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– Jeena Maharjan

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English Code-Mixing in Nepalbhasa Times

# **English Code-Mixing in Nepalbhasa Times**

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

**Submitted by  
Jeena Maharjan**

**Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**2021**

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### **Declaration**

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

Date: 07/11/2021

.....

**Jeena Maharjan**

### **Recommendation for Acceptance**

This is to certify that Mrs. Jeena Maharjan has prepared the thesis entitled “**English Code Mixing in Nepalbhasa Times**” under my guidance and supervision.

I recommend this thesis for acceptance to the Department of English Education.

Date: 08/11/2021

.....

**Dr. Bal Mukunda Bhandari (Supervisor)**

Professor

Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

## Recommendation for Evaluation

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

**Signature**

**Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey**

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson

**Dr. Bal Mukunda Bhandari**

Professor

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

\_\_\_\_\_  
Supervisor

**Dr. Tara Datta Bhatta**

Professor

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

\_\_\_\_\_  
Member

Date: 14/08/2020

## Evaluation and Approval

This thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following **Research Evaluation and Approval Committee**.

### Signature

**Dr. Gopal Prasad Pandey**

Reader and Head

Department of English Education

T.U., Kritipur.

---

Chairperson

**Dr. Rishi Ram Rijal**

Professor

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

---

Expert

**Dr. Bal Mukunda Bhandari (Supervisor)**

Professor

Department of English Education

T.U., Kirtipur

---

Member

Date: 10/12/2021

## **Dedication**

Dedicated

To

My loving, caring and inspiring Family along with my dear Husband  
Thank you for being there with me in my ups and downs. You all are my inspiration  
and I am glad your investment has not been in vain.

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**Jeena Maharjan**

### **Abstract**

This study entitled “English Code Mixing in Nepalbhasa Times” aimed to identify the situation of code mixing in Nepalbhasa Times, to analyze the mixed codes in terms of intrasentential code mixing and intralexical code mixing and to explore the causes of code mixing in Nepalbhasa Times. Document analysis was the research design of the study. Only ten issues of Nepalbhasa Times were selected as the sample of the study. The data were analyzed and interpreted by intensive study of hundred English code mixed sentences. It was found that English codes were mixed as noun, adjectives, verbs in subject and predicate. In Nepalbhasa Times some of the sentences have English codes with Nepalbhasa suffixes, but English codes with Nepalbhasa prefix is not found in the study. The study contained full English words, phrases, and English word mixed with Nepali words. Furthermore, from discussion with the chief of editor of Nepalbhasa Times, and the linguists it was found that due to education, linguistic expansion, media, science and technology, influence of power and psychological factors, English codes are mixed in Nepalbhasa Times.

The research work is divided into five different chapters. The first chapter is the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, research questions, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of key terms. Likewise, the second chapter deals with the review of theoretical as well as empirical literature. The third chapter deals with the methods and procedure of the study. It consists of research design of the study, sources of data, sample and sampling strategy, tools of data collection, process of data collection. Similarly, the fourth chapter displays analysis and interpretation of results. Moreover, the last chapter includes conclusions and recommendations at various levels viz. policy level, practice level and further research. The references and appendices are mentioned at the end. This study provides insights to linguists of Nepalbhasa, teacher educators, material and curriculum designer, text book writers, policy makers in formulating right kinds of planning and policies in the field of education, preservation and conservation of indigenous language as well as teaching indigenous language in Nepal.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction

The study entitled ‘Code-mixing in Nepalbhasa: A Case of *Nepalbhasa Times*’ is an attempt to present English code-mixing situation in *Nepalbhasa Times*- a newspaper published in the Nepalbhasa. This chapter consists of general background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, and operational definitions of the key terms.

### Background of the Study

A code is a system for sharing ideas and information. It makes people understand what they are speaking and writing. According to Wardhaugh (2008, p.88), “any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication is code.” Code mixing has been trend in communication. If a person mixes two or more than two languages in communication, it is said to be code mixing. This is the era of multilingualism because of advancement in the technology and globalization; most of the people speak more than a single language. Code mixing is possible in bilingual or multilingual environment where people speak more than one language. Nowadays, we can rarely find people who speak without code mixing.

Different scholars have defined code mixing in different ways. While defining the word code mixing, Hudson (1980) states, “The changes in language generally takes place more or less randomly as far as subject matter is concerned but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure.” Similarly, Wardhaugh (2006) writes, “Code switching can occur in conversation between speakers’ turns or within a single speak turn. In the latter case, it can occur between sentences (intersententially) or within a single sentence (intrasententially).” Futhermore, according to Hudson (1980), “if a fluent bilingual talking to another bilingual changes languages without any changes at all in the situation, this kind of alternation is called code mixing.” In a similar vein, Hudson (1980) further writers, “The purpose of code mixing seems to be symbolized a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right.”

According to the annual report of Language Commission of Nepal, there are 131 languages in Nepal (Annual Report of the Language Commission, 2077/78).

Nepalbhāsa is one of the languages having its own written script. In the case of Nepal, a number of languages are on the edge of extinction. A number of factors are responsible for language loss and endangered language in Nepal. In the context of Nepal, the English language is taught as a foreign language. Junga Bahadur Rana introduced English for the first time. He was influenced by the educational system of Britain and he opened Durbar School in Nepal. In Nepal, all the schools, colleges and universities have the provision of teaching and learning English. Because of this reason even in the Nepalbhāsa, many English words have been borrowed to ease communication. For example, “chigu *number* biyadisa, g: alecha phone yana hay.” Translation: “give me your number I will call you later.” Here *number* and *phone* are the words borrowed to ease the communication and to complete the sentence.

English is the most dominant language in the world. Because of its emergence as an international language, it is prevalent in trade, commerce, and education all over the world. So, Nepal is not an exception to it and English is taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to bachelor’s level. English is used as a means of instruction and evaluation at the higher levels of education in Nepal. Besides, it is widely used in mass media all over the world. We can find several dailies like Annapurna, Gorkhapatra, Naya Patrika, Sandhya times, Sahid etc. where English codes are mixed. Moreover, people mix English in broadcast media, speech, songs, movies, literature and so on in Nepal. Even people speaking different indigenous languages mix Nepali and English codes in their utterances, writing, songs and movies as well. For example, “Ram wo Shyam airport wona saman kaa wona.” Similarly, Nepali uses English codes in their communication and writing as well. For instance, “Uniharule linema basira saman lyayeko ma thank you vandinus.” This type of case is called code mixing. Here the code is a word, letters, or signs used to represent a message in secret form, or a system of numbers, letters, or signals used to represent something in a shorter or more convenient form.

Many Nepalbhāsa newspapers are published where English words are mixed such as Sandhya Times, Sahid etc. Therefore, I have chosen one of the Nepalbhāsa newspaper ‘*Nepalbhāsa Times*’ where English codes are mixed. Many researches have been carried out in many indigenous languages like Gurung, Tharu, Bhojpuri, Maithili, etc. I wanted to know why these words have been used in Nepalbhāsa

newspaper, how English words are mixed in sentences. So I have studied code-mixing in *Nepalbhāsa Times*.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Nepal is a multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural, multi-racial country, although it is small in size. It has amazing cultural diversity including linguistic plurality. 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 a number of factors responsible for language loss in Nepal. We all know that many languages of Nepal are on the verge of extinction. If we do not 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, Nepalbhāsa is one which is spoken by a large population in Nepal, as there are 1.71% Nepalbhāsa speakers in province 1, 12.30% Nepalbhāsa speakers in Bagmati province and 1.58% Nepalbhāsa speakers in Gandaki province. (Determination of official language bases and language recommendations, 2078).

### **Objectives of the Study**

The study had the following objectives:

1. To identify code mixing situation in *Nepalbhāsa Times*.
2. To analyse the mixed-codes interms of intrasentential and intralexical code mixing.
3. To explore the cause of code mixing in *Nepalbhāsa Times*.

### **Research Questions**

The research 'English code mixing in Nepalbhāsa: A case in *Nepalbhāsa Times*' had aim to find out the answers to these questions:

1. In what situation are English terms mixed in *Nepalbhāsa Times*?
2. Why are English terms mixed in *Nepalbhāsa Times*?

## Significance the Study

This study is mainly concerned with the code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*. It has analysed the code mixing situation in *Nepalbhasa Times*, causes of code mixing and pedagogical implications. As the study analysed English code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*, it would be beneficial to all the people who are involved in English language teaching as well as the researchers. So, this study would be significant to the textbook writers, syllabus designers, journalists and language teachers, as it shed light on code-mixing in Nepali newspapers with special reference to the *Nepalbhasa Times*.

## Delimitations of the Study

The study had the following delimitations:

- ) Only Nepalbhasa newspaper '*Nepalbhasa Times*' was taken as a sample of this study.
- ) Other mixed languages except English were not counted for this purpose.
- ) The study was delimited to 10 issues of newspaper and 100 code mixed sentences.
- ) The study was delimited to code mixing situation and causes of code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*.

## Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

**Code.** Code is a system of words, letters, or signs used to represent a message in English in secret form, or a system of numbers, letters, or signals used to represent something in a shorter or more convenient form; language or dialect (a form of a language that people speak in a particular part of a country)

**Code Mixing.** Code mixing means the use of English language in Nepalbhasa. (Process of using structures/ words of one language and inserting some lexical items or elements of one language into another language.) The act of changing between two or more languages, dialects (forms of a language), or accents (ways of pronouncing words) when you are speaking.



**Nepalbhasa.** Nepalbhasa, is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken by the Newar people, the indigenous inhabitants the Kathmandu Valley and surrounding regions of Nepal.

## Chapter 2: Review of Related Literature

This chapter consists of the detailed description of reviewed works. It includes review of related theoretical literature, empirical literature, implications of review for the study and conceptual framework.

### Review of Theoretical Literature

One of the most important aspects to help the learners to express their ideas orally or graphically is theoretical knowledge about contents and skill. The more theoretical knowledge about writing skill we have, the more we can express our ideas in written form. So, this chapter aims at providing some theoretical background of the study, thematically.

This section deals with different theoretical perspectives related to the factors that are directly or indirectly associated with the English code mixing in the Nepalbhasa. The theoretical literature of this study consists of an overview of code-mixing, types of code-mixing, factors leading to code-mixing, reasons of code mixing. Similarly, it includes an introduction to Nepalbhasa and *Nepalbhasa Times*.

**An overview of code mixing.** Code is a broad term which may denote a dialect, register or language. There are many languages in the world. We speak more than two or three languages even in a single society. People speak mixing the languages and shifting from one language to another. Most speakers use several varieties of any language which is called bilingual and even multilingual people can be found throughout the world. Here the term code refers to the particular dialect or languages one chooses to use for communication between two or more parties. According to Savile Troike, code means “different languages, or quite different varieties of the same language” (Troike, 2003). According to Wardhaugh, “the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties” (Wardhaugh, 2008).

When people use a term of another language instead of one language which they feel ease and to stress the message they want to deliver in the community which is more neutral term than the others, it is a code. For example, English and Nepalbhasa; “*Corona sankraman dakle apwo America: lichwo: laakgu du.*” One may

use one code (English) at school and the other code (Nepalbhāsa) at home or when talking to friends, neighbors or relatives. One may use 'good morning' in school whereas 'bhi sutha:' at home. Code mixing in general can be defined as the mixing of two or more languages or codes in the same context or the topic of conversation. Code mixing is situation of code mix of two or more languages by language users. Code mixing usually involves the use of lexical items and occurs within the sentential level. Code-mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within a speech event. In other words, code-mixing is intersentential and may be subject to some discourse principles. It is by social and psychological factors as cited in (Kia, 2011). Style shifting is another term for code mixing. As style shifting refer to "change in language varieties which involves changing only the code-markers; these variable features which are associated with such social and cultural dimensions as age, sex, social class and relationship between speakers". (Troike, 2003)

It is generally the mixing of two codes or languages in the same topic of conversation. When the members of speech communities are bilingual or multilingual, code mixing is a common process in their conversation. Code-mixing can involve various levels of language, e. g. phonology, morphology, grammatical structures or lexical items. If the people choose to switch from one code to another in the middle of a sentence, then it is code-mixing. It is the mixing of another code when a speaker chooses one code in the course of single utterance. For example, 'Jojolapa, ji *school* wonita liba lata.' Here, School is in English language and the rest in Nepalbhāsa. So, this is code mixing.

Code mixing can be found everywhere today. Code mixing occurs when there is change of topic or in any time there is redefined situation in communication. Due to the rapid development of science and technology, trade and commerce and communication, one society is in direct touch with other societies. Consequently, many words/phrases have been borrowed or cited from other languages. When people mix codes from another language for a long time, it becomes their automatic habit to use the words/phrases of another language. Since English is an international language, Newar use a lot of English words/phrases when speaking or writing in Nepalbhāsa.

They use them because of various reasons. Some people mix English words/phrases intentionally to get prestige in their society.

According to Wardhaugh (1986, p.103), "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". For instance, 'ji chita chagu khaa: dhya magu du. *I love you.*' Here both languages are used. At first first sentence is used in Nepalbhasa and second sentence is in English. This sort of code mixing is called code switching. To be specific, code switching can be defined as the process of shifting from one language or dialect to other, depending on the social or conversational context. Code-switching is a linguistic term denoting the concurrent use of more than one language, or language variety, in conversation. Multilingual, people who can speak more than one language, sometimes use elements of multiple languages in conversing with each other. Thus, Code-switching is the syntactically and phonologically appropriate use of more than one linguistic variety.

Code Mixing is a thematically related term, but the usage of the term code-switching and Code-mixing varies. Some scholars use either term to denote the same practice, while others apply code-mixing to denote the formal linguistic properties of said language -contact phenomena, and code switching to denote the actual, spoken usages by multilingual persons. Code-switching occurs when there is a change in the speech event (Troike, 2003) .In code-mixing on the other hand, the speech event is constant. There is no variation in participants of topics and the interlocutors have the knowledge of both the languages. Therefore, code switching is commonly done in a unit of discourse, while code mixing usually takes place in a unit of grammar. Code-mixing is a linguistic strategy involving social meanings sense it involves mixing a form which has a social value. Code-switching on the other hand, is a discourse strategy it involves language choice for a particular topic, situations, etc.

For example, 'thau kane yaku ye manu teta Corona Virus saa: sankramit yadhunkala. Our body should be strong enough to fight the virus. Ajjala immunity badeyeta exercise yayema.'

Translation: Corona virus has infected so many people nowadays. Our body should be strong enough to fight the virus. So, we need to do exercise to build our immunity.

