CHAPTER- ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Linguistics is the scientific study of the language. Linguistics is the social science that shares common ground of social science such as psychology, anthropology, sociology and archaeology. It also may influence other disciplines such as English, communication studies and computer science along with psychology and philosophy. Linguistics is ultimately concerned with how the society acts with language.

Linguistics encompasses a number of sub-fields. An important topical discussion lies between the study of structure (grammar) and the study of meaning (semantics). Grammars encompass morphology (the formation and composition of words), syntax (the rules that determine how words combine into phrases and sentences) and phonology (the study of sound systems and abstract of sound units). Phonetics is a related branch of linguistics concerned with the actual properties of speech sounds (phones), non-speech sounds and how they are produced and perceived and other sub-linguistics include: evolutionary linguistics which considers origin of language, historical linguistics which explores language change; sociolinguistics which looks at the relation between linguistics variation and social structures; psycholinguistics which explores the representation and functioning of language in the mind; neurolinguistics which looks the representation of language in the brain; language acquisition which considers how children acquire their first language and how children and adults acquire and learn their second and subsequent languages; in addition discourse analysis is concerned with the structure of text and conversations and pragmatics with how meaning is transmitted based on a combination of linguistic competence, non-linguistic knowledge and the context of the speech act.

Code, in general sense of this term a set of convention for converting one signaling system into another-enters into the subject matter of semiotics and communication theory rather than linguistics. Such notion of encoding and decoding are sometimes encountered in phonetics and linguistics but the view of language as the code is not one which figures greatly in these subjects. The term has come to the fore in sociolinguistics where it is mainly used as neutral label for any system of communication having to commit them to such term as dialect, language or variety which have special status in their theories (a dictionary of linguistics and phonetics).

Richards et al. (1999) write "Code is a system of signals which can be used for sending message. A natural language is an example of code and the medium through which a code is sent is called channel" (p. 57). In the same way, Wardhaugh (2006) says "The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is code, a system used for communication between two or more parties" (p. 101). Therefore, in communication there must be a code.

There exist many languages in the world. Among them English is the most widely used language. It is being used as an international lingua franca among the people with different languages. In the present day world, English is growing richer and richer and every one dwelling across the globe is ardent to learn English. It is claimed that one in every seven human being can speak English. Similarly, two third of the world's scientific books are written in English. Other languages are being overshadowed due to the influence of English as it has been most dominant language in almost all areas. In a single sentence English has become necessity for everyone in the era of 21st century.

In the context of Nepal, English is taught as a compulsory subject from primary to bachelor level. It is also used in different offices, media, travel agencies, tourism, etc. English is being used to large extent in the mass media all over the country. We can find numbers of dailies and weeklies published in English. Even dailies and weeklies published in Nepali language include different aspect

of English language. They contain a lot of instances of English mixing at different level.

1.1.1 Code-switching and Code-mixing

In the 21st century we hardly find monolingual society. In the present day world, almost every human being is at least bilingual. Thus, there are many individuals who speak more than two languages. Every normal human being communicates to others with the help of language. If the interlocutors are monolingual then the communication is possible in a single language but if they are bilingual there may be certain terms and concepts which are very difficult to clarify to the other party with the help of single language. When bilingual and multilingual people take part in a conversation with another person who also knows and use two or more languages, they often shift from one language to another. This process of shifting from one language to another is generally known as code-switching. The code-switching can take place between or even within sentence in speaking and writing. Certainly, it is a universal feature.

Trudgil (2005) says, "Switching from one language to another, when a situation demands is called code-switching" (p. 82). Wardhaugh (2006) makes distinction between two types codes:

> There are two types of code-switching: situational code-switching and metaphorical code-switching. Situational code-switching occurs when language is changed according to situation. The speaker speaks one language in one situation and other in different situation. When change a change of topic requires a change in a code is used, we talk of metaphorical code-switching. In addition conversational code-switching, the speaker essentially chooses one code but an element of another code is

also mixed up in the course of single sentence. He calls it 'code-mixing. (p. 104)

When a bilingual speaker speaks he/she mixed the different code. In addition to the above mentioned definitions Hudson (2001) writes:

In code-switching the point at which language change corresponds to a point where the situation changes either on its own or precisely because the language changes. There are other cases, however, where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual speaker changes languages without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code-mixing (p.53).

Similarly, Gumperz (1986) defines code-mixing as "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two grammatical systems" (as cited in Subedi 2007, p.13). Sometimes code-mixing is called lexical shifting, too. Here, code refers to the particular language or style or dialect or even register.

On the basis of above mentioned definitions, what we can infer is that code-mixing is the shifting of code within a sentence and very often we find a lexical item of the language mixed to the structure of another language. Code-mixing can be observed in every sphere of human life where bilingualism and multilingualism exist. It is found not only in spoken form but also in the written form of the language. We can observe code-mixing in different literary genre such as poems, stories, plays, newspaper and so on.

As we discussed in previous section, code-switching and code-mixing are very closely related terms and are sometimes used interchangeably. Code-switching is the shift from one variety to another. In other words, it is the change from one language to another in speech or writing. On the other hand, when a person

uses the structure of one language and inserts some lexical items of another language that is known as code-mixing. It mainly occurs within a sentence. More typically nouns, verbs and adjectives are used from one language to another in the course of either speaking or writing.

To sum up, Code-switching is a change from one language to another language in the same conversation. On the other hand, code-mixing is a use of language elements mostly nouns and verbs from one language to another in an utterance predominantly in another language. Code-switching is an absolute shift and code-mixing is a lexical shift. Code-switching is conditioned by situation and topic; on the other hand, code-mixing is irrelevant of situation and topic change. Code-switching can be equated with inter-sentential phenomenon and code-mixing can be equated with intra-sentential phenomenon. Instances of code-mixing are common in mass media.

1.1.2 Mass Media and their Significance

Mass media refer to tools and instruments of mass communication that are used to record and transmit information, message experiences etc. rapidly to large diversified and heterogeneous audiences. Mass media convey the message to the large audiences simultaneously although they are scattered all over the world. Mass media can be defined as the organized means of communication that disseminate the facts, opinions, messages or information to the diversified audiences. Mass media comprise three types of communication tools: print media, electronic media and other media. Print media involve books, manuals, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, brochures, prospectuses, posters, banners etc.; electronic media are radios, TVs, cinemas, email, the internet etc.; and other media such as live commentary, public speaking etc. In short, mass media are print and electronic media that are used to convey the messages to the target audiences which are diversified and heterogeneous simultaneously. They are means of public communication reaching a large audience.

To quote Gamble and Gamble (1989), "Mass media are tools/ instruments of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large scattered heterogeneous audience: as such they extend our ability to take to each other by helping us to overcome barriers caused by time and space"(as cited in Subedi 2007, p.13).

Similarly, Hart (1991) writes "Mass media are usually taken to be the mass media, the relatively modern technological/ electrical media which involve technical devices and which have been developed specially for the purpose of communication" (as cited in Saud 2057, p.8).

Since, mass communications is made possible with the use of mass media their effect can be hardly undermined social calls for discussion of community problems. Mass media are the most effective tools in enlarging the radius of various issues: social, political, cultural and economic that enlarges the attention of the people where the public morality is low due to the poverty and ignorance. The role of mass media can be of a major importance in building public confidence and promoting their co-operation through social welfare programs.

Regarding the importance of the mass media, Mc Quail (1994): gives the various reasons for how mass media have been playing significant role in the society and nation.

