

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

This is the study on "English Code Mixing in the Gurung Language in Public communication". This chapter consists of general background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions and significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is the most important aspect in the life of all the human being in the earth. In the context of human beings, language is the main means of communication which is common to all humans. It is the vast process that participants use to exchange information, needs, ideas and desires through their speech organism as well as gestures and other written symbols. It means we can communicate without speech organs and it does not necessarily have to be verbal. It does not always travel on the wheels of written or spoken words, Verma (2008, p.8) says, Gestures, facial expressions and other forms of body language are concerned to be non-verbal means of communication language is a socially shared codes or conventional system for representing concepts through the use of arbitrary symbols and governed communication of those symbols. Language is required to human in their every walk of life to communicate each other and it is used for various purposes such as academic, official, personal and social and so on. In those various sectors and purposes of a single language is not sufficient in this modern different language is required and use in different sector and purpose. Among them world English is recognized as lingua franca and used as global language. In this regard, Crystal (2003) suggests "there are currently around 1.5 billion of the people speak English worldwide, of whom only some 329 million are native speakers." As we know, English is worldwide spoken language it makes a large portion of the world's population-bilingual. No urban society is generally

monolingual that is why the regular use of more languages is more common in every language.

Education has great role in bringing change in life of someone. It brings change in people cultural ethnic groups and their own languages the use of English also brings the changes in languages. The people having different own language like Gurung is mixing the English code in their language in public communication. According to population census report 2011, there are 126 languages spoken in Nepal. Out of them 91 languages have their own written script and other exist only in spoken form. The Gurung language is one of the languages having own written script. In the case of Nepal, a number of languages are in the edge of extinction. A number of factors are responsible for language loss and endangerment in Nepal. The major factors of English code-mixing in Gurung language are lesser number of speakers, lack of language transmission to young generation, migration to urban areas and foreign countries for job and education etc. Here I want to talk about English-code mixing in public communication in Gurung language. Code mixing means inserting or mixing some words or phrase from language into the discourse of another. In this research, I will focus on English words which are mixed in the Gurung language and try to find out English word, reasons of code mixing and analyze and interpret those words.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Nepal is a multi-racial, multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-lingual country. It has rich diversity despite being small in size (1,47,181 sq. km.) . It has amazing cultural diversity including linguistic plurality. It is very fertile from the linguistic point of view that has been one of the most engrossing areas of linguists research. There are one hundred twenty six castes and one hundred twenty three languages spoken in Nepal (CBS report, 2011, p.4). However, most of them do not have their own scripts. They are still confined to their traditions. Some of them are on the verge of extinction. Here are number of

factors responsible for language loss in Nepal. We all know that many language of Nepal are on verge of extinction. If we donot focus our effort on the preservation of language, we will lose our culture, tradition identities, values, perceptions, beliefs, etc. of the communities. Among these languages, the Gurung language is one which is spoken by great population in Nepal.

Due to the lack of appropriate dictionaries, grammar books and other reference books in Gurung language, it is very difficult to conduct research about this language. Similarly many Gurung people do not have the ability to speak Gurung language. In such context it is challenging task to find the native language speakers of Gurung language to accomplish tis study.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The researcher carried out this study with the following objectives:

1. To find out the English word mixing inGurung language in public communication.
2. To find out the major causes of English code mixing in the Gurung language.
3. To suggest pedagogical implication on the basic of the finding of this study.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The study was oriented to find out the answers of the following research questions:

1. What are the Englishwords which are mixed in the Gurung language in public communication?
2. What are the major causes of Englishcode-mixing in the Gurunglanguage?
3. What will be the pedagogical implication of this study?



## **1.5 Significance of the study**

There are some researches conducted on English code mixing in Department of English Education but there is no any research carried out about the English code mixing in Gurung language in public communication and its usefulness. The reason behind carrying out this research is that I wanted to find out what type of English codes are mixed in Gurung language in their public communication and how much useful they are in the pedagogical sector. To know the language means to adjust in a particular language society. The study of meaning is very crucial in the sense that the intention of the speaker or written interpretation of hearer or reader may be different. So, the study of language aspects is indispensable in the field of applied linguistics. The findings of the study will be fruitful for the researchers as resource materials for textbook writers, subject experts, curriculum designers, language trainers, linguists and for all those people who are interested in Gurung language. It will be beneficial to all the teachers and learners who are interested in Gurung language.

## **1.6 Delimitation of the Study**

The study was limited to the following points:

- a. The study included to a small area of sociolinguistic i.e. code-mixing.
- b. The study incorporated to 3 Gurung community of Kyamin VDC in Tanahudistrict and Ramgha & Samibhanjyang VDC of Lamjung district.
- c. Only native speakers of Gurung language had been taken as sample of this study.
- d. The study included illiterate, literate and educated native speakers of Gurung language.

- e. Other mixed languages except English were not counted for this purpose.
- f. The study was restricted to word level to sentence level.
- g. Only English words mixed in the Gurung language were analyzed.
- h. The study was based on only public communication.

### 1.7 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

**Code-mixing:** In this research code-mixing means the use of English language by Gurung people. (Process of using structures/words of one language and inserting some lexical items or elements of other languages, into another language.

**Educated:** In this research people are assumed to have academic qualification above SLC.

**Gurung:** One of the major Indigenous ethnic groups of Nepal. The densely Gurung populated district are Lamjung, Kaski, Tanahun, Syanja, Baglung and Gorkha.

**Illiterate:** In my research study illiterate people are those people who are unable to write in Gurung community.

**Literate:** Literate people are those people who are having academic qualification below SLC in Kyamin Tanahun.

**Public Communication:** Interaction between the people belonging different communities.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

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

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

This sub-chapter deals with different theoretical perspectives related to the factors that directly or indirectly associated with the English code mixing in the Gurung language. Beyond the doubt, English language has a significant role in present world. Highlighting the importance of English language, Hokett (as cited in Paneru (2000), states; “Man does not live by bread alone, has necessity, communication by sounds operating the organ of speech and hearing among the members of given community and using vocal symbols processing arbitrary conventional meaning”.

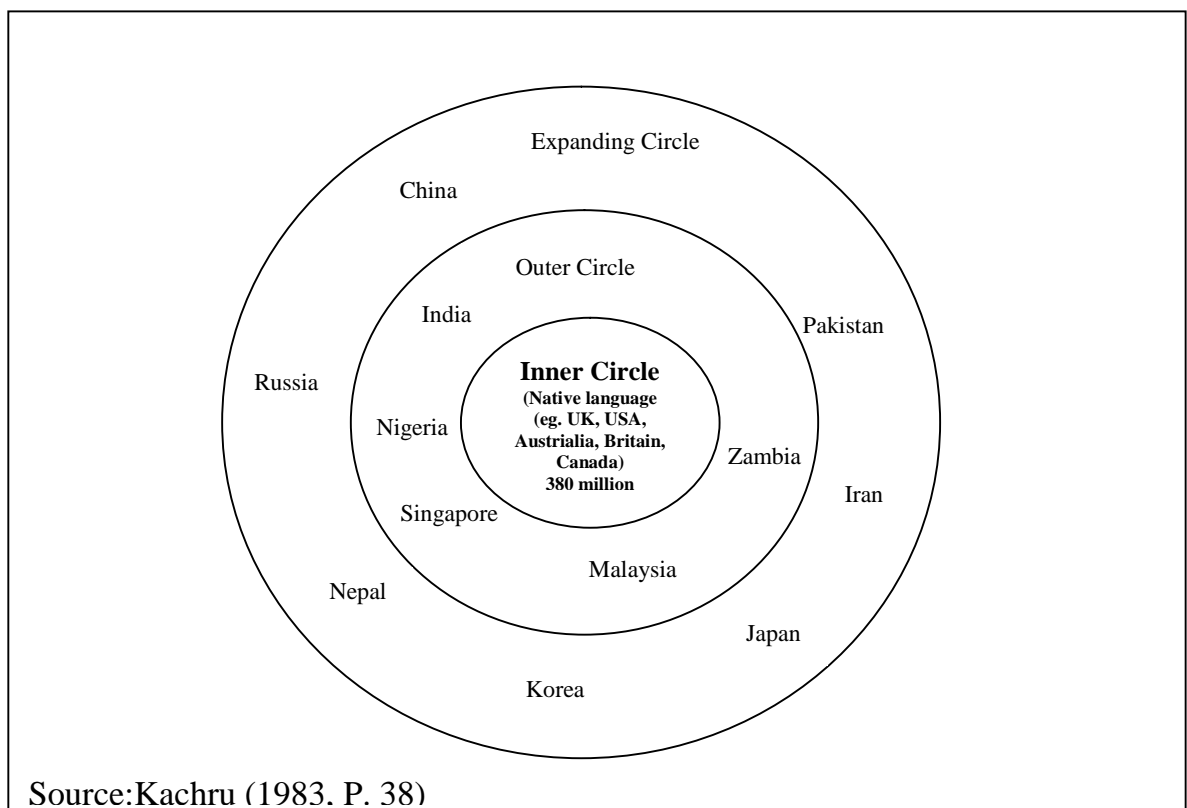
The theoretical literature of this study consists of the sociolinguistic situation of Nepal, the language family, the English language, importance of English language an introduction to Gurung Community and Gurung Language, Khemapari script and present situation similarly it include code-mixing, code-switching and types of code-mixing, reasons of code mixing.

