CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   General Background

Language, a means of communication, is extremely complex and highly versatile code for human communication which distinguishes human beings from animals. Language is the good medium to share our ideas, feelings and emotions to others. Language has long history as human civilization. Moreover, language is the universal medium for conveying facts including complex thoughts, emotions and feelings of everyday life. Richards et al. (1985) define language as, "The system of communication which consists of structural arrangement of sound (or their written representation) into larger units e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances" (p.153).

There are many languages in the world. Among them no language can be thought to be superior or inferior to other languages in terms of communicative values, however, some languages play dominant role in a particular situation, for example ,English is the only language in the world widely accepted as a lingua franca which now has made international communication possible.

Regarding above definition of language, we can easily say that language is good way to introduce foreign culture and human life. Human beings use a code to communicate between themselves and so do animals and birds. When two or more people communicate each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ is a code. In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language. We should also note that two speakers who are bilingual, that is , who have access to two codes, and who for one reason or another shift back and forth between the two languages as they converse by code-switching are actually using a third code ,one which draws on those two languages . The codes human beings use may be linguistic or non-

linguistic. If a language is a linguistic code, the traffic light system is a non-linguistic code. A code is a system of communication. Human beings express their thoughts, emotions, feelings with the help of code. Richards et al. (1985) define, "Code as a system of signals, which can be used for sending a message, A natural language is an example of a code. And the medium through which a code is sent is called channel" (p.42). Likewise, a great socio-linguist Wardhaugh (1986) says, "The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties" (p.42). While communicating, a speaker with multicodes selects a particular code which may often depend upon the ethnic background, sex, age and level of education of the speaker and the person to whom s/he is speaking to.

1.1.1 The Importance of the English Language

The English language is an international language. English has become the language of science, commerce, trade, etc. Now wide knowledge of science and technology is impossible without the knowledge of the English language as nearly half of the world's books related to these subjects have been written in English

There is no existence of human civilization without language. Human beings are only subject to acquire language, the English language is being taught from pre-primary school to University as a foreign or, second language in Nepal.

The importance of English in Nepal is growing rapidly like in other developed and developing countries. There are many languages in the world. Among them some languages play a dominant role in a particular situation than others for example English is an international language accepted as a lingua-franca. Some of the languages are spoken in a particular country, for example, Hindi in India, Japanese in Japan, Chinese in China and Nepali in Nepal. There are different languages spoken in the world, which vary according to geographical, social and personal boundaries. For example, in case of Nepal standard Nepali is spoken as a national

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language and used as an official language. It is a lingua-franca in Nepal and different varieties of it are spoken in different parts of Nepal.
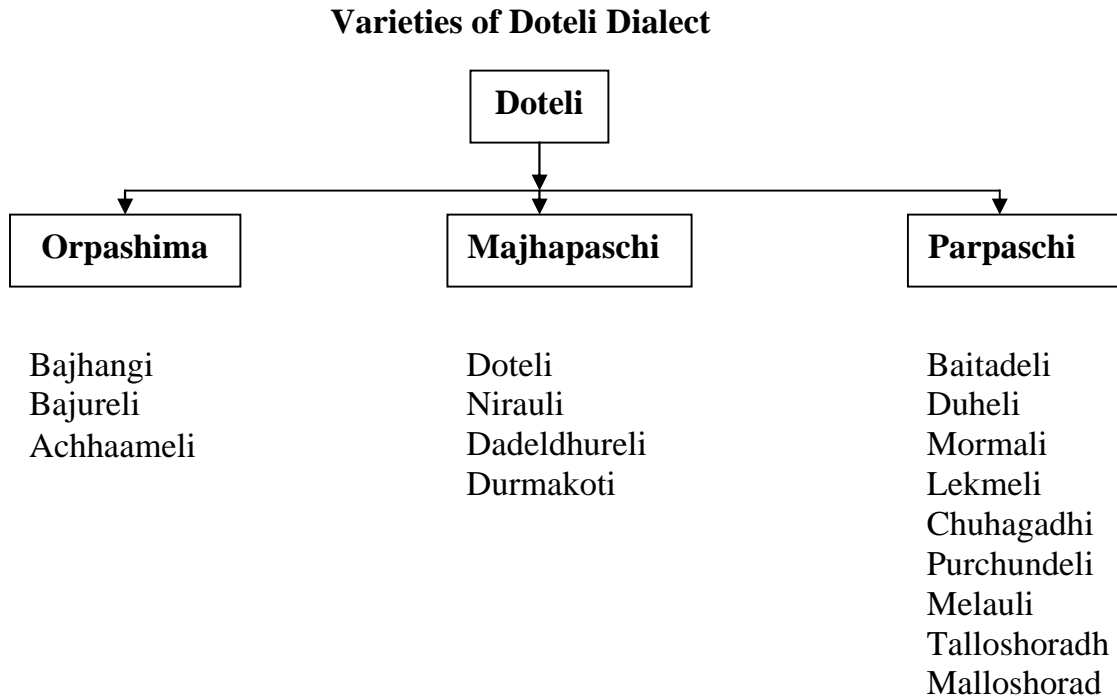
1.1.2 Dialect

Dialect is the language varieties that are spoken according to place, time, and group of people, subject matter, topics and situation. Dialect is a variety of a language spoken in one part of a country or by people belonging to the particular social class, which is different in some words, grammar and pronunciation from other forms of the same language. Dialect is the non-standard variety of language. It is determined or realized in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical features. The cover term 'Dialect' includes two kinds of variety. They are: Sociolect and Geolect.

