

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This study is about the ‘English Code-Mixing in Nepali Novel: *Antarman Ko Yatra*’. This chapter consists of background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, delimitations of study and operational definitions of the key terms.

1.1 Background

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is the study of how a language interacts with the society or various social norms, values and maxims. It is also study of relationship between language and society.

Sociolinguistics is the study of various forms and functions of a language and languages used in various settings and situations within a society or societies.

In the sociolinguistics, the groups of people who speak a common language, and develop similar type of attachment with that language form a speech community.

According to Downes (1998), “Sociolinguistics is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which requires reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation” (p.9).

Similarly, Yule (2004) writes, “Sociolinguistics deals with the interrelationship between language and society” (p.239).

Downes (1998) and Yule (2004) reveal that sociolinguistics is interrelationship between language and society. Being a social phenomena language is socially shaped and it reflects the society. Same language is used differently in different societies. The use of language depends upon the users. Moreover, use of language depends upon the context, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities, norms as well as genre. All these phenomena are studied under the topic sociolinguistics. Most of the people in society produce the

various languages in their communication. Not all communities are monolingual and linguistics has examined language use in bilingual and multilingual communities too. Thus, sociolinguistics is one of developed applied branches of linguistics which investigates the individual and social variation of language. The people who are living in bilingual and multilingual society, they shift different words from one language into another in their communication. Replacing the different words from one language into another language is called code mixing. Among the sentence, some codes are mixed in forms of words or phrases of one language into another language. Usually, Nepali communities have been mixing the English words in their communication and writing process. In this scenario, educated groups mix high frequency of English words in their communication and in written form. Similarly, the use of elements of nouns and verbs are mixed from one language to another in it's an utterance.

Wardhaugh (1986) writes, “It is a change not entirely from one language to another but only the elements of one code are mixed into another” (p.103). Similarly, Halliday (1988), defines, “the speakers move from one code to another and back, more or less rapidly in course of a single sentence” (p.65).

Here, both Wardhaugh (1986) and Halliday (1988) believe that the language is not changed into another while speakers are speaking but words are changed from one language into another language. In the Nepali context, almost educated people are believed to mix the English codes knowingly or unknowingly in their communication and writing process but do not identify the use themselves. In this case, some words are occurred as a linguistic use only whereas some are used as a form to substitute Nepali words or phrases. The person, who uses those kinds of English codes and follow the current foreign culture, depends on the context and form they use language. So, English code mixing plays the dominant role in Nepali language speaking and writing process.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Similarly, code mixing is perceived as a common phenomenon in the language but most of the English codes or words are used along with the Nepali language from kitchen to office, home to school and kids to adults. Being bilingual people mix codes of different languages they know while speaking.

Particularly, school aged children of Nepal are found using mixing codes, especially English codes. No one has paid their attention towards the problems created by such mixing. Mainly, it creates problems in language teaching and learning and the issue of intelligibility for the readers. Likewise, in the case of literary genre, we find many novels, essays and other collections using code mixing. In this context, the focus on intelligibility regarding to the readers is essential to consider. So, this research tries to identify the codes in the Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra' and try to identify the use of various English words in the context used.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives.

- a) To find out the English code mixed in Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'.
- b) To analyze the mixed English codes in Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'.
- c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Research Questions

In English code mixing, the present study is supposed to deal with the following questions:

- a) What are major categories of words used in Antarman Ko Yatra?
- b) What is the context code in the novel?

1.5 Significance of the Study

My present research work is about 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. The study focuses on the code mixing of English words in the novel. Predominantly, it strives to obtain the English words from the novel and analyzes about code mixing in different contexts. It is therefore, the finding of this study are expressed to be useful for those who are interested in knowing about code mixing as well as to those students who have deep interest in the domain of sociolinguistics and teachers of language, linguists, textbook writers, language planners, syllabus designers, methodologists and sociolinguists. Furthermore, this study is supposed to be useful to the Nepali literary readers to know the reasons and the context of English code mixing in the field of Nepali literature. It will also be useful for them to know the importance of code mixing. Lastly, this research work will be much beneficial to the prospective researchers who want to carry out research related to this field.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

This study had the following limitations:

- a) It was delimited to a Nepali novel: Antarman Ko Yatra.
- b) It was delimited to mixed English words in Antarman Ko Yatra.
- c) The study was delimited only major class frequency (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and abbreviation) of the occurrence of words in novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'.
- d) Shifted words of other language were not counted for the study.
- e) It was delimited to note dairy for collecting English words in this novel.

1.7 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

Code: As system of words, letters, numbers, on symbols that represent a message or record information secretly or in a shorter form. Here code refers to the use of the English language.

Code- switching: Code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation".

Code mixing: The words are replacing from one language into another language in the single sentence.

Bilingual: A person uses/ speaks two language is called bilingual.

Sociolinguistics: Study of language in relation to society.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This section includes review of related literature and focuses on the different aspects of code mixing. Furthermore, it deals with review of empirical literature, implication of the studies and conceptual framework.

2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature

The present research is mainly concerned with the English code mixed in the Nepali novel. This section deals with the theoretical review on code mixing and different aspects related to code mixing.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is a derivational word. Two words that form it are sociology and linguistics. Sociology refers to a science of society (which is a grouping of individuals, which is characterized by common interests and may have distinctive culture and institutions), and linguistics refers to a science of language (which is a means of communicating information, and a crucial means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people).

Wardhaugh (2008) writes;

"sociolinguistics is the discipline which is concerned with investigating the relation between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structures and functions of the language that are used in social, context and situation it also studies how languages and varieties of a language function in communication.(p.12)"

The given definition points out the sociolinguistics is oriented to explain how language items and elements such as words utterances and so on are brought into the action to fulfill the goal of communication in the settings and contexts of a society.

Some scopes of sociolinguistics are:

a) Micro sociolinguistics: In social dimensions of language, the emphasis is on language. Micro sociolinguistics explores the way in which society influences the way people talk, creation of a variety of dialects; how they communicate with different social factors, and how language varieties with social attributes such as class, sex and age.

b) Macro sociolinguistics: In linguistics dimensions of society, the emphasis is on society. Macro sociolinguistics focuses more on society as a whole in relation to language, that is, the study of language related to how the society treats the language.

To sum up, sociolinguistics is generally defined as the study of how language or language varieties interact with the society. It is the study of relationship between language and society. It is studies of the scope on micro and macro sociolinguistic. Both emphasis on society and study the social factors, language varieties and relation between language and community.

2.1.2 Code

Code is a type of language which is a system used for communication between two or more parties. It helps speakers and listeners to communicate with each other in their code language. Language can be changed according their situations and topics.

Richards et al. (1999, p.56) writes;

“code is a terms which is used instead of language, speech, variety or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the

other. People also used the 'code' when they want to stress of used of a language or language variety in particular community”.

The code is that kind of language which is used different speech, variety and dialect carried out easiness to their communication. Code is a language which is making to understand to their communication. For example; officer working in foreign country in Nepal may use one code (English) in office and use another code (Nepali) at home. Code is a board term which may denote to a dialect, register or a language. There are many languages in the world. We speak more than two languages even in a single society. Similarly, people are speaking language by using the mixed language or shifting from one language from another. Most speakers use the several varieties of any language where they come out from bilingualism and multilingualism society.

2.1.3 Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code mixing is another regular phenomenon which can be found in multilingual or bilingual situation. Code mixing refers to the process of mixing ingredients of one language while speaking another. We can see this type of mixing of ingredients of the English language when we speak the Nepali language.

According to Hudson (1980, p.53) "There are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation .This kinds of alternation is called code mixing ". Rai (2000), "If the shift from one code to another is absolute it is then code –switching however if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexicon shift) then it is code mixing" p.182).

Code mixing occurs in a single or double words in a single sentence expression in the Nepali literature. Code mixing depends on their bilingual or multilingual society. Some examples are given below:-

For instance:

Timro notebook kaha chha?

Ma office batai campus aauchhu.

Coat ko pocket ma paisa chha.

