cases of idioms of English have been found throughout the novel. The following subsections give the details of the elements of language so far mixed in the novel 'Mistika':

## **Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level**

Word is an independent unit of language that gives a particular meaning. Words are always meaningful. Different words from English language are mixed up in the novel. English Expressions at word level occurred maximally in comparison to other levels. English words mixed in novel that categorized in different type viz. nouns verbs adjectives and adverb.

For example:

Grey-days shuru bhayo. (noun)

Let the *Kundalini kuhiro* rule the city of tantric dreams! *Mwaoo?* (verb, adjective and noun)

*Yo ta* immortal disturbance *vayo ni ta haina ra?*. (adjective and noun)

*Khai ta malai ta ali badhi fast forward hunuparyo.* (adjective and adverb)

The distribution of words mixed from English have been presented in the following table:

**Table 2**

**Frequency of Four Types of Words Mixed in the Novel**

S.N	Words Class	Frequency	Percent %	Examples:
01	Nouns	121	61.73	Aafnai upanyees ko <i>Plot</i> bare <i>Café</i> ma baseko tapainlaai kunai jaankari chhaina? (p.16).
02	Verbs	37	18.87	You <i>mean</i> Pragatishil, taauko balla <i>match</i> garyo? (p. 18)
03	Adjectives	35	17.85	Aafno pasal laai lathalinga paari <i>Matsye</i> byapari kachan gayeka thiye (p-7).
04	Adverbs	3	1.53	You are <i>too</i> late, haina ta? (p. 23).
	<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100</b>	

The table 2 shows that there are 196 English words mixed in Nepal novel 'Mistika'. The words represent nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. They are separately discussed below:

**i) Noun**

The noun category the highest number of mixed words in the novel. The study showed that there were 121 nouns out of 196 words occurred in the novel which constituted 61.73% of the mixed codes in the novel. Nouns occurred the highest number than other verbs, adjectives and adverbs. The mixed of English words into the Nepali language like *tyo black fantasy*, *tapainko birth day gift*, *usle aafno aawaj ko volume* badhayo and so on. It is not a new trend of such use of language such words have been found on most of the literary writing.

**ii) Verb**

The verbs category occupied the second highest position of mixed English words. This study showed that there were 37 verbs out of 196 words occurred

in the novel. It means the verbs had occupied 18.87 % of the total mixed English words in the novel. The words used in sentence like: *timile tesari keep it up* nagara na, I *mean* more than hundred of sayee, *timro maan ko priye* sadasyata *renew* gare and so on were mixed in the novel. Similarly, those words are not simply limited to this novel only but such types of words can be found in other Nepali genres.

### iii) Adjective

In the novel, the adjectives occupied third majority which occurred 35 adjectives out of 196 mixed English words. That constituted 17.85% of mixed codes in the novel. Adjectives were mixed alongside the nouns in in the novel. Some sentences used adjectives were: *sexual* invitation ta nagarda nai bhayo, ek *third degree* murder huna janthyo, upanyaskaar haru bado *sexy* hunchhan, laa swath, aba boyhood nai bhaiyis hai?, *halsunesion or catharsis* event ho yoo, and so on

### iv) Adverbs

Adverbs were in the least position of the number of the total mixed words. In this novel, adverbs were occurred only three times and hence have 1.53% of the total mixed English words. The writer less used the adverbs in his novel. *Timilaa*i ta *gratefully and beautifully* nai lagyoo hola hai, *very very* interesting re ke re ni, and teso ta *quite enough* nai kun chizz hunchha ra bhaneko? were example of adverb.

So, the data indicate that among the four major word classes, nouns have the highest position and adverbs have the lowest position in terms of the mixed English words in the novel. The writer maximally used naming word in his novel, which are occurring in day to day communication and daily using words in the novel 'Mistika'.