> A power source: a political means of influence, control, innovation in society: the primary means of transmission essential to the working of most social institutions. The location (or arena) where many offer of public life is played out both nationally and internationally. A major source of definitions and images of social reality; thus also the place where the changing culture and the value of societies and groups are constructed, stored and most

visibly expressed. The primary key, fame and celebrity

status as well as effective performance in the public arena;

the source of an ordered and public meaning system,

which provides a benchmark for what is normal,

empirically and evaluative; alleviations are signaled and

comparisons made in terms of this public version of

normality (p.1).

Similarly, Krashan (1985) opines "Awareness level in all segments of society has gone up because mass media today is assuming powerful role" (as cited in Niraula 1994, p.11).

So, the function of mass media can be classified as informing, adding policy formulation and language teaching. They give clear suggestion and offer to the people in making decisions they feed information and help in changing deep rooted unfounded beliefs and attitudes.

1.1.3 Journalism: An Introduction

Journalism is the process of collecting facts and writing for newspaper and magazines which is aimed at delivering to the public. It is a tool of communicating news and information through newspaper, magazines periodical, broadcasting the internet. Journalism is concerned with the dissemination of news and views about the society which involves the work of collecting, writing, editing and publishing information.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica (2005):

Journalism is the collection, preparation and distribution

of news and related commentary and features materials

through media such as pamphlets, news letter, magazines,

radio, films, television, and books. The term was

originally applied to refer to the current event in printed

forms especially newspapers, but in the late 20th century it

came to include electronic media as well. It is, sometimes

used to refer writing characterized by the direct

presentation of facts or description of events without an

attempt at interpretation. (as cited in Sitaula, p.11).

Journalism is the profession related with news. So, various experts refer journalism as the product of the work of professional news people. As product it typically means informational reports of recent or current events of interest to the public. In this sense, journalism is another word for news with its typical and familiar features especially the aim of being up to date, relevant, credible, and interesting to the chosen audience.

Journalism began from between 9th to 11th century from China. They started to print and publish different books and journals in the very beginning.

Puri (1992) says:

Undoubtedly the history of journalism is clearly linked with

the development of the printing press goes to the Chinese,

who were the first to use moveable type (machine) of the

printing press. Even paper was first of all manufactured in

China the first book was also printed by Chinese in 686 AD

(p. 17 and 18).

The history of journalism is closely linked to the development of printing press. The credit for the invention of the art of printing goes to Chinese. Initially, they invented movable types of printing press between 9th and 11th century. Even paper was first of all manufactured in China. The first book was also printed by Chinese. Johan Gutenberg developed a movable type of press in Europe

especially in German. He also invented suitable ink for the metal type which replaced wooden blocks. He printed nearly 300 copies of Bible. After that, many other countries established the printing press. Among them Venice became a flourishing center of printing. In those days the government and the church patronized the printing press. Sitaula (2009) says,

> In the middle of the 16th century, the morning newspaper took shape in Europe. Firstly, the trading houses published news books and news letter in 1618, weekly newspapers started to come out in English, French, Dutch and German languages from Amsterdam in Holland. By 1660, weekly publication of news-sheets had been well published in UK. In 1665, 'Oxford Gazette', which later on known as 'London Gazette' was published bi-weekly. But the daily newspaper, 'The Daily Courant' was published in 1704. Consequently, newspapers started to take birth in every country (p. 12, 13).

In Nepal the development of printing press was slow. In Rana Regime, publishing news sheet and independent media were considered as harmful activities. If people were involved in publishing they would sentenced to imprisonment. When people started to be aware and educated, then wideness in thought gradually appeared. Rana Prime Minister Dev Samser was one who launched GorkhaPatra in 1901 AD is the oldest newspaper of Nepal.

Gradually, newspaper started to spread the hot and fresh news and information to the people. Newspaper, now days are published not only nationally but also regionally and locally. Here, I have taken 'Blast Times Daily' which is published regionally in the eastern part of Nepal to spread new, hot and fresh news and other information to Nepalese citizens as well as whole world through the world wide web.

1.1.4 An Introduction to the Blast Times Daily

Blast Times Daily is one of the popular newspapers published in Dharan, Sunsari by Purba Kshitiz Publication Pvt. Ltd. Mass media in Nepal have flourished after the restoration of democracy in 1990 AD. Likewise, Blast Times Daily started its publication after the restoration of democracy.

Blast Times Daily started to spread information/ message to the citizen through newspaper from January 1st 1992 AD as weekly newspaper at first. In publication they faced many problems (financial, manpower etc.) and they published 5 volumes cooperating with social workers and intellectuals with the help of type writer. Blast Times has taken good place in the eastern region of Nepal. It started to be published daily since 19th October 1995. It was published with the help of letter press till 1996 AD. It started the color print (front and last page) from 7th April 2010. Gradually Blast Times occupied the large space in the eastern part of Nepal. We can visit the newspaper worldwide through its official web site www.blast.com.np.

Blast Times daily has four pages, in front page main news of the day, content and advertisement are included. On the second page editorial, opinion of the writer and articles are included. On the third page different types of news are included and in the last page, it contains different types of news and part of the news given in the front page. The special package of this newspaper 'KabyaKunja', health and environment related articles are published on Saturday. 'KabyaKunja' includes different literary articles and views of different literary figures and 'Saturday Sadier' is especially for children where article and creation of children's are included.

At present, "Blast Times Daily" circulates about 15000 copies. It has contributed a lot in the field of newspaper since its publication. It provides true picture of news and analytical reviews of the Nepalese society. This daily appreciated for its authentic and detailed coverage of the national and international events including trade and commerce, sports, opinion, social, political, economic. This daily is also admired for its firm critical editorial

opinion. In fact it has played a vital role as mirror for providing true, fact, fresh, hot and current news to its readers.

1.1.5 Fundamentals of Language Structures

Language is voluntary vocal system of human communication. Every language has various grammatical units. A grammatical unit in a language is the stretch of the language that carries grammatical pattern. The unit carries the structure of grammar in different sizes. There are five grammatical units in English which make a hierarchy called rank scale.

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

A. Word

A word is an independent meaningful unit which consists one or more morphemes. In other words, it is meaningful unit having its own meaning. Word is not just analyzed just as a constituent of phrase but also as an independent linguistic unit.

Robins (1978) says, "Sentence is free linguistic form and the word is its minimal version (as cited in Poudel 2007 p.10)".

Richards et al. (1999) define word as "the smallest of the linguistic unit which can occur on its own in speech or writing (p.406)". In writing word boundaries are usually recognized by spaces in between and in speech by slight pauses. However, there is not widely accepted definition of word. Words can be classified in to various classes according to their functions. They are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, quantifiers, etc. Words can be classified in to two main word classes according to their function. They are grouped according how they combine, how they change form and how they function.

Aarts and Aarts (1982, p.22) have classified word class in to two types: major word class and minor word class.

i. Major word classes

Major word classes are also called open classes .They can also add the new members. They are unrestricted and large in numbers. They are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

ii. Minor word classes

Those words which have restricted memberships come under minor word class. They play more structural role in a sentence. The minor word classes are prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, articles, quantifiers, pronouns and numerals.

B. Phrase

Phrase is a term used in grammatical analysis to refer to a single element at structure typically connecting more than one words and lacking subject predicate structure typical of clauses. So, it is a group of words which functions as a single word. According to Aarts and Aarts (1982), "a phrase is a constituent which can be identified on the basis of the word classes membership of at least one of its constituent" (p.60). A phrase can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of its most important constituents, thus a noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun as its most important constituents, and an adjective phrase is a phrase whose principle element is an adjective. Phrases can be of different types- noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and preposition phrase.