**Types of code mixing.** There are many types of code mixing depending upon different scholars. According to Cakrawati (2011) there are three types of code mixings which are discussed below:

***Intra-sentential switching / code mixing.*** This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary, as when a Newar-English bilingual says: “I was about to go inside my home. Ale wo: chu dhaudhasaa (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out your house”.

***Intra-lexical code mixing.*** This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, such as resort tay (English resort with the Nepalbhasa ending tay which means ‘at’).

***Involving a change of pronunciation.*** This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Newar say an English word but modifies it to Newari phonological structure. For instance, the word ‘strawberry’ is said to be ‘stroberi’ by Newar. (Cakrawarti, 2011, p. 15)

**Factors leading to code-mixing.** The existence of multiple languages is the reason behind shifting from one language to another. Nevertheless, absolute shifting and partial shifting have specific reasons behind them.

Code mixing may be conditioned by ethnic background, age, social and financial status, sex, educational background etc. of the participants in question. For example, the participant may have forgotten the exact term, the language they are using may not have the term for the concept they want to express, and there may not be a term which is similar in both languages. They mix the languages to express emotions, close relationships, and solidarity and to exclude a third person from part of a conversation.

In the context of the Nepalbhasa, some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained in Nepalbhasa. So, the speakers switch over the English or they mix

English code to clarify the meaning. This happens mostly when we talk and write about the scientific and English subject matter. People also mix the word to show their social hierarchy because they think that English is a prestigious language and the sign of intellectual and elite class.

**Causes of code mixing.** In present context, people are bilingual and multilingual. In bilingual and multilingual societies, people use one language structure and add some elements of other language which is called code mixing. Nowadays, specially, in contemporary Nepal, people who are exclusively monolinguals are rarely found. Most of the people with whom we encounter to are capable of using two or more languages. The people having command over two or more languages automatically insert mother language during conversation. According to Hudson (1980, 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.” Nepal is multi lingual nation where people speak many languages. Because of multilingual society code mixing and code switching are usual activities, as people from one language community most come in contact with another language community for different purpose.

Similarly, Holmes (2008, p.28-45), mentions the following reasons of code mixing/ code switching:

- a) Topics: Topics related to education, modern science and technology is likely to be discussed in mixed language.
- b) Switching for affective functions: To show others that they know English, the most dominant language worldwide, they tend to mix the codes.
- c) Metaphorical Switching: To denote the things and process by different ways, different than usual way, they mix their codes.
- d) Lexical borrowing: There are some such words which do not have Nepalbhasa equivalent words so in this situation people are bound to mix codes. For example, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Valve, Volt, Meter etc.

In Nepalese context, when indigenous people speak and write they mix a lot of English words and phrases. It is because of influence of politics, society and geography, religion, tradition, translation etc. Newar use English in Nepalbhasa to get

attention and prestige in the society. For example, *mummy jita nemaswola mobile sanachoni matelee*. (Mummy I am hungry, stop playing mobile.) In addition, Newar use English for many reasons. English words are familiar than Nepalbhasa, use of technology, choice of the topic and perceived social cultural distance. To show their social hierarchy people also mix English codes. Solidarity with the listeners is one of the reasons for code-mixing. Similarly, some topics are complex which cannot be explained in Nepalbhasa. So, people mix English to clarify the meaning. This occurs when people speak and write about the scientific and technical subject matter.

**An introduction to Nepalbhasa and Nepalbhasa Times.** Newar are recognized as indigenous ethnic group of Nepal by the government. They call themselves Nepa or Newa. Newar are found in every part of the country and beyond the boundary, but they are the original habitants of Kathmandu valley, the capital city of modern Nepal. Previously the Kathmandu valley was known by the name ‘Nepal’ and for many people the words ‘Nepal’ continues to mean it. As early as 7th century BC, the Nepal valley was settled by a Tibeto-Burman speaking Mongoloid people who later founded the Kirat dynasty. About the second century AD, the Kirat rule was replaced by the Lichhavi from north Bihar who spoke Prakrit but used Sanskrit for sacramental purpose. Newar are also said to be the descendent of Kirat people who inhabited the land in the past (Indigenous Voice, 2021).

**Nepalbhasa.** Nepalbhasa which belongs to Tibeto-Burman language family is mother tongue of Newar (Ethnologue, 2021). Out of the total population of Nepal, there are 3.2 % Newar all over the country speaking Nepalbhasa (Maharjan, 2011). There exist dialects like Dolkhali (Dolakha), Sindhupalchok Pahari (Pahri), Totali, Citlang, Kathmandu-Patan-Kirtipur, Bhaktapur, Baglung, Badikhel Pahari (Pahri, Pih), Gopali, Balami, Pyang Gaon (Gamal). Kirtipur and Lalitpur are reportedly similar to Kathmandu. Some vocabulary differences between Hindus and Buddhists. Bhaktapur people mostly understand Kathmandu despite some lexical differences. Balami and Citlang reported to not understand Kathmandu Newar. The Eastern Newar dialects, including at least Dolakha and Tauthali are not fully intelligible to the speakers of Kathmandu Valley where the language has a simple conjunct-disjunct agreement. Other dialects are also mutually unintelligible with Kathmandu Valley, including Pahari, Pyangaun, and perhaps other varieties as well. Dolakha variety has

complex person-number verb agreement with residue reflex in the Pahari dialect of Badikhel (Ethnologue, 2021).

Newar speak their own mother tongue which belongs to Tibeto-Burman language family, with rich ancient and modern literatures going back to the 14th century. During the Malla period, from 13th century till its downfall in 1769, the then king themselves played significant role in promoting Newar literature. Newar include people of both Mongoloid and Caucasoid extractions. They practice both Hinduism and Buddhism. They have their distinct culture having long history, which is heavily influenced by Buddhism as well as Hinduism with remnants of ancient Kirat culture. They have a distinct way of life, customs and traditions of Newar. They are very famous for the skills of woodcarving. . Newar are one of the very few indigenous nationalities who have been urban oriented and made great success in politics, bureaucracy, arts, and architecture (Indigenous Voice, 2021). The Ranjana script, which is also known as Kutila or Lantsa, is one of the many alphabets derived from the Brahmi script. It developed during the 11th century AD and was used until the mid-20th century in India and Nepal by the Newar people to write the Newar language. Tibetans use this script, which they call Lantsa, for writing the Sanskrit titles of books which have been translated from Sanskrit to Tibetan, and for decoration in temples and mandalas. There are also a few texts printed with alternating lines in Sanskrit in the Lantsa script followed by a Tibetan translation. There were many original Sanskrit manuscripts written in Lantsa preserved in the old monasteries of Tibet but most of these were destroyed following the Chinese take-over. In addition, the Ranjana script is/was used mainly for decoration by Buddhists in China, Mongolia and Japan (Omniglot, 2021).

*Nepalbhasa Times*. As per the constitution of Nepal right to communication and right to information are fundamental rights of every citizen. Newspapers provide the information to the people in the form of news. So, journalism is called the fourth state of the country.

With the purpose of giving information to the people, Sandhya Times Pithanaa Pvt. Ltd was founded in 2072/11/5 in Kathmandu. Its head office is located at Thyamaru, Bangemura, Ward no. 25 Kathmandu municipality. The registration number of Sandhya Times Pithanaa Pvt. Ltd. is 169 with VAT 145348. It started to



publish *Nepalbhasa Times* from 2073/1/24. The founding editor Chief is Tejnarayan Maharjan. Sandhya Times Pithanaa Pvt. Ltd. also added a milestone in publication by introducing first Nepalbhasa online portal 'nepalbhasatimes.com'. In this way, Sandhya Times Pithanaa Pvt. Ltd. has been innovating in the sphere of journalism.

Publication of the *Nepalbhasa Times* was started in 2073. At the time it is usually six pages. The selling cost is extremely low i.e. Rs. 3. The daily circulates more than 35,000 copies all over the valley.

It is the first Nepalbhasa newspaper to be published online from Kathmandu. Newspapers are published from Sunday to Friday. Weekly newspaper is published on Friday as 'Sukrabarya Tahsaapau'. On Saturdays, *Nepalbhasa Times* is not published. The news items incorporated in the *Nepalbhasa Times* on the basis of different subject areas.

Front news is chapter where the most important news items are given. Valley news includes the news occurred only in the valley i.e. Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. National news is the news events occurred all over the country are given in this section. All social, political, cultural, developmental news are given in this section. World news is important news events occurred throughout the world is given in this chapter. To get an approach to the world news, this newspaper has had the formal linkage with world news agencies. Editorial news includes the personal view on certain subject matter of the newspaper authority viz. editor. This chapter also includes the opinion i.e. articles by different persons/writers on different subjects. Newar news is related to Newar and related to their ethnicity, language as well as identity. Cultural news is related to the culture related to Newar. Literature section includes literary works of Newar. Economic news is related to trade and commerce, business, profession, etc. are given in this chapter. Sports news includes national and international sports news. Entertainment news is related to different Nepalbhasa music, film, drama, etc. is given in this chapter. *Nepalbhasa Times* has its special supplement on Friday named "Sukraba:ya Tahsaapau". Different kind of knowledgeable digest has been incorporated in the supplement as 'ushaya', 'chaakalipaapaa', 'memegu'.

## **Review of 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 previous study. Many research works have been carried out in the department of English education on code mixing with reference to different language, but no research yet has been carried out to find out the states of English code-mixing in Nepalbhasa in Kathmandu. Some of the researches have been carried out under the department of education on the following topics.

Subedi (2003) has carried out a study entitled "English Code-mixing in Gorkhapatra: A Descriptive and Practical Study". The main purpose of this research was to analyze English words that are used in Gorkhapatra Daily and their frequency of occurrence. The researcher pointed out some assimilated and non-assimilated words. The assimilated words are hospital, driver, jungle, cycle, table, seat, bank and lamination, plaza, internet, trade, budget, wicket are some non-assimilated words. The researcher studied every issue within one week of daily newspaper. The finding of his study was the greater numbers of English words were found in the Saturday supplementary writing in the Gorkhapatra Daily. The researcher has found out that the greater numbers of English words were used in advertisement section but this study was not related to any kind of literary genre and the researcher did not make any attempt to point the old and new trend of code mixing in Nepali language.

Baral's (2005) study on "Code-mixing in Nepali cinemas" aimed to find out the English mixed codes in Nepali cinemas. The researcher analyzed the mixed codes in Nepali cinemas in different aspects like functions, word classes and the context in which code-mixing takes place. For this study fifteen cinemas were chosen using judgmental sampling procedure. The finding of the study was the words like love, problem, welcome, sure, happy, mom, uncle, etc. are frequently in cinemas.

Luitel (2005) has done a descriptive and practical study entitled "English code-mixing in Nepali Stories". The main aim of the study was to find out the part of speech which is used frequently in Nepali stories. The sample populations of the study were the people of Kirtipur municipality, ward no. 17, Kathmandu and the people of Dharampur, V.D.C. ward no. 2, Jhapa. Similarly, he used oral interview and

questionnaire with the mixed English words and phrases as the research tool. The researcher compared the trend of mixing English words in the stories from 2052 B. S to 2062 B. S. The study shows that the modern story writers writes mixed English words rather than previous one. The mixed words which are using in the stories are repeatedly occurring. The words used are higher in comparison to last ten years. The researcher found that the word level mixing was greater in number than sentence level mixing. The researcher found that English words are used repeatedly in Nepali stories.

Similarly, Humagain (2006) also carried out a study on “Code-mixing in Nepali pop songs”. The main aim of this research was to find out English code mixing in Nepali pop songs. The researcher analyzed English code mixing in terms of word class, sentence type and language functions. The researcher selected twenty-five pop songs for the study by using judgmental sampling procedure. This study shows that the Nepali pop singers use frequently English words, phrases or even sentences. To make suitable rhythm in pop songs, the singers use English words often. The researcher further said that simple sentences were mixed more often than compound and complex sentences.

Neupane (2007) has carried out a study entitled “An Analysis of English Code-mixing in Nepali Folk songs”. The main objectives of this study were to find out the English code mixing in Nepali folk songs. The researcher analyzed English code in terms of word class, sentence type, and language function. The researcher selected twenty-five folk songs, twenty-five listeners of Nepali folk songs and twenty-five singers as well as song writer writers also. The researcher used judgmental sampling procedure in the research. The researcher used observation and questionnaire as the tool to collect data in the study. In this research the researcher showed that Nepali folk singers and lyricists use English words, phrases or even sentences in Nepali folk songs very often, some of the noun were mixed more than verbs and adverbs.

Bhandari’s (2012) research on “Mixing of English codes in news broadcast in Doteli dialect”. This study aims to find out the English words used in news broadcast in Doteli Dialect. The researcher used non-random judgmental sampling procedures. The researcher used recording devices cassette, tape recorder as a tool to collect data. The researcher classified those jargons into different fields of knowledge

and checks their equivalent terms in Doteli dialect. The researcher tuned on Shuklaphata F.M. at 7:45 pm and recorded an episode of news till 20 days daily. Similarly, the researcher recorded 20 episodes of Doteli news till 20 days from Mahakali F.M. The researcher selected altogether 40 episodes of news. The researcher found that the greatest 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.

Thakuri 's (2012) hresearch entitled “English Code-mixing in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily” attempted to present the study to find out English word classed, phrases, sentences and language functions which are used in the Nepal Samacharpatra Daily. The researcher used non-random judgmental sampling procedure to collect the needed data. Ten issues of NSP Daily were purposively selected for the study. The overall conclusion of the research is that English code-mixing is regular phenomenon in the Nepali newspapers. The researcher found that code-mixing in word level was the highest than others. Nouns and noun phrases were mixed highly. The English words and phrases mixed in the newspapers were common. Simple sentences and the language functions as greeting, expressive love etc. were frequently mixed in the NSP Daily.

Chettri (2012) has conducted a research study entitled “An Analysis of English Code Mixing in Nepali Film Songs” attempted to present the study to find out English code mixing in Nepali film songs and context and reasons for English code mixing in Nepali film songs. The researcher used secondary sources to collect the data. The researcher collected data from different F.M radio stations. The researcher found that the popularity of English language as the major reason of English code mixing in Nepali film songs. The researcher also found that English code mixing takes place to persuade, to establish relationship, to greet and to describe or to praise others.