## **Analysis of Mixed English Phrases in ‘Mistika’.**

This section deals with the analysis of English phrases mixed in the novel ‘Mistika’. When I went through this novel, I found that English phrases were also being mixed. While going through the lines of the novel, it is found that 98 phrases out of 485 mixed English expressions. It was phrases level expressions which have occurred 98 times and hence occupied 20.20 as a whole.

For examples:

*Napkin paper use garda ta hunethiyo ni.*

*Aba yeso bhayee hamile children of heaven bhanera bujhda bhaihalyo ni hai?*

*Kasto fast forward hai unita, achhamai lagyo.*

*Ke tyo magical realism thiyo ra bhaneko?*

Phrases are classified as noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases. The phrases mixed have been presented in the table below:

**Table 3****English phrases in the novel**

S.N	Type of phrases	Frequency	Percent %	Example
01	Noun phrase	34	34.69	<i>Visiting card</i> ley garda agadi basne mauka paen, aru <i>team member</i> ko hu?
02	Verb phrase	16	16.32	<i>Simply disappeared</i> nai bhannu ki yeslai. Alikati <i>carry on</i> garnu na nasakee pani <i>hold up</i> mai rakhum. Nagarkot bata <i>go for action</i> vanne. Yo kasto <i>dumping site</i> ma rakhne jasto.
03	Adjectives phrase	18	18.36	Tes din gareko offer ta <i>first class</i> thiyo. Ke kura garchhan ho <i>magical realism</i> ko keta haru?
04	Adverb phrase	8	8.16	<i>Extremely and gratefully</i> ho raichha ta
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	

According to the above table it has been found that the noun phrases were maximally mixed. Out of the 98 English phrases expressions, there were 34 nouns phrase and hence have 34.69% occurrence in the novel. The sample example are: uhale malai *right off* garisaknu vaheyko theyo malai *multiple myeloma* namak eka thari niko nahune cancer vaekole dhad fracture bhaheko rahechha and so on. Verb phrases occurred 16 times which was third position or last position of the total English phrases. Verb phrases occurred 16.32% of the total mixed English phrases. The sample example are: Kathmandu bata *go for action* vanne patra aayo, bagmatiko ko *dumping site* ma aakha gayo. Similarly adjective phrases occurred 18 times and hence have 18.36% which was second position in terms of the frequency of occurrence. Some sample examples are: pustak *first class* thiyo, jasto dunmama pani nachne *sexy partner* haru thie and so on. among them above the type of phrases, noun phrase had the highest position and verb phrases have lowest position in terms of the mixed



English phrases in the novel. However, only 8 cases of adverb phrases were mixed at all in the novel that occupied 8.16 % in total. None of the cases of prepositional phrases have been found throughout the novel as the instances of prepositional phrases. The frequency of phrase level code mixing was nominal compared to word level in the novel.

### **Analysis of Mixed English Clauses in ‘Mistika’**

Clause is an element of language that involves a group of words having its own subject and predicate. It works like a sentence; however. The sentence can have more than a clause as like in compound or in a complex sentence. While going through the collected data, some English clauses have been observed as the mixed codes in the novel. I found 55 clauses being mixed. Some example are given below:

For example:

*Please disturb me*

*Go and wait for somebody.*

*Be aware of mystic women!*

*Happy birthday to you!*

*Novelists have the most beautiful mind*

*Shut your mouth*

*Cross the jebracross, go across the jebracross*

There were 55 mixed English clauses occurred out of the total English expressions and the clauses occupied 11.34% in total cases of mixed codes in the novel. The writer has mixed up the clauses, both dependent and independent, and also verb less (e.g. right or wrong, I claim it as the ones

among others) clauses. They are often taken from some formulaic expressions and the expressions of command and instruction.