1. Sociolect: Sociolect is a term used by some sociolinguists to refer to a linguistic variety defined on social grounds, e.g. correlating with a particular social class or occupational group. Language variation in a social dimension is simply called social dialect. For example, within the Nepali language there are khas dialect, Rana dialect and Shah Dialect.

2. Geolect: Geolect is a language which is spoken differently according to different region, place and belt is known as geographical or regional dialect. Moreover, it is a variation in a geographical dimension. For example; Doteli dialect is spoken in far western region of Nepal.

1.1.3 Doteli Dialect and Its Varieties

Doteli is one of the varieties of Nepali language spoken by most of the people in the far western region of Nepal. It is mainly spoken in Seti and Mahakali zones. This dialect is supposed to be oldest form of the 'Nepali language' (Chataut, 2058, p.2). The history of Nepal records that Doteli dialect was earlier called 'Malla language' in Doti where as the 'Sinja language' in Sinjapuri (Nepal, 2033).

There are lots of sub-dialects under Doteli dialect for example Dadeldhurali, Baitadeli, Darchulei, Bajhangi and so on. Dhakal (2064, p.223) categorized Doteli dialect as in the following diagram:

Varieties of Doteli Dialect

Doteli		
Orpashima	**Majhapaschi**	**Parpaschi**
Bajhangi	Doteli	Baitadeli
Bajureli	Nirauli	Duheli
Achhaameli	Dadeldhureli	Mormali
	Durmakoti	Lekmeli
		Chuhagadhi
		Purchundeli
		Melauli
		Talloshoradh
		Malloshorad

The dialect which is spoken in Bajhang ,Bajura and Achham is known as Orpashima dialect. Majhapashi dialect is spoken in Doti, Dadeldhura, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. It has mainly four sub-dialects; they are Doteli, Nirauli, Dadeldhureli and Durmakoti. The dialect which is spoken mostly in Baitadi and Darchula is called Parapashi. This dialect has sub-dialects as Baitadeli, Duheli, Mormali, Lekmeli, Chuhagadhi, Purchundeli, Melauli, Talloshoradha and Malloshoradha.

1.1.4 Mass Media in Nepal

Mass media are usually defined as the intermediate transmitters of message in mass communication. Literally, 'mass' denotes the large number of people and 'media' refers to any physical tools used for communication. In other words, there are various devices through which professional communicators send their message

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to a large heterogeneous mass of people. They are so powerful that they keep power to explode the whole world with information in a few seconds. Transmitting ideas, cultures etc. from one corner of the world to another they have changed the world into a global village. Mass media is a term used to denote a section of the media specifically designed to reach a very large audience such as the population of a nation state. Hart (1991) writes, "The media are usually taken to be the mass media, the relatively modern technological/electronic media which involve technical devices and which have been developed especially for the purpose of communication" (as cited in Saud, 2000, p.8).

The significance of mass media becomes very much clear when Verma (1985) writes:

> Mass media can teach about new farming practices, industrialization, hygiene and nutrition, child care and family planning. Columns like 'Letter to the Editor' in a newspaper, where readers make complaints and suggestions, are used as a way of participation in the affairs of the country. The opinions ventilated in these letters can be a very useful feedback to the government (p.7).

D'souza (1971) defines, mass media " as the name suggest are media which reach the mass spread over a vast area simultaneously. The press, TV, radio, films and documentaries among others comprise the publicity media" (p.188).

Likewise, Mc Quail (1994, p.1) says,

> A power resource: a potential means of the influence, control ,innovation in society :the primary means of transmission essential to the working of

most social institutions The location where many offer of public life is played out, but nationally and internationally A major source of definitions and images of social reality: thus, also the place where he changing culture and the values of societies and groups are constructed stored and most visibly expressed.

The primary key to fame and celebrity status as well as to effective performance in the public area: the source of an ordered and public meaning system, which provides a benchmark for what, is normal, empirically and evaluative: alleviations are signed and comparisons made in terms of this public version of normality.

Mass media are substantial and have growing importance in modern society. This view of mass media is widely shared and the reasons seem to lie in the fact that the media are:

i. A power resource a potential means of influence, control, innovation in society the primary means of transmission essential to the working of most social institutions.

ii. The location where many affairs of public life are played out, both nationally and internationally.

iii. A major source of definition and images of reality: thus, also the place where the changing culture and the values of societies and groups are constructed stored and most visibly expressed.

iv. The primary key to fame and celebrity status as well as to effective performance in the public area.

v. The source of an ordered and public meaning system which provides a

benchmark for what is normal, empirically and evaluative: deviations are signaled and comparisons made in terms of this public version of normality.

Moreover, Mass media have been playing a vital role in the present day world. We can categorize the functions of mass media as follows:

i.   Information

Giving information of any serious and interesting events to the people is one of the major functions of mass media. This function includes all reports of news and happenings concerning the daily life.

ii.   Education

Mass media help us to increase our knowledge by providing creative and useful information based on truth and facts. We can learn a lot of things through mass media in the absence of teacher. Not only literate people but also illiterate people can take education through radio.

iii.   Entertainment

Mass media are very helpful to entertain people. We can get entertainment from different programs that are held in radio: comics, cross-word puzzles, games, film reviews are the good examples of entertaining program.

iv.   Advertising

Advertising is one of the most important functions of mass media. Mass media are the only one means to publish or broad cast any product, services to a large number of people.