Gurung (2019) has carried out a piece of research on “English code-mixing in Gurung Language in Public Communication” attempted to find out the English mixed words in the Gurung language in public communication. The objectives of the study are to find out the English word mixing in public communication, to find out the major causes of English code- mixing in the Gurung language and to suggest

pedagogical implication on the basis of the finding of the study. The researcher used stratified random sampling procedure to select 60 respondents from Gurung community in Tanahu district. The researcher carried out interview including both close and open ended questions and went through the observations there she kept audio record of their communication as the research tool. The major findings of the research showed that word level English code mixing in Gurung language was used in greater number in comparison to other linguistic units. Uses of mono-morphemic words were found in the highest number, regarding the structure of mixed words. English language sentences were mixed in Gurung language only by educated people. Only simple sentences were mixed in the expressions which were remarked in the lowest position. Educated people mixed more technical codes i.e. automobile, techniques, systems, etc, then illiterate and literate people. The mixing of English words was found to be natural for educated speakers. It was found that new and technical topic demands for the maximum use of English words rather than other topic. The main reason behind mixing codes in their language was automaticity, choice of topic, English language learners, fashion of using English language and domination of English language, influence of science and technology, foreign employment.

Thakuri's (2019) research on "Code mixing in Nepali Novel: Priya Sufi" has attempted to find out the function of English mixed expressions based on Vanek and Trim (1991) and analyze the types of sentences based on Townend and Walker (2006). In order to achieve these objectives, observation, checklists, were used as data collection tools under descriptive research design. For this study 150 mixed and 50 mixed expressions from the Nepali novel Priya Sufi were selected as the sample of the study through non-random sampling. The research study was based on secondary sources of data. From the study it was found that among six types of functions of language suggested by Vanek and Trim (1991), the function imparting and seeking factual information was most frequently used. The functions deciding on course of action, expression and finding out moral attitude, structuring discourse and socializing came the second, third, fourth and fifth and hierarchy. And the function 'communication repair' was found to be least used in the novel. Similarly, 'declarative sentences' were found most frequently used. 'Interrogative sentences' and 'imperative sentences' were found to be at the second and third hierarchy

respectively. Likewise, ‘exclamatory sentences’ were found to be the least used in the novel. The research study showed that English codes were heavily mixed in the novel.

Rijal (2019) has also studied code-mixing entitled “A study on English Code used by Nawalpuriya Tharu Speakers” to find out the English words mixed in the Tharu language. To achieve the objective of the study the researcher used both primary data and secondary data. For the study, Nawalpuriya Tharu speakers from Tharu community were selected from Nawalparasi district. The researcher used purposive sampling procedure to elicit required data. The main tool for data collection was interview. The major findings of this study were code mixing is the most frequent at the daily or personal life rather than agricultural field and the most frequent at the word level in comparison to other linguistic units (phrase, clause and sentence). And literate Tharu speakers mixed more English terms in the comparison of illiterate ones.

Although the research works mentioned above are related to code-mixing, no research has been carried out on code-mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*. This study is different from all above-mentioned studies, in this case that previous studies have picked up only certain columns and news pages for the study. But here I will study all the columns and news pages from the selected newspaper. Earlier researches have been done to find out the frequencies of English language mixed in indigenous language, their functions in communication and in newspaper, context of code mixing and causes of code mixing in Nepali film songs. So, I have selected this topic for my study to find out the causes of code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*.

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

Reviewing the literature plays an important role for the researcher while conducting a research because it helps the researchers to bring the clarity and is helpful to focus on research problem, to select appropriate methodology and to contextualize the finding.

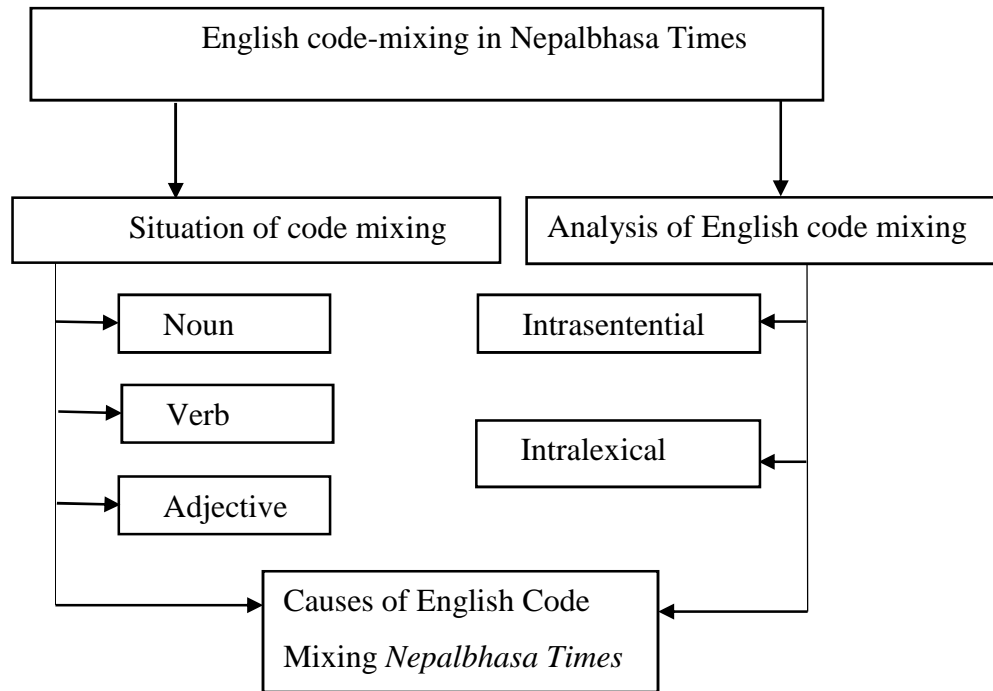
In above discussion, I have reviewed both theoretical ideas and empirical studies related to the topic. They all are related to some extent to my study area from

the empirical research studies I got information about the various procedures need to conduct research study. It provided me a lot of information regarding sampling strategy use of tools analysis and interpretation procedures. All these theoretical and empirical studies were helpful to carry out my research study. They had stand as the backbone of my research studies to make more informative and reliable. The entire sources have helped me bring the clarity and focus on research problem, select methodology and estimate the findings. To be specific, the reviewed literature has following implications in this study:

Subedi (2003) focused that the number of word level code-mixing is found in Saturday supplementary writing as well as in the advertisement section. From him I came to know that the emphasis should be given on word level to teach mixed code. Similarly, Baral (2005) has also given emphasis on word level teaching. Through his study I found that in teaching learning process the code-mixing increases interest and motivation for the learners. Luitel (2005), provided insight for the researchers that the most mixed codes are repeatedly occur in Nepali stories. And from him I learned to select the sample population and procedures to carry out my study. Humagain (2006) found that very often the simple sentences were mixed more than compound and complex sentences. So, I came to know that for the better understanding of mixed code, the simple sentences have to teach as well as pronounce in the respective field. Neupane (2007) has provided insight of code mixing, nouns were mixed more than verbs and adverbs which taught me while teaching about singers and song writers of Nepali folk songs, care must be taken emphasis on what they use frequently to use naming words in the classroom. And through this study I learned to select the research tool in my study. Bhandari (2012) found that greatest numbers of words were mixed in the field of politics and education in the news broadcast, and from this study I came to know how to select the particular mixed words in my respective sample population. Thakuri (2012) found that code-mixing in word level was the highest than others. And through this study I came to know that words that were highly mixed were nouns and noun phrases. Chhetri (2012) found code mixing situation is high in word level than sentence level because people are familiar with English words more than native words while speaking. Furthermore, Gurung (2019), Thakuri (2019), Rijal (2019) helped me to formulate conceptual framework and provided me theoretical knowledge about methodology.

## Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is the graphical representation of the understanding of the theories by the researchers and his/her own conceptualization of the relationship between different variables. After the intensive study of various theories and empirical researches, I have come up with the following conceptual framework which is presented in diagram:





### **Chapter 3: Methodology**

This chapter explained the methodology employed while carrying out the research. The sub-chapters included in this chapter are sources of data, secondary sources of data, sample and Sampling Strategy, and tools for data collection, and the process of data collection, data analysis procedure and ethical consideration. This research was conducted on the basis of qualitative analysis in which document was analyzed to get the outcome of the research. Nepalbhasa newspaper was analyzed. English language mixed in *Nepalbhasa Times* were listed briefly.

#### **Research Design**

The research design of the study was descriptive research design. Descriptive research design includes observing and describing the behavior without any influence. This study is used to describe a research problem without manipulating the variables. It describes the document aspect of a situation as it naturally occurs. It helps to provide data that brings new knowledge to light.

“Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning to the current status of phenomena” (Koul, 2009). Phenomena in natural setting is investigated in this research. It involves measurement, classification, analysis, comparison, and interpretation. In addition, it involves events that have already taken place and are related to a present situation.

#### **Sources of Data**

The sources of data were the ten issues of the *Nepalbhasa Times*. Besides, previous research works were studied to give the research strong theoretical back up. Similarly, I established personal communication with different personnel (language experts and an editor) of the *Nepalbhasa Times* for related information of the newspaper.

## **Sample and Sampling Strategy**

For this research study, I selected the *Nepalbhasa Times* by using non-random judgmental procedure. For this, I collected 10 regular issues from *Nepalbhasa Times* and selected 100 code mixed sentences for the study.

## **Tools for Data Collection**

For this research, at first, I collected the newspaper *Nepalbhasa Times*. Secondly, I observed 10 issues of *Nepalbhasa Times*, I read and underlined the English codes mixed in it. Then, I choose 100 sentences out of all the sentences. I prepared analysis checklist before listing down mixed English codes.

## **Process of Data Collection**

To collect the data, I went through the sampled issues of the newspaper intensively from the beginning to the end. I collected the required data in the following ways:

- ) I took help from the different personnel of *Nepalbhasa Times*.
- ) I collected ten regular issues of the *Nepalbhasa Times*.
- ) I located English mixed words and record them on the observation schedule.
- ) I analyzed why the code is mixed in the newspaper by discussing with the chief editor and language experts.

## **Ethical Considerations**

Research is a systematic and rigorous process to study in some issue, where ethical aspects play an important role. While conducting research, the researchers should be careful about ethical things. Researcher need to maintain their ethics. In the field we might face some issues if we do not aware, so it is necessary to inform the purpose of study value of participation in it to the participants. Moreover, we should consider not to harm public and participants from the information they provide and have to avoid the plagiarism.

For the ethical consideration, first I obtained approval for the study from the Committee of Department of English at Tribhuvan University. After obtaining approval I visited the website of *Nepalbhasa Times*. Then I selected the issues of Newspaper for my research to achieve the purpose of my study. For the further information about the *Nepalbhasa Times* I took interview of the editor of the newspaper.

## Chapter 4: Results and Discussion

This chapter deals with the data analysis and interpretation of the results and findings to fulfill the prerequisite objectives.

### Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Result

All the data have been presented, analyzed and interpreted under this topic. The main objectives of this study were to find out the code mixing situation in the *Nepalbhasa Times*, analysis of code mixed sentences and to explore the causes of code mixing. The data were collected from 10 issues of *Nepalbhasa Times*.

The data were collected from the newspaper editor and linguists have been analyzed and interpreted to fulfill the specific objectives. The selected sentences were discussed with the Chief Editor of *Nepalbhasa Times* Mr. Tejnarayan Maharjan, language experts Mr. Jeevan Maharjan and Mr. Bharat Maharjan. Mixed codes were analyzed in terms of word class, structures, categories and functions along with their causes. The data were analyzed under the following headings:

- ) Code mixing situation in *Nepalbhasa Times*
- ) Analysis of code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*
- ) Cause of code mixing in the *Nepalbhasa Times*

**Code mixing situation in *Nepalbhasa Times*.** Among all the sentences most of the words and phrases were used as nouns. Some of the words were adjectives and verbs which were used in subject and predicate. Some abbreviations are also found in the sentences. There are 24 sentences where English codes are mixed as subject. In 41 sentences English codes are used in predicate. In 35 sentences English codes are used in both subject and predicate. These data are given in appendix I. The code mixed sentences with their translation are as follows:

1. Nepalbhasa: Twa:tupi madhye Nijar baade wo Shyam Kumar thayata Corona pusti juguli umita khwopayata Kharipati Chonju *quarantineye* yanku du.  
Translation: Nijar and Shyam, who were released, have been taken to quarantine in Kharipati of Khwapa as they have confirmed themselves Covid-

19.  
Mixed code: corona (noun), quarantine (noun)
2. Nepalbhasa: Thau bungadyaa:yaa kha:yaata15-20 *meterti* jaka saalaa: yaa: nyaayekugu kha:.  
Translation: Chairot of god Bunga is pulled about 15-20 meter ahead only.  
Mixed code: meter (noun)
3. Nepalbhasa: Dyaa: saalegu ewole *Corona* sankramanpakhe surakshit juegu niti naapdand puuwokaa: dya: saa:gu kha:.  
Translation: When pulling the chariot, the chariot is pulled according to the criteria to be protected from Corona infection.  
Mixed code: Corona (noun)
4. Nepalbhasa: Dyaa: saa:pi sakasina chagu hay kathayaa *shirt* fina wo:gu kha:saa lhaatye panja nhyana:, *cap* wo *visor* tayaa: dyaa: saa:gu kha:  
Translation: People pulling chariot were wearing same kind of shirt, gloves in hand, cap and visor.  
Mixed code: shirt, cap, visor (noun)
5. Nepalbhasa: Dyaa: saalegu ewole na bhautik duri kayam yayegu niti 3-3 *feetya* duri kaayam yana: chogu kha.  
Translation: A distance of 3 feet has been maintained to maintain the physical distance even while pulling the chariot.  
Mixed code: feet (noun)
6. Nepalbhasa: Bunga: saalefu niti thau yala mahaanagar duhaa wonethaye prahari *seal* yaanaabiugu du:.  
Translation: For pulling chariot of Bunga, entrance for Lalitpur municipality sealed by police.  
Mixed code: seal (verb)
7. Nepalbhasa: Jwonaakaata:pi newa: aviyantaatayeta turunta twa:teta maag yaase thithi *playcard* jwonaa: thimiya Sankhadhar chwokaye pradarshan yaa:gu kha:  
Translation: At Thimi Sankhadhar Chwok, people were carrying playcards demanding immediate release of Newar demonstrators.  
Mixed code: playcard (noun)
8. Nepalbhasa: Bihibaar: jugu jhadapyaa elaye *traffic* prahariyaata daa:gu dhaase gumhesita jwogu kha.

Translation: Nine people have been arrested for beating traffic police during a clash on Thursday

Mixed code: traffic (noun)

9. Nepalbhasa: Tho jholaye sampadaa aviyaantaa Niraj vedeyaata thimie nagadesay *CID* lage yana: hay jowogu kha.

Translation: In this regard, the property campaigner Niraj Vede has been caught with a CID in Thimi.