C. Clause

Clause refers to a unit of grammatical organization smaller than sentence but larger than a phrase. It is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and forms a sentence or part of a sentence. A clause can be defined as a group of word which contains a finite verb and cannot occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence. According to Richards et al (1999), a clause is "a group of words which forms a grammatical unit and which contains

a subject and a finite verb. Clauses form a sentence or part of sentences and often function as a noun, adjectives or adverbs (p. 52)". Structurally clause can be classified into three types viz. finite, nonfinite and verb less clause.

D. Sentence

A sentence is regarded as the largest unit of grammatical description. It begins with a capital letter and ends with full stop. It is a set of words used to express statements, questions, orders or exclamations. In the words of Aarts and Aarts (1982), "a sentence is regarded as the largest unit of grammatical description since it does not function in the structure of a unit higher than itself (p79)". Aarts and Aarts (ibid) classify sentences into three types by their structures; simple, compound and complex sentences.

A simple sentence refers to a sentence having only one finite verb and none of the sentence function is realized by a clause. A simple sentence is always an independent sentence that can occur on its own.

A compound sentence refers to a sentence having two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses coordinated by some co-ordinations like; and, but and so. The process of forming a compound sentence is called coordination.

A complex sentence refers to a sentence having at least one independent and one more dependent clauses by some subordinators like; because, that, as, since.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

Here I am concerned with "Code-mixing in The Blast Times Daily". Subedi (2001) has carried out a research entitled "The Code-mixing in Goarkhapatra: A Descriptive and Practical Study". The researcher found that urban people could make and understand more English words than rural people. He just pointed out some assimilated and non-assimilated words and their frequency of occurrence.

Pokhrel (2004) has carried out a research entitled "English in Broadcast and Print Media". The researcher found that there is a remarkable distinction between the language of broadcast and that of print media. The general difference is a matter of simplicity. Moreover, directly quoted sentences were more used in print media than in electronic media.

Pangeni (2005) has carried out a research entitled "A Study of Code-mixing in KantipurF.M. and Radio Programs in Nepal". The researcher found that English expressions were found mixed in different structures. The expression of morpheme unit was not found mixed but word of mono-morpheme structure mixed in radio was greater than the words of poly-morpheme.

Dahal (2006) has carried out a research entitled "code-mixing in the Gorkhapatra and Kantipur Daily". The objectives of the study were to find out the English expressions mixed in Rajdhani and Kantipur Daily in terms of sentence types and sentence functions. The researcher collected the 10 days issues from each for collection the data. The finding of the study showed that English expression in Nepali newspaper is regular phenomena. Most of the words mixing in newspaper belonged to major word class but not from minor word class.

Paudel (2007) has carried out a research entitled "English Code-mixing in Print Media: A Case of Annapurna Post Daily". The objectives of the study were to find out the English mixing codes in terms of major word classes and their frequency. The researcher collected the 15 days issues from each for collection the data. The findings of the study was that major word classes were shifted more than minor word classes and nouns occupied the highest position among the mixed words than other major word classes. He found that greater number of shifted English words were in the national news section.

Poudel (2008) has carried out a research entitled "Code-mixing in Kantipur Daily: A Descriptive Study". The objectives of the study were to find out the English mixing codes in terms of major word classes and types of news. The researcher collected the 15 days issues from each for collection the data. And

the findings were the words of usual communication were mixed maximally than adjectives and adverbs. The greatest number of mixed English words was found in sports news and at least in valley news. He only analyses the frequency of the mixed English words.

Niraula (2011) has carried out a research entitled "Code-mixing in the Nagarik Daily: A Descriptive Study". The objectives of the study were to find out the English mixing codes in terms of major word classes and types of news. The data were collected from the 15 days issues of Nagarik Daily. The findings of the study were the words of usual communication were mixed maximally than adjectives and adverbs. The greatest number of mixed English words is found in sports news and at least in valley news.

The research works mentioned above are related to the code-mixing in print media. Apart from those, no research has been carried out to find out the code-mixing in newspaper published in regional level. Main aim of this research was to analyze the English code-mixing in terms of word classes, English abbreviations and frequency of occurrence of mixing words. This study is different from the rest of all researches.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

a. To find out mixing of English words in The Blast Times Daily.
b. To analyze the language of code mixing in The Blast Times Daily in terms of word classes, English abbreviations and the frequency of occurrence of those words.
c. To suggest the pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present research analyzes the condition of English code-mixing in the print media in case of Blast Times Daily. This study will be beneficial to the students, teachers, syllabus designer, the textbook writers and those who are involved in teaching and learning. It will be also beneficial to the students

aspiring to be a journalist. More especially, this study will be directly or indirectly beneficial to the persons who are interested in the field of mass communication. It is further helpful for all those people who are involve in the study of code mixing.

CHAPTER -TWO

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is regarded as a vehicle for carrying out any information successfully. Here, I adopted the following methodology to accomplish the study.

2.1 Sources of Data

Sources of data were secondary ones. This study has based on 15 days issues of The Blast Times Daily from 15th January 2012 to 29th January of 2012 to collect the data for the study. Beside this, other secondary sources of data for the present study were different journals, related books, articles and previous research works and different personals related to The Blast Times Daily in order to facilitate the study. Mainly, Aarts and Aarts (1982), Richard et.al. (1985), Rai (1999), Hudson (2001),Wardhaugh (2006), Pokhrel(2010), Niraula (2011) were consulted.

2.2 Sample and Sampling Procedures

For this study, I selected 15 issues of the Blast Times Daily i.e. from 15th January 2012 to 29th January of 2012 as the sample using the purposive non-random sampling procedure.

2.3 Tools For Data Collection

For this research, I prepared an observation sheet before studying those selected issues of the Blast Times Daily. The observation sheets (appendix) show the detail about the items such as word classes, English abbreviations and the frequency of occurrence of those words.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

I followed the stepwise methodological procedure to accumulate the required data. Following procedures were adopted:

1. Different books, journals, previous research works that were related to this study were collected.

2. Help from the different personals of The Blast Times Daily were taken and its official website was used.

3. The selected newspaper were gathered and read them intensively from the beginning to the end time and again.

4. The mixed English codes found in The Blast Times Daily were highlighted.

5. The highlighted words in checklist were listed down and analyzed in terms of word classes to point out the frequency of occurrence of those words according to their word classes.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

a. This study was limited to small area of sociolinguistics; i.e. code-mixing.

b. The sources of data were from 15 days issues of newspaper The Blast Times Daily.

c. The study especially focused on English code that mixed in newspaper.

d. The study was limited to the analysis of word classes and the frequency of occurrence of those words.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter provides the analysis and interpretation of English words mixed in Blast Times Daily in terms of word classes and frequency of occurrences of those words.

3.1 Description of English Words Used in The Blast Times Daily

This part of the study mainly focuses on holistic description and analysis of English words used in The Blast Times Daily in terms of frequency and percentage. So the total words and mixed words that are used in sampled issues of The Blast Times Daily under the study are shown in the table using statistical tool.

Table No. 1

Overall Analysis of English Words in The Blast Times Daily

S.N	Days	Total words	MEWs	Percentage
1	15th	4246	98	2.30
2	16th	5517	104	1.88
3	17th	2075	26	1.25
4	18th	3739	126	3.36
5	19th	4479	86	1.92
6	20th	4077	94	2.30
7	21st	5047	91	1.80
8	22nd	5737	128	2.23
9	23rd	5851	119	2.03
10	24th	5637	78	1.38
11	25th	2100	105	5.00
12	26th	3449	109	3.16
13	27th	3785	84	2.21
14	28th	4619	84	1.81
15	29th	3418	196	5.73
	Total	63776	1528	5.37

The given table shows that there were total 63776 words were found in sampled issues from The Blast times Daily. Among them 1528 English words were mixed in the sampled issues, and the percent was 2.39. The total words found in the sampled issues.