The history of mass media development in Nepal is very interesting .The printing press arrived in Nepal only in 1851 A.D. when Jung Bahadur Rana, first Rana Prime Minister, on this return from visit to England brought with him a printing press. The Rana Prime Minister Dev Shamser was the one who promoted the launching of Gorkhapatra, in 1901 A.D., the oldest Newspaper of Nepal' (www. avantamass.blogspot.com/2009-04-01, archive.html).

Broadly, Mass media can be categorized into two types: electronic and print media. Electronic media make use of human voices with the help of electronic waves. Examples of electronic media include broadcasting, radio, television, cinema, public speech. Print media on the other hand, make use of printed symbols to communicate message to receivers. Newspaper, magazines, journals, books are the examples of print media.

1.1.5 Radio and FM in Nepal

Radio is a wireless apparatus for receiving sound broadcasting. Any message is transmitted by electro- magnetic waves without connecting wire and that message is caught by the Radio. The Radio is an invention of the 20th century and an old electronic medium. It is one of the popular electronic media like TV. It was invented by an Italian Marconi, in 1895.

In Nepal, Radio was first introduced in 2007 B. S. Radio Nepal is a national wide channel. Its main purpose is to broadcast news primarily in Nepali, Newari, Hindi, English language as well. Besides, it has its own regional programs in which local programs and languages get priority. There are again two forms of broad casting: AM (Amplitude Modulation), FM (Frequency Modulation). AM has larger range than FM. FM and radios inform the public and it plays great role in communication.There are two FM radios in kanchanpur district. They are Shuklaphanta FM and Radio Mahakali FM. Shuklaphanta FM was established in 2063-9-14 and Radio Mahakali FM was started in 2063-12-24. News, entertaining programs, current affairs are the programs that have been held in both FM radios. We make change or modify our decisions by listening news. News is the best known commodities in today's world. The concept of news must have existed even before the beginning of the era of Mass Media .News flows from every nook and corner of the world. But all events do not become news, only important and human interesting event become news in media. The four letters of the world

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'NEWS' have been described as representing the four directions-North, East, West and South. So it is said that 'North, East, West South-what comes from there, makes news.

1.1.6 FM Station in Kanchanpur District

Nowdays the number of FM station are introducing in rapid speed.There are two FM station in kanchanpur district: Shuklaphanta FM and Mahakali FM.Shuklaphanta FM was established in 2063-9-14. It is situated in Bhimdatta Municipality-1,Bhansi, kanchanpur. It is tuned in 99.4 MHZ. It is first established community radio station of the district. The FM station has following objectives:

- raise the voice through media to ensure human rights, women rights, child rights and the rights of Dalit, freed kamaiya and marginalized communities as well.
- campaign to protect through media to conserve culture, language and to plead for the rights of locals on land, water and forests.
- advocate towards social transformation with behavior change through media and plead to peace building process and to create meaningful pressure to write pro people constitution.

The covering contents of the FM are as below:
- constitution making
- health
- good governance
- reducing poverty
- freed kamaiya
- landless issue
- promoting business
- language and culture
- empowering women

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- dalit, indigenous
- conservation

Shuklaphanta FM has broadcasting several programmes internally for example Hamro Sanskriti Hamro Prayatan, Kura kisanka, Janasarokar,Aaja Voli Ghar aagan, Lauwa Nepal, Paathsala, Jadpachhyan, Hamar Bagiya and Doteli News.To held different programmes it has been coworking with several organizations as given below:

- Local level : DDC Kanchanpur, NNSWA, DAO kailali, CSDC Dadeldhura
- National level : Equal Access Nepal, Antenna Foundation Nepal, Ujyaloo 90 Network, Sagarmatha FM.
- International level: USAID, Action AID Nepal, BBC World Service, BBCWST

On the other hand Radio Mahakali is the second established FM station of the district. It was started from 2063-12-24. Which is located in ward number 18 katan Bhimdatta Municipality .

The objectives of Radio Mahakali FM can be pointed as below:

- to collect reliable news for the public
- to produce useful educational programmes and broadcast for the development of society
- to produce healthy entertaining programs and broadcast to develop sound society

The programs Mahakali khabar,Sajha Khabar, Mahakali News Line, Hukka Chilim, Doteli News Line, Rana Tharu News Line, Rana Tharu Githaru,Sajha Sawal, Ajaka Chhapa, Loka Lahari are held by the FM:

1.1.7 Code Switching and Code Mixing

Nowadays it is difficult to find monolingual society since people are living in heterogeneous mass. People use more than one language to communicate in these societies. While using more than one language in communication, one language influences the other language then occurs code switching and code mixing. Most people have command over several languages or different varieties of language they speak. Now people are forced to select a particular code whether they choose to speak or they may switch from one code to another or mix two codes together.

1.1.7.1 Code Switching

In the bilingual and multi-lingual society, when a person meets with another person, they shift their language from one to another during their conversation. This process of shifting from one language to another is called code switching. Different scholars have defined code switching as given below:

According to Trudgill (1983) "Code switching means switching from one variety to another when the situation demands" (p.73). It is a change by a speaker from one language variety to another. The switching from one language code to another when a situation demands is called code switching.