Mixed code: CID (abbreviation)

10. Nepalbhasa: Mhigaa *Corona* sankramanyaa karan thaap gumhesiyaa jyaan wongu kha na swastha mantrala dhaa:gu du.

Translation: The Ministry of Health has made it clear that nine more people died due to corona infection yesterday.

Mixed code: Corona (noun)

11. Nepalbhasa: Thaukane woyaa: *Dr.* Nirmalmani Adhikari dhaima chamha manukha rajyarastraya siddhanta dhakaa: khub prachar yaanaachongu du.

Translation: Nowadays a person named Dr. Nirmalmani Adhikari is much promoting the state as a national principle.

Mixed code: Dr. (abbreviation)

12. Nepalbhasa: Yen *Blood Donors Association* Nepal (*BLODAN*)ya gosaalaye aakasmik hedaan jyaajhoo: jula.

Translation: BLODAN's conference in Kathmandu conducted an emergency blood donation program by Blood Donors Association.

Mixed code: Blood donor association (noun), BLODAN (abbreviation)

13. Nepalbhasa: *Lake Travis Trumps Boat* pared nama tho jyajho: *Facebook*ya maadhyam aayojana yaa:gu kha:.

Translation: Named *lake travis Trumps boat* parade, the event is organized through Facebook.

Mixed code: Lake Travis Trumps Boat, Facebook (noun)

14. Nepalbhasa: Athe hay BLODAN yala jilla godawori nagar committeeya gosaalaya jugu heedaan jyaavolay 51 unit he sankalan jugu du.

Translation: Similarly, 51 units of blood has been collected in the blood donation program organized by Godawori Municipal Committee of BLODAN Lalitpur district.

Mixed code: BLODAN (abbreviation), Committeeya, unit (noun)

15. Nepalbhasa: *Coronasikaa* na *Corona* juipinta juita samajik bhedvaab tachwo:gu kha aa: pihaa woyachogu du.  
Translation: It has been revealed that social discrimination has increased for those who have corona rather than who die from corona.  
Mixed code: Coronasikaa, Corona (noun)
16. Nepalbhasa: Aa: bishwe *Corona Virusya* mahamari du.  
Translation: There is now an epidemic of corona virus in the world.  
Mixed code: corona virus (noun)
17. Nepalbhasa: *Surgical maskya* prayog nhinhitha hay hilo ma:sa *corona* Sankraman panegu niti upaukta dhayaata:gu *N95 wo KN95 mask* chu di taka prayog yaye faigu na dhaa:gu du.  
Translation: As the use of surgical masks increases day by day, it is said that upto N95 and KN95 masks can be used to prevent corona infection.  
Mixed code: Surgical maskya, corona, N95, KN95 (noun)
18. Nepalbhasa: *Lockdown* chalewo manutaye chahalpahal appwo: guli na sankraman tachoyaa wonaachongu khaa:.  
Translation: Infection has increased as people have become more active by evading lockdown.  
Mixed code: Lockdown (noun)
19. Nepalbhasa: Tho ghatana Jokovichya jhichyaagugu *Grandslam* tyakegu mhagasa naa taapaa:wongu du.  
Translation: The incident comes after Jokovich's 18-day chance to win a grandslam  
Mixed code: grandslam (noun)
20. Nepalbhasa: *Lockdown* thape majuigu juya: pra ma Oli *Partyyaa* sthagit juyaachongu sthaayi *committeeyaa* baithak taka bhadra 26 gate chonegu Dhaka: sa:tegu sahamati yaayedhukugu kha dhaa:gu du.  
Translation: It is said that PM Oli called a meeting to postpone the party's standing committee on Bhadra 26 as lockdown is added.  
Mixed code: lockdown, partyyaa, committee
21. Nepalbhasa: Yen Chin sarakaaryaa gwaahaali puna:nirman yaa:gu durbar *high schoolyaa* bhawan thau hastantaran yaa:gu du.  
Translation: The reconstruction of building of Durbar High School by

government of China has been handed over today in Kathmandu.

Mixed code: high school (noun)

22. Nepalbhasa: *Lockdown* bare nirnaya yaayegu lagi soniga:yaa prasaasan dathui thau *virtual meeting* chonegu tayari guyaachongu kha

Translation: A virtual meeting is being prepared today to decide on the lockdown.

Mixed code: lockdown (noun), virtual meeting (noun)

23. Nepalbhasa: *UNICEF*an: Biswo Swastha Sangathan, Gavi(khop sambandhi bishwobyapi sanjal), biswo bank, *PAAHO-Plan* Americi swastha sangathan, *Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation* thyejyaa:gu sansthalise sahakarya yaayegu khan dhaa:gu du.

Translation: UNICEF has collaborated with organizations such as the World Health Organization, Gavi (World Vaccine Network), World Bank, PAAHO-Plan American Health Organization, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Mixed code: UNICEF (noun), PAAHO-Plan Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (noun)

24. Nepalbhasa: Yen mahanagar dune nhiyaanhitha *Corona* sankramityaa lyaas: apoyaa wonaachongu awasthya yen manapaan thukathan '*operation center*'yaa avyaas yaa:gu kha:saa toliyaata case pahichaan yaayegunisen *contact tracing* yaanaa: *PCR* parikshyan yaayegu adhikar na biyaata:gu du.

Translation: With the number of corona infections increasing day by day within the Lalitpur metropolis, the Lalitpur Municipal Corporation has been given the right to conduct PCR tests for contact tracing to identify the team if it conducts an 'operation center'.

Mixed code: Corona, operation center, contact tracing, PCR (noun)

25. Nepalbhasa: *Taxi* gublenise chale jui *guarantee* madayaa: layn tarakaari pasa: tayemaa:gu ka wokalan kanadila.

Translation: He said that vegetable shops should be set up on the road without any guarantee of when the taxi will run.

Mixed code: Taxi, guarantee (noun)

26. Nepalbhasa: Wekalan dhayadi '*taxi* chale jusaan *taxie* chonipi hay madu.'

Translation: He said, "Even if there is a taxi, there are no people in the taxi."

Mixed code: taxi (noun),



27. Nepalbhasa: Bastabay *CDOyata* jillaayaa juju dhakaa: hay dhaaigu kha.  
 Translation: In fact the CDO is called the king of the district  
 Mixed code: CDO (noun)
28. Nepalbhasa: Tho saraasar hay jagga *plotting* yaanaa: mipi wo *housing* byawosaaya yaaipini dabaab hay bhumisudhar mantralaya yaa:gu kha.  
 Translation: This government is under pressure from those who sell land by plotting and do housing business.  
 Mixed code: plotting, housing (verb)
29. Nepalbhasa: *Astrazeneca* na thugu puchalay duthya:.  
 Translation: Astrazeneca also belongs to this group  
 Mixed code: Astrazeneca (noun)
30. Nepalbhasa: Myakhay americayaa niyaamak nikaya *food and drug administration (FDA)* khoptyta swogugu charanyaa *clinical* parikschyannhya: hay anumati bifaigu sanket biugu du.  
 Translation: On the other hand, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has indicated that it may allow the vaccine to undergo a three-stage clinical trial.  
 Mixed code: food and drug administration (FDA) (noun), clinical (adjective)
31. Nepalbhasa: *Agency/ Venezuelayaa* rastrapati Nicolas Maduro *Corona Virus* birudha Rusan tayar yaa:gu khop '*Sputnik 5*' *clinical* parikshyanyaa niti tho hay September dunay Venezuelaay woigu khan dhaa:gu du.  
 Translation: Russian President Nicolas Maduro has said he will arrive in Venezuela this September for a "Sputnik 5" clinical trial against the Corona virus.  
 Mixed code: Agency (noun), Corona Virus (noun), Sputnik 5 (noun), clinical (adjective)
32. Nepalbhasa: Athehay *taxie* na *driver* sahit somha jaka chonidai.  
 Translation: Similarly, only 3 people including the taxi driver can sit.  
 Mixed code: taxie, driver (noun)
33. Nepalbhasa: Nagarpalikaan Niko *Insurance Company*lise bima samjhauta ya:gu kha.  
 Translation: The municipality has entered into an insurance agreement with an insurance company.  
 Mixed code: Insurance Company (noun)

34. Nepalbhasa: *Coronayaa* mahamari surakshit juita *lockdownyaa* purna paalanaa yaanaadisan.  
 Translation: Follow lockdown to protect yourself from the Corona epidemic  
 Mixed code: Corona, lockdown (noun)
35. Nepalbhasa: *Lockdownya* jholay raahat maa:saa, *ambulance* maa:saa wa chu na kathayaa gwaahaali maa:saa kwe biyaataigu *phone numberay* swaapu tayaadisan  
 Translation: If you need relief during the lockdown, if you need an ambulance or any other kind of assistance, please call the phone number given below.  
 Mixed code: Lockdown, ambulance, phone number (noun)
36. Nepalbhasa: Thuki hartaakartaa juyaa sarakaran jilla juju dhakaa: dekaata:gu *CDO* khanedata.  
 Translation: CDO as a nurturer was seen as the king of the district created by the government.  
 Mixed code: CDO (noun)
37. Nepalbhasa: Bastabay gugu na rajya satta dhaigu hay sena, prahari, *jail*, kaanun ityadi kha.  
 Translation: In fact, whatever the state is in power, there are army, police, prison, law, etc.  
 Mixed code: jail (noun)
38. Nepalbhasa: *Seal* jui ni aa: guli taka *professional* sarakaar dhaka.  
 Translation: After being sealed, how many professional governments are there now.  
 Mixed code: Seal (verb), professional (noun)
39. Nepalbhasa: Mongol *National Organization* dhaa:gu rajnitik dal Dhaka: na dhaala.  
 Translation: He also said that the Mongol National Organization is a political party.  
 Mixed code: National Organization (noun)
40. Nepalbhasa: Swaatha tathaa janasanakhya mantralayayaa nikayapaakhay *PCR* parikshyan yaayebalay *Corona* sankramanyaa *positive* pramanit jula dhaa:saa bimaa daabi yaayeta yogya juigu byawasthaayaa bare salaha yaa:gu kha.  
 Translation: The Ministry of Health and Population has advised to arrange for insurance coverage if the corona infection is positive at the time of publication

of the PCR.

Mixed code: PCR (noun), Corona (noun), positive (adjective)

41. Nepalbhasa: Nagarpromukh Madansundar Shrestha *Corona* sankramittay upathaayaa niti swonga: *nursing robot* sanchaalan yaayegu kha dhayaadigu du.

Translation: Mayor Madansundar Shrestha has said that 3 nursing robots will be operated for the areas where Corona is more infected.

Mixed code: Corona, nursing robot (noun)

42. Nepalbhasa: Wekalan ubalay chiniyaa naagariktyasan Americay *data* wo baudhik sampati khuyaachongu daabi yaanaadigu kha:

Translation: He claims that at the time, Chinese citizens were stealing US data and intellectual property.

Mixed code: data (noun)

43. Nepalbhasa: Sanchaarmadhyamtay yekohoro chaanbin wa *media trail* jathaabhabi dopanta bichaachongu du.

Translation: One sided investigation of media and media trail is going on indiscriminately

Mixed code: media trail (noun)

44. Nepalbhasa: Thuki umigu *rating* apwoyekaachongu du, yakkwo soya yakwo darshak wo bigyaapanyaa dyabaa saalaa hay chongu du.

Translation: This is increasing their ratings, making more viewers and more money by advertising.

Mixed code: rating (noun)

45. Nepalbhasa: Bisesh suchanaayaa lidhasaay *beuro* prahari paanas banquette holding center, Nepal telecomyaa sim card bitaran yaaegu dealer pratinidhi gorkhaayaa aarughaatay chomha paneruyaata jwongu khaa.

Translation: Bureau of Foreign Information Police has arrested Paneru, a dealer representative of Panas banquette holding center, Nepal Telecom for distributing SIM cards.

Mixed code: beuro, banquette holding center, Nepal telecom, sim card (noun)

46. Nepalbhasa: Thupi bimaa *policy* paakhay lakh Americi *Dollar* malyaak yaayetaa so:gu kha:.

Translation: They are trying to avoid spending millions of US dollars on this

insurance policy.

Mixed code: policy, Dollar (noun)

47. Nepalbhasa: Ugu illay thamha nidan hay manapaayaa nitie banpasa: chikaygu nirnaya yaanaanaye dhunaagu juyaa: *CDOyaa* tho bigyapti hilemaa: dhakaa: tha:pinsan nirdesan biyaagu khan upamayor Khadgi '*Nepalbhasa Times*' yata kanadila.

Translation: Deputy Mayor Khadgi told the *Nepalbhasa Times* that he had instructed the CDO to issue a statement as it had already decided to remove the floor shop in the metropolis.

Mixed code: CDO (noun)

48. Nepalbhasa: Thohay ebolay samajbaadi *partyyaa* baristha neta *Dr. Baburam Bhattra*i banpasa tatkaal chikay majiu dhakaa: *tweet* yanadigu duyaaa weka:yaa ugu *tweetyaata* na yenyaa sthaniya Janata aalochanaa yaanaaha:gu du.

Translation: Meanwhile, senior Samajwadi Party leader Dr. As Baburam Bhattarai tweeted that the floor shop should not be removed immediately, the locals of Lalitpur are also criticizing his tweet.

Mixed code: party (noun), Dr.(abbreviation), tweet (noun)

49. Nepalbhasa: Yen sonigalay mhiga: jaka thap 597 mhesita *Corona virus positive* jugu lugu du.

Translation: A total of 597 people were found to be infected with Corona virus in Kathmandu yesterday alone.

Mixed code: Corona virus (noun), positive (adjective)

50. Nepalbhasa: Gana jyaakuyaa *card* dupinta dhaa:saa *card* swoyaa: twa:taachongu khanedu.

Translation: Somewhere, it seems that those who have an employee's card were not taken action after looking at the card.

Mixed code: card (noun)

51. Nepalbhasa: Manutesan thuikaachongu kathan laa nisedhaagya dhaa:gu laa *curfewyaa* Nepali anubaad jaka kha:.

Translation: People are realizing that prohibition is just a Nepali translation of curfew.