It shows that the greatest numbers of English words were mixed in the issues of 29th January where the number and percentage were 196 and 5.73 respectively. From the sampled issues, the lowest number of English words found to be mixed in the issues of 17th January where the number and percentage were 26 and 1.25 respectively.

3.1.1 Description of Word Classes

English words belonging to different word classes were found in this study. Mainly from the major word classes i.e. nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs were found. No words were found from the minor classes in all the issues of this newspaper. So, the words that are used in those issues of the Blast Times Daily under study were classified as shown in the table no. 2.

Table No. 2

English Word Classes Used in the Sampled Issues of The Blast Times Daily

Day	Word Classes					Total	Percentage
S.N	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Abbreviations	(F)	
15th	90	2	---	---	6	98	6.41
16th	80	6	5	1	12	104	6.80
17th	22	---	---	---	4	26	1.70
18th	113	3	---	1	9	126	8.24
19th	74	8	---	---	4	86	5.62
20th	91	2	2	---	1	94	6.15
21st	84	3	1	---	3	91	5.95
22nd	106	18	2	---	5	128	8.37
23rd	89	12	4	---	14	119	7.8
24th	69	---	1	---	8	78	5.10
25th	95	---	1	---	9	105	6.87
26th	86	15	3	---	5	109	7.13
27th	44	13	3	---	24	84	5.49
28th	80	1	1	---	2	84	5.49
29th	170	2	7	---	17	196	12.82
Total	1293	85	31	2	123	1528	100

The given table shows the distribution of major word classes (noun, verb, adjectives and adverbs) and the English abbreviation words mixed in the sampled issues in terms of frequency and percentage.

In the sampled issues, total 1293 nouns were found where the highest numbers of nouns were found in the sampled issues of 29th January and the lowest number was 22 in the sampled issues of 17th January.

In the sampled issues, total 85 verbs were found to have been mixed where the highest and lowest number of verb were found in the sampled issues were 18 in the 22nd January and 1 in the 28th January respectively. Verbs were not found in

the sampled issues of 17th, 24th, 25th January. In the sampled issues, total 31 adjectives were found to be mixed. The highest number of adjective was 7 in 29th January and the lowest number was 1 in the 21st, 24th, 25th, 28th January. In the sampled issues of 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th January, adjectives were not found.

In the sampled issues, only two adverbs were found in 16th and 18th January. English abbreviations were 123. The highest number of abbreviation was 24 and the lowest number was 1 in the issues of 27th and 20th January respectively.

The given table shows that nouns were mostly mixed and the adverbs were mixed rarely in the sampled issues. English abbreviations were also mixed frequently in the sampled issues.

3.1.2 Holistic Description of Word Classes

The holistic description and interpretation of word class has been done on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and percentage they obtained. The table no-8 shows the holistic comparisons of word classes.

Table No. 3

Holistic Description of Word Class

S.N.	Word Classes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nouns	1293	91.63
2	Verbs	85	6.02
3	Adjectives	31	2.19
4	Adverbs	2	0.04
Total		1411	100

The above table exhibits that out of the total 1,411 English words found to have been mixed the number of noun was considerably high. There were 1,293 nouns that is 91.63 percent out of 1411. Likewise, there were 85 verbs that is 6.02 percent occupied second position, similarly the third position was

occupied by adjectives which were 31 in numbers and the percentage was 2.19. The last rank was occupied by adverbs. There were only two adverbs and the percentage was 0.14. Mostly English nouns were mixed frequently followed by verbs adjectives and adverbs respectively.

3.1.3 Nouns Used in The Blast Times Daily

This section describes the nouns in the sampled issues of The Blast Times Daily using statistical tool like frequency and percentage. The given table shows the nouns used in the sampled issues.

Table No. 4

Nouns Used In The Blast Times Daily

S.N	Day	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	90	6.96
2	16th	80	6.18
3	17th	22	1.70
4	18th	113	8.73
5	19th	74	5.72
6	20th	91	7.03
7	21st	84	6.49
8	22nd	106	8.19
9	23rd	89	6.88
10	24th	69	5.33
11	25th	95	7.34
12	26th	86	6.65
13	27th	44	3.40
14	28th	80	6.18
15	29th	170	13.14
Total		1293	100

The given table exhibits number of nouns mixed in the sampled issues. According to the table the issues of 29th January the highest number of nouns that is 170 nouns were mixed and the percentage was 6.96. On the other hand lowest number was found in the issue of 17th January where only 22 nouns were mixed. The range of nouns used in the sampled issues was between 22 to 170 and 1.70 to 13.14 in terms of number and percentage respectively. Some examples of nouns which were mixed in sampled issues were *cycle, Bazaar, System, motorcycle, position, model, captain, Blanket, campus, committee, internet* and *Airport.*

3.1.4 Verbs Used in The Blast Times Daily

In this section, the English verbs used in the issues of the Blast Times daily were described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage.

Table No. 5

Verbs Used in The Blast Times Daily

S.N	Day	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	2	2.05
2	16th	6	7.05
3	17th	--	--
4	18th	3	3.52
5	19th	8	9.41
6	20th	2	2.35
7	21st	3	3.52
8	22nd	18	21.17
9	23rd	12	14.11
10	24th	--	--
11	25th	--	--
12	26th	15	17.64
13	27th	13	15.29
14	28th	1	1.17
15	29th	2	2.35
Total		85	100

The given table shows the frequency and percentage of verbs used in the sampled issues under the study. In total 85 adjectives were found to have been mixed. The greatest number of was 18 in the issue of 22nd January and the lowest number was 1 in the issues of 28th January. In the issues of 17th, 24th and 25th verbs were not found under the study. Some examples of verbs under the study were *painting, regrouping, share* and *record*.

3.1.5 Adjective Used in The Blast Times Daily

The adjectives used in the sample issues are described and analyzed in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage. This has been shown in the table no. 6.

Table No. 6

Adjectives Used in The Blast Times Daily

S.N	Day	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	--	--
2	16th	5	16.12
3	17th	--	--
4	18th	--	--
5	19th	1	3.12
6	20th	2	6.25
7	21st	1	3.12
8	22nd	2	6.25
9	23rd	4	12.5
10	24th	1	3.12
11	25th	1	3.12
12	26th	3	9.37
13	27th	3	9.37
14	28th	1	3.12
15	29th	7	21.87
Total		31	100

Above table represents the adjectives mixed in The Blast Times Daily under the study. We found the greatest number of adjectives mixed in the issues of 29th January where the number of the adjectives mixed that is 7 and 21.87percent. Only one adjective was found in the issues of 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th and 28th January. In the issues of 15th, 17th and 18th January no adjectives were found. It shows that adjectives were mixed rarely in the Blast Times Daily. Some examples of adjectives mixed in the sampled issues were *Indian, Chinese, Continental, Quarter, Unique* and *Creative*.

3.1.6 Adverbs Used in The Blast Times Daily

The mixed English adverbs found in the sampled issues are described and analyzed on the basis of their frequency and the percentage they obtained. The given table shows those adverbs.

Table No. 7

Adverbs used in The Blast Times

S.N	Day	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	--	--
2	16th	1	50
3	17th	1	50
4	18th	--	--
5	19th	--	--
6	20th	--	--
7	21st	--	--
8	22nd	--	--
9	23rd	--	--
10	24th	--	--
11	25th	--	--
12	26th	--	--
13	27th	--	--

SN	Days	Frequency	Percentage
14	28th	--	--
15	29th	--	--
Total		2	100

The given table exhibits that only 2 adverbs were found to be mixed in the sampled issues under the study. There was only one adverb in each issue of 15th and 17th January. It shows that English adverbs are rarely mixed in The Blast Times Daily. The adverb found in the sampled issues was the '*first*' only and it was repeated in the sampled issues of 16th and 17th January.