 Likewise, Holliday (1988) defines in code switching as, "… the speaker moves from one code to another and back, more or less rapidly in course of single sentence" (p.65). The purpose of code switching may be to fill a linguistic or conceptual gap or for their multiple communicative purposes. Heller (1988) says, "Code switching, the use of more than one language in the course of a single episode, has attracted a great deal of attention over the years, most likely because it violates a strong expectation that only one language will be used at any given time" (p.1). Bilinguals often switch between their two languages in the middle of conversation .These code switches can take place between or even within

sentences ,involving phrases or even parts of words. One bilingual individual using a word from language 'A' in language 'B' is a case of code switching for example; I'm sorry: aj pani kitab bhule. This example shows a very clear switch from one language, English, to another language, Nepali.

In short, code switching may be viewed as an extension to language for bilingual speakers rather than interference and from other perspective it may be viewed as interference depending on the situation and context in which it occurs.

1.1.7.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing can be found everywhere today because of the rapid development of science, technology, commerce and communication. Several societies are coming in contact with other societies and in this condition: the people borrow words from other languages.

Crystal (2003) views, "code mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another" (p.79). Hudson (1980) defines, "Code mixing is a change from one language's lexicon to the next because of the meet between fluent bilinguals" (p.53). According to him there are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. To get the right effect, the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail- a few words of one language, then a few words of other …but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure.

Holmes (1992) says, "Code mixing suggests the speaker is mixing codes indiscriminately. It is a kind of rapid switching in conversation" (p.50). Regarding above definition of code mixing, we can easily say that nowadays it has become essential feature of any language. In our context people use a lot of English words

and phrases when they speak and write the Nepali language. But some people mix words /sentences of another language intentionally to get prestige in a society.

In the context of Nepal due to the growing effect of English in every step of life, people are compelled to use it directly or indirectly in different fields.

1.2   Review of Related Literature

Some of the research works related to the present study are reviewed as below; Subedi (2001) has carried out a research on "English Code Mixing in the Gorkhapatra Daily: descriptive and practical study". The objectives of this study were to find out assimilated and non-assimilated words of the English language in to the Nepali language. He studied every issue within one week of that daily news paper. He pointed out the assimilated and non-assimilated words. He found that seat, table, hotel, bank were the assimilated words and plaza, internet, budget, etc. were non assimilated ones.

Luitel (2005) has carried out a research on "English Code Mixing in the Nepali Stories". The objective of his research was to find out English expressions that are mixed in Nepali stories. His research shows that the English words are used in Nepali story from 2062 B.S.to 2062 B.S. are higher than other years. He also concluded that some English words have already been assimilated into Nepali language.

Baral (2005) has conducted a research on code-mixing in electronic media entitled, "Code-Mixing in Nepali Cinemas-A descriptive Study". Main objectives of his study were to analyze the English codes mixed in Nepali cinemas. For this fifteen cinemas were chosen using judgmental sampling procedure. He found people mixing of English codes in cinema because of the richness of English vocabulary.

Dahal(2006) carried out a research on "Code Mixing in the Gorkhapatra and the Kantipur: A comparative study". The objectives of his study were to find out and classify the English Expression and words mixed in Nepali language used in Gorkhapatra and Kantipur dailies. The English words mixed in Kantipur Daily was in higher position(1.35%) than Gorkhapatra Daily(1.29%) in a week and English phrases Gorkhapatra daily was found in higher position(50.3%) than Kantipur Daily(49.69%).

Sharma (2008) has carried out a research on "Nepali Code-mixing in Nepalese English Dailies". The objectives were to analyze mixed Nepali expressions at words, phrases, and clause and sentence level. He found Nepali code mixing in word level is the largest number in Nepalese English Dailies.

Awasthi (2009) carried a research on "Mixing of English Codes in Doteli Dialect". His objectives of research were to find out English lexical items in the Doteli dialect in terms of linguistic units and word-class and to identify the causes of mixing English codes in the Doteli Dialect particularly by the uneducated people. He found out that educated Doteli speakers mixed more English codes rather than the uneducated Doteli speakers.

Sah (2010) conducted a research on "English Code mixing in Maithili fm programs". The objective of his study was to analyze the English code mixing in terms of language structure and language function. He found the words of major word class (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb) in higher position than minor word class (conjunction and so on).

Above mentioned study are related to code mixing in different print media and electronic media as well. English code mixing in Gorkhapatra daily, Kantipur daily are related to print media and English code-mixing in Nepali Cinema and in Maithili FM programs are the studies related to electronic media. Awasthi (2009)

carried out a research on "Mixing of English Codes in Doteli Dialect". But no one has conducted a research on mixing of English codes in News Broadcast in Doteli Dialect yet, so I have selected this topic (Mixing of English codes in news broadcast in Doteli Dialect) for study.

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The research had the following objectives.

i)   To find out the English words used in news broadcast in Doteli dialect.

ii)   To classify those jargons into different field of knowledge and check their equivalent term in Doteli dialect.

iii)   To list some pedagogical implications.

1.4   Significance of the Study

This study will be helpful to the students of sociolinguistics who are interested to study on Doteli Dialect particularly spoken in Far-western region of Nepal. In addition to this the findings of this study will be useful to the teachers, journalists and other people involved in mass media studying or conducting research on code mixing. This study will be fruitful to all language students, textbook writers, language teachers, syllabus designers and the researchers who are interested in Mass media, particularly in news, broadcast in Doteli Dialect.