##### **2.1.1 The English Language**

There are thousands of languages spoken in the world. Some of them have entertained prestige everywhere where as some others are confined within certain places. English is one of the prestigious languages. It is the world's most widely used language. It is also called world language. And a lingua-franca which is used as means of communication between the people of different nations. Not only British, Canadians and Australians are the native speakers but

also people from other countries are the native speakers of English. It is taken as second language in many countries and foreign language. However the use of English is spreading all over the world. It deserves a special position since it has become the international language for communications. It is the language used in international conference and seminars as an international conference and seminars as an international lingua franca. Many books written in English are the main sources of getting scientific and technical knowledge. So, it is spreading day by day. So, it is mixed in our language too. The following figure makes us clear about the condition of English Language in the world.

**Figure 1**  
**Condition of English Language**



### **Situation of English Language in Nepal**

Today English is the World's most widely studied foreign language. The needs of English Language Teaching is greatly felt throughout the world because foreign language learning has always been an important practical concern.



In the context of Nepal, the historical development of English language goes back to the early 1850s. English was introduced formally in the school level education system about one hundred fifty years ago. That is in 1854. English has been learned and taught in Nepal since Rana regime. The history of the English language in Nepal goes back to the seventieth century, when King PratapMalla ruled over Kathmandu. In this period, English was simply used for very limited purpose however it is almost hard to find the documented history regarding the use of English. Later, the role of King Prithivi Narayan Shah used the English language to suspect missionaries on supplying information to East India Company as a business enterprise.

Likewise, during the Rana Regime, there was autocratic rule over Nepal, the prime and rich families hired Bengali or English tutors to teach for their children. Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana who was extremely interested to teach in English system under Durbar School at Thapathali, in October, 1853 AD to educate his own children and Rana families, (Sharma, 2010, p. 38). But now, it is taught as a core subject from primary to graduate level at present. It is taken as a major subject as well as medium of instruction at various academic institutions. English has got the status of foreign language in Nepal. It has been used mostly for academic purposes for years.

The aim of teaching a foreign language is to enable the learners in such a way that they can participate to some degree and for certain purposes as a member of a community other than their own. The main objective of teaching English, therefore, is to make learners able to communicate in English. But the problem is that, the Nepalese learners of English seem to have problems in communicative English. The use of English is confined to formal situations only. The present education system of Nepal is not favorable for developing English. There may be various reasons behind it. The most affecting factor is the education system. Providing a single period per day and a single subject on English is not sufficient to learn English. Another problem is that Nepal is facing the lack of expertise in ELT. Most of the English teachers are untrained.

Even trained teachers are failure due to the lack of adequate and appropriate support material. They are still using the traditional methods of teaching language emphasizing on reading and writing skills. Listening and speaking skills are neglected without which communicative purpose of teaching language will always be failure. The students are taught about English language not the language itself. So, teaching of English in Nepal does not seem to proceed satisfactorily.

### **2.1.2 Importance of the English Language**

English is an international language which is also known as the global language. It is the dominant language today. It is spoken all over the world as a lingua franca. It is one of the widely used West Germanic sub branches of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family.

According to the survey of UNESCO (2005, p. 34) more than 60 countries of the world use English as an official language, about 160 million people listen to English radio programs and over 60 million children study English at the primary level. One third books of the world have been written in English and more than 350 million people of the world speak English as their native language. It has a great importance as being one of languages of UNO (United Nation of Organization) which plays a vital role for developing countries Like Nepal. Countries that adopt English language as the national language are ahead in trade, business and modern scientific technology. Therefore, the English language has become an indispensable source of knowledge for all. The English language has made the people know other countries' culture, religion, languages, arts, civilization convention, discoveries etc. in a short period of time. English is the first language of the United Kingdom. At present, it is taught as foreign language more than 100 countries and it is emerging in the most of countries as a chief foreign language to be taught in school. English has an immense influence on the education system of Nepal. It is taught and

learnt as a compulsory subject from one class to graduate level. Therefore, the vital important of it cannot be summarized in a page.

### **2.1.3 Introduction of Gurung Language**

Nepal is a rich country in terms of linguistic diversity. According to the census report 2001, 123 languages are spoken in Nepal. Different kinds of culture, tradition, religious and ethnic group are found here which play vital role in the field of language. Gurung is one of the major indigenous ethnic groups of Nepal. Which is also called Tamu.

The Gurung people are ethnic group migrated from Tibet in the 6<sup>th</sup> century to the central region of Nepal. According to the recent 2007 surveys, most Gurung people are Buddhist. They live primarily in North West Nepal in Gandaki Zone specially Lamjung, Kaski, Mustang, Dolpa, Tanahun, Gorkha, Parbat, Syangja as well as Manang district around the Annapurna mountain range. Some live in Baglung, Okhaldhunga, Taplejung district and Machhapuchhre as well. Small numbers are believed to be living in Sikkim, Bhutan and India's west Bengal.

There are 686000 Gurung (Tamu) which is 0.39 percent of Nepal's total population. Among them, 338,925 speak the Gurung language. Their ancestors, culture and traditions are traced back to Tibet. Though Tibet is called "Bhot' in Nepal language, the word Botay' is considered derogatory to refer to Asian features Nepal. They co-exist well with other group of Nepal such as Madeshi and Khas. Khas and Madeshiare Hindu, Indo-Aryan Group who have migrated to Nepal after 12<sup>th</sup> century and brought with them the Hindu cast system. But most Gurung are Buddhist they are not bound in Hindu Cast System. Nepali as Asian appearance refers themselves as Mongolian. Sometime the term Mongoliangets mistaken by youngsters and they think their ancestors originated from Mongolia. But no study findings have pointed Gurung originated to Mongolian.

Gurung people speak their own mother language Gurung. Gurung language is based on Bhotbarmelilanguage. The 2011 National census lists 123 Nepali language spoken as mother tongue in Nepal. Most belong to the indo aryan and sino-Tibetan language families. According tothe 2011 national census report there are 325,622 Gurung language speakers. The percentage of Gurung language speaker is 1.229017158. Gurung hasits own dialect, and although, due to the topographical differences there are slight differences in the dialects spoken at different places, the dialect of Lamjung and Kaskiare understood by almost all Gurungs.