3.1.7 Abbreviations Used in The Blast Times Daily

The mixed English Abbreviations found in the sampled issues are described and analyzed on the basis of their frequency of occurrence and the percentage they obtained. The table no. 7 represents those abbreviations.

Table: - 8

Abbreviations Used in The Blast Times Daily

SN	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	16	4.87
2	16th	12	9.75
3	17th	4	3.25
4	18th	9	7.31
5	19th	4	3.25
6	20th	1	0.81
7	21st	3	2.43
8	22nd	5	4.06
9	23rd	14	11.38
10	24th	8	6.50
11	25th	9	7.31

12	26th	5	2.43
13	27th	24	19.51
14	28th	2	1.62
15	29th	17	13.83
Total		123	100

This above table shows that there were 123 Abbreviations in English were found in the issues under the study. In The Blast Times Daily of 27th January 2012, there were 24 abbreviations which was the greatest number and there was only one abbreviation in the Blast Times Daily of 20th January 2012. In the range of percentage of abbreviation was from 1.81 to 19.51. Some examples of English abbreviation found to have been mixed in the sampled issues were DSP, ASI, VAT, HIV, AIDS and CDO. Full forms of these abbreviations are deputy superintendent of police, assistant sub-inspector, value added tax, acquired immune-deficiency syndrome, central district officer respectively.

3.2 Page Wise Description English Words Mixed in The Blast Times Daily

In this section, the description of English words according to the page is presented. In the first page recent news is published and the second page contains articles and editorial. Likewise in the third page informational news are published and in the last page, remaining part of first page's news and short news are published.

3.2.1 Holistic Description of Page wise News Description

This part of study mainly focuses on the holistic description of the total news used in the different pages of the Blast Times Daily of sampled issues. Following table mainly shows the frequency and percentage of mixing of English words.

Table No. 9

Holistic Comparison of Different Pages News

S.N	Page	Frequency	Percentage
1	1st	277	18.12
2	2nd	486	31.80
3	3rd	506	33.11
4	4th	259	16.95
Total		1528	100

The above table exhibits that out of the total, third page news occupied the highest number and the fourth page news occupied the lowest number of mixing of English words. There were altogether 1528 English words are mixed in the sampled issues of The Blast Times Daily. Out of them 506 English words are mixed in third page news and the percentage was 33.11 and there were only 259 mixing of English words in the 4th page news and the percentage was 16.95. Similarly, the news of second and third page occupied the third and fourth position respectively.

3.2.2 English Words Mixed in Frontal News

In this section, the description of frontal news in the sampled issues is done using simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage. This can be shown in the following table.

Table No. 10

Frequency and Percentage of English Words in the Frontal News

S. N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	8	2.88
2	16th	17	6.13
3	17th	16	5.77
4	18th	10	3.61

5	19th	21	7.58
6	20th	19	6.85
7	21st	17	6.13
8	22nd	6	2.16
9	23rd	19	6.85
10	24th	23	8.30
11	25th	28	10.10
12	26th	20	7.22
13	27th	32	11.55
14	28th	25	9.02
15	29th	16	5.77
Total		277	100

The above table shows that there were total 277 English words mixed in the issues on frontal news. Out of 177 English words, The Blast Times Daily of 27th January 2012 occupied the highest rank since there were 32 words. There were only 6 English words in the issue of 22nd January 2012. In frontal news, mixed of English words have been found commonly used words in day to day communication. Some of the examples are *campus, load shading, blanket, nursing* and *petrol.*

3.2.3 English Words Mixed in the Editorial and Articles in the Second Page

In this section the description of second page news where editorial and article were written in the sampled issues are presented.

Table No. 11

English Words Mixed in the Editorial and Articles in the Second Page

S.N.	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	18	3.70
2	16th	43	8.84
3	17th	24	4.93
4	18th	95	19.54
5	19th	12	2.46
6	20th	65	13.37
7	21st	17	3.49
8	22nd	16	3.29
9	23rd	19	3.90
10	24th	10	2.05
11	25th	23	4.73
12	26th	51	10.49
13	27th	36	7.40
14	28th	29	5.96
15	29th	28	5.76
Total		486	100

The table shows that there were total 486 English words mixed in the issues of second page news. Out of 486 English words, The Blast Times Daily of 18th January 2012 occupied the highest rank where the numbers of English words was 95 that is 19.54 percent. Only 10 English words were mixed in the issue of 24th January. Some of the examples of mixed English words in second page are *hotel, bomb, first, restaurant, petroleum* and *computer.*

3.2.4 English Words Mixed in the Informational News in Third Page

This section presents the English words in informational news.

Table No. 12

English Words Mixed in the Informational News

S.N	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	58	11.46
2	16th	28	5.53
3	17th	--	--
4	18th	--	--
5	19th	52	10.27
6	20th	15	2.96
7	21st	22	4.34
8	22nd	54	10.67
9	23rd	71	14.03
10	24th	--	--
11	25th	26	5.13
12	26th	21	4.15
13	27th	15	2.96
14	28th	18	3.55
15	29th	126	24.90
Total		506	100

The given table displays the number of mixing of English words that were used in the third page news of The Blast Times Daily. There were total 506 English words in this section. The greatest numbers of English words used were in the Blast Times Daily of 29th January 2012 and the number was 126 that is 24.90 percent. The lowest number of English words was 15 that is 2.96 percent in the issues of 20th and 27th January 2012. In the sampled issues of 17th, 18th, and 24th January 2012 no informational news is published. The page was full of advertisement. In this page, maximum part is occupied by the advertisement though, due to the technical news, inventions and common used words highest numbers of mixed English words have been found then rest of other pages.

3.2.5 English Words in Short news in the fourth Page

In this section description of English words in the fourth page news (where short news and remaining news of frontal news) in this sampled issue is presented in terms of their frequency of occurrence and percentage.

Table No. 13

English Words Mixed in the Short news in the Fourth Page

S.N	Days	Frequency	Percentage
1	15th	14	5.40
2	16th	16	3.02
3	17th	15	5.79
4	18th	12	4.63
5	19th	16	6.17
6	20th	15	5.79
7	21st	36	13.89
8	22nd	13	5.01
9	23rd	11	4.24
10	24th	40	15.44
11	25th	16	6.17
12	26th	17	6.56
13	27th	16	6.17
14	28th	10	3.86
15	29th	12	4.63
Total		259	100

The given table shows that 249 English words were mixed in the short news section of the sampled issues. The Blast Times Daily of 24th January occupied the highest rank having 40 mixing of English words and the percentage was 15.44 and The Blast Times Daily of 23rd January occupied the lowest rank having 11 English words and 4.24 was the percentage. In this page, mixed English words have been found less then rest of other pages.

This unit of the study proved that, in the Blast Times Daily frontal news, editorial and article, informational news and short news had numbers of different types of English words were mixed. Hence, I can say that above mentioned types of news in the Blast Times Daily different English codes were mixed. It shows that English codes are commonly mixed in the Blast Times Daily and it is a regular phenomenon.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary aim of this study was to find out the code mixing in the Nepalese newspaper The Blast Times Daily to classify and describes in terms of word classes and news types. I observed and re-observed of the selected issues several times until the required data was obtained. The data was analyzed and interpreted under different headings to reach the conclusion.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data, the following findings have been extracted regarding the use of English in The Blast Times Daily.