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the objectives of this study I adopted following methodology.

2.1   Sources of Data

This research was primarily based on secondary sources.

2.1.1   Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources were the cassette recorder, Journals, articles, magazines, books that are related to my study and different research work carried out by the students of Department of English Education. I used various books like Hudson (1980), Wardhaugh (1986), Rai (2000), Saud (2000) and Chataut (2058). I consulted different research work as Subedi (2001), Luitel (2005), Baral (2005), Dahal (2006), Sharma (2008), Awasthi (2009), Sah (2010) and other related literature.

2.2   Sampling Procedure

I selected Shuklaphanta FM and Radio Mahakali FM radio by using non-random judgmental sampling procedure. I selected Doteli news program of both FM by using the same (non-random judgmental sampling) procedure. I selected 20 episodes of Doteli news from Shuklaphanta FM and 20 from Radio Mahakali FM. I selected altogether 40 episodes of news.

2.3   Tools for Data Collection

In order to collect data for this study, I used recording device: cassette, tape recorder.

2.4   Process of Data Collection

In the process of data collection, I prepared recorder before recording news. I tuned Shuklaphanta FM at 7.45 o'clock and recorded an episode of news till 20 days daily. I tuned Radio Mahakali FM at 5 o'clock and recorded 20 episode of Doteli news till 20 days. I recorded altogether 40 episodes of Doteli news from both FM.

2.5   Limitations of the Study

This study had the following limitations.

i.   The study was limited within the classification of English words into different field of Knowledge.

ii.   The data was limited to the recorded materials.

iii.   The study was limited to forty programs only.

iv.   Same words were not counted repeatedly in the same news.

v.   Commercial was not taken into consideration.

vi.   *'Jana Aawaj'* and *'SMS mat sarvekshna'* also included in the study.

CHAPTER THREE
ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

In this chapter, I have attempted to analyze, interpret and present the data obtained from the study. The main objective of this study was to find out the English words used in news that broadcast in Doteli dialect and classify those words into different fields of knowledge. The collected data are analyzed, interpreted descriptively as well as analytically using appropriate mathematical tools and tables. The data have been grouped, described and compared on the basis of following headings;

3.1   List of English words used in Shuklaphanta FM

3.2   List of English words used in Radio Mahakali FM

3.3   Holistic comparison of MEWs used by both FM

3.4   Classification of MEWs into different field of knowledge used in SFM

3.5   Classification of MEWs into different field of knowledge used in RM FM

3.6   List of equivalent terms of MEWs used by both FM

3.7   Holistic study of MEWs with their frequency of occurrence

3.1 Lists of English Words Used in Shuklaphanta FM

Table No.1

Lists of English Words Used in Shuklaphanta FM

News No.	MEWs	Total
1	doctor, reporters club, bus park, ambulance, budget, package, press	7
2	petrol pump, Nokia mobile set, petroleum	3
3	refer, motorcycle, ambulance, cusec, barrage, division, driver	7
4	in charge, radio, computer, photo, aged, young, NNSWA	7
5	doctor, ultimatum, vote, press, mobile, message box, kilowatt, tower	8
6	encephalitis, budget, relay, liter, division, Culvert	6
7	viral, INSEC, motorcycle, internet, home pipe, Culvert, in charge, bank, rally, vote, banking draft, hotel	12
8	medical, bus, party, photo, bazaar, ring road	6
9	malaria, refer, doctor, photo, experience, educated	6
10	rabies, malaria, save the children, club, pipe	5
11	malaria, jeep, media, message box, photo, experience, personal, educated,	8
12	club, Foods and Private Limited, union, team, computer, square feet, labor, real juice, coconut biscuit, spice juice	10
13	budget, process	2
14	budget, regrouping, ultimatum	3
15	staff nurse, ambulance, budget, press, radio, computer, course	7
16	in charge, viral, budget, guarantee, delegation, cabinet, rally, quota, computer, culvert, division, hotel	12
17	viral, typhoid, malaria, office, salary, party, internet, computer, banner	9
18	corporation, bill, variation, rally, radio, television, line, computer, megawatt	9
19	budget, press, press counseling, hector, bus park, pitch, parking	7
20	doctor, typhoid, jaundice, line, laptop, online banking, inspector	7
		141

The Table No. 1 shows that there were 20 news items. The total number of words mixed in Doteli news were 141.The news seven and sixteen had highest number of words 12 and the news number thirteen had least number, 2. Likewise, news number first, third, fifteen, nineteen and twenty had same number of 7. News second and fourteen had 3 words. There were 9 words in news seventeen and eighteen. More over news six, eight, nine had also equal words, 6. News twelve had 10 words which was second last number in the table. News five and eleven had 8 words. News ten had 5 words. News four had 7 words. The word 'doctor' and 'budget' were frequently mixed in most of the news.