Code –switching is also a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual societies. When a person meets with another, they shift their language from one to another during their conversation .This process of shifting from one language to another is called code switching. Normally, when there is a shift in a single sentence or complex sentence into another language, then it is called code switching.

According to Trudgill (1983) "Switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands" (p. 82). Similarly, as mentioned in Heller (1988), "Code mixing is the use of more than one language in course of a single episode, has attracted a great deal of attention over the years, language or dialect in conversation"(p.1).

Normally, Code switching is a term used in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation.

For instance,

I am very sorry, Maile timro kalam bigare.

Ma thorai khanchhu, I am feeling uneasy.

Briefly, code switching refers to the switching between two or more different languages in a single conversation. This occurs when a bilingual person uses both languages to communicate with another person. It happens consciously as well as sub consciously. In most cases, both the people in the conversation are conversant with both languages. The switch from one language to another can last for a single phrase to a few sentences. The switching is made mainly due to the mood of the speaker or he/she might feel that a particular part of the conversation can be best conveyed by switching to another language. The

switch might also happen because the person does not know the appropriate word or phrase in a particular language. Code switching happens very often in ethnic minority communities and in different countries.

2.1.4 Purpose of Code Mixing

A code mixing has become a common feature among the bilingual and multilingual communities. There are different reasons and purposes behind its practice.

Hudson (1980) writes;

"The purpose of code mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which either language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect the speaker balances the two language against each other as a linguistic cock-tail, a few words of one language first for a few more word and so on..."(p.53).

Hence, it is clear that people mix two or more codes in course of communication to avoid ambiguity and also to deal with a certain topic explicitly. Moreover, people use mixed expressions to when and become more intellectual because they think that one variety or code is more prestigious than the other. It happens in case of use of English in Nepali context.

However, code mixing appears to be on essential in case of form and functions among the language reading and writing practices. If scientific words are used it is difficult to understand the contextual meaning or it cannot provide clear concept among the Nepalese people communication. Similarly, some English words are focused as dominant in the Nepali language. For example: beauty parlor, confuse, computer, local, bus, internet and telephone cannot be found in the Nepali language equivalents but those words are taken as burrowing words. So, those English words are used in our communication as a native language.

2.1.5 Relationship between Code-Mixing and Literature

Literature is the mirror of the society. A creative writer brings out the inner feelings, emotions, experiences, ideas, opinions and human life style of the society through writing discipline of the literature. Literature is an art of writing which is the tactful and joyful diction that expresses not only emotive feelings opinions and experiences but also reflect social realities through figurative language or devices. Both of the language and codes are perception by human. Language is means and cover overall activities of the human but second language words are being replaced in their native language while they communicate.

"Literature is a vague term which usually denotes works which belong to the major genres epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story , ode" (Cuddon 1992,p.505). Similarly, as mentioned in Long (2000,p.7) "It is a curious and prevalent opinion that literature, like all art is a mere play of imagination, pleasing enough like a new novel but without any serious or practical importance."

Such a way, literature can appear as a different discipline of the literature like drama, poem, novel, story and so on. Writers express their own or community's emotions, feelings, opinions, ideas, imaginative and so on. through the literature writing. Literature contains the individual or community's role and expressing the pleasing, imaginative of the people. In the Nepali literature, different discipline expresses different style, situation, pattern and so on and these try to maintain various feelings, opinions, experiences of the particular community based through literature writing. While a creative writer brings social realities, experiences and opinions through literature, English words are commonly mixed in that literature writing. In our Nepali context, Nepali writers mix the English words with knowingly or unknowingly in their discipline of the literature writing. The Nepali literature determines the various disciplines like poem, story, essay, drama and novel as main discipline of the literature.

2.1.6 Novel: An Overview

Novel is one of the genres of literature. It is a long imaginative and narrative work of art. It contains several characters, settings and subplots within the main plot. It is an extended work of fiction. It is different from the work of the middle length called novelette. It permits a great variety of characters, greater complication of plot, ampler, development milieu and more sustained exploration of character and motives.

Cuddon (1992) believes that;

"The length of the novels varies greatly and there has been much debate on how long a novel is or should be to the reduction ad absurdum of when is a novel not a novel or along short story or a short novel or a novella. There seem to be and fewer rules, but it would probably be, generally agreed that, in contemporary practice, a novel will be between 60-70,000 words and, say 200,000" (p.599).

The English name for the term 'novel' is derived from the Italian 'novella' which means 'a little new things'. Novel was in narrative form written by Greek writers as early as the second and third centuries A.D. They are especially dealt with separated lovers who, after perilous adventures and hairbreadth escapes are happily reunited at the end. A novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. A functional prose narrative of considerable length, typically trying a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters is called novel. Novels provide interesting, pleasing, thinking and so on to the literature learners.

To sum up, a novel is an imaginative work of art varied in length: short, middle and long. It comprises more characters, setting, sub plots within the main plot and so on. Novel is valuable work of art which is so important in languages

teaching and learning that stimulates students and fosters their reading habits. So, those different types of novels are written by Nepali writers in the literature. In Nepali novel, writer raises the social, cultures, religious issues and so on. Mixing of the codes are different languages like English while writing novel. So the researcher aims to find out English code mixing in the novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra' among the various Nepali novels.

2.1.7 Novel and Code Mixing

Novel is one of the genres of the literature which has length, more characters, multiple setting and occur sub plot under the main plot. Novel expresses the opinions, experiences, ideas, feeling and so on of particular person or communities. It explores that the romantics and tragedy during the learners reading novel.

Hence, novel is a long and great variety of writing than the other discipline such as story, drama, poem and so on. It contains different kinds of sub plot under the main plot.

On the other hand, code mixing occurs in one language's words and replaces into another language. Nowadays, English code mixing is occurring in the Nepali language as essential terms. That English words mixed in the Nepali language that make linguistic scenario in the communication.

According to Wardhaugh (1986), code mixing refers to the situation when, "speaker essentially chooses one code but elements of another code are mixing up in course of a single utterance" (p.100).

So, the speaker uses the one language into another language while he/she is communicating with his/her friends. Some words are essentials and some are not to use in another language.

In conclusion, novel and code mixing are interrelated terms in Nepali language and Nepali literary writing. When the established writers or novice writers write the novel, they use the English words as a form of code mixing in their

writings. Some English words are made the relevance to the novel and some words are used only for linguistic scenario. Similarly, some English words do not separate from the Nepali novel writing process. There is more difficult to find out the similar Nepali meaning of those English words. This research found that the English words in Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra' and opinions of literary learner. Researcher carried out the finding from the analyzed raw data on the basis of Nepali novel Antarman Ko Yatra.

2.1.8 An Introduction to Novel: *Antarman Ko Yatra*

This novel is written by Jagadish Ghimire which is a publication from Jagadish Gimire Pratisthan in 2007 A.D. Jagadish Ghimire is one of the established writer in Nepali literature writing context. This novel had won the popular prize "Madan puraskar 2007 A.D. and Uttam shanti purasker 2007 A.D." and this book has 11th editing in 2010A.D. Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Bhattarai has expressed his view in background of this novel. He has also expressed the love and desire towards Nepali and Nepali people. He has written that all the people are doing struggle for their service period in the Nepalese context. He has not forgotten to show the politics leader's character,, selfishness of human and contribution of family members towards their nation. This novel will be more useable and relevance for the reader and learner in Nepali Literature.

This novel is perfect because of its simplicity of language and interesting writer's story. The writer has held real characters which are directly and indirectly joined his life's events. Moreover, the story of the novel indicates the writer's childhood still suffering from cancer disease since of the old aged. He used the language of this novel is easy and straightforward. Mainly, novel is written in Nepali language but varieties of the English codes used within the Nepali language. The writer has mixed the English code and many more. Generally, the writer used English codes in his novel such as ticket, phone, cancer, fee, fever and so on. In this novel, the writer has showed the magic in his writing power, it is not as easy as we think to combine different variety of codes in single novel in perfect manner but we can find in this novel.

2.2 Review of Related Empirical Literature

Many researchers have carried the researches of English code mixing in different sector under the department of English Education in the faculty of education T.U. Some researcher's related research is summarized below.