1. The mixing of English words in the Blast Times Daily was a regular phenomenon.
2. Words used in day to day communication were mixed maximally in The Blast Times Daily. The examples of such words were colour, bus, cycle, campus and team.
3. Regarding the use of English word classes used in the Blast Times Daily, nouns occupied the highest position. The occurrence of nouns was 91.63 percent out of 1293 words mixed.
4. The mixing of verbs in The Blast Times Daily was in second position. The adjectives and adverbs occupied the third and last position respectively.

5. The greatest number of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs were found in the issues of 29th, 22nd and 19th January and adverbs were found in the 16th and 17th January.

6. The greatest number of mixing of English words 196 (i.e. 5.37 %) in The Blast Times Daily of 29th January 2012 and the least number of English words 26 (i.e. 1.25%) were found in The Blast Times Daily of 17th January.

7. Mixing of English abbreviation was found remarkable and regular phenomenon.

8. The mixing of English words was found to be common in every types of news.

9. No any English sentences were found in the Blast Times Daily.

10. The news in the third page news (informational news) occupied the first position and followed by second, first, and fourth page news in the page-wise analysis respectively.

11. As a whole, out of total 63776 words, the numbers of total Mixed English words were 1528 and the percentage was 2.39.

4.2 Recommendations

This research is basically descriptive. However, on the basis of above mentioned findings of the study a few recommendations and pedagogical implications have been recommended as follows:

1. The study reveals that code mixing in the language of the newspaper is a natural phenomenon. So, teacher should be up to date with the language of newspaper to teach mass media.

2. The study of newspaper language should be included in school as well as university level curriculum so that students come to know how English words are used in Nepali news.

3. Nouns should be emphasized while teaching English to the person related to the Nepali newspapers before teaching verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

4. The study of abbreviated terms raises the awareness to the teachers as well as students to search the full form of these terms and expand the number of vocabulary in their repertoire.

5. Anyone who is interested in Nepali newspapers should have idea of typical vocabulary used in this field that will help them to approach the language used in Nepali newspapers.

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Appendix- A

List of Mixed English Words in the Issues of the Blast Times Daily with their Frequency of Occurrence and Class

The Blast Times Daily of 15th January 2012, Total Words 4246 and the Mixed English Words 98.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Load shading	Noun	5
Dollar	Noun	1
Medico	Noun	2
Bazaar	Noun	9
Cycle	Noun	1
Gallery	Noun	1
Colour	Noun	1
Tractor	Noun	1
Dumping Site	NP	2
Campus	Noun	2
Degree	Noun	1
Euro Kids	NP	6
Hostel	Noun	1
International	Noun	3
Principle	Noun	3
Level	Noun	1
Tuition	Noun	2
Coaching	Noun	2
Graduation	Noun	1
Post-graduation	Noun	1
System	Noun	1
Training	Noun	2
British council	NP	1
London	Noun	5
Medical	Noun	1
A-Level	Noun	10
Computer Lab	Noun	1
Multimedia	Noun	1
Paper	Noun	1
Accountant	Noun	2
Engineering	Noun	1
Course	Noun	3
Euro	Noun	3
Civil Engineering Course	NP	1
Euro International	NP	1
Vice-Principal	Noun	1

IGCA	Abb.	2
Multi	Verb	1
Flat	Noun	2
VAT	Abb.	2
DSP	Abb.	1
Motorcycle	Noun	2
Overtake	Verb	1
Bus	Noun	1
In charge	Noun	1
ASI	Abb.	1
December	Noun	1
Diclofenek	Noun	1
IUCN	Abb.	1

The Blast Times Daily of 16th January 2012, Total Words 5517 and the Mixed English Words 104.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Medico	Noun	1
VAT	Abb.	11
Flat	Noun	2
Stock	Verb	1
SP	Abb.	1
Suppliers	Noun	1
VVIP	Abb.	1
Painting	Verb	1
Clear	Adj.	1
Tietiefish	Noun	1
Communist	Noun	1
Container	Noun	1
Regrouping	Verb	1
Comrade	Noun	2
Rigid	Adj.	1
My wap	Noun	1
Position	Noun	1
Model	Noun	4
French model	NP	4
Prado	Noun	1
Pagero	Noun	1
Pension	Noun	1
Eurasia Reukai	Noun	2
Restaurant	Noun	2
Hungry eye	NP	5
Restaurant and bar	NP	5
Bar	Noun	1

Indian	Adj.	1
Chinese	Adj.	1
Continental	Adj.	1
Italian	Adj	1
Air conditioned	NP	1
Seminar hall	NP	1
View	Noun	1
Roof top	NP	1
Garden restura	NP	1
Visa card	NP	1
Internet	Noun	1
Desk	Noun	1
Share	Verb	1
Micro finance development bank	NP	1
Truck	Noun	1
Shorting shooting	NP	1
Fancy store	NP	2
SP	Abb.	1
Bed sit	NP	1
Inspector	Noun	1
Panel	Noun	1
Dance party	NP	2
January	Noun	1
First	Adv.	1
Morning star boarding school	NP	1
Stationary	Noun	1
Shopping complex	NP	1
Jewelers industries	NP	1
Share	Verb	2
Captain	Noun	1
Jailer	Noun	5
Officer	Noun	1
Communist	Noun	3
Politburo	Noun	1
Life care	NP	1
Medico	Noun	1
Campus	Noun	5
Union	Noun	1
Comrade	Noun	1
Diary	Noun	1
Reporting	Verb	1
Sony digital	NP	1

The Blast Times Daily of 17ᵗʰ January 2012, Total Words 2075 and the Mixed English Words 26.

Mixing English Words	Word Class	Frequency
DSP	Abb.	3
SP	Abb.	1
Dice	Noun	1
Blanket	Noun	1
Nursing	Noun	1
September	Noun	1
Hotel	Noun	1
Bomb	Noun	2
Fusion	Noun	4
Park	Noun	2
Foundation	Noun	1
Team	Noun	1
Engineering	Noun	1
Line	Noun	1
Bus	Noun	4
Traffic	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 18ᵗʰ January 2012, Total Words 3739 and the Mixed English Words 126.

Mixed of English Words	Word Class	Frequency
British	Noun	1
Radiologist	Noun	2
Bridged of Gurkhas	NP	1
Radiology	Noun	8
Record	Verb	1
Association of Nepal	NP	1
Radiological society of SAARC countries	NP	1
Radiographer	Noun	1
Medical	Noun	1
Radiological society of north America	NP	1
Load shading	Noun	25
Multi-fuel power plant	NP	2
Goal	Noun	1
User plant	NP	2
Multi-fuel power project	NP	16
Petrol	Noun	1
Commission	Noun	2
Furnish oil	NP	5

Unit	Noun	1
Diesel	Noun	1
ATF	Abb.	1
IOC	Abb.	1
Power plant	NP	1
Quarter	Adj.	1
Generator	Noun	2
VAT	Abb.	4
Supply	Verb	1
Dollar	Noun	1
Refinery	Noun	1
Thermal plant	NP	4
Multipurpose	Noun	1
Tones	Noun	1
University	Noun	5
Biotechnology	Noun	1
Engineering	Noun	2
General manager	NP	1
Counseling	Noun	1
Register	Noun	1
Retired	Verb	1
Cornel	Noun	1
Orientation	Noun	1
First	Adv.	1
Certificate	Noun	1
Campus	Noun	4
Red cross	Noun	1
Society	Noun	1
Red army	Noun	1
Radiologist	Noun	1
Society	Noun	1
Defense army	NP	1
International atomic energy agency(IAEA)	NP	1
Bargaining	Noun	1
Radiology	Noun	2
Motorcycle	Noun	3
Bus	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 19th January 2012, Total Words 4479 and the Mixed English Words 86.