Nowadays, the Gurung havefelt that they are backward in their literature, after all, they have their own distinct language, culture and religion. Therefore they are proceeding ahead for developing their literature. As a resultdifferent journals, dictionaries, magazine and other reading materials are published in Gurung language. The Gurung has different sub-castes namely Lama, Ghotane, Lamechhane, Ghale etc.

#### **2.1.4 Script of the Gurung Language**

The Gurung language is spoken by Gurungpeople who is called 'TamuKyi" Gurung is based on BhotBrahmili language. It has its own script named 'khema script'. It is also called 'khemaPhri' or 'TamuKhemaphri'. The script is based upon the Brahmi model.

#### **2.1.5 Code Mixing**

The term code means a particular dialect or language that a person chosen to use on any occasion. But its meaning vary depending upon the field where it is used. As each language, in society has its own rule, also a person has certain purpose in using a language. People can choose one of many languages he/she masters in oral and written communication. In multilingual community, speaker tends to mix one language and into other. Which is commonly called code-mixing. Wardhaugh (2006, p.103) says, "Code-mixing occurs when

conversant use both language together to the extent that they change from own language to another in course of single utterance.” He further argues that is a change not entirely from own language to another but only elements of own code are mixed into the other. The use of some English (course) by Gurung speaking people can be taken as code-mixing. According to Crystal (2008, p. 76), “Code-mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from own language to another : a sentence begins in own language and then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another.”

Here are some examples of English code-mixing in Gurung language

- a. Ngai bag nhuri mobile mo.
- b. Ram belle helpful mo
- c. Nginasara bus yaam.
- d. Nasara 8 class samma school chaldisum.

Code-mixing can be found everywhere in today's world. Due to the rapid development of the science and technology, trade commerce and communication different societies are being closer and in this condition many words/phrases have been borrowed or cited from other societies and language. When people mix codes from another language for a long time it becomes their automatic habit to use the words/phrase of another language since, English is international language Nepali people including other language user like Gurung use a lot of English words phrase when speaking or writing.

**a. Words:**

It is very difficult to define the word within a few words. Many scholars have tried to define it. Anyway word is a minimal meaning full unit having its own meaning. It may consist of more than one morpheme. Word is not analyzed just as a constituent phase but as an independent linguistic unit.

Richards et al. (1999, p.408) defines word as, " the smallest of the linguistic unit which can occur in its own speech or writing." In writing words boundaries are

usually recognized by spaces between words, in speech by slight pauses. But definitions of words are not widely accepted because scholars says word as a meaningful unit in grammar but many grammatical words are not meaningful its own. Words can be classified into various classes according to their functions. Some of them are given below.

- ) Noun
- ) Verb
- ) Adjective:
- ) Adverb
- ) Preposition
- ) Pronoun
- ) Interjection
- ) Conjunction

**b. Phrase**

The phrase is a term in a grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically connected more than one words and lacking object predicate structure typical of clauses. So, it is a group of words which functions as a single word. A phrase consists of words but usually it will stain more than one. The most important point about phrase is that they do not include verbs that can change according to the time reference and in many cases they do not have a subject either. Unlike clauses, they can never stand as sentences. Phrases are often classified into four basic types, talking their names from what is considered to be class of the most important in the phrase. They are:

- ) Noun phrase
- ) Verb phrase
- ) Adjective phrase
- ) Adverb phrase
- ) Preposition phrase

**c. Clause**

Clause refers to a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence but larger than phrase. A clause can be defined as a group of words which contains a finite verb, and cannot occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence. Structurally clause can be classified into three types: finite, non-finite and verb less clause.

**d. Sentence**

A sentence is grammatical unit that is composed of one or more clauses. It is the word, clause or phrase, or group of phrases or phrases forming a syntactic unit which expresses an assertion, a question, a command, a wish an exclamation or the performance of an action, that in writing usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate end punctuation, and that in speaking is distinguished by characteristic pattern of stress, pitch and pauses. There are three types of sentence.

- ) Simple sentence
- ) Compound sentence
- ) Complex sentence

**2.1.5.1 Reasons of Code Mixing**

Nepal is a multilingual nation where different community guest people speak different languages. Because of multilingual society, code mixing and code-switching are usual activates, as people from one language community must come in contact with another language community for different purpose. Hudson (2001, p.53) “The purpose of code-mixing seems to be symbolizing of somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right.”

Where speakers use native tongue (L1) and there second language (L2) it different domains, However, it is not always the case each distinct language is

exclusively used in one particular domain. instead what tend to happen is that a mixture of the two language in question is used, Grumperz (1982) notes that” when bilingual are made aware of their mixed speech they balance a “lapse of attention "for their prior linguistic performance and promise improvement byeliminationby the elimination of language mixing and switching code mixing available to proficient bilingual speakers for interaction with other interaction with other individual who shares both languages as culturally and linguistically diverse child engage in communication she/ he is often faced with the context of which language to use to best communication with family, peers and teachers in school. On the way of overcoming this communication and language context for these children to alternate between two language in order to help bilingual societies not to be alienated in monolinguals societies it is very critical to make both bilingual monolingual familiar with code switching and code mixing it would be much better for he people to know certain bilingual phenomena naturally so they could see how much social and culturalaspects affects bilinguals languages &learn how bilinguals and their monolingual interlocutors should lead two smooth conversation.

In this age, the contemporary Nepal, monolingual people are rarely found. Presently, the people with whom we encounter to are able to using two or more language. Every child to old people have command over two language: They automatically they automatically insert another language (specially English) during communication.

According to Wardhaugh (1986, p.116) the reasons of code-mixing one:

- a. choice of topic
- b. solidarity with listeners
- c. perceived socio- cultural distance

Similarly, According to the Holmes (2008,pp.28-45) the reasons of code mixing/switching are:



- ) Topic
- ) Switching for affective function
- ) Metaphorical switching
- ) Lexical borrowing

Some other reasons for code mixing are:

- ) To show the command over other language
- ) To attract other attention
- ) To facilitate the mass
- ) To show the intellectually
- ) Due to the thought that English is a prestigious language
- ) Due to the marriage, migration clarifies the meaning and so on,
- ) To fill up linguistic or conceptual gap for the cult for the multiple communicative purpose.

### **2.1.5.2 Different Process of Code- Mixing**

#### **a. Insertion**

According to Muysken (2000), approaches that depart from the constraints in terms of the structural of some base or matrix structure. Here, the concept of the code- mixing is concerned as something similar to borrowing: the insertion of a strange lexical of phrasal category in to a given structure.

#### **b. Alternation**

Verbs are often incorporated through adjunction to a helping verb. Language alternation is a normal, Common and important aspect of bilingualism(Grosjean, 1982: Pennington,1995). According to Muysken (2000), the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation but occurs in many other communities as well. It is frequent and structurally instructive type of code-mixing.

### **c. Congruent Lexicalization**

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation, as the work as the work of Labov (1972) and Trudgill (1986), rather than bilingual language use proper (Muysken 2000). Congruent lexicalization is a kind of language variation and style shifting is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertion.

### **2.1.6 Code Switching and Its Types**

Code switching is the short term shift from one language to another. In multilingual situations, the speakers tends to switch their frequently according to the change in the contexts, topic participants and so on. The process of code-switching us very much possible when the speech community is of bilingual. Different linguists have classified code- switching in to different types. But there classification to some extent are overlaped to each other. Wardhaugh (2006,p.104) classified code- switching in to two types.

#### **a) Situational Code- Switching**

Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situation in which conversant find themselves: They speak one language in one situation and other in different one. There is no change of topic.

#### **b) Metaphorical Code - switching**

When bilingual speaker change their code according to topic of their discourse, there a change of topic requires a change in the language used. The interesting point have is that some topic may be discussed in other code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor what is said about the topic.