Mixed code: curfew (noun)

52. Nepalbhasa: Samaajay khane dugu baalaa:gu baamalaa:gu khan ta, samasaamayik bisaya tha:ta taa:gu khan:ta, *Nepalbhasa Times* pidagu samaachaar chosu aadi tippani yaanaa: pau choyaaditaa sakala bwomipita innap yaanaa.  
 Translation: We kindly request all readers to write articles by commenting on the good and bad things that have appeared in the society, the current issues that they have heard, and the news published by *Nepalbhasa Times*.  
 Mixed code: *Nepalbhasa Times* (noun)
53. Nepalbhasa: Yen manapaayaa swiniguli warda sankramityaa samparkay wa:pinta *contact tracing* yaa:gu kha:.  
 Translation: Contact tracing has been done in 32 wards of Kathmandu Metropolitan City.  
 Mixed code: contact tracing (noun)
54. Nepalbhasa: Wongu September mahinay hay ugu *digital channel* sanchalan ha:gu kha:.  
 Translation: The Digital channel was launched only last September.  
 Mixed code: digital channel (noun)
55. Nepalbhasa: Sarbajanik yatayatay *traffictay* nigarani appo: duiguli yaanaa:na nisedhaggyaayaa palanaa juyaachongu kha.  
 Translation: The Prohibition order is being followed due to the high level of surveillance on public transport.  
 Mixed code: traffictay (noun)
56. Nepalbhasa: Tho ewolay gaantokay sthaniya gurju Suryabir Tulaadhara *online* marfat kshyamaa puja yaanaadigu kha.  
 Translation: During this time, local guru Suryabir Tuladhar prayed for forgiveness online.  
 Mixed code: online (adjective)
57. Nepalbhasa: Jatra yaaye majiuguli rangali bazaar lise on dugu sarakaari jyaaku wa thithi manutay chay waasa: chwaakaa: *Sanitize* yaayegu jyaa yaa:gu kha.  
 Translation: Since it is not possible to conduct jatra, the government work along the Rangli Bazaar and the work of sanitizing the houses of various people by spraying medicine has been done.  
 Mixed code: Sanitize (verb)

58. Nepalbhasa: Yen thanayaa Tekui chongu *transfer center* fohor sunya jugu du.  
 Translation: The garbage of the transfer center in Teku, Kathmandu is empty.  
 Mixed code: transfer center (noun)
59. Nepalbhasa: Motihaarinise amalekhgunj taka 69.2 kilometer durie  
*pipelinepaakhay diesel* aayaat yaayegu jyaa juyaachongu du.  
 Translation: There is talk of importing diesel from the pipeline at a distance of  
 69.2 km from Motihari to Amalekhganj.  
 Mixed code: kilometer, pipeline, diesel (noun)
60. Nepalbhasa: *Pipeline* pakhay pratighanta 2 lakh liter *diesel* aayaat yaayefuigu  
 na nigam jaanakati biugu du.  
 Translation: It has informed that it can import 2 lakh liters of diesel per hour  
 from the pipeline.  
 Mixed code: Pipeline, diesel (noun)
61. Nepalbhasa: Sandhya *Times* Pithana *praliyaa* niti Rameshkaaji sthapitpathay  
 prakaasit.  
 Translation: Sandhya Times Pithana Pvt. Ltd. Published by Ramesh Kaji  
 Sthapit for.  
 Mixed code: times, (noun)
62. Nepalbhasa: Mhiga: nhichiyaa dunay jaka 1032 mha sankraman mukta juya:  
*discharge* jugu kha:.  
 Translation: Yesterday, only 1,032 people were discharged due to infection.  
 Mixed code: discharge (verb)
63. Nepalbhasa: Pradarsanyaa ewalay umisan daynyankaya fukka *salon wo beauty*  
*parlor* chaayekay dayma:gu maag yaa:gu kha:.  
 Translation: During the demonstration, they demanded to open all salons and  
 beauty parlors during the day.  
 Mixed code: salon, beauty parlor (noun)
64. Nepalbhasa: Yen yeyaa swayambhui 10 kilo gaji lisay nimhaysita jongu du.  
 Translation: Two persons were caught with 10 kg of cannabis in Swayambhu  
 of Kathmandu.  
 Mixed code: kilo (noun)
65. Nepalbhasa: Nepalay *loadshedding* chikumha juya: Kulman Ghisingyaata  
 nirantartaa biyaa: puraskrit yaayemaa: dhaigu janataayaa chaahanaa pakka  
 kha.

Translation: It is the people's wish that Kulman Ghising should be rewarded for continuing as load shedding has been removed in Nepal.

Mixed code: loadshedding (noun)

66. Nepalbhasa: Tara *chain of command* dhasa griha mantralayayaa hey juyachongu du.

Translation: But the chain of command belongs to the Ministry of Home Affairs

Mixed code: chain of command (noun)

67. Nepalbhasa: *WHOyaa* kathaa biswoyaa nigu crore 94 lakh 45 hajar 688 mhesita *Corona* sankramit juidhkugu du.

Translation: According to the WHO, 2 crore 94 lakh 45 thousand 688 people have been infected with the virus.

Mixed code: WHOyaa, Corona (noun)

68. Nepalbhasa: Samundray basai sarai juigu ewolay *whale* bathan lisay wo:mha whale wo maymha chamha whale lan daapaa juyaa: khusiyaa 20 *kilometer* taapaaka taka thyanka: wo:gu kha:.

Translation: While settling in the ocean, the whale and another whale lost their way and reached 20 km far from the river.

Mixed code: whale, kilometer (noun)

69. Nepalbhasa: Mhiga: wo:gu 6 *rector scaleyaa* shaktishali bhukhaacha thajyaa:gu chala: wonigu sambhabanaa ajha apoye fugu khan bigyatesa dhaa:gu kha.

Translation: Experts have said that a strong earthquake of magnitude 6 rector scale is likely to occur again tomorrow.

Mixed code: rector scale (noun)

70. Nepalbhasa: Hitendradev sakya pramayaa jahaanlisay chu hai khathayaa swaapu madumha sotantra *engineer* kha:.

Translation: Hitendra Dev Shakya is an independent engineer who has never talked to family of PM.

Mixed code: engineer (noun)

71. Nepalbhasa: Sangha wa Kendra sarakaaryaa dhala: swota dhaa:saa anusuchi 5 ye 1 *numberay* rakshya wo sena sambandhi dhayaata:gu du.

Translation: According to the Union and the Central Government, 3 of the 5

Schedules 1 of the Defense and the Army are mentioned.

Mixed code: number (noun)

72. Nepalbhasa: Wekalan dhayadila, ‘*headbox*’ sidhedhunkaa: jaka anan chwoyegu jui.’

Translation: He said, 'Headbox' will be sent there only after it is finished.

Mixed code: headbox (noun)

73. Nepalbhasa: Wekala dhayaadi, ‘tho nischit rupan *LDP* duneyaa khiusi kothay lyayaaha:gu kha:’

Translation: He said, "It must be understood that LDP is a dark room."

Mixed code: LDP (noun)

74. Nepalbhasa: Thukiyaa hay lisa: biugu jholay Jayaa Bachhanna dha:gu du, ‘manoranjan udhyoge jyaa yaaipi manuta *social mediapakhay* prabhabit juyaaachongu du.’

Translation: Meanwhile, Jaya Bachhan said, "People working in the entertainment industry are being influenced by social media."

Mixed code: social media (noun)

75. Nepalbhasa: Athehay Kangana Ranawat na thoyaa nhya: chagu *news channelyaata* antarbartaa bise *bollywoodyaa partye* laaguwaasa: chyalaaachongu dhaase *film* udhyogyaa tulanaa dha: lise yaa:gu kha.

Translation: Similarly, Kangana Ranawat, in an earlier interview with a news channel, has compared the film industry to the use of drugs in a Bollywood party.:

Mixed code: news channel, Bollywood, party (noun)

76. Nepalbhasa: Thoyaan nhewo *Aprilay* taka thana mukkan 750 ton jaka *oxygen* khapat juyaaachongu khan *All India Ins Trial Gases Manufacturer Associationna* dhaa:gu du.

Translation: Prior to this, only 750 tons of oxygen was being consumed here till April, according to the Manufacturers Association.

Mixed code: April, ton, oxygen, All India Ins Trial Gases Manufacturer Association (noun)

77. Nepalbhasa: *Loadshedding* wa ukiya naapanaapan *inverter, emergency light, rechargeable light, solar* dhaigu na madayaawona.

Translation: With loadshedding, inverter, emergency light, rechargable light and solar also disappeared



Mixed code: Loadshedding, inverter, emergency light, rechargeable light, solar (noun)

78. Nepalbhasa: *Lockdown* e taa:haaka: juya wanewan aam sarbasadhaaran janata mwaayeta taka thaakula.

Translation: It took a long time for the general public to survive.

Mixed code: Lockdown (noun)

79. Nepalbhasa: Kendran niutkta yaanaata:pi *CDO*tasay hay sanghiya sarakar wayesikan nhya:thay yaanaa: jyaa yaata.

Translation: The CDOs appointed by the Center have been working tirelessly since the advent of the federal government.

Mixed code: CDO (noun)

80. Nepalbhasa: *Partye* dune bidhi wo padhatiyaa kha lhaepi hay lenden wo vaagbandaay kuhaa wola dhala.

Translation: Those who talked about method and methodology within the party talked about transactions and distribution.

Mixed code: Party (noun)

81. Nepalbhasa: Baskota chagu chaagu jyaa yaayegu lagi 72 Crore taka *Commission* fongu baray *telephone* barta yaa:gu khaa sarbajanik juiwo Baskota rajinama biugu khaa.

Translation: Baskotas' resignation comes after he made public conversation, in which he demanded commission upto 72 crore for work.

Mixed code: commission, telephone (noun)

82. Nepalbhasa: Aa: akhtiyarpakhe Baskotayaata na '*Clean Cheat*' bika: haan mantra dayekegu yojana baluwataar yanaachongu kha dhaa:gu du.

Translation: It has been said that the authorities are planning to make Baskota a Minister again by giving him a 'Clean Cheat' in Baluwatar.

Mixed code: Clean cheat (noun)

83. Nepalbhasa: *Co-vaccineya* praramvik lakshya dhayaagu san 2019 ya anta takayaa dune 2 arab *doze* khop upaladha yaakigu jui.

Translation: The initial goal of Co-vaccine is to provide 2 billion doze vaccines by the end of 2019.

Mixed code: Co-vaccineya; -ya (suffix), doze (noun)

84. Nepalbhasa: Haana Pokharay Rabindra Adhikari madayaa: pyagu *seatay* danegu khan piha wola na *counter* lahar wola.

Translation: Again in Pokhara the counter came back as the matter of candidate for the seat after Rabindra Adhikaris' death.

Mixed code: seatay; -ay (suffix), counter (noun)

85. Nepalbhasa: Yen Newa Organization of Americayaa 19 kwo:gu ta:munjyaa *zoom softwarepaakhye virtual* rupan sombaa: kochaa:gu du.

Translation: The 19<sup>th</sup> meeting of the New Organizarion of America in Lalitpur was virtually concluded on Monday from zoom Software.

Mixed code: zoom softwarepaakhye (noun); -pakhye (suffix), virtual (adjective)

86. Nepalbhasa: Ukunhu twa:tupinkay na *Covid-19 positive* pihaa wo:guli hiraasatan pihaan wewo woka:pin *isolationay* cho wogu kha:.

Translation: Even after being released from detention, they were found Covid-19 positive and went to isolation.

Mixed code: Covid-19 (noun), positive (adjective), isolation (noun)

87. Nepalbhasa: Athe *boutique hotelay* jyaa yaanaachomha Narendra Shrestha na *lockdown* lipaa *delivery boyyaa* jyaa yaanaachongu kha:

Translation: Similarly, Narendra Shrestha who is working in a boutique hotel, is also working as a delivery boy in lockdown.

Mixed code: Boutique hotelay; -ay (suffix), delivery boy, lockdown (noun)

88. Nepalbhasa: Tha:ta ya:gu *furniture* nhugu yankaadisan, pulaangu biyadisan.

Translation: Get your favorite new furniture, leave old.

Mixed code: furniture (noun)

89. Nepalbhasa: Pradhanmantri wo urja mantri *loadshedding* chikayguyaa jas fukka Ghising jaka khanaa: tamwoyaachongu kha.

Translation: The prime minister and energy minister are being angry that loadshedding has been removed and all the credit have been given to Kulman Ghising.

Mixed code: loadshedding (noun)

90. Nepalbhasa: Tho dopanta apramanit kha:., ale *realay* na khukiyaata aasuikaar yaanaa woyaachongu du.

Translation: This guilt is unproven and even in real they are denying it.

Mixed code: Realay; -ay (suffix) (adjective)

91. Nepalbhasa: ‘Chu na *reality show* thyejyaa:gu jyaajholay megu pratispardhi madu, gukasiyaa dhyaan *television* samaacharay hay du’ new website the print media sampadak Shailajaa Bajpai dhayaadi.  
Translation: There is no reality show which is competent in such work, everyone’s attention is on the television news said Salaija Bajpai, editor of new website the print media.  
Mixed code: reality show, television (noun)
92. Nepalbhasa: Thukathayaa *routine* dhaegu laa niyमित yaayegu dhakaa: dhaai.  
Translation: Similarly, routine should be followed regularly.  
Mixed code: routine (noun)
93. Nepalbhasa: Surui thugu khopyaa proyog logiyaata yaa:gu elay ‘*side effect*’ khanay duyewo rokay yaanaa biugu kha:.  
Translation: Initially, the use of this vaccine was stopped by showing side effect to patients.  
Mixed code: side effect (noun)
94. Nepalbhasa: *CDOh* pikaa:gu *routineay* lunwoha: pasa: yaa naa madubalay lunwoha: byawosayita *CDO officesay* wongu na khanedata.  
Translation: As name of the gold and silver wasn’t mentioned in the routine issued by CDO, the gold and silver traders went to the CDO office.  
Mixed code: CDOh; -h (suffix), routineay; -ay (suffix), CDO officesay; -ay (suffix) (noun)
95. Nepalbhasa: Australiayaa Kakadu National Park laa:gu purbi alligator khusie samundra lan daapaa juyaa: thyanka: wo:mha chamha *whale*.  
Translation: a whale missed its way to ocean and reached Eastern Alligator river of Kakadu National Park in Australia.  
Mixed code: whale (noun)
96. Nepalbhasa: Rastrapati, pradhanmantri, mantritaysan thye sarbasadharan nisulka *PCR test* yaaye demaa: dhaigu maag yaase ta:gu ritay sunuwai yaase adhalat tho aadesh jaari yaa:gu kha:.  
Translation: The court of inquiry has directed the president, the prime minister and the minister to hear the writ petition demanding free public PCR test.  
Mixed code: PCR test (noun)
97. Nepalbhasa: Sarakaaran laagu yaanaata:gu *lockdownyaata* chwaasukegu ewale thanise taa:haaku:gu *routeyaa* gaadi na chale yaaketyangu kha:.