Mixed of English Words	Word Class	Frequency
C-max	Noun	1
IGP	Abb.	1

AIG	Abb.	1
PABSON	Abb.	1
Vice-chief of army general	NP	1
Compound	Noun	1
Flat	Noun	1
Chain gate	Noun	1
Switch off	NP	1
Broadens	Noun	1
Cylinder	Noun	2
Dollar	Noun	1
Sent	Verb	1
Petroleum	Noun	3
Committee	Noun	1
December	Noun	1
Restaurant and bar	NP	1
Hungry eye	NP	1
Restaurant	Noun	4
Bar	Noun	2
Communist	Noun	2
House wiring	NP	1
B-booing	Noun	2
The peace union	NP	2
British	Noun	1
Battle	Noun	1
Urge crew	NP	1
Inverse crew	NP	1
Unskilled crew	NP	1
Willikens crew	NP	1
Dark night	NP	1
Da-piece crew	NP	1
Junior crew	NP	1
Super novel	NP	1
Everest crew	NP	1
Trophy	Noun	2
Home theater	NP	1
Woofer	Noun	1
Horizon	Noun	3
Basketball	Noun	4
Sports	Noun	1
Shoe	Noun	1
Share	Verb	1
Campus	Noun	4
e-library	Noun	11
Computer	Noun	1

Digital	Noun	2
Form	Noun	1
Internet	Noun	3
Virtual library	NP	1
Short	Verb	1
Refer	Verb	1
SP	Abb.	1
Inspector	Noun	1
Organization	Noun	1
Forum	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 20th January 2012, Total Words 4077 and the Mixed English Words 94.

Mixed of English Words	Word Class	Frequency
Bazaar	Noun	1
Petroleum	Noun	2
Inspector	Noun	2
Micro	Noun	1
Tempo	Noun	1
Unique	Adj.	1
Association	Noun	1
Load shading	Noun	3
Petroleum	Noun	5
Gas	Noun	3
Bonus	Noun	1
Communist	Noun	37
Party	Noun	1
Fusion	Noun	1
Current	Noun	3
Budget	Noun	4
Save the children	NP	1
Banner	Noun	2
Plan	Verb	1
World vision	NP	1
UNDP	Abb.	1
Hydrosol	Noun	1
Insec	Noun	3
Airport	Noun	1
Analyzer	Noun	1
Red cross	Noun	1
Society	Noun	1
Democratic lowers association	NP	1
Elite house academy	NP	1

Petroleum	Noun	4
Petrol pump	Noun	1
Gas	Noun	2
Dealer	Noun	3
Association	Noun	1
Pump	Noun	1
Stock	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 21st January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
SLR Ryphal	Noun	1
Nine	Noun	1
Discover	Verb	1
Motorcycle	Noun	4
Mobile	Noun	1
Campus	Noun	1
Union	Noun	1
Inspector	Noun	1
Tender	Noun	1
Incorporate	Noun	1
Company	Noun	1
Airport	Noun	1
Cancer	Noun	2
Dendrites	Noun	1
Hotel	Noun	1
SLC	Abb.	4
Principle	Noun	4
School	Noun	3
Plus two	Noun	1
Computer	Noun	1
Boarding	Noun	1
Union	Noun	1
Lotus	Noun	1
Academy	Noun	1
Dance center	NP	2
Moonlight	Noun	1
First runner up	NP	1
Holy land	Noun	1
Covered hall	Noun	1
Black belt	Noun	1
School	Noun	1
Principle	Noun	4
Fashion show	Noun	2

Doctor	Noun	1
Math	Noun	1
Badminton	Noun	1
T.V	Abb.	1
Incorporate	Verb	2
Association	Noun	1
Calvert	Noun	2
Pillar	Noun	1
Party	Noun	2
SI	Abb.	1
Nitrogen	Noun	1
Red cross	Noun	2
Public	Noun	1
Forum	Noun	1
Petroleum	Noun	1
Rafting airlines	NP	1
Union	Noun	8
Trekking travel	NP	1
Auto mechanical	Noun	1
Hotel	Noun	1
Casino	Noun	1
Chemical	Noun	1
Iron	Noun	1
Press	Noun	1
Textile garment	NP	1
Carpet	Noun	1
Pistol	Noun	2
Osteoporosis	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 22nd January 2012, Total Words 5737 and the Mixed English Words 128.

Mixed of English Words	Word Class	Frequency
Three star	Noun	1
Inspector	Noun	1
Front	Adj.	1
Hotel	Noun	2
I.L.O	Abb.	1
Hepatitis	Noun	14
Hepatitis- 'c'	Noun	11
Hepatitis- 'B'	Noun	13
HIV	Abb.	2
AIDS	Abb.	2
Status	Noun	1
Cancer	Noun	2

Choruses	Noun	1
Genotype	Noun	1
Silent killer	NP	1
Youth center	NP	1
Company	Noun	2
Private	Noun	1
Limited	Verb	2
Share	Verb	7
Vote	Verb	4
Voting	Verb	3
Market	Noun	1
Three Pillar	Noun	1
Miss	Noun	8
Addition	Noun	2
Training	Noun	3
Center	Noun	3
Choreographer	Noun	1
Event	Noun	2
Fashion	Noun	1
Traffic	Noun	1
Marathon	Noun	1
Director	Noun	1
Creative	Adj.	1
Performance	Noun	1
Title	Noun	1
First runner up	NP	1
Miss talent	NP	1
Miss photogenic	NP	2
Miss best catwalk	NP	1
Miss best personality	NP	1
Miss best beautician	NP	1
Miss best beautiful complexion	NP	2
Miss viewers choice	NP	1
Miss best walk	NP	1
Miss best hair	NP	2
Miss best smile	NP	1
Title	Noun	1
Silver	Noun	1
Entertainment	Noun	1
Circus	Noun	1
Dance	Noun	1
Share	Verb	1
Division	Noun	1
Command	Verb	1

Motorcycle	Noun	1
Campus	Noun	2

The Blast Times Daily of 23rd January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
DIG	Abb	3
Campus	Noun	8
Relay	Verb	3
Trum	Noun	2
Mandate	Verb	1
C.D.O	Abb	1
S.P.	Abb	1
Bargenning	Verb	1
Blank cheque	N.P.	1
Hirarchy	Noun	3
Orthodox marxist	Noun	2
Ego	Noun	1
Communist	Noun	2
Prefence	Noun	2
BIPPA	Abb	1
Transit	Noun	3
Ambulance	Noun	1
Left track	Noun	1
Load shading	Noun	9
Cyber	Noun	4
Cafe	Noun	1
Multifuel	Adj	4
F.M.	Abb	1
Station manager	N.P.	2
Petrol	Noun	1
Email-Internet	Noun	1
Line	Noun	3
Inverter	Noun	1
Furneshoil	Noun	1
Machine	Noun	4
Engineer	Noun	1
Counter	Noun	3
Unit	Noun	3
Reading	Noun	5
Meter	Noun	6
Reader	Noun	2
Mobile	Noun	2
Set	Verb	1