3.2   Lists of English Words Used in Radio Mahakali FM

Table No.2

Lists of English Words Used in Radio Mahakali FM

News No.	MEWs	Total
1	reporters club, bus, budget, board, party, united, current	7
2	budget, party, republican party, press, television, cell, gas	7
3	reporters club, charge, budget, ultimatum, party, gas, cell	7
4	budget, committee, party, modality, package, dean, rector, quota, register, press, computer, gas, furniture, TU	14
5	doctor, BBC	2
6	reporters club, bus, budget, party, board, united, current	7
7	truck, ultimatum, party, nursing college	4
8	Doctor, party, forum	3
9	reporters club, Asian boxing championship, Korean boxing association, regrouping, modality, norms, party, package, press	9
10	reporters club, bus, budget, party, board, united, current	7
11	doctor, reporters club, INGO, tanker, party, committee, press union	7
12	tanker, budget, ultimatum, firing	4
13	doctor, reporters club, budget, regrouping, modality, agenda, t-shirt	7
14	doctor, diagnosis, reporters club, Bollywood, budget, party, press, professor	8
15	postmortem, doctor, party, cusec, barrage	5
16	doctor, communist, party, bureau, forum, meter, barrage, campus	8
17	budget, freeze, load shedding, division	4
18	doctor, reporters club, motor cycle, package, modality, party	6
19	doctor, reporters club, party, hotel	4
20	party, doctor, cup, cricket, ACC, over, wicket, toss, batting, run	10
	Total	130

The table No. 2 shows that there were 20 news that broadcast by Radio Mahakali FM. The total number of words was 131. We can easily saw that news four had 14 words which were the highest words in the table and news five had 2 words which were the least number in the table. There were 7 words in news first, second, third, six, ten, eleven and thirteen. Likewise, news seven, twelve, seventeen and nineteen had 4 words. Moreover, news eight had 3 words which was second least number in the table. There were 8 words in news fourteen and sixteen. News nine had 9 words and news eighteen had 6 words. News twenty had 10 words which were also second least number in the table.

3.3   Holistic Comparison of MEWs Used by Both FM

Table No.3

Holistic Comparison of MEWs Used by Both FM

FM Name	MEWs	Percent
Shuklaphanta	141	52.02
Radio Mahakali	130	47.98
Total	271	100

The above table No. 3 shows that the total numbers of words were 271 where Shuklaphanta was equipped with 141 words which were 52.02 percent of the total and Radio Mahakali had 130 words which was 47.98   percent of the total. So we can easily say that Shuklaphanta FM had used more English words in comparison to Radio Mahakali.

3.4 Classification of MEWs into Different Field of Knowledge Used in SFM

Table No.4

Classification of MEWs into Different Field of Knowledge Used in SFM

News No.	Health	Organization	Transportation	Economy	Politics
1	doctor	reporters club	Bus park, ambulance	Budget	Package
3	refer		Motorcycle, ambulance		
4	In charge	NNSWA			
5	doctor				ultimatum, vote
6	encephalitis			Budget	Relay
7	Viral, In charge	INSEC, bank	Motorcycle		Rally, vote
8	Medical		Bus		Party
9	Malaria, refer, Doctor				
10	Rabies, malaria	Save The Children, Club			
11	Malaria		Jeep		
12		Club, Foods and Private Limited			Union, team
13				Budget	Process
14				Budget	regrouping ultimatum
15	staff nurse		Ambulance	Budget	
16	In charge, viral			budget, guarantee	delegation, cabinet, rally, quota
17	Viral, typhoid, malaria	Office		Salary	Party
18		Corporation		Bill	Variation
19				Budget	
20	doctor, typhoid, jaundice				
Total	11	9	5	4	14

Table No. 4 shows that there were 20 news. The news was classified into five fields for example Health, organization, Transportation, Economy and politics respectively. The field politics had the highest words 14, for example, package, ultimatum, vote, relay, rally, party, union, team, process, regrouping, delegation, cabinet, quota, variation and the field Economy had least words 4, for example, budget, guarantee, salary and bill in the table. The field organization had 9 words for example, reporters club, NNSWA, INSEC, bank, Save the children, club, Foods and Private Limited, office, corporation. Transportation had 5 words for example, Bus Park, ambulance, motorcycle, jeep and bus. Likewise, the field Health had 11 words for example, doctor, refer, in charge, encephalitis, viral ,medical, malaria, staff nurse, typhoid, jaundice.

Table No.5

Classification of MEWs into the Field Mass Media, Science and Technology,

Measurement and Development

News No.	Fields			
	Mass media	Science and Technology	Measurement	Development
1	press			
2		Petrol pump, Nokia mobile set, petroleum		
3			Cusec	barrage, division
4	radio	computer, photo		
5	press	Mobile, message box	Kilowatt	Tower
6			Liter	Division, culvert
7		Internet		Home pipe, culvert
8		Photo		Bazaar, ring road
9		Photo		
10				Pipe
11	media	Message box, photo		
12		Computer	Square feet	
13				
14				
15	press ,radio	Computer		
16		Computer		Culvert, division
17		Internet, computer		
18	Radio, television	Line, computer	Megawatt	
19	Press, press counseling		Hector	Bus park, pitch, parking
20		Line, laptop		
Total	5	10	6	11

Table No.5 shows that there were 20 news. The news was classified into 4 fields for example, Mass media, Science and Technology, Measurement and Development. The field Development had highest words 11 for example, barrage, division, Tower, Culvert, home pipe, bazaar, ring road, pipe, bus park, pitch, parking and Science and Technology had 10 words for example, petrol pump, nokia mobile set, petroleum, computer, photo, mobile, message box, internet, line and laptop. Mass media had 5 words for example; press, radio, media, television and press counseling and Measurement had 6 words for example, cusec, kilowatt, liter, square feet, megawatt and hector.