Translation: The government has also decided to allow long distance vehicles to operate in order to ease the lockdown.

Mixed code: lockdownyaata; -yaata (suffix), routineyaa –yaa (suffix) (noun)

98. Nepalbhasa: Pradesh sarakaar wo pradeshyaa antarik mantrijokerfaltu juyaachona.

Translation: The state government and the state ministers are in controversy.

Mixed code: jokerfaltu; -faltu (suffix) (noun)

99. Nepalbhasa: *Loadshedingyaa* dhala: *photocopy* yana: mipin na daayaawola.

Translation: Loadshedding list was also found to be photocopied and sold.

Mixed code: loadshedingyaa; -yaa (suffix), photocopy

100. Nepalbhasa: 24 ghanta *emergency* sewa.

Translation: 24 hours emergency service.

Mixed code: emergency (noun)

**Analysis of Code-mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*.** Code mixing is analyzed as intrasentential code mixing and intralexical code mixing which is seen in *Nepalbhasa Times*. These code mixing are analyzed in detail as:

***Intrasentential code mixing.*** Intrasentential code mixing is categorized as word class, sentence function and grammatical function. These are briefly discussed below:

***Word class.*** Noun, pronoun, verb, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and determiners are the word classes that are used in sentences. Among all the word classes, *Nepalbhasa Times* include noun only.

***Noun.*** Most of the sentences in *Nepalbhasa Times* have English codes as nouns.

For instance, Nepalbhasa: *Lockdown* chalewo manutaye chahalpahal appwo: guli na sankraman tachoyaa wonaachongu khaa:.

Translation: Infection has increased as people have become more active by evading *lockdown*.

Nepalbhasa: *Astrazeneca* na thugu puchalay duthya:.

Translation: *Astrazeneca* also belongs to this group.

Nepalbhasa: Nagarpramukh Madansundar Shrestha *Corona* sankramittay upathaayaa niti swonga: *nursing robot* sanchaalan yaayegu kha dhayaadigu du.

Translation: Mayor Madansundar Shrestha has said that 3 nursing robots will be operated for the areas where Corona is more infected.

Here, lockdown, Astrazeneca, nursing robot are the noun used in the sentences.

*Adjective.* There are some adjectives found in *Nepalbhāsa Times*.

For example, Nepalbhāsa: Swaatha tathaa janāsankhya mantralayayaa nikayapaakhay PCR parikshyan yaayebalay Corona sankramanyaa *positive* pramanit jula dhaa:saa bimaa daabi yaayeta yogya juigu byawasthaayaa bare salaha yaa:gu kha.  
Translation: The Ministry of Health and Population has advised to arrange for insurance coverage if the Corona infection is *positive* at the time of publication of the PCR.

Here, positive describes Corona infection.

Nepalbhāsa: Myakhay americayaa niyaamak nikaya *food and drug administration (FDA)* khoptyta swogugu charanyaa *clinical* parikschyan nhya: hay anumati bifaigu sanket biugu du.

Translation: On the other hand, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has indicated that it may allow the vaccine to undergo a three-stage clinical trial.

In above sentence, the word clinical is an adjective as it described the noun; vaccine has to undergo three stage trial.

*Verb.* It describes what a person or thing does. Some verbs are seen in the sentences used in *Nepalbhāsa Times*.

For instance, Nepalbhāsa: Tho saraasar hay jagga *plotting* yaanaa: mipi wo *housing* byawosaaya yaaipini dabaab hay bhumisudhar mantralaya yaa:gu kha.

Translation: This government is under pressure from those who sell land by *plotting* and do *housing* business.

Here plotting and housing are the verbs that described the land.

**Sentence function.** Sentences can be declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory. On the basis of the study, there are some of the sentences which have declarative and imperative functions.

*Declarative.* Most of the sentences were found to be declarative.

For instance, *Lockdown* e taa:haaka: juya wanewan aam sarbasadhaaran janata mwaayeta taka thaakula.

Translation: It took a long time for the general public to survive.

*Imperative.* Few imperative sentences can be observed.

For example, Nepalbhasa: Thoyaan nhewo *Aprilay* taka thana mukkan 750 ton jaka *oxygen* khapat juyaachongu khan *All India Ins Trial Gases Manufacturer Associationna* dhaa:gu du.

Translation: Prior to this, only 750 tons of oxygen was being consumed here till April, according to the Manufacturers Association.

**Grammatical function.** Structural functions in Nepalbhasa Times can be categorized into following:

**Subject.** English code mixing in subject in sentence can be observed in *Nepalbhasa Times*. Among 100 sentences, in 24 sentences English codes are used as subject in *Nepalbhasa Times*. For example,

Nepalbhasa: Thukathayaa *routine* dhaegu laa niyमित yaayegu dhakaa: dhaai.

Translation: Similarly, routine should be followed regularly.

Cause: Because of bilingualism and multilingualism most of the words are used which they feel ease. Instead of routine, talika could be used here.

Nepalbhasa: Jwonaakaata:pi newa: aviyantaatayeta turunta twa:teta maag yaase thithi playcard jwonaa: thimiya Sankhadhar chwokaye pradarshan yaa:gu kha:

Translation: At Thimi Sankhadhar Chwok, people were carrying playcards demanding immediate release of newar demonstrators.

Cause: Playcard is convenient and easily understood rather than patti. Since, single word patti has multiple meanings.

**Predicate.** In 41 sentences in predicate English codes are mixed in *Nepalbhasa Times*. Some words like furniture, quarantine, numberay

Nepalbhasa: Twa:tupi madhye Nijar baade wo Shyam Kumar thayata Corona pusti juguli umita khwopayata Kharipati Chonju *quarantineye* yanku du.

Translation: Nijar and Shyam, who were released, have been taken to quarantine in Kharipati of Khwapa as they have confirmed themselves as Corona.

Cause: These words are adapted because of new research in science and technology.

Nepalbhāsa: Bunga: saalefu niti thau yala mahaanagar duhaa wonethaye prahari *seal* yaanaabiugu du:.

Translation: For pulling chariot of Bunga, entrance for Lalitpur municipality sealed by police.

Cause: Use of word seal makes the sentence more readable for audience with different Nepalbhāsa accents.

*Subject and Predicate.* In 35 sentences both subject and predicate, English codes are mixed in single sentences. For instance,

Nepalbhāsa: Athehay Kangana Ranawat na thoyaa nhya: chagu news channelyaata antarbartā bise bollywoodyaa partye laaguwaasa: chyalaaachongu dhaase film udhyogyaa tulanaa dha: lise yaa:gu kha.

Translation: Similarly, Kangana Ranawat, in an earlier interview with a news channel, has compared the film industry to the use of drugs in a Bollywood party.:

Cause: English words are used in both subject and predicate because of influence of media.

*Full word.* Full English words are mixed as code in *Nepalbhāsa Times* because of linguistic expansion, education, new inventions in science and technology, the words which are not available are adopted. For instance, card, Corona, lockdown, emergency etc.

Nepalbhāsa: 24 ghanta emergency sewa.

Translation: 24 hours emergency service.

Cause: The term ‘emergency’ could be altered with ‘aakashmisk’ because of influence of media and propaganda techniques.

*Phrase.* Some English phrases are used in *Nepalbhāsa Times*. For example: rechargeable light, emergency light, Kakadu National Park, etc.

Nepalbhāsa: Rastrapati, pradhanmantri, mantritaysan thye sarbasadharan nisulka *PCR test* yaaye demaa: dhaigu maag yaase ta:gu ritay sunuwai yaase adhalat tho aadesh jaari yaa:gu kha:.

Translation: The court of inquiry has directed the president, the prime minister and the minister to hear the writ petition demanding free public PCR test.

Cause: Due to new innovations in science and technology this word is derived and adapted.

***Intralexical code mixing.*** Intralexical code mixing is discussed under Nepalbhasa prefix with English word, English word with Nepalbhasa suffix and English word mixed with Nepali word.

***Nepalbhasa prefix+ English word.*** No English words with Nepalbhasa prefix is available in the issues of *Nepalbhasa Times* that I have chosen.

English word+ Nepalbhasa suffix. Most of the sentences include English code with Nepalbhasa suffix in *Nepalbhasa Times* such as –ay, -h, -yaa etc.

Nepalbhasa: Sarakaaran laagu yaanaata:gu lockdownyaata chwaasukegu ewale thanise taa:haaku:gu routeyaa gaadi na chale yaaketyangu kha:.

Translation: The government has also decided to allow long distance vehicles to operate in order to ease the lockdown.

Mixed code: lockdownyaata; -yaata (suffix) which means lai in Nepali and to in English, routeyaa –yaa (suffix) which means ko in Nepali and

Cause: There is no word for Lockdown in Nepalbhasa so it is used in above sentence.

Routine means ‘talika’ which is used because of influence of English.

Nepalbhasa: *CDOh* pika:gu *routineay* lunwoha: pasa: yaa naa madubalay lunwoha: byawosayita *CDO officesay* wongu na khanedata.

Translation: As name of the gold and silver wasn’t mentioned in the routine issued by CDO, the gold and silver traders went to the CDO office.

Mixed code: *CDOh*; -h (suffix), *routineay*; -ay (suffix), *CDO officesay*; -ay (suffix)

Cause: ‘Ji pra ah’ is not catchy while reading news. Newspaper purposely exercise CDO to make writing fascinating.

***English word+ Nepali word.*** Among 100 sentences only one sentence is found to have combination of English word and Nepali word to make sentence meaning satirical.

Nepalbhasa: Pradesh sarakaar wo pradeshyaata antarik mantrijokerfaltu juyaachona.

Translation: The state government and the state ministers are in controversy.



Cause: Jokerfaltu means ‘jyaa madupi’, suffix ‘-faltu’ which is Nepali word and mixed with English term to lure the audience. It is because of globalization and multilingualism which makes writing appealing.

**Causes of Code-mixing in the *Nepalbhasa Times*.** Based on the discussion with a editor and linguists and review of the related literature, I have found the following causes of code mixing in the *Nepalbhasa Times*:

**Education.** In context of Nepal, English subject has been made compulsory from school level to bachelors’ level. It is believed that adopting English language will ensure a better opportunities and future. As English is regarded as an important tool for all students to become successful in international, national and local communication.

Nepalbhasa: Thau fever juya school ye mawona.

Translation: I didn’t go to school because of fever.

Nepalbhasa: Jwonaakaata:pi newa: aviyantaatayeta turunta twa:teta maag yaase thithi *playcard* jwonaa: thimiya Sankhadhar chwokaye pradarshan yaa:gu kha:

Translation: At Thimi Sankhadhar Chwok, people were carrying playcards demanding immediate release of Newar demonstrators.

Nepalbhasa: Thukathayaa *routine* dhaegu laa niyमित yaayegu dhakaa: dhaai.

Translation: Similary, routine should be followed regularly.

**Linguistic expansion.** In linguistic expansion, one language is imposed on other languages. It implies that there is the influence or dominance of one language over many other languages. English language can be seen as linked to linguistic imperialism, in particular, English language has dominant as although in almost every language in the world. So that, Nepalbhasa is also dominant by English language in every aspect such as; education, media, culture, lifestyle, science and technology, politics, business etc. Therefore, *Nepalbhasa Times* has been using English words in sentences.

For instance,

Nepalbhasa: Aa: bishwe *Corona Virusya* mahamari du.

Translation: There is now an epidemic of *Corona Virus* in the world.

Nepalbhāsa: Yen *Newa Organization of Americayaa* 19 kwo:gu ta:munjyaa *zoom softwarepaakhye virtual* rupan sombaa: kochaa:gu du.

Translation: In the City 19 meetings of *Newa Organization of America* have been *virtually* completed on Monday from *ZoomSoftware*.

The words which were used in *Nepalbhāsa Times* are: Corona Virus, Organization, Zoom software, virtual, meter, quarantine, feet, party, surgical mask, cap, visor, etc.

Nepalbhāsa: Thau bungadyaa:yaa kha:yaata15-20 *meterti* jaka saalaa: yaa: nyaayekugu kha:.

Translation: Chair of god Bunga is pulled about 15-20 meter ahead only.

Nepalbhāsa: Dyaa: saa:pi sakasina chagu hay kathayaa *shirfina* wo:gu kha:saa lhaatyē panja nhyana:, *cap* wo *visor* tayaa: dyaa: saa:gu kha:

Translation: People pulling chair were wearing same kind of shirt, gloves in hand, cap and visor.

Nepalbhāsa: Pradesh sarakaar wo pradeshyaa antarik mantrijokerfaltu juyaaachona.

Translation: The state government and the state ministers are in controversy.

**Media.** In media, language is used in such a way that it is comprehensible to the large mass of audience, not just one or two people. Therefore, there is a deep relationship between language and media. The language of media is dynamic. It is not static. That is to say, media language is subject to change due to new inventions and the use of advanced technology. For example,

Nepalbhāsa: Sancharmadhyamtay yekohoro chaanbin wa *media trail* jathaabhabi dopanta bichaachongu du.

Translation: The one sided investigation and *media trail* have laid the blame for the arbitrary.

Nepalbhāsa: *Partye* dune bidhi wo padhatiyaa kha lhaepi hay lenden wo vaagbandaay kuhaa wola dhala.

Translation: Those who talked about method and methodology within the party talked about transactions and distribution.

Nepalbhāsa: Aa: akhtiyāarpakhe Baskotayaata na ‘*Clean Cheat*’ bikāa: haan mantra dayekegu yojana baluwataar yanaachongu kha dhaa:gu du.

Translation: It has been said that the authorities are planning to make Baskota a Minister again by giving him a ‘Clean Cheat’ in Baluwatar.

***Influence of power.*** Power is the ability to control or influence. The spread of English language become dominant language in the world. It is the powerful language worldwide. By the use of media, new technologies, English medium classes, English oriented class, international trade and business, English language become powerful language all over the world. So that, people are compelled to use English and mix English codes. Therefore, *Nepalbhāsa Times* is also influenced by the power of English language. Some of the examples are given below:

Nepalbhāsa: Sarakaaran laagu yaanaata:gu *lockdownyaata* chwaasukegu ewale thanise taa:haaku:gu *routeyaa* gaadi na chale yaaketyangu kha:.

Translation: The government has also decided to allow long distance vehicles to operate in order to ease the lockdown.

Nepalbhāsa: Surui thugu khopyaa proyog logiyaata yaa:gu elay ‘*side effect*’ khanay duyewo rokay yaanaa biugu kha:.

Translation: Initially, the use of this vaccine was stopped by showing side effect to patients.