Subedi (2001) had carried out a research on " Code- Mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily: A descriptive study". The main objective of this study was to find out and analyze English codes that are used on the Gorkhapatra Daily and their frequency of occurrence. His data collection tools were observation and note dairy. He studied every issue within one week of that daily newspaper. The finding of this study was that the greater number of English words (23.71%) found in the Saturday supplementary writing in the Gorkhapatra Daily.

Similarly, he also conducted that the greater number of shifted English words (18.29% to 26.43%) were found in the advertisement section. Some English words used in the paper were seat, table, hotel, driver, hospital, cycle and so on.

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

Humagain (2006) had carried out a research entitled "Code-Mixing in Nepali Pop Songs". The main objective of this research was to find out English code mixing in Nepali songs. This research analyzed English code mixing in terms of word class, sentence types and language functions. The researcher selected 25 Nepali pop songs for his study by using judgmental sampling procedure. In this research, the researcher showed that Nepali pop singers and lyricists use English words, phrases or even sentences on Nepali pop songs. The researcher finding was that the naming words were maximally mixed than verbs, adjectives and adverbs. The researcher found that 71.23% nouns were mixed and simple sentences were mixed more often than compound and complex sentences.

Neupane (2007) had carried out a research on "Code Maxing in Nepali Folk Songs". The main objective of this research was to find out English code mixing in Nepali folk songs. The researcher selected 25 Nepali folk songs for this study by used judgmental non random sampling procedure for collection data. The researcher also used only secondary data. His used only notebook for data collection tool. His finding was that Nepali folk songs very often the nouns were mixed more than verbs and adverbs and nouns were more frequency in the folk songs. The further stated that simple sentences was occurring the greater number mixed English sentence in folk songs than compound and complex sentences.

Gautam (2008) had carried out a research on "Code Mixing in Poetry: A case of Modern Nepali Poems". The main objectives of this study were to find out and analyze the English code mixing in modern Nepali poems and to find out the reasons behind English code mixing in modern Nepali poems. The researcher selected thirty modern Nepali poems from different publications for this study by used judgmental non random sampling procedure under descriptive study. He used both primary and secondary sources of data in his research. The researcher used notebook, questionnaire and observational tools for collection data. His finding was that the naming words were 78% frequency

than other verbs, adjectives and adverbs. He also found that new poets were greater mixing the English words in Nepali literature than established poets.

Devkota (2009) had carried out a research entitled "Code-Mixing in Nepali Dramas". The objective of this study was to analyze the code mixing in Nepali Dramas in terms of words class and sentence types. The researcher selected 20 dramas using the purposive sampling procedure. Her data collection tool was only note book and she collected books from central library, Kirtipur and Sajha Prakashan. The researcher listed down English codes and analyzed the mixed words, phrases, clauses and sentences in those dramas. Her finding was that the word level mixing, mono morphemic words were found greater number (i.e. 81.38% and 77.00%). 'Free+ bound' poly morphemic words structure had the highest level of occurrences (i.e. 90.69). Nouns were the highest portion than phrase, clause and sentences.

Puri (2010) had carried out a research on "A Study on Code Mixing in '*Sukarat Ka Paila*'". The main objectives of this study were to find out and analyze the mixing of English words in *Sukarat Ka Paila* and to find out the opinions of different literary figures on code mixing in different contexts including the author of the novel in question. The study was to find out frequency of the English words and analysis of English expressions at word level, phrases, clause, sentences and abbreviation mixed in *Sukarat Ka Paila*. The researcher used both sources of data primary and secondary. The researcher selected twenty literary figures by used purposive non random sampling procedure. He collected data in Nawalparasi and Chitawan districts. Questionnaire and dairy were used for collection data. In this research, his finding was that mixed nouns and verbs were found frequently occurring in '*Sukarat Ka Paila*'. He was found that influence the environment of university, expanded of English language and educated character's characteristics.

Malla (2011) had carried out a research entitled "English Code-Mixing in Deuda songs". The main objectives were to find out the English code mixing in Deuda songs, to analyze the code mixing in terms of word class, sentence types

and the context in which code mixing takes place and to find out the reasons for English code mixing in Deuda songs. He used both observation and questionnaire as tool for the data collection. The researcher collected 20 Deuda songs by using the judgmental or purposive non random sampling procedure. The researcher also contacted with the five singers, five song writers and 20 listeners to collect data. This research was conducted among recorded on blank CD from Radio Nepal and different FMs, recording studios of for western Region and Kathmandu valley. His finding was that the word level was found in the greater number (i.e. 86.19%) and phrases were found least position (i.e. 0.77%). Nouns were found that the highest number frequency occurrences. School, campus, gate, road, fashion, restaurant were found maximally in Deuda songs. Phone, love, pass, fail etc were found in highest occurrences.

Shanker (2012) had carried out a research on “Code Mixing in Electronic Media: A Case Study of Facebook”. The main objectives of this research were to find out mixed English words and expressions in the facebook in terms: Major words class and to find out the abbreviated use of English code. The specific objective of this study was to find out English code mixing in message, status and commentaries of the daily facebook users. She used only secondary sources for collection data. She selected fifty facebook daily users by used purposive non random sampling procedure. She used notebook for collection data. Her finding showed that majority of the English words belonged to noun category i.e. 98 out of 188 and there were 28 adjective, 26 verbs, 11 adverbs, 9 exclamations, 6 prepositions and articles. Furthermore, majority of the abbreviated words belongs to noun category it 24 out of 36 abbreviated words.

Kandel (2013) had conducted a research entitled "Perception of Parents Towards Code-Mixing by their children". The objective of this study was to find out the perception of parents towards code mixing by their children. His data collection tool was questionnaire. His study was that those perceptions of parents towards English code mixing while speaking Nepali language by their children. The researcher finding was that the most of the parents understood

their children's English mixed language either by sense or context of use and their parents were felt good while children mix English. Parents believed that mixing of English words does not hamper the communication.

Many researches have been carried out on the code mixing under the English Department of English Education. Those above researches have found that the naming words were maximally occurred in their research and some English words were occurred as a changing linguistics scenario. Above researchers studied in various fields like, folk songs, poems, Sukarat Ka Paila, parents perception towards their children, code mixing in Gorkhpatra Daily, Nepali drams, code mixing in Nepali pop songs, facebook and other researches. Those researchers found that the English words are replacing in Nepali language as a code mixing and maximally used word level. No researcher has been done to find out the status of the English code mixing to my knowledge on 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. In my research, this study was different than other research and finding of the English words which are using in this novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. So, it is my study was different from the other studies under the Department of English Education T.U.

2.3 Implication of the Review for the Study

Basically, literature review plays the significant role in research process. It makes the way easy for the researcher and creates the bridge formation so that they can go ahead easily and discover something new in their intended field. Those researchers had provided to get success the research process and methodology. It makes the way easy for the researcher to what conceptualization with related the topic. So some information is getting from the following researches with my topic.