Office	Noun	1
Record	Verb	1
Computer	Noun	1
Bill	Noun	1
Camp	Noun	1
Basecamp	Noun	1
Bank	Noun	1
Times bullatine	NP.	1
Campus	Noun	2
Dean	Noun	1
Lab	Noun	1
Bullatine	Noun	1
Lions	Noun	2
Hight	Noun	1
Operation	Noun	1
DIG	Abb	3
Defence couse	N.P.	1
Campus	Noun	2
Union	Noun	1
Petrollum	Noun	1
S.P.	Abb	
Inspector	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 24th January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Lady	Noun	3
Petrolium	Noun	7
Oil	Noun	2
Load shading	Noun	1
Collage	Noun	1
Ultimatum	Noun	1
Youth for blood	N.P.	1
Red cross	Noun	3
Society	Noun	2
Srntro car	Noun	1
Gas	Noun	1
Engine	Noun	1
Campus	Noun	5
ITRIN	Add	1
Degree	Noun	1
Plastic	Noun	10
Bazzar	Noun	4
Epldemiology	Noun	1

Side effect	N.P.	1
Faith	Noun	1
Lions	Noun	1
Incharge	Noun	1
Telephone	Noun	2
Petrol	Noun	1
DIG	Abb	1
CSDP	Adj	1
Park	Noun	1
Base camp	Noun	1
SDC	Adj	5
Gorments	Noun	1
Motor	Noun	3
Automobile	Noun	1
Picnic	Noun	1
Bullatine	Noun	2
Depo	Noun	5
Bank	Noun	1
Read meat	Noun	1
Brtish	Noun	1
Propriter	Noun	3
Shopping center	N.P.	1
Fancy store	N.P.	1
Picnic	Noun	1
Laptop	Noun	1
Webcam	Noun	1
Truck	Noun	2
Cento car	Noun	1
Motorcycle	Noun	1
Iskuti	Noun	1
Red cross	Noun	3
Inseck	Noun	1
I.C.R.C.	Abb	1
Neuro	Noun	1
In charge	Noun	1
Garage	Noun	1
Parking	Noun	1
Petroleum	Noun	1
DIG	Abb	1
Bill	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 25th January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Hotline	Noun	1
Dealer	Noun	3
Telephone	Noun	1

Gas	Noun	16
Petroleum	Noun	2
Store	Noun	1
Oil	Noun	2
Corporation	Noun	1
Reporter	N.P.	1
Plastic	Noun	2
February	Noun	1
Salt	Noun	1
Trading	Noun	1
Corporation	Noun	1
Machine	Noun	5
Gas	Noun	9
Diesel	Noun	1
A.P.F	Abb	8
Petrol	Noun	2
`Inspector	Noun	1
Semi final	N.P.	4
Petroleum	Noun	3
Division	Noun	1
Gold cup	N.P.	3
Pump	Noun	2
Commander	Noun	1
New	Abb	1
Limited	Noun	1
Party	Noun	1
Quarter final	N.P.	1
Cord	Noun	1

The Blast Times Daily of 26th January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Pestol	Noun	1
Vat	Abb	14
Petrol	Noun	1
Wine	Noun	1
Ventilation	Noun	1
Pan	Noun	5
Buject	Noun	1
Quarter	Adj	2
Three nut three ryphal	N.P.	1
From	Noun	1

Bottle	Noun	1
Royal stag	N.P.	1
Blue rebind	N.P.	1
Fast	N.P.	1
Club	Noun	1
Pain son	Noun	2
Photographer	Noun	1
Voting	Verb	2
Wheel chair	Noun	2
P.P.O.	Abb	2
Miss	Noun	4
Action	Verb	1
M.D.G.P.	Abb	1
Team	Noun	2
Interment	Noun	2
Download	Noun	1
Gainocolugist	Noun	1
Supervisor	Noun	1
SLC	Abb	1
Website	Noun	1
Anesthesia Assutant	N.P.	1
S.S.P.	Abb	1
Addition	Noun	1
Blast	Noun	1
Over time asstance staff nurse	N.P	1
Came	Noun	1
Feet	Noun	1
Halicoptor chartar	N.P.	2
Fuse	Noun	1
Petroleum	Noun	1
Ambulance	Noun	3
www.missmangol.com.np		1
Ilo	Abb	4
Insec	Noun	1
Vat	Noun	1
Lisunce	Noun	1
Megawatt	Noun	1
Post	Verb	1
SI	Abb	1
No work pay	Verb	1

The Blast Times Daily of 27th January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Skyveter	Noun	2
Neuro	Noun	1
Dozer	Noun	2
Bird flue	Noun	6
Rice mill	Noun	1
DSP	Abb	1
Poltri from	Noun	6
Cell	Noun	2
From	Noun	3
Gas	Noun	2
Sub-station	Noun	1
Gas	Noun	7
Plant	Noun	3
British	Adj	1
Steamer	Noun	1
Disel	Noun	3
Katchen	Noun	2
Camp	Noun	1
In charge	Noun	1
Ambulance	Noun	1
Party	Noun	1
Cancer	Noun	8
Motorcycle	Noun	6
Press	Noun	3
Traffic	Noun	1
Press	Noun	1
Station	Noun	1
From	Noun	3
Test	Verb	1
FM	Abb	2
Manager	Noun	1
Bird flue	Noun	2

The Blast Times Daily of 28th January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Skyvater	Noun	2
Neuro	Noun	1
Dozer	Noun	2
Bird flue	Noun	6

Rice mill	Noun	1
DSP	Abb	1
Poltri form	Noun	6
Cell	Noun	2
From	Noun	3
Gas	Noun	2
Sub-station	Noun	1
Gas	Noun	7
Plant	Noun	3
British	Adj	1
Steamer	Noun	1
Disel	Noun	3
Katchen	Noun	2
Camp	Noun	1
In charge	Noun	1
Ambulance	Noun	1
Party	Noun	1
Cancer	Noun	8
Motorcycle	Noun	6
Press	Verb	4
Traffic	Noun	1
Station	Noun	1
From	Noun	3
Test	Verb	1
FM	Abb	2
Manager	Noun	1
Bird flue	Noun	2

The Blast Times Daily of 29th January 2012, Total Words 5047 and the Mixed English Words 91.

Mixed English Words	Class	Frequency
Committee	Noun	3
In charge	Noun	4
Secretary	Noun	2
Reserve	Verb	1
Campus	Noun	8
Stall	Noun	1
Petroleum	Noun	1
Humps	Noun	4
Online	Noun	4
Storage	Noun	1
Translation	Noun	1
Search	Noun	1
IT	Abb	1

Internet	Noun	1
Blog	Noun	2
Computer	Noun	1
Institute	Noun	1
Altadena	Noun	1
Classic laptop	N.P.	1
Antivirus	Noun	1
Bazaar	Noun	1
Guianese book	Noun	1
Tour package	N.P.	3
Stall	Noun	2
Noble	Noun	12
Photo	Noun	1
Endoscopy	Noun	1
Folic acid	Noun	5
Medical	Noun	5
Title	Noun	1
Fistula	Noun	10
Microgram	Noun	1
Dialysis	Noun	12
General Medicine	N.P.	2
Machine	Noun	2
M.D.	Abb	1
Operation	Noun	1
Infection	Noun	1
Dristan	Noun	2
O.P.D.	Abb	6
Ultra sound	Noun	1
Artery	Noun	1
Chair	Noun	2
Vein	Noun	1
Deportment	Noun	1
C.C.U	Abb	1
Syringe	Moun	1
Square feet	N.P.	1
Physiotherapy	Noun	1
Niddle	Noun	1
Calculus	Noun	1
T.M.T	Abb	1
Arterio venus	Noun	1
M.S.	Abb	1
C.T Scan	Noun	1
Central line	Noun	1
Route card	Noun	1
Laparoscopy	Noun	1

Amenia	Noun	5
Crown	Noun	1
Surgery	Noun	1
Iron	Noun	15
X-ray	Noun	2
I.C.U	Abb	1
Capsule	Noun	1
Video	Noun	1
Eco-cardiography	Noun	1
Elemental	Noun	1