***Psychological cause.*** People think if they learn English and use it, they can adopt the new environment where most of the people are multilingual. As language is the part of culture, Newar are adapting native cultures and using their terms in different occasions. For example,

Nepalbhāsa: Bu din ya vintuna.

Translation: happy birthday

Nepalbhāsa: Dhaubaji nakiu

Translation: Baby shower

Nepalbhāsa: Bunga: saalefu niti thau yala mahaanagar duhaa wonethaye prahari *seal* yaanaabiugu du:.

Translation: For pulling chariot of Bunga, entrance for Lalitpur municipality sealed by police.

Nepalbhāsa: Baskota chagu chaagu jyaa yaayegu lagi 72 Crore taka *Commission* fongu baray *telephone* barta yaa:gu khaa sarbajanik juiwo Baskota rajinama biugu khaa.

Translation: Baskotas' resignation comes after he made public conversation, in which he demanded commission upto 72 crore for work.

Nepalbhāsa: *Loadshedingyaa* dhala: *photocopy* yana: mipin na daayaawola.

Translation: Loadsheding list was also found to be photocopied and sold.

***Influence of science and technology.*** Because of influence of science and technology, English codes were mixed in *Nepalbhāsa Times*. Nowadays many new technologies have been invented. The inbuilt language includes English which directly or indirectly influence indigenous people to use it. For example,

Nepalbhāsa: *Astrazeneca* na thugu puchalay duthya:.

Translation: *Astrazeneca*(chemical) is also in the group.

Nepalbhāsa: Rastrapati, pradhanmantri, mantritaysan thye sarbasadharan nisulka *PCR test* yaaye demaa: dhaigu maag yaase ta:gu ritay sunuwai yaase adhalat tho aadesh jaari yaa:gu kha:.

Translation: The court of inquiry has directed the president, the prime minister and the minister to hear the writ petition demanding free public PCR test.

Nepalbhāsa: Nagarpramukh Madansundar Shrestha *Corona* sankramittay upathaayaa niti swonga: *nursing robot* sanchaalan yaayegu kha dhayaadigu du.

Translation: Mayor Madan Sundar Shrestha has said he will operate a number of three nursing robots for Corona victims.

Nepalbhāsa: *Co-vaccineya* pramavik lakshya dhayaagu san 2019 ya anta takayaa dune 2 arab *doze* khop upalapdha yaakigu jui.

Translation: The initial goal of Co-vaccine is to provide 2 billion doze vaccines by the end of 2019.

## Chapter 5: Findings, Conclusions and Implications

This is the final chapter of the research study which deals with the findings of the study, conclusions and implications made by the researcher after analyzing the data. This chapter is divided into two parts i.e. conclusion and implications. On the basis of analysis and interpretations and the findings of the results, conclusion of the research have been made and some implications in different areas such as policy related, practice related and further research related have been provided.

### Findings

On the basis of analysis of the data the following findings have been extracted. The major findings of the study are mentioned below:

1. From the study, it was found that the science and technical terms were in maximum use.
2. Education has played a vital role in English code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*.
3. Similarly, because of dynamic changes in media, language used in newspaper is influenced.
4. It was found that English words were mostly used in subject as well as predicate.
5. From the study, among 100 sentences, there are 25 sentences where English codes are mixed as subject.
6. Most of the words were found to be noun such as, furniture, Corona etc.
7. Some of the verbs were found in the study like, sanitize, plotting, housing etc.
8. Adjectives like clinical, virtual etc. were also used in the sentences.
9. It was found that 40 sentences have English codes in predicate.
10. In 35 sentences English codes are used in both subject and predicate.
11. Some English abbreviated forms were found in the study such as Dr., CID, etc.

## Conclusions

The research 'English code mixing in *Nepalbhasa Times*' consists different chapters, headings and sub headings. Newspaper '*Nepalbhasa Times*' was source for completion of the study. In the newspaper *Nepalbhasa Times* there are a lot of English codes mixed in almost all the articles of the news. It has also been found that the *Nepalbhasa Times* inserts English codes in subject and predicate because of lack equivalent term, technical terms and sometimes to show status of social status. *Nepalbhasa Times* has used some English codes as noun, verb, and adjective, and abbreviation.

Furthermore, English codes are mixed in *Nepalbhasa Times* because of existing education policy, influence of power of English language, linguistic imperialism, influence of science and technology, media etc. Though *Nepalbhasa Times* is the newspaper using Nepalbhasa, it is using English codes to make the news more persuasive, attractive and meaningful. Analyszing the newspaper I have found that, *Nepalbhasa Times* has used the English mixed codes because of lack of equivalent words. That is why code mixing is unavoidable in newspaper.

## Recommendations and Implications

On the basis of the findings of this research, the following implications have been made in different sections that policy related practice related and further research related.

**Policy related.** Policy is principle of action adopted by the organization. It is said that policy with adequate study helps to solve the existing problems. The recommendations and implications of this research related to the policy are mentioned below:

- ) The government officials and non governmental organizations involved in mass communication can get benefit from this research because they can get knowledge about the language used in newspaper of indigeneous language.

- ) The course designer, text book writers, curriculum developer should internalize the results of this study to diagnose English code-mixing of Nepalbhasa in different situation i.e. subject, verb and predicate.
- ) The government officials designing the formal and non-formal education and literacy programmes and the text book designers of such programmes can get insights about the language used by the target community and include the similar kind of language in their delivery.

#### **Practice related**

- ) The researchers researching in the related area can get benefit from this research.
- ) The teachers who are involved in teaching mass communication in different schools and colleges will certainly be benefited.
- ) It will be helpful for those who are interested in the study of languages.
- ) The researchers involved in media study can effectively use the study in their practice.

**Further research related.** This study may have some limitations. However, it has pointed out some possible topics for the further research:

- ) English code mixing in Nepalbhasa Television programmes
- ) English code mixing in Nepalbhasa in day to day communication
- ) English code mixing in Nepalbhasa radio broadcast
- ) English code mixing in Nepalbhasa songs
- ) English code mixing in Nepalbhasa movies
- ) Comparative study can be carried out between English code mixing in Nepalbhasa and other indigeneous languages
- ) English code mixing in Nepalbhasa in day to day communication

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**Appendix I**  
**Code Mixing Situation in *Nepalbhāsa Times***  
**(September 7- 18)**

S.N.	English mixed sentences	Subject	Verb	Predicate
1.	Twa: tupi madhye Nijar baade wo Shyam Kumar thayata <i>Corona</i> pusti juguli umita khwopayata Kharipati Chonju <i>quarantineye</i> yanku du.			<i>Corona quarantineye</i>
2.	Thau bungadyaa:yaa kha:yaata15-20 <i>meterti</i> jaka saalaa: yaa: nyaayekugu kha:.			<i>meterti</i>
3.	Dyaa: saalegu ewole <i>Corona</i> sankramanpakhe surakshit juegu niti maapdand puuwokaa: dya: saa:gu kha:.			<i>Corona</i>
4.	Dyaa: saa:pi sakasina chagu hay kathayaa <i>shirt</i> finawo:gu kha:saa lhaatyē panja nhyana:, <i>cap</i> wo <i>visor</i> tayaa: dyaa: saa:gu kha:			<i>Shirt, cap, visor</i>
5.	Dyaa: saalegu ewole na bhautik duri kayam yayegu niti 3-3 <i>feetya</i> duri kaayam yana: chogu kha:			<i>feetya</i>
6.	Bunga: saalefu niti thau yala mahaanagar duhaa wonethaye prahari <i>seal</i> yaanaabiugu du:		<i>Seal</i>	
7.	Jwonaakaata:pi newa: aviyantaatayeta turunta twa:teta maag yaase thithi <i>playcard</i> jwonaa: thimiya Sankhadhar chwokaye pradarshan yaa:gu kha:	<i>playcard</i>		
8.	Bihibaar: jugu jhadapyaa elaye <i>traffic</i> prahariyaata daa:gu dhaase			<i>traffic</i>

	gumhesita jwogu kha			
9.	Tho jholaye sampadaa aviyaantaa Niraj vedeyaata thimie nagadesay CID lage yana: hay jowogu kha:			<i>CID</i>
10.	Mhigaa <i>Corona</i> sankramanyaa karan thaap gumhesiyaa jyaan wongu kha na swastha mantrala dhaa:gu du.	<i>Corona</i>		
11.	<i>Partye</i> dune bidhi wo padhatiyaa kha lhaepi hay lenden wo vaagbandaay kuhaa wola dhala.	<i>Partye</i>		
12.	Thaukane woyaa: <i>Dr. Nirmalmani</i> Adhikari dhaima chamha manukha rajyarastraya siddhanta dhakaa: khub prachar yaanaachongu du.	<i>Dr.</i>		
13.	Yen <i>Blood Donors Association</i> <i>Nepal (BLODAN)</i> ya gosaalaye aakasmik hedaan jyaajhoo: jula.	<i>Blood Donors</i> <i>Association</i> <i>Nepal</i> <i>(BLODAN)</i>		
14.	Athe hay <i>BLODAN</i> yala jilla godawori nagar <i>committeeya</i> gosaalaya jugu heedaan jyaavolay 51 <i>unit</i> he sankalan jugu du.	<i>BLODAN</i>		<i>Committeeya,</i> <i>unit</i>
15.	<i>Lake Travis Trumps Boat</i> pared nama tho jyajho: <i>Facebookya</i> maadhyam aayojana yaa:gu kha:.	<i>Lake Travis</i> <i>Trumps Boat</i>		<i>Facebookya</i>
16.	Baskota chagu chaagu jyaa yaayegu lagi 72 Crore taka <i>Commission</i> fongu baray <i>telephone</i> barta yaa:gu khaa sarbajanik juiwo Baskota rajinama biugu khaa.	<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Commission</i>
17.	Aa: akhtiyaarpakhe Baskotayaata na ' <i>Clean Cheat</i> ' bikaa: haan			<i>Clean Cheat</i>

	mantra dayekegu yojana baluwataar yanaachongu kha dhaa:gu du.			
18.	<i>Coronasikaa</i> na <i>Corona</i> juipinta juita samajik bhedvaab tachwo:gu kha aa: pihaa woyachogu du.	<i>Coronasikaa</i> <i>Corona</i>		
19.	Aa: bishwe <i>Corona Virusya</i> mahamari du.			<i>Corona Virusya</i>
20.	<i>Surgical maskya</i> prayog nhinhitha hay hilo ma:sa <i>corona</i> Sankraman panegu niti upaukta dhayaata:gu <i>N95 wo KN95 mask</i> chu di taka prayog yaye faigu na dhaa:gu du.	<i>Corona,</i> <i>N95 wo KN95</i> <i>mask</i>		<i>Surgical maskya</i>
21.	<i>Lockdown</i> chalewo manutaye chahalpahal appwo: guli na sankraman tachoyaa wonaachongu khaa:.	<i>Lockdown</i>		
22.	Tho ghatana <i>Jokovichya</i> jhichyaagugu <i>Grandslam</i> tyakegu mhagasa naa taapaa:wongu du.	<i>Jokovichya</i>		<i>Grandslam</i>
23.	<i>Lockdown</i> thape majuigu juya: pra ma Oli <i>Partyyaa</i> sthagit juyaachongu sthaayi <i>committeeyaa</i> baithak taka bhadra 26 gate chonegu Dhaka: sa:tegu sahamati yaayedhukugu kha dhaa:gu du.	<i>Lockdown,</i> <i>Partyyaa</i>		<i>committeeyaa</i>
24.	Yen Chin sarakaaryaa gwaahaali puna:nirman yaa:gu durbar <i>high</i> <i>schoolyaa</i> bhawan thau hastantaran yaa:gu du.			<i>durbar high</i> <i>schoolyaa</i>
25.	<i>Lockdown</i> bare nirnaya yaayegu lagi soniga:yaa prasaasan dathui thau <i>virtual meeting</i> chonegu tayari	<i>Lockdown,</i>		<i>virtual meeting</i>

	guyaachongu kha			
26.	<i>UNICEF</i> an: Biswo Swastha Sangathan, <i>Gavi</i> (khop sambandhi bishwobyapi sanjal), biswo bank, <i>PAAHO-Plan</i> Americi swastha sangathan, <i>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</i> thyejyaa:gu sansthalise sahakarya yaayegu khan dhaa:gu du.	<i>UNICEF</i> an		<i>Gavi, PAAHO-Plan, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</i>
27.	<i>Co-vaccineya</i> praramvik lakshya dhayaagu san 2019 ya anta takayaa dune 2 arab <i>doze</i> khop upalapdha yaakigu jui.	<i>Co-vaccineya</i>		<i>doze</i>
28.	Haana Pokharay Rabindra Adhikari madayaa: pyagu <i>seatay</i> danegu khan piha wola na <i>counter</i> lahar wola.			<i>seatay</i>
29.	Yen <i>Newa Organization of Americayaa</i> 19 kwo:gu ta:munjyaa <i>zoom softwarepaakhye virtual</i> rupan sombaa: kochaa:gu du.	<i>Newa Organization of Americayaa</i>		<i>zoom softwarepaakhye virtual</i>
30.	Yen mahanagar dune nhiyaanhitha <i>Corona</i> sankramityaa lyaa: apoyaa wonaachongu awasthya yen manapaan thukathan ' <i>operation center</i> 'yaa avyaas yaa:gu kha:saa toliyaata case pahichaan yaayegunisen <i>contact tracing</i> yaanaa: <i>PCR</i> parikshyan yaayegu adhikar na biyaata:gu du.	<i>contact tracing</i>		<i>Corona, operation center</i> 'yaa, <i>PCR</i>
31.	Ukunhu twa:tupinkay na <i>Covid-19 positive</i> pihaa wo:guli hiraasatan pihaan wewo woka:pin <i>isolationay</i>	<i>Covid-19 positive</i>		<i>isolationay</i>