In addition to these types, Rai (2002,p.184) views code -mixing as conversational code switching when he writes:

There are other types of code-switching named conversational code- switching. Here the speaker essentially chooses one code but elements of another code are mixes up in the course of one single utterance. This is very common in a bilingual society. We frequently choose words and phrases from English in the course our conversation, although we are talking in Nepali or other language. Wardhaugh (1980) calls it code-mixing since the code is not change entire from one to another but the elements of one code are mixed in to mix in to the other.

Code switching is the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeable it implies some degree of competence in two languages but fluency is not same.Code - switching may be used mainly to achieve two things:

- a. To fill linguistic gap
- b. For other multiple commutative purpose.

Richards (ibid) mentions that the time and amount of code switching depends on the individuals to a great extent. It is also affected by other different factors e.g. age, participants, gander and social distance between the participants. Different varieties of language are used by a single speaker at different times. Holmes (2008, p.35) writes, “People sometimes switch code with in a domain or social situation. When there is obvious change in situation, such as the arrival of a new person, it is easy to explain the switch.”

### **2.1.7 Difference Views on Code-mixing and Code Switching**

There are number of scholars who advocates about code- mixing and code - switching. Some of them put on other views on overlapping relation and some other reflect that separate facts. There are two school of through regarding code-mixing and code-switching the first views say that both of the terms are similar. Romaine (1989,p. 55) says that “full sentences are most frequently switched constituents” but sometimes some words, clauses and phrase are

interred during code- switching To support the term Gumper and HernanderChares (1975,p. 158) talk code witching as a type of borrowing and code mixing is also the some phenomena. Fosald (1984,p.209), mentions that they are as overlapping terms.Likewise other scholars as Ptaff (1976), Verma (1976) Gumperz also taken the both term as overleaping functionally.

But the views given by Kachru (1983) was bit different. Kachru (1983,p.193-197) separates these two devices. He mentions, “code switching entails the ability to switch from code A to B. the alternation of code is determined by the functions, the participants and the situations.” He further says “code mixing entails transferring linguistic units from one code in to another. Such transfer result is developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction.”

### **2.1.8 Factor Affecting Code-choice**

To select the code, there are number of affecting factors. Most often social factor plays vital role because the language is used in society to communicate among people. Holmes (2008,p.25) mentions, “Bilinguals choose linguistics code by depending largely upon the social factor.” She further writes, “the status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code. Holmes (ibid) mentions other factors which affect the choice of code are as follows:

- a. Goal or function of the interactions, etc.
- b. Formality of setting, e.g. church, etc.

### **2.2 Review of Related Empirical literature**

Research is a scientific study made on a topic or a problem under some specific conditions. It is carried out on the foundation of the previous studies. Many research works have been carried out in the department of English education on code-mixing with reference to different languages, Butno research yet has been carried out to find out the states of Englishcode-mixing in the Gurunglanguage

in Tanahun district. Some of the researches have been under the department of education on the following topics.

Thakur (2013) carried out a research entitled 'mixing of English codes in Bhojpuri public speaking. His main objectives were to find out the frequency of English words those are repeatedly used in Bhojpuri public speech. His primary sources of data were do Bhojpuri speakers who involved in the public speech in different programmers. He has chosen 40 Bhojpuri speakers judgmentally to carry out his study. He found most of the Bhojpuri speakers used nouns in their public speech.

Subedi (2001) has carried out a research on "code- mixing in GorkhaPatraDaily; A descriptive study and practical study. The main objectives of his study were to find out the English words that are used inGorkhapatra Daily and to find out assimilated English words in Nepal language. He used non-random judgmental sampling procedure. Twenty people from urban area, He used questionnaires as primary data collection. He found that urban people could make and understand more English words than rural people.

Luintel (2005) conducted a descriptive and practical research entitled "English code- mixing in the Nepali stories" to find out the English expressions that are mixed in Nepali stories and frequency of mixed English expressions. It's overall study conclude that the trend of English code mixing in the Nepali writing is being increased day by day. In the past most of the mixed expressions were non- assimilated but they are being assimilated in the Nepali language now a day.

Baral (2005), had carried out research on, "code mixing Nepali cinemas. " the main objective of the study was to find out the English mixed codes in Nepali cinemas. he analyze mixed codes in Nepali cinemas in different aspects like functions, word classes cinemas in different aspects like functions, word classes and the and context in which code mixing takes place. For the study

fifteen cinemas were chosen using judgmental sampling procedure. The finding of his study was the word like, love, problems, welcome, sure, mom, uncle are frequently used in cinemas.

Neupane (2007) carried out a research an “An analysis of English code- mixing in Nepali folk songs.” the main objectives of this research were to find out English code mixing in Nepali folk songs. He analyzes English code in terms of word class, sentencetypeand language functions. He selected 25 folk songs, 25 listeners of Nepali folk songs and 25 singer as well as song composers. He used judgmental sampling procedure in his research study. In this research the research showed that Nepali folk singers and lyricists use English words, phrase or even sentences in Nepali folk songs very often some of the noun were mixed more than verbs.

Panta (2013) carried out a research on ‘code-mixing in the case of antarmankoyatra journey to soul : A soliloquy: The main objectives of this research were to find out syntactically the reason of code- mixing in different context and to syntactically the reason of code mixing in different context and to ascertain the ratio of code mixing in the language context. The responses provided for this study were taken from some native speakers of Bhimdatta municipality as primary sources. The population of the study was fifteen native speakers of Bhimdattamunicipality. he used non- judgmental sampling the finding of his study was nouns were found most frequently occurring words and the major reasons behind code mixings were authors acquaintance in the English language, advancement of time, linguistics imperialism, lake of Nepali words to express the intended meaning facilitating the understanding of the demonstrate intellectuals power and modernity and so on.

Bhandari (2012) had carried out a research on “Mixing of English codes in news Broadcast in DoteliDialect.” This study aims to find out the English words used in news broadcast in Doteli Dialect. She used non-random judgmental sampling procedures she classified those jargons into different fields of

knowledge and checks their equivalent term in Doteli Dialect. She turned on Shuklaphata F.M. at 7:45 'o' clock and recorded an episode of news till 20 days daily. Similarly she recorded 20 episodes of news till 20 days from Mahakali F.M. She selected all together 4040 episode of Doteli news. She found that the great number of words was mixed in the field of politics and education. The words like parties, doctor and budget occurred frequently while broadcasting news in Doteli Dialect.

Thapa (2014) had carried out a research on 'English code mixing in the major language in public communication' this study aims to find out the English code mixing in the major language in day today communication and the reasons of English code mixing in the major language. He had used survey research design using stratified random sampling procedure. The population of the study was sixty native speakers of the major language from Pawan Nagar VDC in dang district. He had used structured interview schedule and questionnaires in his study.

There is no research carried out on the same topic "English code- mixing in Gurung language in public communication." English code-mixing in the many research have been done in English in the case of public communication, code mixing where people have freedom to use language in their own way and style. This is the trust of the present research study it is because of that reason my research will be distinct than other research carried out in the department till the present date that this research will be new research in the department.

### **2.3 Implication of the Review of Literature for the Study**

I have reviewed eight different thesis and get ideas related to the topic. They all are related to some extent to my study area. The review helped me to enhance and consolidate my knowledge base and helped me to integrate my study with existing body of knowledge. It provide me a lot of information regarding sampling strategy, use of tools, analysis and interpretation produces, And they will be stand as the background of my research study to make more

informative and reliable. To be specific, the reviewed literature has following implications in this study.

Subedi (2001) focused that the number of world level code mixing is found in Saturday supplementary writing as well as in the advertisement section. So it insights us that we should provide the most priority in word level in the ELT class. From this research, the researcher learnt to focus on word level while conducting a research.

Baral (2005) has given emphasis on word level while carried out has research 'code-mixing in Nepali cinemas' which recommend us we should emphasis on different function and aspects of language while we conduct the research on language. The researcher learnt to be careful about language function while conducting a research.