Here, Subedi's (2001) data collection tools were observation and notebook. He focused on words level and shifted words from English language in Gorkhapatra Daily. Luintel (2005) and Kandel (2013) had used only questionnaire as a data collection tool. they were collection different data from

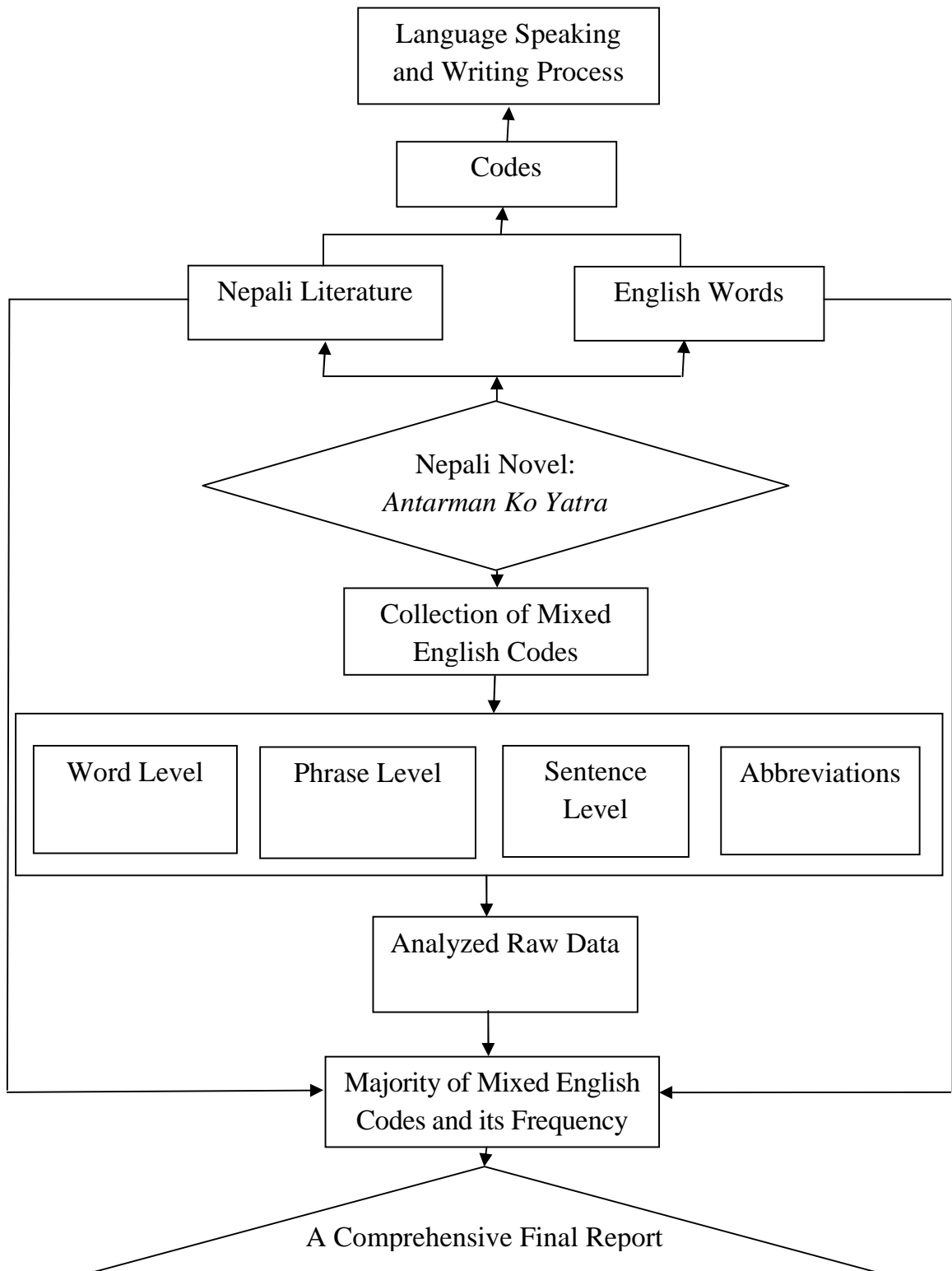
the different field. They found that the naming words were maximally used their respondents. Their data collection tool and procedures were different than other reviewed research. Similarly, Humagain (2006), Neupane (2007), Devkota (2009) and Shankar (2012) had used only notebook as a data collection tool and similar data collection procedures. Humagain (2006), Neupane (2007) and Shankar (2012) were analysis word levels to sentence levels but Devkot (2009) analyzed that collected data under morpheme level to word level. Their tools and procedures were different than the above three researches.

Similarly, Gautam (2008) and Malla(2011) used different tools for data collection than above seven. Gautam (2008) had used notebook, observation and questionnaire for data collection and Malla (2011) used only observation and questionnaire. They focused English code mixing used by their respondents and concluded their observation. Both researchers have analyzed data under word level to sentence level but their analysis process was similar with the above seven research. And at last, Puri (2010) had used different tool and procedures than above researchers. His finding was that the nouns and verbs occurred in high level.

So, all above researchers had described and analyzed the word level, phrases, sentences and abbreviation in using the Nepali language and out of the literature which where a basic guidelines to develop theory to my research. Above researchers or unpublished literature (thesis) researchers found that the naming words are more frequency than adjectives, adverbs, sentences and abbreviation in Nepali discipline. The above review helped me in conceptualization the theory of code mixing, employing the methodology, generalization the way of interpretation and analysis and to ratio the frequency of code mixing as well. Therefore, this study will become really important to explore the role of author and novel reader/learner in their research area. In this regard, the present study is different from the other researcher's research.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The study on English code mixing in Nepali Novel: *Antarman Ko Yatra* is based on following conceptual framework.



CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

The following procedures will be adopted to achieve the set objectives:

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

A research design is the difficult task for the researcher but it is a procedural plan of doing the research which conducted topic. This research will be doing through the survey research design.

Survey is a superficial research which study of an issue or phenomenon. It is the most commonly used method of investigation in educational research. This research as a special branch of social science research is considered as a new technique developed in the 20th century. These types of research design gather data on a one shot basic and it is taken as economical and efficient. It represents a wide range of target population.

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

This research obtains the useful data from the large number of population as English code mixed in Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra' and compromise tools as only note dairy for collection of data as English code mixing from the Madan Puraskar winner novel. The main purpose of survey research is to find out (public-opinion) on certain issues to assess certain educational program and, to find behavior of different professionals, to assess certain activity, to study certain trend of single point of time and to find out existing situation or study of certain institutions.

Nunan (ibid..) has given the following survey research process.

- a) Identification of the problem
- b) Specifying the objectives
- c) Constructing hypothesis

- d) Expanding theoretical knowledge
- e) Writing the research proposal and preparing appropriate research tools
- f) Piloting research tools
- g) Sampling the population
- h) Going to the field/public/contacting the in formats
- i) Establishing rapport with the respondents
- j) Implementation of research tools
- k) Collecting the data
- l) Analysis of data
- m) Comparison of data
- n) Calculation of finding
- o) Listing the findings

Survey is the best research design carried out the data and it finds out public opinion, behavior and attitude of different professionals to access certain activities. So the survey research followed the above process and researcher used related sampling procedure, sources and tools for solving of the problem.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy

The population of the study was all mixed English words which were selected from Nepali novel *Antarman Ko Yatra*. The researcher selected data using purposive non random sampling procedures.

3.3 Study Area/Field

In this research, the researcher selected the research area of mixed English codes in using. Words were collected by using note dairy from Madan prize winner Nepali novel '*Antarman Ko Yatra*'.

3.4 Data Collection tools and Techniques

Tools are essential elements for the research. In this regard, researcher used the checklist for collecting the mixed English words in novel '*Antarman Ko Yatra*'.

The researcher collected effective, appropriate and feasible data from the novel according to the objective of the research.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

For the collection of data, the researcher followed the following procedure:

- a) At first, the researcher read the novel 'Antarman Ko yatra' more than three times.
- b) The researcher found out the mixed English words and note in the dairy.
- c) The researcher identified and categorized those English words into the different classes.
- d) Then, the researcher made list of the word class and analyzed them to get their sentence type.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation process

The researcher has analyzed raw data descriptively and statistically like table, charts, diagrams, lists etc after collection data through different procedures.

This research follows the qualitative research method for analyzed and interpreted the collected raw data.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results

The main objectives of this study were to find out and analyze mixed codes of the novel '*Antarman Ko Yatra*'. The data collected from different sources have been analyzed and interpreted to fulfil the specific objectives. Here, the data are analyzed under the following heading:

- a) Holistic Analysis
- b) Word classes (Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb)
- c) Phrases
- d) Sentences
- e) Abbreviations

4.1.1 Holistic Analysis

There were 226 mixed English expressions in novel. English expressions are classified into four categories viz. word, phrase, sentence and abbreviation.

The following table displays these mixed English expressions.