### **Analysis of Mixed English Sentences in ‘Mistika’**

Sentence is the highest unit of language and it is one of the independent and meaningful element that gives meaning in its own. Sentences express different meanings in the context of use. The author in the novel ‘Mistika’ has mixed different sentences of English language throughout the texts. Altogether 62 sentences have been noted as the cases of mixed codes at sentence level which occupy 12.78% in total. The sentences so far mixed from English are the statements, interrogatives, imperatives and exclamatory. Compared to other types, imperatives sentences are highly mixed in the novel. The followings are some example of such:

*Your silence was a perfect answer that meant a lot to me*

*May I come to your mind?*

*They just appeared out of blue and simply disappeared into nowhere.*

*Thank you for the compliment*

*Get out, I say get out from here*

*Happy birthday, many many happy returns of the day!*

*You know, I love beautiful sentences.*

*Thank you. All the best for your boyhood my friend Nagarkoti*

The above sentences show that the novel ‘Mistika’ has many examples of English sentences that are the result of code switching and code mixing behaviour of the language users in their communication in speech and writing.

### **Analysis of Mixed English Abbreviations in ‘Mistika’**

While collecting data, some abbreviations forms were also found in the novel. Abbreviation means the short form of name, place, things, educational degree, radio station and so on. There are 53 abbreviated forms of English words mixed in the novel and hence have 10.29% as a whole. The author has made a good choice of abbreviations to mean different things in English by the use of abbreviations in his novel. Some sample examples from the novel are: ATM, PTM, SLC, BA, ESPRESO and so on. Some of the English abbreviated forms so far used as English mixed codes in the novel are as follows:

Tapainharu ka kura ta *ESPRESO* (essential and specific purposes rightly expressed in soft order) ho ni, maile pani *BA* padheko tesai haina.

Tyo office ko *PTM* (Part time manager) ke ta.

*B.B.C.* ka program haru ma pani exposed vayekai kura ho ta.

*OMG!* What a surprise, yo ta *Mistika* ko mystry ho.

The examples above show the various abbreviatory expressions used in the novel. The abbreviator expressions, mainly in the form of nouns have been found as the mixed English codes used in the novel ‘Mistika’

### **Analysis of Mixed English Idioms and Phrasal Verbs in ‘Mistika’**

Idioms and phrasal verbs convey very deep meaning. They deploy the meaning in relation to the specific context of from the specific corner of the author’s thought, may be from cultural or from social perspectives. Idioms and phrasal verbs are far beyond the literal sense as they express meaning in distance in the text. While going through the lines of ‘Mistika’ I also observed the mixed English idioms and phrasal verbs used in the novel. From the observation, it has been found that 21 cases of such expressions are mixed up in the novel. They occupy 4.39% in total cases of mixed English codes in ‘Mistika’. The

followings are some examples of mixed English codes constituting idioms and phrasal verbs:

*Mistika*...Once upon a time ko story aanfaima mysterious chha.

*Sole searching*

*Painted* parakhiharu

*Carry on, carry on, maile keep on* matrai kaha bhaneko chhu ra?

*Tear on on on* nai bhayo

*Free from all dualities*

*Black and white*

The examples presented above are some representative cases and these indicate that the author has also chosen some idioms and phrasal verbs of English in his writing to give very deep and implicit meanings.

In this novel, some English words occurred as compulsory and presented well-meaning instead of replacing or shifting Nepali terminologies. It make easier to the readers while reading this novel. The writer follows the simple words and sentences which are used in day to day communication among the young generation. The writer has borrowed simple and familiar words, phrases, sentences, abbreviation and so on from English language and represent the plot and characters of urban area. The author of the novel 'Mistika' has made excessive code mixing in the novel, not only from English but also from Sanskrit and Hindi.

### **Probable Reasons of using Mixed Codes in The Novel**

The speakers in a multilingual social settings make use of variety of codes in their communication. There could be different reasons behind the choices of particular code in speech and writing. The author of the novel 'Mistika' has

made a good use of English codes not only from the number of mixed codes, but also from the communicative point of view. It means I observed that the author has made a right choice of English expressions in this novel looking at the context, theme of writing, intended audience, plot of the story and the setting of the characters.