Luitel (2005) study provided insight for the researchers that the most mixed codes are reputedly occurs in Nepali stories. And it recommends that to enhance the ability of English language there should conduct Workshop, seminar, talk programmes and conference of teachers, linguists, scholars, course designers should organized. The researcher learnt to be careful about the repeated English code while conducting a research.

Neupane (2007) research provided insight of code mixing nouns were mixed than verbs adverbs which recommend us while teaching about singers and song writers of Nepali folk songs. Care must be taken emphasis on what they use frequently to use the naming words in the classroom.

Bhandari (2012) found that greatest numbers of words were mixed in the field of politics and education in the news broadcast. It recommends that we researchers and teachers should be updated with language of news to teach mass media.

Panta (2013) research provided insight for the researches that the reasons of code mixing, in different context. Which recommends us the reason of code



mixing which is useful in my research study. The researcher learnt to find out the reason of code mixing while conducting a research.

Thakur (2013) focused on the frequency of English word those are repeatedly used in Bhojpuri public speaking from his research I found that I should emphasis the most repeated English code while carrying out own research too.

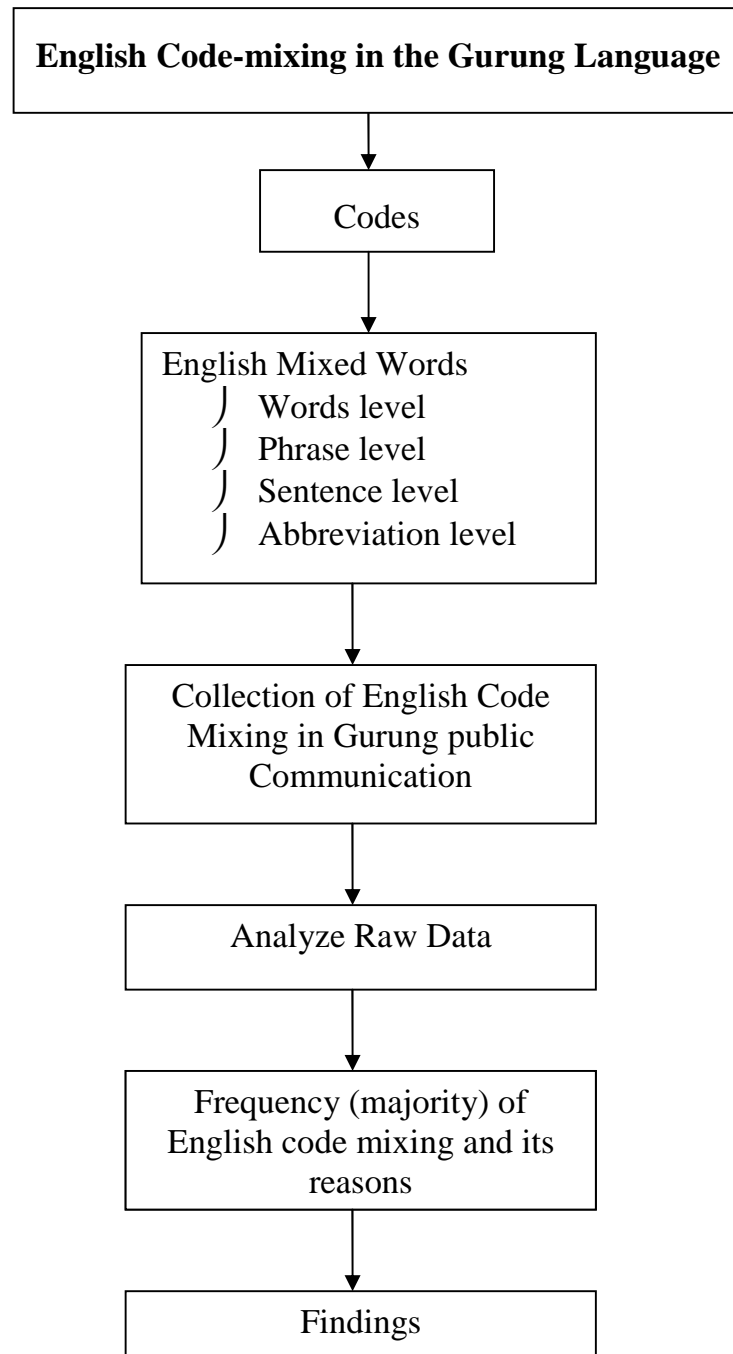
Thapa (2014) found that Mono-morphemic words were found in the lightest number regarding the structure of mixed words. Educated people mixed more technical codes than illiterate and literate people. From this thesis the researcher learnt to consider the education level of the sample population while conducting the research in those similar topics.

Having gone through different eight research studies related to code mixing Subedi (2001) emphasized his study on GorkhaPatra Daily, Luitel (2005) carried out research on literature i.e. Nepali stories. Similarly, Neupane (2007) studied on somehow different topic i.e. Nepali folk songs whereas Bhandari (2012) carried out research in news broadcast in Doteli Dialect, Panta (2013) carried out his research on 'code-mixing in the case of antarmankoyatra journey to soul : A soliloquy'. In the similar way Thakur (2013) focused on Bhojpuri language and Thapa (2014) had carried out the research on English code-mixing in major language in public communication. Non of these researches are related to specific language except the research of Thakur (2013) i.e. Vojpuri language.

Even though there are different researches carried out on the topic related to English code mixing in different fields no research has been carried out about English code mixing of Gurung language in public communication in the department of English Education. Thus this research will be distinct than other research carried out in the department.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of my study, 'English code-mixing in Gurung language in public communication' was as follows.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY**

To fulfill the objectives of the study, adopted the following methodology and procedures.

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

The research topic itself reveals the nature of the research to be undertaken. To be precise, I am going to adopt the survey research design. It is most commonly used method of investigation ranging from large scale ingestion like census to a small scale like SIP (School improvement plan) or even a small classroom study. To define the survey research, various scholars have put their views forward. According to Nunan (1992, p. 140), the main purpose of a "Survey is to obtain a snapshots of conditions, attitudes and events at a single point of time". It means survey research design is very helpful for assessing opinions. Kerlinger(1978, as cited in Kumar,1999,p. 11), opines "The survey research is a kind of research which studies large and small population or universe by selecting and studying samples chosen from the population to discover the relative incidence, distribution and interrelation of social and psychological variables". It is most commonly used methods of investigation in educational researches which may range from small to large scale investigation. Survey is usually done in the natural setting. According to Cohen etal. (2000) surveys are the most commonly used descriptive methods in educational research and many vary large scale government investigation to small studies carried out by a single researcher. Rosiers (1988) states survey research in education involves the collection of information from members of the group of students, teachers or other persons associated with the educational process and the analysis of this information to illuminate important education issues. Survey can be descriptive and analytical. Descriptive survey describes the data of the variables of interest whereas analytical conduct with hypothetical or explanatory variables that are tested influence on dependent variable.

There are the steps of survey research which are presented by Nunan (1992, p.160) as follows:

- Define the objectives
- Identify the target population
- Literature review
- Identify survey procedure
- Design survey procedure
- identify analytical procedure
- Determine reporting procedure

The researcher used survey research for his study as it is mainly used to find out the English words in Gurung language in the public communication. Similarly, the research tool i.e. audio record also best matches with survey research design. More precisely, the researcher used survey research design to find out code mixing of English words in Gurung language. Non- random sampling was used to sample the population of the study. Thus, this study was based on survey research design.

### **3.2 Population, sample and sampling strategy:**

Population of my study was the Gurung people who have knowledge of Gurung language of Tanahun and Lamjungdistrict. Sixty Gurung people from different community were selected as sample population. They were selected by using purposive non-random sampling method. The respondents were native Gurung people.

### **3.3 Research Tools**

For collecting data, I used audio and semi-structured record as research tool following observation techniques and I made the field report from the observation.

### **3.4 Sources of data**

Both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized to conduct this study:

#### **3.4.1 Primary Sources of Data**

The primary sources of data for this study were collected from sample population who were native Gurung people of the Gurung community of the Tanahu and Lamjung districts.