Table No 1

Holistic Analysis of English Expressions in the Novel

S. N.	Expression Level	Number	Percent (%)	Examples
01	Word	168	74.34	Mathiko <i>order</i> matra vanyo, Ghar janu vanda pahile <i>doctor</i> kaha gae.
02	Phrase	42	18.58	Tyo <i>guest house</i> samma pugna sarai garo vayo, <i>Taxi driver</i> le ghar samma chhodi diyo.

03	Sentence	3	1.33	<i>You can to critical not cynical</i> vannu vaeko ho, Utabat jawaf aayo <i>thank you</i> .
04	Abbreviation	13	5.75	Kanchha ba <i>BA</i> padhne niule patana gae, Maile <i>SLC</i> dieko bijjet hune vayo.
	Total	226	100	

There are altogether 226 English expressions mixed words in the Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. Among them, it was found that 168 words were mixed in the novel and hence have 74.34 percent occurrence. Sample examples are yaspali *ticket* lyaera aaunuhos, belayat ko *visa* ka lagi nibedan die and katijana *staff* chhan. In the same way, there were 42 phrases occupied 18.58 percent of the total mixing. Sample examples are sanibar ra aaitbar *blood bank* le tyo kam nagardo rahechha, bagmati ko kinarko *dumping side* ma aakha puge and hamro aspatalma *surgery camp* rakhieko thiyo. Likewise, there were only 3 English sentences that occupied 1.33% of the total expressions mixed in novel. For example: *you can go critical not cynical* and utabata jawaf aayo *thank you*. The above table shows that there were 13 abbreviations that occupied 5.75% of total mixing. Sample example: nepalma bis tis hajar NGO chhan and suresh dai B.Sc padhda ma I.Sc padhthe . From the above table, it can be concluded that English expressions at word level carried the largest portion of the mixing and sentences level occupied the smallest portion of mixing in Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'.

4.1.1.1 Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level

English Expressions at word level occurred maximally in comparison to other levels. English words mixed in novel that categorized in different type viz. nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

For example:

Air-gun ma euta matra sano goli wa chharka hunchha. (noun)

Timi ra ma sang sangai retire bhae hudaina? (verb)

Yaso bhanda doctor nervous dekhinthe. (adjective)

Tasesa jasta NGO muskille eka dui percent holan. (adverb)

The words mixed have been presented in the following table:

Table No. 2

Frequency of Four Types of Words Mixed in the Novel

S. N.	Words Class	Frequency	Percent %	Examples
01	Nouns	130	77.38	malai <i>bone</i> dukhaile sataeko thiyo, tyo <i>project</i> aafaile hernu parthyo.
02	Verbs	16	9.52	timilai vote diu, aba retire huna chahanchhu.
03	Adjectives	20	11.9	ti jyadai <i>excited</i> hunchhan, malai dekher uni <i>nervous</i> dhekhinthin.
04	Adverbs	2	1.19	aafnai aaganma eka <i>round</i> lagauthe, muskille eka dui <i>percentage</i> hola.
	Total	168	100	

The above table shows that there are 168 English words mixed in Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. Among them, noun, verb, adjective and adverb are separately discussed below:

i) Noun

The noun category occupied the highest number of mixed words in the novel. The study showed that there were 130 nouns out of 168 words occurred in the novel which constituted 77.38% of the mixed codes in the novel. Nouns occurred the highest number than other verbs, adjectives and adverbs. The mixed of English words into the Nepali language like *Jeep* ma uni ra ma matra thiyou, timro *office* ma katijana *staff* chhan, kasari hola tapaiko *adjustment* and so on. It is not a new trend of such use of language such words have been found on most of the writer's literature.

ii) Verb

The verb category occupied the third highest or second last position of mixed English words. This study showed that there were 16 verbs out of 168 words occurred in the novel. It means the verbs had occupied 9.52% of the total mixed English words in the novel. The words used in sentences like: timilai *vote* diu, kehi *demand* pani gardainan, kriyasil sadasyata *renew* gare and so on were mixed in the novel. Similarly, those words were limited to only this novel but those types of words are occurring by writer, reader and other literary person or other Nepali genres.

iii) Adjective

In the novel, the adjectives had occupied second majority which occurred 20 adjectives out of 168 mixed English words. That constituted 11.9% of mixed codes in the novel. Adjectives were mixed in second highest position of the total mixed English words in the novel. Some sentences used adjectives were: uni ma vanda *junior* karyakarta hun, doctor lajjit hudain *sorry* vaner gae, yi jammai *exciting* hunchhan and so on.

iv) Adverb

Adverbs were the last position of the number of the total mixed words. In this novel, adverbs were occurred only two times and hence have 1.19% of the total

mixed English words. The writer less used the adverb in his novel. *muskil le eka dui percent holan and birami pachhi aafnai gharako aaganama eka dui round lagauthe* were examples of adverb.

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

4.1.1.2 Analysis of Mixed English phrases in 'Antarman Ko Yatra'.

This section deals with the analysis of English phrases mixed in the novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. When I went through this novel, I found that English phrases were also being mixed. While going to through collected data, it is found that 42 phrases out of 226 mixed English expressions. It was phrases level expressions which have occurred 42 times and hence have occupied 18.67 as a whole.

For example:

Regional Director ma timro padnnati garer janchhu.

Matrika Prasad koiralale maukhik sandesh sahit go for action bhanne tin shabdako chithi layer die pachhi matra maile Udaepurma muktisena parichalan gare.

Pustak first class hunuparchha.

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

Table No. 3
English Phrases in the Novel

S. N.	Type of Phrase	Frequency	Percent %	Examples
01	Nouns Phrase	36	85.71	<i>Visiting card</i> le garda agadi basne mauka paen, aru <i>team member</i> ko hu?
02	Verbs Phrase	2	4.72	Kathmandu bata <i>go for action</i> vanne patra aayo, bagmatiko <i>dumping site</i> ma aakha gayo.
03	Adjectives Phrase	4	9.52	Puastak <i>first class</i> thiyo, jasto dhunama pani nachne <i>sexy partner</i> haru thie.
04	Adverbs phrase	-	-	-
	Total	42	100	

According to the above table, it was found that the noun phrases were maximally mixed. Out of the 42 English phrases expressions, there were 36 nouns phrase and hence have 85.71 % occurrence in the novel. The sample examples are: uhale malaia *right off* garisaknu vaeko thiyo malai *multiple myeloma* namak eka thari niko nahune cancer vaekole dhad facture bhaeko rahechha nd so on. Verb phrases had occurred 2 rimes which was third position or last position of the total English phrases. Verb phrases occurred 4.76 % of the total mixed English phrases. The sample examples are: kathmandu bata *go for action* vanne patra aayo, bagmatiko *dumping site* ma aakha gayo. Similarly, adjective phrases had occurred 4 times and hence have 9.52 % which was second position in terms of the frequency of occurrence. Some sample examples are: puastak *first class* thiyo, jasto dhunama pani nachne *sexy partner* haru thie and so on. Among them, above types of phrases, noun phrases had the

highest position and verb phrases have lowest position in terms of the mixed English phrases in the novel. However, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases were not mixed at all in the novel. The writer less used the phrases level English code mixing than the word level expressions. Some phrases were occurred in automatically and some were occurred for literature scenario.

4.1.1.3 Analysis of Mixed English Sentences in '*Antarman Ko Yatra*'

While going through the collected data, some English sentences were found being mixed in the novel. I found only three sentences being mixed. Some examples are given below:

For example:

Thank you.

To each according to his need and from each according to his ability.

There were 3 mixed English sentences occurred out of the total English expressions and the sentences occupied 1.33 % in the novel. The writer carries that types of sentences from some popular quotations and some are person's speech.

4.1.1.4 Analysis of Mixed English Abbreviations in '*Antarman Ko Yatra*'

While collecting data, some abbreviations forms were found in the novel. Abbreviation means the short form of name, place, thing, educational degree, radio station and so on. There had mixed 13 abbreviated forms of English words on the novel and hence have 5.75 % as a whole. Some sample examples are: Id, M.A., PhD, SLC and so on. Some of the English abbreviated forms can be shown in following way.

For example:

Tsaile kanchha ba B.A. padhne niule patana gae.