Table No.6

Classification of MEWs into the Field Business and Job, Anthropology,

Education and Things and Goods

News No.	Fields			
	Business and Job	Anthropology	Education	Things and Goods
1				
2				
4		aged, young		
5				
6				
7	banking draft, hotel			
8				
9		Experience	Educated	
10				
11		experience, personal	Educated	
12		Labor		real juice, spice juice, coconut biscuit
13				
14				
15			Course	
16	hotel			
17				banner
18				
19				
20	online banking, inspector			
Total	5	5	2	4

Table No. 6 shows that there were 20 news. The number of words used in the news was classified into Business and Job, Anthropology, Education and Things and Goods field. The fields Business and job had 4 words for example banking draft, hotel, online banking and inspector. Likewise, Anthropology had 5 words for example aged, young, experience, personal and labour which were the highest words in the table. The field Education had 2 words for example, course and educated, which were also least words in the table. The field Things and Goods had 4 words for example, real juice, spice juice, coconut biscuit and banner.

3.5 Classification of MEWs into different field of Knowledge used in RM FM.

Table No.7 3.5

Classification of MEWs into different field of Knowledge used in RM FM.

News No.	Health	Organization	Transportation	Economy	Politics
1		Reporters club	Bus	Budget	Board, party, united
2				Budget	Party, republican party
3		Reporters club		Charge, budget	Ultimatum, party
4				Budget	Committee, party, modality, package, dean, rector, quota, register
5	Doctor				
6		Reporters club	Bus	Budget	Party, board, united
7			Truck		Ultimatum, party
8	Doctor				Party, forum
9		Reporters club, Asian Boxing Championship, Mature Boxing Association			Regrouping, modality, norms, Party, package
10		Reporters club	Bus	Budget	Party, board, united
11	Doctor	Reporters club, INGO	Tanker		Party, committee
12			Tanker	Budget	Ultimatum
13	Doctor	Reporters club		Budget	Regrouping, modality, agenda
14	Doctor, diagnosis	Reporters club, Bollywood		Budget	Party
15	Postmortem				Party
16	Doctor				Communist, party, bureau, forum
17				Budget	
18	Doctor	Reporters club	Motorcycle		Package, modality, party
19	Doctor	Reporters club			Party
20	Doctor	ACC			Party
Total	3	6	4	2	17

Table No. 7 shows that there were 20 news. The news was classified into five fields for example Health, Organization, Transportation, Economy and Politics.

There were 17 words in the politics which were the highest number of words and Economy had 2 words which were least word number in the table. Likewise, there were 3 words in the Health and 5 words in the Organization and 4 words in the Transportation .The word doctor, budget, reporters club and party were frequently mixed in most of the news.

Table No.8

Classification of MEWs into the Field Mass Media, Science and Technology and Measurement and Development

News No.	Fields			
	Mass media	Science and Technology	Measurement	Development
1		Current		
2	Press, television	Cell, gas		
3		Gas, cell		
4	Press	Computer, gas		Furniture
5	BBC			
6		Current		
7				
8				
9	Press			
10		Current		
11	Press union			
12		Firing		
13				
14	Press			
15			Cusec	Barrage
16			Meter	Barrage
17		Freeze		Load shedding, division
18				
19				
20				
Total	4	6	2	4

Table No. 8 shows that 20 news were classified into the field Mass media, Science and Technology, Measurement and Development. The field Science and Technology had 6 words which were highest words in the table for example,

current, cell, gas, computer, firing and freeze. Likewise, the field Measurement had 2 words (cusec and meter), which were least words in the table. The field Mass media had 4 words for example, press, television, BBC and press union. Similarly, the field Development had also 4 words for example, furniture, barrage, load shedding and division.

Table No.9

Classification of MEWs into the Field Business and Job, Anthropology, Education and Things and Goods

News No.	Fields			
	Business and Job	Anthropology	Education	Things and Goods
1				
2				
3				
4			TU	
5				
6				
7			Nursing college	
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				T-shirt
14	Professor			
15				
16			Campus	
17				
18				
19	Hotel			
20				
Total	2		3	1

Table No. 9 shows that there were 20 news .Those were classified into different field for example Business and Job, Anthropology, Education and Things and Goods. The field Education had 3 words which were highest words and Things and Goods had 1 word which was least word number in the table and also least number in other above mentioned table as well. The field Business was equipped with 2 words. But the field Anthropology had no word at all.

3.6 List of equivalent terms of MEWs used by both FM

Table No. 10

List of equivalent terms of MEWs used by both FM

MEWs	Equivalent terms in Doteli Dialect
Photo	*Futa*
Hotel	*Hotal*
Doctor	*Dakdhhr*
Aged	*Budo*
Vote	*Vota*
Salary	*Talap*
Guarantee	*Thokuwa*
Barrage	*Pul*
Educated	*Shikshita*

From the above table No. 10 we can easily say that both the FM stations newsreporter preferred to mix English words to Doteli words though the words have equivalent terms in the dialect. For example the English word 'photo' had equivalent term *'Futa'* in the Doteli Dialect.