#### **3.4.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

The secondary sources of data for this research included various databases, crybaby, the approved theses in the Department of English language Education, T.U. and many other references, and library study for the purpose of demystifying the statement of the study.

As far as possible the proposed study was completed by using primary data.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

In order to collect the data, first of all, the researcher visited the Gurung community of KyaminVDC of Tanahun and Ramgha and SamibhanjyangVDC of Lamjung districts. Then, the researcher built rapport and told them the purpose of the visit. After that, the researcher requested them to help her by participating in their public meeting and observe their communication. Finally, the researcher collected the response of the information of all informants through the observation. The researcher recorded the responses in the recorder and made her report. At last, the researcher thanked them for their participations.

### **3.6. Data Analysis Procedure**

The collected data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively using by simple statistic tools like tables, lists necessarily.

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

This is the most important aspect to be considered while doing research work. To be Ethical the research study should be more reliable and valid. To carry out my research study, I considered the following ethical norms:

- a) I recorded public communication based data by taking permission of my sample population.
- b) I kept record of the response of respondents confidential.
- c) All the ideas generate in the research were my own except from other copied.
- d) I tried to keep it safe from plagiarism.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS**

The chapter consists of analysis and interpretation of data. The purpose of this study was to find out English code mixing in Gurung language by native Gurung language speakers. For collecting the required information to address the objectives, I recorded the public communication of Gurung people at ChaiteDashain, Marriage Ceremony, Arghum and Ghatu.

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

All of the data have been presented, analyzed and interpreted under this topic. The data were collected with the use of voice recorder. The data were collected from different Gurung community of Lamjung and Tanahu districts on different events and occasions viz. marriage ceremony, GhatuNaach, Arghum and ChaiteDashain. I arranged the voice record thematically into four groups i.e. word level, phrase level, clause level and sentence level.

The analysis of the collected data has been presented out as accurately as possible. The analysis and interpretation of data have been done descriptively. In order to meet the objectives of my research study, I set four different levels related to voice record viz. word level, phrase level, clause level and sentence level. After analyzing and interpreting collected data, this study comes with the following results:

1. Word level mixing was found to be used in greater numbers in comparison to other level.
2. Sentences were only mixed by educated people. Only simple sentences were mixed in the expressions which were remarked in the lowest position.
3. Educated people mixed more technical codes than illiterate and literate people.
4. Some English abbreviated forms were found in the study.

5. The mixing of English words was found to be natural for educated speakers.
6. It was found that new and technical topic demands for the maximum use of English words rather than other topic.

The sub-heading is mainly concerned with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. In order to find out mixed English words by native Gurung language speakers the analysis and interpretation were done more descriptive and less statistical tool of 'percentage'.

#### **4.1.1 Analysis of English Mixed Words in the Gurung Language**

The objectives of this study were to find out the mixed English words in the Gurung Language. This is the most crucial part, which led me to meet the objectives of the study.

The analysis and interpretation of the data are presented out under the following sub-headings:

1. Linguistic unit-wise description of mixed words.
2. Reason wise description of code-mixing.
3. Literacy based description.

##### **4.1.1.1 Linguistic Unit-wise Description**

This part of study mainly focuses on unit wise description of the mixed English words in Gurung language. English code-mixing in the form of different linguistic unit is categorized into four different types viz. word level, phrase level, clause level and sentence level. These linguistic units were mixed by Gurung speakers in the public ceremony and events.

#### **A. Description of words**

Some examples of mono-morphemic words are presented below:

- i. Ngagetime are.  
/(Ngage) taɪm ə/



(I have no time)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in word level i.e. time.

ii. Dulahakati handsome mona.

/(Dulahakati) 'hænsəm (mona)/

(Bridegroom is handsome.)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in word level i.e. handsome.

iii. Chaitedasainbazzarbele interesting laidimo.

/(Chaite) (dasain) (bazzar) (bele) 'intristɪŋ (laidimo)/

(I got the chaitedashain fair interesting.)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in word level i.e. interesting.

Some examples of poly-morphemic word structure found in study.

i) Chura, Kyu, reserved bus.

/(Chura) (Kyu) rɪ'zɜ:vdbʌs/

(There are two reserved buses.)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in word level i.e. reserved.

Some different types words found in study are:

Garduwa, Arghum, chaba, payn, chalchalan.

/(Garduwa) (Arghum) (chaba) (payn) (chalchalan)/

(Dowry, funeral, feeding, salm, tradition)

## 1. Clipping words

a) Khanayayi sisters and daughters?

/(Khanayayi) 'sɪstəzənd 'dɔ:təz/

(Where are sisters and daughters?)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in clipping word level i.e. sister and daughter.

- b) Kattithabalewalkenaka red rooster.

/(Kattithabalewalkenaka) red 'ru:stə/

(How big red rooster it is!)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in clipping word level i.e. red-rooster.

## 2. Abbreviations

- i) Chu mela TV le dekherisum.

/(Chu) (mela) ,ti: 'vi: (le) (dekherisum)/

(Tanahu TV is live broadcasting this fair now.)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in abbreviation form i.e. TV.

- ii) Dulahi I.A. pass tai.

/(Dulahi) (IA) pɑ:s (tai)/

(Bride has passed I.A)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in abbreviation form i.e. I.A.

## B. Description of mixed phrases

Example of noun phrase

- i) Duladulahi lunchtime tai.

/(Duladulahi) (lunchtime) (tai)/

(It's lunch time for Bride and bridegroom.)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in phrase level i.e. lunchtime.

- ii) Khanayayi bro ra eldest daughter-in-law?

/(Khanayayi) (bro) (ra) 'eldist 'dɔ:təɾɪnlɔ: (/

(Where is bro and the eldest daughter-in-law?)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in phrase level i.e. daughter-in-law.

Some example of verb phrases

i) Come here dai.

/kʌmhiə (dai)/

(Oh brother come here.)

Here English code mixing in Gurung language is in phrase level i.e. come here.

ii) Look at chutarbara.

/lɔkət (chutarbara)/

(Look at that sword.)

Some examples of adjective phrases

i) Churbemehi kind-hearted mona.

/(Churbemehi) 'kaɪnd'hɑ:tɪd (mona)/

(I found the people here kind-hearted.)

Some examples of prepositional phrases

i) Tototam chain laiparim on the spot.

/(Tototam) tʃeɪn (laiparim) ɔnðəsɒt/

(Work should be done on the spot.)

ii) Chhainkero on the time yalparim.

/(Chhainkero) ɔnðətɑɪm (yalparim)/

( We should get back from here on time.)

### **C. Clause**

The mixing of clause level in the study was not found.

### **D.Sentences**

Some mixed sentences were found in the communication in public events and ceremonies. Complex sentences were not found and only simple sentences were found in this study. Some examples of the mixed sentences used in funeral ceremony, wedding ceremony, ChaiteDashainmela are presented as follows:

-Thank you.

/ æ kj /

- Call me.

/() k l mi /

-My turn.

/mɑ:tʃ:n/

- Side please.

/() saɪdpli:z/

- Excuse me.

/() ɪks'kju:s mi:/

- Have a nice journey.

/() hæv ə naɪs 'dʒɜ:nɪ/

Above mentioned sentences were found to be used in Gurung language mostly by educated respondents. Some of them were the students of boarding school whereas some others were Ex. Nepal army, Ex. Indian Army, businessmen and college level students.

#### **4.1.1.2 Cause-wise Analysis of the Code Mixing**

With the help of field report of responses I found some reasons behind English code mixing in Gurung language. Some important causes are presented as follows:

##### **1) Automatic**

There is no any hard and fast rule to mix English words in Gurung language. Gurung native speakers were mixed English words either deliberately or in deliberately. Automatic cause is one of the major and important causes to mix English words. Automatic cause means influence of science and technologies like, Radio, T.V. Computer and foreign employment like British Army, Singapore police and Indian army.