B.B.C. ka Khagendra Nepali ra Mani Rana nikai par basthe.

Above different table and paragraph are presented the various English codes are mixing in the Madan prize winner Nepali novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. In this novel, some English words occurred as compulsory and presented well meaning than occurred against Nepali meaning. It makes easier to reader while reading this novel. The writer follows the simple words and sentences which are used day to day in Nepali present community and young generation. The writer borrow simple and familiar words, phrases, sentence, abbreviation and so on from English language and follow to young generation who are living in the urban place. Writer used familiar and simple word level to sentence level in this novel.

4.2 Summary of Findings

After discussion and analyze raw data, the researcher found the following results:

-) There were 130 (i.e. 77.38) Naming words used out of 168 total words in the novel. Among the mixed English codes, there were the greater number of nouns than other class; verbs, adjectives, adverbs and abbreviations.
-) Majority of the English words belonged to noun categories i.e. 130 out of 168 which yielded 77.38% of the total mixed words.
-) Total number of mixed English expressions were 226 out of them 168 (i.e. 74.34) were at word level expressions, 42 (i.e. 8.58) phrase level, 3 (i.e. 1.33) sentence level and 13 (i.e. 5.75) were at abbreviation level expressions.
-) Maximum mixing occurred at the word level i.e. 74.34%.
-) There were 13 abbreviated forms of words which constituted 5.75% of the total mixed words.
-) The nouns such as phone, school, cancer, doctor, ticket, degree, number and so on were found maximally used in the novel.

-) Out of 16 verbs used in the novel, the verbs like vote, report, retire, fit and so on were found in high number occurrences.
-) Adjectives mixed in the second position of the total mixed words i.e. 11.9 %.
-) Only two adverbs were found in whole novel such as 'round and percentage'.
-) Words being frequently used in day to day communication were maximally used in the novel such as phone, doctor, ticket and so on.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2 Conclusions

This research consists of different topics and sub topics through main topic and different chapter deals with different sub topics and study overall this research. In this research, the writer maximally mixes the English words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations in novel 'Antarman Ko Yatra'. In this novel, the writer mixes the different words such as naming words, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Some words are using compulsory and declare the Nepali meaning among Nepali literature writing. Even absents of those familiar words, the literature writing is incomplete or do not occur the relevance meaning to the readers in Nepalese context.

For example:

Upahar aaphnai hatma aaipugda doctor jilla parchha.

Timilai vote diu?

Here, 'Doctor and vote' words are using for proving relevance of the writer mixed and those words occurred within the Nepali language to declare the theme and meaning. Those words are occurred as compulsory in the Nepali novel Antarman Ko Yatra. Similarly, some English words are occurred in novel for linguistics scenario.

For example:

Tyo guest house sammako yatra jhannai birsinasaknu thiyo.

Regular lekhaklai ke parisramik dine gareko chha ra?

Above examples, 'guest house and regular' words are used only in linguistic scenario because of the Nepali words meaning are more relevance than above English words meaning. If writer used Nepali words in his literature that is

more powerful and meaningful than English words or Nepali meaning is more meaningful than English one.

The writer maximally had used the naming words in his novel. In this novel, 130 nouns are occurred out of the 168 words and least number of adverbs, only 2 times occurred out of the total words. The writer also mixed the different abbreviation such as BA, SLC, NGO, BBC are example. Those abbreviations are occurred in compulsory like other genres writer in literature writing.

At last, the writer mixed English words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations in his novel for providing literary joyful and easiness for understanding Nepalese readers. And those English codes are providing beauties to the literature reader in present Nepali community. Almost English codes are occurred easiness and encourage the reader for reading the literature and sharing their ideas.

This research report consists of five chapters. Chapter one deals with general background, statement of problem, objectives, research questions and operational definition of key terms. The second chapter consists of literature review, implication of the literature review and theoretical framework of the study. The third chapter deals with design and methods of the study, population, sample and sampling of the strategy, study area/field, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedures and data analysis and interpretation procedure. Similarly, the forth chapter covers the analysis and interpretation of results and the last chapter incorporates conclusions and implications of the study. The final section of study incorporates the references and appendices.

5.3 Recommendations

This research study can be recommended in following ways:

5.3.1 Policy Related

This research is supposed to be useful for who are directly and indirectly adjust to make any kinds of policy level documents in literary writing.

-) It is useful to identify the ratio of code mixing in novel and develop policy level trend while writing a novel.
-) No language is independent in its own lexical entry. In this sense, each and every language has loan or borrowed words, indirectly, it suggests to the policy makers and stake holders to respect those loan words and acknowledge them.
-) The study suggests that the pragmatic, contextual and linguistic considerations should be diversified in literary work.

5.3.2 Practice Related

It has following practice related recommendations:

-) A variety of literary texts having mixed codes should be included in English language teaching to provide students with opportunity to examine the vivid picture of code mixing and switching.
-) The readers will be deal effectively with the dynamic reality of language and emerging trends of English code mixing when he/she goes through this study.
-) It is beneficial to identify to teach the frequency used of English codes in Nepali novel.
-) Both readers and writer should avoid the controversial ideas related mixed codes and code errors of writing.

5.3.3 Further Research Related

The findings of on research help identify other areas of research, which are necessary to research and to make the researcher aware on certain aspects. The finding of this research has also some recommendations both for further researches and for researcher. Some of them are as follow:

-) The further researches can be conducted to identify the grammatical patterns used in the novel.
-) The future researchers can conduct a comparative study on code mixing of same author on two different novels.

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Appendix I

Checklist of English Code Mixing

I went to carry out a research on **English Code Mixing in Nepali Novel: *Antarman Ko Yatra*** under the supervision of **Mr. Ashok Sapkota**, Department of English Education, T.U. I collected the mixed English codes from Nepali novel *Anterman Ko Yatra* with the help of checklist.

List of English Words (Code Mixing).

S.N.	Words	S.N.	Words
1	Absolute	29	Career
2	Academy	30	Casino
3	Adjustment	31	Cassette
4	Air-gun	32	Centimeter
5	Airport	33	Central van
6	Alarm	34	Chlorine
7	Ambulance	35	Cinema
8	Apartment	36	Circus
9	Apply	37	Class
10	Audio	38	Clinic
11	B.A.	39	Coffee house
12	B.B.C.	40	Collage
13	B.Sc	41	Compositor
14	Background	42	Computer
15	Badminton	43	Council
16	Bandage	44	Cup
17	Bathroom	45	Cycle
18	Bear	46	Degree
19	Blood bank	47	Demand
20	Body language	48	Democrat
21	Bone	49	Demonstration
22	Booth capture	50	Dental plus
23	Boring	51	Digest
24	Business class	52	DNA
25	Butter fruit	53	Doctor
26	Cabin	54	Doll
27	Cancer	55	Double
28	Cancer club	56	Doze

57	Dr.	98	IPPF
58	Dressing	99	Jeep
59	Dumping side	100	Junior
60	Email	101	Kilogram
61	Exciting	102	Kilometer
62	Experience	103	Kimo
63	Fracture	104	Lakh
64	Fashion	105	Landscape
65	Federation	106	Lantern
66	Fee	107	Leading authority
67	Fever	108	Licence
68	Field	109	M.A.
69	Film	110	Message reply
70	Final	111	Mission
71	First class	112	Model
72	First life style	113	Mood
73	Fit	114	Motor
74	Flight	115	Multiple myeloma
75	Foundation	116	Nervous
76	Friend	117	NGO
77	Frontline treatment	118	Night
78	Fulltime	119	Normal
79	Gate pass	120	Note
80	Go for action	121	Number
81	Guard	122	Nurse
82	Guest house	123	Nursery rhyme
83	Head master	124	Oder
84	Heater	125	Office
85	Homioopathy	126	Official advertisement
86	Honeymoon	127	Operation
87	Hot water bag	128	Ph.D
88	Hotel	129	Package
89	I.Sc	130	Page type
90	Ice axe	131	Panel
91	Id.	132	Park
92	Independent	133	Parody
93	Infection	134	Part-time
94	INGO	135	Party
95	Intellectual	136	Pass
96	Internal	137	Passenger
97	Internet	138	Passport