There could be different reasons behind the author's selection of English expressions in the novel. From my subjectivity, I come to guess that the following could be the probable reasons of using English codes in the novel 'Mistika':

- ) The writers used English codes to catch the sentiment of young readers as his target audience are young people from urban areas.
- ) He might have used English codes to create a sense of post modernity in writing and to give new flavour in language used.
- ) He might be guided with the trend of literary writing, at present, by following the stylistics of postmodernism and de-constructivism.
- ) Certain expressions could be mixed due to the lack of Nepali equivalent terms of English expressions.
- ) The author might be guided by the spirit of English as the language of fashion, pop-culture and the language among the young generations representing urban areas of the nation.
- ) He might have used excessive English codes as per the demand of the setting of the novel and the characters and chains of talk of the characters.

### **Summary of the Findings**

From the overall presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data, the following findings have been derived from the study:

- ) There was the excessive use of English words and expressions from the English language in the novel 'Mistika' representing the different elements of language and classes of words.
- ) Altogether, the author of the novel, Kumar Nagarkoti, used 485 English words and expressions throughout the text.
- ) There were 196 (40.41%) words, 98 (20.20%) phrases, 55 (11.34 %) clauses, 62 (12.78 %) sentences, 53 (10.29%) abbreviations and 21 (4.32 %) idioms and proverbs used from the English language in the novel as the mixed codes.
- ) Words are in highest position and the idioms and proverbs are in lowest position, compared to others, in the number of mixed codes of English in the novel 'Mistika'.
- ) Nouns were more in number compared to other word classes that occupied 61.73 % and adverbs were least in number with 1.53 % in total as the mixed English words in the novel. Thus, among the mixed English codes, there were the greater number of nouns than other class; verbs, adjective, adverb and abbreviations and idioms.
- ) There were 53 abbreviated forms of words and 21 cases of idioms and proverbs which constituted 10.29 % and 4.32 in total of the mixed words of English respectively.
- ) The noun phrases exceeds the other phrases used as mixed codes in the novel. However prepositional phrases were not in use.
- ) Most of the sentences used as the mixed expressions were in imperative structure followed by interrogative and declaratives.
- ) Words being frequently used in day to day communication were maximally used in the novel such as sexy, fantasy, love, enjoyment, black and white, life and so on.
- ) The author might have used the excessive mixed English codes looking at the setting, audience, characters, style of writing and trends of communication.

## Chapter V

### Conclusion and Implication

This is the final chapter of the study. It presents the conclusion of the study drawn from the findings. It also gives some recommendations to be applicable at policy, practice and further research level applications.

#### Conclusion

The findings of the study entail that English codes are excessively used in the recent literary texts of Nepali language and it has become a common tradition both in the speech and writing. The writer has made use of English words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations in his writing from the beginning too the end in the novel 'Mistika'. The writer has made good choices of English words addressing the young generations as the audience and urban context as the setting of the story. Naming words, verbs, adjective, adverbs, abbreviations and idioms are used from English. Though the words are high in number, the author has used phrases, clauses and sentences from English as the mixed codes. A few words from Sanskrit and Hindi language are also found as the mixed codes in the novel. Some words are using compulsorily and they give explicit meaning to replace the Nepali words. Some mixed codes are unavoidable and some of them are preferable. For example, machine, best of luck, red-light district, Greenwich, communist are unavoidable and museum, pillar, non-veg, dialogue, and volume are preferable.

Here, 'Greenwitch, machine, best of luck are used for proving relevance of the writer mixed and those words occurred within the Nepali language to declare the theme and meaning. Those words are occurred as compulsory in the Nepali novel *Mistika*. Similarly, some English words are occurred in novel for linguistics scenario.

For example:

Aja sammako yatra ta *fantastic* thiyo nai *beautifully and gratefully decorated experience* pani bhayo.

*Magical realism* bata guided hunu parchha kinaki writing ko *world tour* ma yestai khojne garinchha?

Above examples, 'fantastic, world tour, magical realism' are used only in linguistic scenario because of the Nepali words meaning are more relevance than above English words meaning. If writer used Nepali words in his text that could give more powerful meaningful than of the English words.