##### **2) Choice of Topic**

This is another important cause to mix English words in Gurung language. Choice of topic means when they talked about Electronic accessories, Automobiles, and about educated people mixed maximum numbers of English words in the Gurung Language. With the help of educated people, illiterate or literate people were also mixed English words in Gurung language. e.g., age, last wish, weak, system, property, army, police, expensive, prize, turn, enjoy, etc.

##### **3) English Language Learners**

In the case of literate and educated people 'English Language Learner' was one of the important causes to mixed English words in the Gurung Language. Boarding school students and major subject English students were used or mixed English words frequently in the Gurung language, for instance, help, lift on the spot, time, late, exam, and schedule.

#### **4) Fashion of using English Language**

This is the most influencing factor in the Gurung Language. In the name of fashion people consciously or sub consciously mix English words while they are speaking their own language e.g., Nice journey, good bye, thank you, well done, comfort, etc.

#### **5) Domination of English Language**

Domination of English language is another cause of code mixing of to mix English words in language. Maximum number of books, articles, newspapers and other broadcasting media also mixed or used English language. Similarly, people used when they were in formal organization, seminar, meeting etc.

#### **4.1.1.3 Literacy based description of mixed English words in Gurung Language**

In this study, the respondents are of different types on the basis of academic background i.e. educated, literate and uneducated. Being based upon literacy of the sample population educated persons have been found using more English words than uneducated ones. Uneducated persons mixed only words and phrases in their expressions but educated persons mixed words, phrases and sentences. Educated persons mixed more technical codes than uneducated persons. Uneducated persons mixed mostly nouns in their expression. Educated persons mixed nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs as well. Pronunciations were widely changed by uneducated people while mixing English in their mother tongue. Level of understanding between educated and uneducated people was distraction, which means an uneducated person can use the English words without knowing its real meaning. Some of the codes mixed by educated persons were not understood by uneducated ones while they talked with each other.

## **CHAPTER-FIVE**

### **FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter deals with the whole findings of the study, conclusions on the basis of findings and provides some recommendations in different areas such as policy related, practice related and further research related respectively.

#### **5.1 Findings**

It deals with the summary of the findings of the study on the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the study have been summarized under the following headings:

1. Word level mixing was found to be used in greater numbers in comparison to other linguistic units.
2. Mono-morphemic words were found in the highest number, regarding the structure of mixed words.
3. Sentences were only mixed by educated people. Only simple sentences were mixed in the expressions, which were remarked in the lowest position.
4. Educated people mixed more technical codes (i.e. system, techniques, automatic) than illiterate and literate people.
5. Some English abbreviated forms were found in the study.
6. The mixing of English words was found to be natural for educated speakers.
7. It was found that new and technical topic demands for the maximum use of English words rather than other topic.

## 5.2 Conclusion

The researcher was mainly concerned with finding out the status of English code mixing in Gurung language in public communication in terms of linguistic unit i.e. word, phrase, clause, sentence, cause wise analysis i.e. automatic, choice of topic, English language learners, fashion of using English language, domination of English language, literacy based description i.e. educated, literate and uneducated. To get the goals of the study the researcher employed interview and audio record concerning above mentioned aspects as the data of the study.

From the study it has been concluded that there is highly English code mixing in Gurung language by educated persons in comparison use English code mixing to uneducated ones. Word level mixing was used in greater numbers in comparison to other linguistic units. Similarly, mono-morphemic words were found in the highest number, regarding the structure of mixed words. Sentences were mixed only by the educated individuals. Abbreviated forms were also used in codemixing. Educated respondents mixed English codes in Gurung language in natural way. Technical words were in maximum use.

Similarly, the reasons behind code mixing were found exposure in job, education and uses of science of technology based equipment like TV, radio, mobile phones etc. The researcher found many causes behind code mixing i.e. automaticity, choice of topic, English language learners, Fashion of English language and domination of English language as the striking ones.

The researcher found Gurung people mixed English codes automatically due to influence of science and technologies like T.V., Computer and foreign employment like British Army, Indian Army, Singapore Police. Similarly, most of the educated Gurung people used maximum number of codes of English language in their mother tongue based communication in comparison to uneducated ones. Furthermore, the students of private boarding schools and the



students majoring English subject mixed English word frequently in Gurung language. In addition to these causes the researcher found Gurung people highly influenced by English language and they mixed English code consciously and subconsciously as a fashion in their language while speaking. Domination of English language in many formal and informal programme was also the significant cause which made them mix English code frequently in their language.

From the above mentioned findings I came to conclusion that English code mixing in Gurungis very common. However, there are many causes regarding the degree of code mixing. If such causes are understood properly, it can be fruitful enough in English language teaching.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The recommendations of the findings have been presented under the sub-headings: recommendations in policy, practice and further research related.

#### **5.3.1 Policy Related**

The following recommendations have been suggested for the policy level on the basis of findings and conclusion of the study:

- i) Government should publish Books in the Gurung language.
- ii) Teaching materials should be available in mother language.
- iii) Abbreviations forms should include in Course Books.
- iv) Government of Nepal should organize mother language program.
- v) Educated people of Gurung language should give the priority of their mother language and should publish Newspapers, articles, etc.
- vi) The course designer, curriculum developer, text books writers and language teachers should internalize the results of this study to diagnose English code-mixing of the Gurunglanguage of different levels, viz. noun, verb adjective and adverb.

### **5.3.2 Practice Related**

The following recommendations have been suggested for the practice level on the basis of findings and conclusion of the study:

- i. It is practical implication for those who will be related with text book writers, and instructional materials providers.
- ii. Especially for teachers who teach English subject in school Gurung community school.
- iii. The researchers will get benefit from this research whose research area will be code-mixing.
- iv. The professional language teacher can effectively use the study in their practice of language teaching.
- v. The teachers who are involved in teaching language in different schools and colleges will certainly be benefited.
- vi. Furthermore, it will be helpful those who are interested about different language and dialects.
- vii. To be more precise English language based classes can be run in a fruitful way addressing Gurung language speakers language background where necessary.

### **5.3.3 Further Research Related**

The present study is unable to occupy several areas related to the topic the findings of the study might not be generalized to the entire context as it has many limitations. Therefore, further research can be conducted concerning the limitations of this research on:

- ) English code mixing in Newari language in day to day communication
- ) English code mixing in Gurung language in the Gurung language programme
- ) Comparative study can be carried out between English code mixing in the Gurung language and other language

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## Participant Consent Form

Tribhuvan University

**Dr. PurnaKandel (Supervisor)**

Reader

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### **ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN GURUNG LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION**

I ..... (Name) agree to take part in this research study. In giving consent, I state that I understand the purpose of the study, what I will be asked to do, and any risks/benefits involved.

1. I have read the Participant Information Statement and have been able to discuss my involvement in the study with the researchers if I wish to do so.
2. I have got answers to any questions that I had about the study and I am happy with the answers.
3. I understand that being in this study is voluntary.
4. I understand that I can withdraw from the study at any time before I submit my responses.
5. I understand that personal information about me that is collected over the course of this study will be confidential, and will only be used for the purpose that I have agreed to. I understand that my personal information will be told to others only after my permission.
6. I understand that the result of this study may be published and this publication will not contain my name or any identifiable information about me.

I consent to involve in conversation: Yes [  ]                      No [  ]

Signature .....

Name .....

Date .....

## **PARTICIPANT INFORMATION STATEMENT**

**Dr. PurnaKandel(Supervisor)**

Reader

Department of English Education

Faculty of Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

### **ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN GURUNG LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION**

What is this study about?

You are requested to take part in a research entitled **ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN GURUNG LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION**, which aims to find out word mixing in gurung language in public communication and the major causes of English code mixing in the Gurung language. Up to now, there has not carried out any research in this area in Nepalese context. Therefore, this research is an attempt to find out word mixing in Gurung language in public communication and the major causes of English code mixing in the Gurung language.