139	Percentage	179	School
140	Petrol	180	Scope
141	Phone	181	Screen
142	Photocopy	182	Seat
143	Pinpoint	183	Self-confident
144	Pistol	184	Senior
145	Plane	185	Sexy partner
146	Planning commission	186	Sexy theme
147	Plastic	187	Silent
148	Pocket	188	Sir
149	Poll	189	SLC
150	Prescribe	190	Sleeping bag
151	Press	191	Sorry
152	Pro-action	192	Space
153	Professor	193	Staff
154	Project	194	Station
155	Promoter	195	Stationary
156	Proof reader	196	Surgery camp
157	Public science campus	197	Surprise
158	Quality	198	Survive
159	Quality	199	Taxi
160	Radio	200	Taxi driver
161	Rate	201	Team member
162	Reaction	202	Television
163	Reality	203	Territory
164	Reception	204	Thank you.
165	Reference group	205	Ticket
166	Reflection	206	Time
167	Regional director	207	To each according to his need and from each according to his ability.
168	Regular	208	Toilet
169	Renew	209	Tonsil
170	Report	210	Tourist destination
171	Restaurant	211	Tuition
172	Result	212	Type
173	Retire	213	Type writer
174	Review	214	Ventilator
175	Right off	215	Vice chairman
176	Road	216	Video seminar
177	Round	217	Visa
178	Visiting card	218	Vitamin

219	Vote		
220	Warming		
221	Website		
222	Wheel chair		
223	White wine		
224	X-ray		
225	You can go critical not cynical.		
226	Zoology		

Appendix II

Frequency Count and Word Categorization.

S.N.	Words	Major Classes	Freq.
1.	Absolute	Adjective	1
2.	Academy	Noun	3
3.	Adjustment	Noun	1
4.	Air-gun	Noun	5
5.	Airport	Noun	4
6.	Alarm	Noun	1
7.	Ambulance	Noun	5
8.	Apartment	Noun	1
9.	Apply	Verb	1
10.	Audio	Noun	1
11.	B.A.	Abbreviation	3
12.	B.B.C.	Abbreviation	1
13.	B.Sc	Abbreviation	1
14.	Background	Noun	1
15.	Badminton	Noun	1
16.	Bandage	Noun	1
17.	Bathroom	Noun	1
18.	Bear	Noun	1
19.	Blood bank	Phrases	1
20.	Body language	Phrases	1
21.	Bone	Noun	3
22.	Booth capture	Phrases	1
23.	Boring	Adjective	2
24.	Business class	Phrases	1
25.	Butter fruit	Phrases	1
26.	Cabin	Noun	1
27.	Cancer	Noun	4
28.	Cancer club	Phrases	1
29.	Career	Noun	1
30.	Casino	Noun	1
31.	Cassette	Noun	2
32.	Centimeter	Noun	1
33.	Central van	Phrases	1
34.	Cinema	Noun	3
35.	Circus	Noun	1
36.	Class	Noun	1

37.	Clinic	Noun	1
38.	Clorin	Noun	1
39.	Coffee house	Phrases	1
40.	Collage	Noun	3
41.	Compositor	Noun	1
42.	Computer	Noun	2
43.	Council	Noun	1
44.	Cup	Noun	1
45.	Cycle	Noun	8
46.	Degree	Noun	6
47.	Demand	Verb	1
48.	Democrat	Noun	1
49.	Demonstration	Noun	1
50.	Dental plus	Phrases	1
51.	Digest	Verb	1
52.	DNA	Abbreviation	1
53.	Doctor	Noun	21
54.	Doll	Noun	1
55.	Double	Adjective	1
56.	Doze	Noun	1
57.	Dr.	Abbreviation	5
58.	Dressing	Noun	1
59.	Dumping side	Phrases	1
60.	Email	Noun	1
61.	Exciting	Adjective	1
62.	Experience	Noun	1
63.	Facture	Noun	3
64.	Fashion	Noun	1
65.	Federation	Noun	1
66.	Fee	Noun	1
67.	Fever	Noun	1
68.	Field	Noun	1
69.	Film	Noun	1
70.	Final	Adjective	2
71.	First class	Phrases	1
72.	First life style	Phrases	1
73.	Fit	Verb	6
74.	Flight	Noun	1
75.	Foundation	Noun	1
76.	Friend	Noun	1
77.	Frontline treatment	Phrases	1

78.	Fulltime	Adjective	1
79.	Gate pass	Phrases	4
80.	Go for action	Phrases	1
81.	Guard	Noun	2
82.	Guest house	Phrases	2
83.	Head master	Phrases	1
84.	Heater	Noun	1
85.	Homioopathy	Noun	1
86.	Honeymoon	Noun	1
87.	Hot water bag	Phrases	1
88.	Hotel	Noun	2
89.	I.Sc	Abbreviation	1
90.	Ice axe	Phrases	1
91.	Id.	Abbreviation	1
92.	Independent	Adjective	1
93.	Infection	Noun	1
94.	INGO	Abbreviation	1
95.	Intellectual	Adjective	1
96.	Internal	Adjective	1
97.	Internet	Noun	1
98.	IPPF	Abbreviation	1
99.	Jeep	Noun	1
100.	Junior	Adjective	2
101.	Kilogram	Noun	1
102.	Kilometer	Noun	1
103.	Kimo	Noun	2
104.	Lakh	Noun	2
105.	Landscape	Noun	2
106.	Lantern	Noun	1
107.	Leading authority	Phrases	1
108.	License	Noun	1
109.	M.A.	Abbreviation	1
110.	message reply	Phrases	1
111.	Mission	Noun	1
112.	Model	Verb	1
113.	Mood	Noun	1
114.	Motor	Noun	1
115.	Multiple myeloma	Phrases	1
116.	Nervous	Adjective	1
117.	NGO	Abbreviation	4
118.	Night	Noun	1

119.	Normal	Adjective	2
120.	Note	Noun	1
121.	Number	Noun	11
122.	Nurse	Noun	1
123.	Nursery rhyme	Phrases	2
124.	Oder	Verb	2
125.	Office	Noun	6
126.	Official advertisement	Phrases	1
127.	Operation	Noun	3
128.	P.hD	Abbreviation	1
129.	Package	Noun	1
130.	Page type	Phrases	1
131.	Panel	Noun	1
132.	Park	Noun	2
133.	Parody	Noun	1
134.	Part-time	Adjective	1
135.	Party	Noun	1
136.	Pass	Verb	1
137.	Passenger	Noun	1
138.	Passport	Noun	1
139.	Percentage	Adverb	1
140.	Petrol	Noun	1
141.	Phone	Noun	12
142.	Photocopy	Noun	1
143.	Pinpoint	Noun	1
144.	Pistol	Noun	1
145.	Plane	Noun	1
146.	Planning commission	Phrases	1
147.	Plastic	Adjective	3
148.	Pocket	Noun	1
149.	Poll	Noun	1
150.	Prescribe	Verb	1
151.	Press	Noun	1
152.	Pro-action	Adjective	1
153.	Professor	Noun	1
154.	Project	Noun	7
155.	Promoter	Noun	1
156.	Proof reader	Phrases	3
157.	Public science campus	Phrases	1
158.	Quality	Noun	1
159.	Quality	Verb	1

160.	Radio	Noun	1
161.	Rate	Noun	1
162.	Reaction	Noun	1
163.	Reality	Noun	1
164.	Reception	Noun	1
165.	Reference group	Phrases	1
166.	Reflection	Noun	2
167.	Regional director	Phrases	3
168.	Regular	Adjective	1
169.	Renew	Verb	1
170.	Report	Verb	7
171.	Restaurant	Noun	3
172.	Result	Verb	2
173.	Retire	Verb	6
174.	Review	Noun	1
175.	Right off	Phrases	1
176.	Road	Noun	1
177.	Round	Adverb	1
178.	School	Noun	4
179.	Scope	Noun	1
180.	Screen	Noun	1
181.	Seat	Noun	3
182.	Self-confident	Adjective	1
183.	Senior	Adjective	1
184.	Sexy partner	Phrases	1
185.	Sexy theme	Phrases	1
186.	Silent	Adjective	1
187.	Sir	Noun	3
188.	SLC	Abbreviation	6
189.	Sleeping bag	Noun	1
190.	Sorry	Adjective	1
191.	Space	Verb	1
192.	Staff	Noun	5
193.	Station	Noun	1
194.	Stationary	Noun	1
195.	Surgery camp	Phrases	1
196.	Surprise	Verb	1
197.	Survive	Noun	1
198.	Taxi	Noun	1
199.	Taxi driver	Phrases	5
200.	Team member	Phrases	1