The writer maximally used the naming words in his novel. He also mixed the different abbreviations such as *ATM, PTM, BBC* and some idioms like *black and white* of life. Equally the writer mixed English words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations in his novel for providing literary joyful and easiness for understanding Nepalese readers. And those English codes provided the beauties to the literary readers in present Nepali community.

There can be several reasons behind the choice of English words in the novel 'Mistika' but I guess the author used them considering the target audience, context of writing and the setting of the plot of the novel from my subjectivity.

## **Implications**

The following implications can be given to be applicable at policy, practice and further research levels:

### **Policy Related**

- ) This research is supposed to be useful for those who are directly and indirectly interested to examine the code switching and code mixing trends and behaviors in literary writings. It is useful to identify the ratio



of code mixing in novel and develop policy level trend while writing a novel.

- ) No language is independent in its own lexical entry. In this sense, each and every language has loan or borrowed words, indirectly, it suggests to the policy makers and stake holders to respect those loan words and acknowledge them.
- ) The study suggest that the pragmatic, contextual and linguistic considerations should be diversified in literary work.

### **Practice Related**

The following practice related implications can be given from the findings of the study:

- ) A variety of literary texts having mixed codes should be included in English language teaching to provide students with opportunity to examine the vivid picture of code mixing and switching.
- ) The readers will be deal effectively with the dynamic reality of language and emerging trends of English code mixing when he /she goes through this study.
- ) It is beneficial to identify to teach the frequency used of English codes in Nepali novel.
- ) In a multilingual social setting code switching and mixing has become a common trend, however the originality of ideas in a native language should be promoted by the speakers.

### **Further Research Related**

- ) The findings of on research help to identify other areas of research, which are essential for further exploration. The findings of this research imply that code mixing has different linguistics, social and stylistical aspects that should be the issues for further exploration. The further

researches can be conducted to identify the grammatical patterns used in the novel.

) The new researchers can base their study on the equivalence aspects of mixed codes at linguistic/syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels.

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## Appendix

Checklist of English code mixing in the novel '*Mistika*'.

I am going to carry out a research on *English Code Switching in Nepali Novel 'Mistika'* under the supervision of Dr. Purna Bahadur Kandel in department of English Education, T.U. I will collect the mixed English codes from Nepali novel '*Mistika*' with the help of checklist.

### List of Selected mixed English codes

S.N	Codes/ Expressions	S.N	Codes/ Expressions
1.	Chapters	17	You know, I love beautiful sentences.
2.	Sub-titles	18.	Toilet
3.	Greenwich time	19.	Chicken chilli
4.	Curio	20	Time and space
5.	Hotel	21.	Yes, you are right.
6.	Rhythm	22.	Maximum
7.	Thousands of black cats	23.	Happy birthday! Many-many happy return of the day.
8.	Communist	24.	Telepathy
9.	You can go now!	25.	Dialogue
10.	Gray smoke	26.	Hanger
11.	Museum	27.	Volume
12.	Pillar	28.	Identity crisis
13.	Upside-down	29.	Barking dog seldom bites.
14.	Once upon a time	30.	Seriousness is a kind of disease.
15.	Black and white colour	31.	Exchange offer
16.	Non veg	32.	This is simply your personal problem.
33.	Headlight	54	Opinion
34	Calendar	55	Just like fairy tale
35.	Black fantasy	56	Interesting