You have been invited to participate in this study because I am interested in finding the status of English word mixing in Gurung language in public communication and the reasons behind it.

This Participant Information Statement tells you about the research study. Knowing what is involved will help you decide if you want to take part in the research. Please read this sheet carefully and ask questions about anything that you do not understand or want to know more about the study. Participation in this research study is voluntary. Therefore, it is up to you whether you wish to take part or not.

You will be given a copy of this Participant Information Statement to keep with you.



**1. Who is carrying out this study?**

This study is being carried out by NirkalaGurung, as the basis for the master degree of English Education at Central Department of English Education, T.U., Kirtipur. This study will take place under the supervision of Dr. PurnaKandel, Reader at Department of English Education, TU, kirtipur.

**2. What will the study involve for me?**

This study involves participating in different Gurung culture special events as determined in this study.

**3. How much of my time will the study take?**

It will take about 20 minutes to take part in conversation.

**4. Are there any risks or costs associated with being in the study?**

Aside from investing your time, there will not be any risks or costs associated with taking part in this study.

**5. Are there any benefits associated with being in the study?**

This study will help you know about the English code mixing in Gurung language in public communication. Moreover, the findings of this study will be helpful in exploring the major causes of English code mixing in the Gurung language.

**6. What if I would like further information about the study?**

If you would like to know more at any stage during the study, please feel free to contact NirkalaGurung

## **PARTICIPANT INFORMATION STATEMENT**

**Dr. PurnaBahadurKadel(Supervisor)**

Reader

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

### **ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN GURUNG LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION**

What is this study about?

You are requested to take part in a research entitled **ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN GURUNG LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC COMMUNICATION** which aims to find out English word mixing in Gurung language in public communication and major causes of English code mixing in the Gurung language. Up to now, there has not carried out any research in this area in Nepalese context.

Therefore, this research is an attempt towards exploring the status of English code mixing in Gurung language in public communication and the reasons behind it.

You have been invited to participate in this study because I am interested in finding out what the actual is of English code mixing in Gurung language in public communication and major reasons behind it. Your responses will be helpful in finding out them.

This Participant Information Statement tells you about the research study. Knowing what is involved will help you decide if you want to take part in the research. Please read this sheet carefully and ask questions about anything that you do not understand or want to know more about the study. Participation in this research study is voluntary. Therefore, it is up to you whether you wish to take part or not.

You will be given a copy of this Participant Information Statement to keep with you.

**1. Who is carrying out this study?**

This study is being carried out by NirkalaGurung, as the basis for the master degree of English Education at Central Department of English Education, T.U., Kirtipur. This study will take place under the supervision of Ram Dr. PurnaBahadurKandel, Reader at Department of English Education.

**2. What will the study involve for me?**

This study involves participating in conversation that takes place in different cultural events related to the Gurung community.

**3. How much of my time will the study take?**

It will take about 20 minutes involvement in public communication.

**4. Are there any risks or costs associated with being in the study?**

Aside from investing your time, there will not be any risks or costs associated with taking part in this study.

**5. Are there any benefits associated with being in the study?**

This study will help you know about the status of English code mixing in Gurung language. Moreover, the findings of this study will be helpful in exploring the major reasons behind it.

**6. What if I would like further information about the study?**

If you would like to know more at any stage during the study, please feel free to contact NirkalaGurung.

## Appendix I

### Name List of Respondents

Name	Age	Education	Profession	Address
Bin BahadurGurung	69	under 8 class	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
Man BahadurGurung	65	Under 8 class	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
Surya BahadurGurung	58	Under 8 class	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
Aaita Singh Gurung	68	Under 8 class	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
Prem Jung Gurung	69	Under 8 class	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
Naran Singh Gurung	71	Under 8 class	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
SerGurung	58	S.L.C.	Ex Indian army	Lamjung
Yam Gurung	40	Inter	Indian army	Lamjung
NurajGurung	38	Inter	Indian army	Lamjung
OmrajGurung	24	Bachelor	Pilot	Lamjung
TarunGurung	25	Inter	Hotel Manager	Lamjung
BholaGurung	24	Inter	Abroad	Lamjung
SumanGurung	26	Inter	Café Manager	Lamjung
Sunil Gurung	29	Inter	Teacher	Lamjung
OmbirGurung	43	H.A.	Hospital runner	Lamjung
Anil Gurung	24	S.L.C.	Abroad	Lamjung
MemGurung	55	Masters degree	Principal	Lamjung
Tara Gurung	38	Masters degree	Teacher	Lamjung
SabitriGurung	35	Bachelor	Teacher	Lamjung
IndraGurung	38	Class 8 pass	House wife	Lamjung
Soma Gurung	38	Class 8 pass	House wife	Lamjung
ChinuGurung	55	Uneducated	House wife	Lamjung
DebuGurung	57	Uneducated	House wife	Lamjung
DiluGurung	30	Bachelor running	Shopkeeper	Lamjung
SankarGurung	37	Bachelor	Shopkeeper	Lamjung
Dhan Prasad Gurung	37	Inter	Abroad	Lamjung
Sabina Gurung	24	Bachelor's degree	Student	Lamjung

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Address</b>
Ganesh Gurung	26	Teacher	Abroad	Tanahu
BhupalGurung	45	8 class pass	Ex Indian army	Tanahu
Krishna Gurung	50	8 class pass	Ex Indian army	Tanahu
BhojBdr.Gurung	17	SLC	Student	Tanahu
LalitGurung	22	SLC	Student	Tanahu
LelinGurung	20	Inter	Student	Tanahu
BhaktarajGurung	24	8 class pass	Ex Nepal army	Tanahu
BhimBahadurGurung	58	Under 8	Ex Indian army	Tanahu
Buddha singhGurung	45	Under 8	Ex Indian army	Tanahu
ChitrakumarGurung	34	Inter pass	UK	Tanahu
PadamGurung	58	Under 8 class	Ex Indian Army	Tanahu
SunmayaGurung	53	Under 5 class	House wife	Tanahu
Kamala Gurung	52	Under 8 class	House wife	Tanahu
Amrita Gurung	27	B.B.S.	Bank Manager	Tanahu
ManishaGurung	24	Bachelor	Hospital runner	Tanahu
SunitaGurung	22	Inter	Health worker	Tanahu
TustaGurung	28	Inter	House wife	Tanahu
SamjhanaGurung	26	Inter	House wife	Tanahu
BanitaGurung	27	Inter	Teacher	Tanahu
Maya Gurung	34	Inter	House wife	Tanahu
JaumayaGurung	30	Inter	House wife	Tanahu
NirmalaGurung	26	Inter	Accountant	Tanahu
Tasha Gurung	26	Bachelor	House wife	Tanahu
SapanaGurung	28	Bachelor	Student	Tanahu
KrishnamayaGurung	24	I.Sc.	Shopkeeper	Tanahu
DhanrajGurung	51	S.L.C.	Abroad	Tanahu
MinuGurung	36	Under 10 class	House wife	Tanahu
SumitraGurung	28	10 class pass	Stationery keeper	Tanahu
PratimaGurung	25	Inter	Banking	Tanahu
KrishalaGurung	37	Bachelor	House wife	Tanahu
SarmilaGurung	36	Inter	House wife	Tanahu

## Appendix II

### Most Mixed English Codes in Gurung Language in This Study

Hello	Time	Lunch	Tiffin	Bus	T.V.	Serial	Birthday	Party
Programme	Fast	Help	Exam	Occupation	School	Job	Prize	Turn
College	Live	Chocolate	Festival	Enjoy	Army	Bank	Meeting	Job
Hospital	Road	Handsome	Beautiful	Music	Dance	Bike scooter	Thank you	Welcome
Okay	Sure	Bye bye	Excuse me	Good morning	Good evening	Salary		