201.	Television	Noun	1
202.	Territory	Noun	1
203.	Thank you.	Sentence	1
204.	Ticket	Noun	28
205.	Time	Noun	3
206.	To each according to his need and from each according to his ability.	Sentence	1
207.	Toilet	Noun	2
208.	Tonsil	Noun	1
209.	Tourist destination	Phrases	2
210.	Tuition	Noun	1
211.	Type	Noun	1
212.	Type writer	Phrases	2
213.	Ventilator	Noun	1
214.	Vice chairman	Phrases	1
215.	Video seminar	Phrases	1
216.	Visa	Noun	1
217.	Visiting card	Phrases	1
218.	Vitamin	Noun	1
219.	Vote	Verb	3
220.	Warming	Noun	1
221.	Website	Noun	1
222.	Wheel chair	Noun	1
223.	White wine	Phrases	1
224.	X-ray	Noun	1
225.	You can go critical not cynical.	Sentence	1
226.	Zoology	Noun	1

Appendix III

Analysis of word class in whole novel.

S.N.	Major Word Class	Percent
01	Noun	77.38%
02	Verb	9.51%
03	Adjective	11.9%
04	Adverb	1.19%
	Total	100%

Appendix IV

The mixed expressions a word level with their frequency of occurrence.

a) The list of the mixed words of noun class.

Noun	Freq.	Noun	Freq.
Academy	3	Compositor	1
Adjustment	1	Computer	2
Air-gun	5	Council	1
Airport	4	Cup	1
Alarm	1	Cycle	8
Ambulance	5	Degree	1
Apartment	1	Democrat	2
Audio	1	Demonstration	1
Background	1	Doctor	21
Badminton	1	Doll	1
Bandage	1	Doze	1
Bathroom	1	Dressing	1
Bear	1	Email	1
Bone	3	Experience	1
Cabin	1	Fracture	3
Cancer	4	Fashion	1
Career	1	Federation	1
Casino	1	Fee	1
Cassette	2	Fever	1
Centimeter	1	Field	1
Cinema	3	Film	1
Circus	1	Flight	1
Class	1	Foundation	1
Clinic	1	Friend	1
Clarin	1	Guard	2
Collage	3	Heater	1

Homiopathy	1	Quality	1
Honeymoon	1	Radio	1
Hotel	2	Rate	1
Infection	1	Reality	1
Internet	1	Reception	1
Jeep	1	Reflection	2
Kilogram	1	Restaurant	3
Kilometer	1	Review	1
Kimo	2	Road	1
Lakh	2	Reaction	1
Landscape	6	School	4
Lantern	1	Scope	1
License	1	Screen	1
Mission	1	Seat	3
Mood	1	Sir	3
Motor	1	Sleeping bag	1
Night	1	Staff	5
Note	1	Station	1
Number	11	Stationary	1
Nurse	1	Survive	1
Office	6	Territory	1
Operation	3	Taxi	1
Package	1	Television	1
Panel	1	Ticket	28
Park	2	Time	3
Parody	1	Toilet	2
Party	1	Tonsil	1
Passenger	1	Tuition	1
Passport	1	Type	1
Petrol	1	Ventilator	1
Phone	12	Visa	1
Photocopy	1	Vitamin	1
Pinpoint	1	Warming	1
Pistol	1	Website	1
Plane	1	Wheel chair	1
Pocket	1	X-ray	1
Poll	1	Zoology	1
Press	1		
Professor	1		
Project	7		
Promoter	1		

b) The list of mixed words of verb class.

Verb	Freq.	Verbs	Freq.
Apply	1	Quality	1
Demand	1	Renew	1
Digest	1	Report	7
Fit	6	Result	2
Model	1	Retire	6
Oder	2	Space	1
Pass	1	Surprise	1
Prescribe	1	Vote	3

c) The list of mixed words of adjective class.

Adjectives	Freq.	Adjectives	Freq.
Absolute	1	Nervous	1
Boring	2	Normal	2
Double	1	Part-time	1
Exciting	1	Plastic	3
Final	2	Pro-action	1
Fulltime	1	Regular	1
Independent	1	Self-confident	1
Intellectual	1	Senior	1
Internal	1	Silent	1
Junior	2	Sorry	1

d) The list of mixed words adverb class.

Adverb	Freq.
Percentage	1
Round	1

Appendix V

The list of the mixed English phrases in the novel.

S.N.	Phrases	Freq.
01	Blood bank	1
02	Body language	1
03	Booth capture	1
04	Business class	1
05	Butter fruit	1
06	Cancer club	1
07	Central van	1
08	Coffee house	1
09	Dental plus	1
10	Dumping side	1
11	First class	1
12	First life style	1
13	Frontline treatment	1
14	Gate pass	4
15	Go for action	1
16	Guest house	2
17	Head master	1
18	Hot water bag	1
19	Ice axe	1
20	Leading authority	1
21	message reply	1
22	Multiple myeloma	1
23	Nursery rhyme	2
24	Official advertisement	1
25	Page type	1
26	Planning commission	1
27	Proof reader	3
28	Public science campus	1
29	Reference group	1
30	Regional director	3
31	Right off	1
32	Sexy partner	1
33	Sexy theme	1
34	Surgery camp	1
35	Taxi driver	5
36	Team member	1

37	Tourist destination	2
38	Type writer	2
39	Video seminar	1
40	Vice chairman	1
41	Visiting card	1
42	White wine	1

Appendix VI

The classification of the mixed phrases on the phrases types.

a) The mixed noun phrases (NP)

Noun Phrase	Freq.	Noun phrase	Freq.
Blood bank	1	Nursery rhyme	2
Body language	1	Official advertisement	1
Booth capture	1	Page type	1
Business class	1	Planning commission	1
Butter fruit	1	Proof reader	3
Cancer club	1	Public science campus	1
Central ven	1	Reference group	1
Coffee house	1	Regional director	3
Dental plus	1	Right off	1
Frontline treatment	1	Surgery camp	1
Gate pass	4	Taxi driver	5
Guest house	2	Team member	1
Head master	1	Tourist destination	2
Hot water bag	1	Type writer	2
Ice axe	1	Video seminar	1
Leading authority	1	Vice chairman	1
Message reply	1	Visiting card	1
Multiple myeloma	1	White wine	1

b) The mixed verb phrases (VP)

Verb phrase	Freq.	Verb phrase	Freq.
Dumping side	1	Go for action	1

c) The mixed adjective phrases (adj. P)

Adjective phrase	Freq.
First class	1
First life style	1
Sexy partner	1
Sexy theme	1

Appendix VII

The mixed expressions sentence level with their frequency of occurrence.

Sentences	Freq.
Thank you.	1
To each according to his need and from each according to his ability.	1
You can go critical not cynical.	1

Appendix VIII

The list of the English abbreviations mixed in the novel and its full forms.

Abbreviations	Freq.	Full forms
B.A.	3	Bachelor of Arts
B.B.C.	1	British Broadcasting Corporation
B.Sc	1	Bachelor of Science
DNA	1	Deoxyribonucleic acid
Dr.	5	Doctor
Id.	1	Identity
INGO	1	International Non-Government Organization
IPPF	1	International Planned Parenthood Federation
aaI.Sc	1	Intermediate in Science
M.A.	1	Master of Arts
NGO	4	Non-Government Organization
P.hD	1	Doctor of philosophy
SLC	6	School Leaving Certificate