	cho wogu kha:.			
32.	Athe <i>boutique hotelay</i> jyaa yaanaachomha Narendra Shrestha na <i>lockdown</i> lipaa <i>delivery boyyaa</i> jyaa yaanaachongu kha:	<i>boutique hotelay</i>		<i>Lockdown, delivery boyyaa</i>
33.	<i>Taxi</i> gublenise chale jui <i>guarantee</i> madayaa: layn tarakaari pasa: tayemaa:gu ka wokalan kanadila.	<i>Taxi</i>		<i>guarantee</i>
34.	Wekalan dhayadi ' <i>taxi</i> chale jusaan <i>taxie</i> chonipi hay madu.'	<i>Taxi,</i>		<i>taxie</i>
35.	Bastabay <i>CDOyata</i> jillaayaa juju dhakaa: hay dhaaigu kha.			<i>CDOyata</i>
36.	Tho saraasar hay jagga <i>plotting</i> yaanaa: mipi wo <i>housing</i> byawosaaya yaaipini dabaab hay bhumisudhar mantralaya yaa:gu kha.		<i>Housing, Plotting</i>	
37.	<i>Astrazeneca</i> na thugu puchalay duthya:.	<i>Astrazeneca</i>		
38.	Myakhay americayaa niyaamak nikaya <i>food and drug administration (FDA)</i> khoptayta swogugu charanyaa <i>clinical</i> parikschan nya: hay anumati bifaigu sanket biugu du.	<i>food and drug administration (FDA)</i>		<i>clinical</i>
39.	<i>Agency/ Venezuelayaa</i> rastrapati Nicolas Maduro <i>Corona Virus</i> birudha Rusan tayar yaa:gu khop ' <i>Sputnik 5</i> ' <i>clinical</i> parikshyanyaa niti tho hay <i>September</i> dunay <i>Venezuelaay</i> woigu khan dhaa:gu du.	<i>Agency/ Venezuelayaa, Corona Virus, September</i>		<i>Sputnik 5, clinical, Venezuelaay</i>
40.	Athehay <i>taxie</i> na <i>driver</i> sahit	<i>taxie</i>		<i>driver</i>

	somha jaka chonidai.			
41.	Tha:ta ya:gu <i>furniture</i> nhugu yankaadisan, pulaangu biyadisan.			<i>furniture</i>
42.	Nepalbhasa: Nagarpalikan Niko <i>Insurance Company</i> lise bima samjhauta ya:gu kha.			<i>Niko Insurance Company</i> lise
43.	<i>Coronayaa</i> mahamari surakshit juita <i>lockdownyaa</i> purna paalanaa yaanaadisan	<i>Coronayaa, lockdownyaa</i>		
44.	<i>Lockdownyaa</i> jholay raahat maa:saa, <i>ambulance</i> maa:saa wa chu na kathayaa gwaahaali maa:saa kwe biyaataigu <i>phone numberay</i> swaapu tayaadisan	<i>Lockdownyaa, ambulance</i>		<i>phone numberay</i>
45.	Thuki hartaakartaa juyaa sarakaran jilla juju dhakaa: dekaata:gu <i>CDO</i> khaanadata.			<i>CDO</i>
46.	Bastabay gugu na rajya satta dhaigu hay sena, prahari, <i>jail</i> , kaanun ityadi kha.			<i>jail</i>
47.	<i>Seal</i> jui ni aa: guli taka <i>professional</i> sarakaar dhaka.	<i>Seal</i>		
48.	<i>Mongol National Organization</i> dhaa:gu rajnitik dal Dhaka: na dhaala.	<i>Mongol National Organization</i>		
49.	Swaatha tathaa janasankhya mantralayayaa nikayapaakhay <i>PCR</i> parikshyan yaayebalay <i>Corona</i> sankramanyaa <i>positive</i> pramanit jula dhaa:saa bima daabi yaayeta yogya juigu byawasthaayaa bare salaha yaa:gu kha.	<i>Corona,</i>		<i>PCR, positive</i>
50.	Nagarpramukh Madansundar	<i>nursing robot</i>		<i>Corona</i>



	Shrestha <i>Corona</i> sankramittay upathaayaa niti swonga: <i>nursing robot</i> sanchaalan yaayegu kha dhayaadigu du.			
51.	Wekalan ubalay chiniyaa naagariktyasan <i>Americay data</i> wo baudhik sampati khuyaachongu daabi yaanaadigu kha:			<i>Americay data</i>
52.	Pradhanmantri wo urja mantri <i>loadshedding</i> chikayguyaa jas fukka Ghising jaka khanaa: tamwoyaachongu kha.			<i>loadshedding</i>
53.	Tho dopanta apramanit kha:, ale <i>realay</i> na khukiyaata aasuikaar yaanaa wo yaachongu du.	<i>realay</i>		
54.	Sanchaarmadhyamtay yekohoro chaanbin wa <i>media trail</i> jathaabhabi dopanta bichaachongu du.			<i>media trail</i>
55.	'Chu na <i>reality show</i> thyejyaa:gu jyaajholay megu pratispardhi madu, gukasiyaa dhyaan <i>television</i> samaachaaray hay du' <i>new website the print media</i> sampadak Shailajaa Bajpai dhayaadi.	<i>reality show</i>		<i>Television, new website the print media</i>
56.	Thuki umigu <i>rating</i> apwoyekaachongu du, yakkwo soya yakwo darshak wo bigyaapanyaa dyabaa saalaa hay chongu du.			<i>rating</i>
57.	Bisesh suchanaayaa lidhasaay <i>beuro</i> prahari paanas <i>banquette holding center, Nepal</i> telecomyaa	<i>Beuro</i>		<i>banquette holding center, Nepal</i>

	<i>sim card</i> bitaran yaaegu dealer pratinidhi gorkhaayaa aarughaatay chomha paneruyaata jwongu khaa.			<i>telecomyaa sim card</i>
58.	Thupi bimaa <i>policypaakhay</i> lakh <i>Americi Dollar</i> malyaak yaayetaa so:gu kha:.	<i>Policypaakhay</i>		<i>Americi Dollar</i>
59.	Ugu illay thamha nidan hay manapaayaa nitie banpasa: chikaygu nirnaya yaanaanaye dhunaagu juyaa: <i>CDOyaa</i> tho bigyapti hilemaa: dhakaa: tha:pinsan nirdesan biyaagu khan <i>upamayor</i> Khadgi ' <i>Nepalbhasa Times</i> ' yata kanadila.	<i>CDOyaa</i>		<i>Upamayor, Nepalbhasa Times'</i>
60.	Thohay ebolay samajbaadi <i>partyyaa</i> baristha neta <i>Dr.</i> Baburam Bhattraai banpasa tatkaal chikay majiu dhakaa: <i>tweet</i> yanadigu duyaaa weka:yaa ugu <i>tweetyaata</i> na yenyaa sthaniya Janata aalochanaa yaanaaha:gu du.	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Partyyaa, Tweet, tweetyaata</i>
61.	Yen sonigalay mhiga: jaka thap 597 mhesita <i>Corona virus positive</i> jugu lugu du.			<i>Corona virus positive</i>
62.	Gana jyaakuyaa <i>card</i> dupinta dhaa:saa <i>card</i> swoyaa: twa:taachongu kha:nedu.	<i>card</i>		<i>card</i>
63.	Manutesan thuikaachongu kathan laa nisedhaagya dhaa:gu laa <i>curfewyaa</i> Nepali anubaad jaka kha:.	<i>curfewyaa</i>		
64.	Thukathayaa <i>routine</i> dhaegu laa niyमित yaayegu dhakaa: dhaai.	<i>routine</i>		

65.	Samaajay khane dugu baalaa:gu baamalaa:gu khan ta, samasaamayik bisaya tha:ta taa:gu khan:ta, <i>Nepalbhasa Times</i> pidagu samaachaar chosu aadi tippani yaanaa: pau choyaaditaa sakala bwomipita innap yaanaa.	<i>Nepalbhasa Times</i>		
66.	Yen manapaayaa swiniguli warda sankramityaa samparkay wa:pinta <i>contact tracing</i> yaa:gu kha:.			<i>contact tracing</i>
67.	Wongu <i>September</i> mahinay hay ugu <i>digital channel</i> sanchalan ha:gu kha:.	<i>September</i>		<i>digital channel</i>
68.	Surui thugu khopyaa proyog logiyaata yaa:gu elay ‘ <i>side effect</i> ’ khanay duyewo rokay yaanaa biugu kha:.			<i>side effect</i>
69.	Sarbajanik yatayatay <i>traffictay</i> nigarani appo: duiguli yaanaa:na nisedhaggyaayaa palanaa juyaachongu kha.			<i>traffictay</i>
70.	<i>CDOh</i> pikaa:gu <i>routineay</i> lunwoha: pasa: yaa naa madubalay lunwoha: byawosayita <i>CDO officesay</i> wongu na khanedata.	<i>CDOh</i>		<i>routineay</i> <i>CDO officesay</i>
71.	Tho ewolay gaantokay sthaniya gurju Suryabir Tulaadhara <i>online</i> marfat kshyamaa puja yaanaadigu kha.			<i>online</i>
72.	Jatra yaaye majiuguli rangali bazaar lise on dugu sarakaari jyaaku wa thithi manutay chay waasa: chwaakaa: <i>Sanitize</i> yaayegu		<i>Sanitize</i>	

	jyaa yaa:gu kha.			
73.	Yen thanayaa Tekui chongu <i>transfer center</i> fohor sunya jugu du.			<i>transfer center</i>
74.	Motihaarinise amalekhgunj taka 69.2 kilometer durie <i>pipelinepaakhay diesel</i> aayaat yaayegu jyaa juyaachongu du.			<i>Kilometer, Pipelinepaakhay, diesel</i>
75.	<i>Pipelinepakhay</i> pratighanta 2 lakh <i>liter diesel</i> aayaat yaayefuigu na nigam jaanakati biugu du.			<i>Pipelinepakhay, liter diesel</i>
76.	Sandhya <i>Times</i> Pithana praliyaa niti Rameshkaaji sthapitpathay prakaasit.	<i>Times</i>		
77.	Mhiga: nhichiyaa dunay jaka 1032 mha sankraman mukta juya: <i>discharge</i> jugu kha:.		<i>discharge</i>	
78.	Pradarsanyaa ewalay umisan daynyankaya fukka <i>salon wo beauty parlor</i> chaayekay dayma:gu maag yaa:gu kha:.			<i>Salon, beauty parlor</i>
79.	Yen yeyaa swayambhui 10 kilo gaji lisay nimhaysita jongu du.			<i>kilo</i>
80.	Nepalay <i>load shedding</i> chikumha juya: Kulman Ghisingyaata nirantartaa biyaa: puraskrit yaayemaa: dhaigu janataayaa chaahanaa pakka kha.	<i>load shedding</i>		
81.	Tara <i>chain of commands</i> dhasa griha mantralaya yaa hey juyachongu du.	<i>Chain of commands</i>		
82.	<i>WHO</i> yaa kathaa biswoyaa nigu crore 94 lakh 45 hajar 688 mhesita	<i>WHO</i> yaa		<i>Corona</i>

	<i>Corona</i> sankramit juidhkugu du.			
83.	Australiayaa <i>Kakadu National Park</i> laa:gu purbi <i>alligator</i> khusie samundra lan daapaa juyaa: thyanka: wo:mha chamha <i>whale</i> .	<i>Kakadu National Park</i>		<i>Alligator, whale</i>
84.	Samundray basai sarai juigu ewolay <i>whale</i> bathan lisay wo:mha <i>whale</i> wo maymha chamha <i>whale</i> lan daapaa juyaa: khusiyaa 20 <i>kilometer</i> taapaaka taka thyanka: wo:gu kha:.	<i>Whale</i>		<i>whale, whale, kilometer</i>
85.	Mhiga: wo:gu 6 <i>rector scaleyaa</i> shaktishali bhukhaacha thajyaa:gu chala: wonigu sambhabanaa ajha apoye fugu khan bigyatesa dhaa:gu kha.	<i>rector scaleyaa</i>		
86.	Rastrapati, pradhanmantri, mantritaysan thye sarbasadharan nisulka <i>PCR test</i> yaaye demaa: dhaigu maag yaase ta:gu ritay sunuwai yaase adhalat tho aadesh jaari yaa:gu kha:.			<i>PCR test</i>
87.	Hitendradev sanya pramayaa jahaanlisay chu hai khathayaa swaapu madumha sotantra <i>engineer</i> kha:.			<i>engineer</i>
88.	Sarakaaran laagu yaanaata:gu <i>lockdownyaata</i> chwaasukegu ewale thanise taa:haaku:gu <i>routeyaa</i> gaadi na chale yaaketyangu kha:.			<i>Lockdownyaata routeyaa</i>
89.	Sangha wa Kendra sarakaaryaa dhala: swota dhaa:saa anusuchi 5 ye 1 <i>numberay</i> rakshya wo sena			<i>numberay</i>

	sambandhi dhayaata:gu du.			
90.	Pradesh sarakaar wo pradeshyya antarik mantri <i>jokerfaltu</i> juyaachona.			<i>jokerfaltu</i>
91.	Wekalan dhayadila, ‘ <i>headbox</i> sidhedhunkaa: jaka anan chwoyegu jui.’	<i>headbox</i>		
92.	Wekala dhayaadi, ‘tho nischit rupan <i>LDP</i> duneyaa khiusi kothay lyayaaha:gu kha.’			<i>LDP</i>
93.	Thukiyaa hay lisa: biugu jholay Jayaa Bachhanna dha:gu du, ‘manoranjana udhyoge jyaa yaaipi manuta <i>social mediapakhay</i> prabhabit juyaachongu du.’			<i>social mediapakhay</i>
94.	Athehay Kangana Ranawat na thoyaa nhya: chagu <i>news channelyaata</i> antarbartaa bise <i>bollywoodyaa partye</i> laaguwaasa: chyalaaachongu dhaase <i>film</i> udhyogyaa tulanaa dha: lise yaa:gu kha.	<i>bollywoodyaa partye, film</i>		<i>news channelyaata,</i>
95.	Thoyaan nhewo <i>Aprilay</i> taka thana mukkan 750 ton jaka <i>oxygen</i> khapat juyaachongu kha <i>All India Ins Trial Gases Manufacturer Associationna</i> dhaa:gu du.	<i>All India Ins Trial Gases Manufacturer Associationna</i>		<i>Aprilay, ton, oxygen</i>
96.	<i>Loadshedingyaa</i> dhala: <i>photocopy</i> yana: mipin na daayaawola.			<i>Loadshedingyaa, photocopy</i>
97.	<i>Loadshedding</i> wa ukiya naapanaapan <i>inverter, emergency light, rechargeable light, solar</i> dhaigu na madayaawona.	<i>Loadshedding, inverter, emergency light,</i>		

		<i>rechargeable light, solar</i>		
98.	<i>Lockdown</i> e taa:haaka: juya wanewan aam sarbasadhaaran janata mwaayeta taka thaakula.	<i>Lockdown</i>		
99.	Kendran niutkta yaanaata:pi <i>CDOtasay</i> hay sanghiya sarakar wayesikan nhya:thay yaanaa: jyaa yaata.	<i>CDOtasay</i>		
100	24 ghanta <i>emergency</i> sewa.	<i>emergency</i>		