36.	plot	57	Holistic
37.	Migrating	58	Death is a cosmic institution
38.	Sentence	59	Enough
39.	Spiritual	60	Let me put you in this way
40.	Great wall of China	61	Any way, it is ending a game of death
41.	Phone call	62	Suicide
42.	Proof reader	63	By the way
43.	Hands free	64	Novelists have the most beautiful mind
44.	Extra ordinary	65	Beautifully
45	Organic	66	I am sorry to interrupt you
46	Option	67	Thank you for the compliment
47	Idea	68	People
48	Psychological	69	Contract
49	Female	70	I am quite impressed
50	Practical implication	71	Crime
51	Library	72	Yes, of course my dear proof reader!
52	Beautiful	73	Opening
53	Metaphorical	74	Postponed
75	Drive	93	Body
76	Twenty nine	94	Physical component
77	Can you list out the names?	95	Furniture
78	Rainy-days	96	Concentrate
79	Confidential	97	Thesis and anti-thesis
80	Single	98	Non-stop
81	Cancel	99	Seasonal
82	Change	100	Dead dream
83	Optional	101	It is always with you.
84	Lady writer	102	Destination
85	Start	103	Public
86	Replace	104	Sleeping
87	Maintain	105	Phase-out
88	Salesman	106	Powder
89	Hide and sick	107	Green tea
90	Painting	108	Index finger

91	Spot-death	109	Businessman
92	You are going to kill somebody.	110	How is the day?
111	Fisherman	130	Underwear
112	Walking stick	131	Civilization
113	I'm sorry for sending you to jail for so long.	132	Many of you'll now witness some physical changes your bodies.
114	Non-fiction	133	Virgin
115	Fictional mind	134	Vulgar
116	Semi-dark	135	Homework
117	Supernatural	136	Trick
118	Google search	137	Gang of four
119	Light blue	138	Combat dress
120	Disgusting	130	Transfer
121	Underestimate	140	Cigarette
122	Fortnightly	141	Red-light district
123	Out of time	142	Colourful
124	Brown parcel	143	Helpless
125	This is good	144	Somnambulist
126	First name	145	Fantastic
127	Funny man	146	Atom bomb
128	Clear	147	passionate
129	Math teacher	148	Theory of uncertainty
150	Those who we've become a butterfly, please stand up.	166	Collapse
151	Words are living things altogether	167	Exact location
152	Death itself is a beautiful word	168	Manager
153	Travelling monk	169	Cup of tea
154	Unconnected	170	We are the prisoners of our dream
155	Everything is connected to each other	171	Inside story
156	Episode	172	Quotation
157	Completely	173	Central
158	Postmodern	174	Nature is a divine art
159	Statement	175	Wonderful
160	Truth is a pathless land	176	Unfold



161	Already	177	Delicious
162	Decorate	178	Patience
163	One our is quite enough to fall in love with someone	179	Finalised
164	Selected	180	Amazing
165	Document	181	Calculation
182	Children were swimming in the sky.	200	Prime minister
183	Masculine	201	Fast forward
184	Disappear	202	Be aware of mystic women
185	Pin-drop silence	203	Public confession
186	Theatre	204	Machine
187	Grand design	205	Passive voice
188	Perfect	206	Go and wait for somebody
189	Room number nine hundred ninety nine	207	Tragedy
190	Echo-proof	208	Your silence was a perfect answer
191	Blank	209	Critical
192	Text recite	210	Backfire
193	You are my imagination	211	Very simple
194	Part time narrator	212	World tour
195	Napkin paper	213	Children of heaven
196	Immortal disturbance	214	Mental hallucination
197	Please disturb me!	215	Response
198	Degree	216	Abnormal
199	Profession	217	May I come to your mind?
218	They just appeared out of blue and simply disappeared into nowhere.	226	Magical realism
219	Poetry recitation	227	Metaphysical
220	Contemporary consciousness	228	Premium
221	An exceptional incidence of my life	229	Disconnect
222	Eternity	230	Composition
223	Internal journey	231	Hospital
224	Comfort zone	232	Quarter
225	Activities	233	Most of the time in tension, so
245	Long time	234	Satisfaction

246	Sugar	235	Single life
247	Beautiful moments	236	Relax at the top of the pleasure
248	Sexual invitation	237	What's the strength?
249	Forty plus	238	On board action
250	Enjoy the show	239	Suit
251	Top division	240	Conviction
252	Schooling	241	Ultimately
253	PTM	242	Part time narrator
254	Keep on	243	Smoothly narration
255	Black and white of life	244	Madam February