3.7   Holistic Study of MEWs with their Frequency of Occurrence

Both the FM station Shuklaphanta and Radio Mahakali mixed altogether 135 English words without counting their frequency of occurrences. Among them some words occurred frequently and 92 words occurred only once. For example the word party occurred 18 times, doctor occurred 14 times, budget occurred 17 times and the word petrol pump, driver, aged, young, mobile, bank and pipe occurred only once in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Code mixing can be found everywhere today because of the rapid development of Science, technology and communication. Due to the huge development of mass communication the world looks like a small room of the house. Among other media FM radio has been playing great role to broad cast message to the large mass of audiences. So languages are vital means for media to give message. Among other languages the use of English languages has been increasing rapidly

So no doubt the electronic media Shuklaphanta and Radio Mahakali had also used some English words while broad casting Doteli News. Moreover, it has been found that both FM radio mixed some English codes in the news in the scarcity of equivalent term in Doteli Dialect.

4.1   Findings

1.   The mixing of English words by FM radios in their news broadcast is a regular and natural phenomenon.

2.   It has been found that the total number of MEWs was 271, where Shuklaphanta used 141(52.02%) and Radio Mahakali used 130 (47.98%) words.

3.   The greatest number of words was found in the field of Politics because Shuklaphanta FM had used 14 words and Radio Mahakali had used 17 words

4.   Shuklaphanta mixed least number of words e.g. 'educated' and 'course' in the field 'Education', whereas Radio Mahakali mixed only one word e.g. 'T-shirt' in the field 'Things and Goods'.

5.   Words that are used in day to day communication were occurred frequently in both FM. For example party occurred 18 times, doctor occurred 14 times and budget occurred 17 times in the study.

6. Abbreviation forms were also mixed while making news. For example Shuklaphanta used NNSWA and INSEC and Radio Mahakali used TU, INGO and BBC.

7. The words hotel, photo, aged, salary had equivalent terms in Doteli Dialect.

8. Regarding the table No.4 and 5 the field Health and Development had equal number 7.

9. Regarding the table No.4, 5 and 6 the field Transportation, Mass media, Business and Job and Anthropology were equipped with 5 words.

4.2   Recommendations:

1)   Code mixing in the language of news is a natural phenomenon, so the teachers should be update with the language of news to teach mass media.

2)   Learners who want to introduce with Doteli Dialect will be beneficial for the study of the dialect.

3)   The frequent uses of mixed English words facilitate the learners to learn English language.

4)   The abbreviated forms raise the awareness of the teacher as well as students to search the full form of the words and expand the number of vocabulary in their consciousness.

5)   This study will be fruitful to the teachers and students who are studying journalism, mass communication because the study was focused on the news which is the part of mass media.

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Appendix I

Holistic Study of MEWs with their Frequency of Occurrence

S No.	MEWs	Frequency of occurrence
1	Doctor	14
2	Reporters club	11
3	Bus park	2
4	Ambulance	3
5	Budget	17
6	Package	4
7	Press	8
8	Petrol pump	1
9	Nokia mobile set	1
10	Petroleum	1
11	Refer	2
12	Motor cycle	3
13	Cusec	2
14	Barrage	3
15	Division	3
16	Driver	1
17	In charge	3
18	Radio	3
19	Computer	7
20	Photo	4
21	Aged	1
22	Young	1
23	NNSWA	1
24	Ultimatum	5
25	Vote	2
26	Mobile	1
27	Message box	2
28	Kilo watt	1
29	Tower	1

30	Encephalitis	1
31	Relay	1
32	Liter	1
33	Culvert	3
34	Viral	3
35	Internet	1
36	Home pipe	1
37	Bank	1
38	Rally	3
39	Banking draft	1
40	Hotel	3
41	Medical	1
42	Bus	4
43	Party	18
44	Bazaar	1
45	Ring road	1
46	Malaria	4
47	Jeep	1
48	Media	1
49	Experience	2
50	Personal	1
51	Educated	2
52	Rabies	1
53	Club	2
54	Pipe	1
55	Food and private limited	1
56	Union	1
57	Team	1
58	Square feet	1
59	Labor	1
60	Real juice	1
61	Coconut biscuit	1

62	Spice juice	1
63	Process	1
64	Regrouping	3
65	Staff nurse	1
66	Course	1
67	Guarantee	1
68	Delegation	1
69	Cabinet	1
70	Quota	2
71	Typhoid	2
72	Office	1
73	Salary	1
74	Banner	1
75	Corporation	1
76	Bill	1
77	Variation	1
78	Television	2
79	Line	2
80	Mega watt	1
81	Press counseling	1
82	Hector	1
83	Bus park	1
84	Pitch	1
85	Parking	1
86	Jaundice	1
87	Laptop	1
88	Online banking	1
89	Inspector	1
90	Board	3
91	United	3
92	Current	3
93	Republican party	1

94	Cell	2
95	Gas	3
96	Charge	1
97	Committee	2
98	Modality	4
99	Dean	1
100	Rector	1
101	Register	1
102	Furniture	1
103	TU	1
104	BBC	1
105	Truck	1
106	Nursing College	1
107	Forum	2
108	Asian Boxing Championship	1
109	Korean Boxing Association	1
110	Norms	1
111	INGO	1
112	Tanker	2
113	Firing	1
114	Agenda	1
115	T –shirt	1
116	Diagnosis	1
117	Bollywood	1
118	Press union	1
119	Professor	1
120	Postmortem	1
121	Campus	1
122	Freeze	1
123	Load shedding	1
124	Cup	1
125	Cricket	1

126	ACC	1
127	Over	1
128	Wicket	1
129	Toss	1
130	Batting	1
131	Run	1
132	INSEC	1
133	Save the Children	1
134	Communist	1
135	Bureau	1
Total		271