

CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION

This is the preliminary chapter of the study. It consists of background of the study, significance of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, delimitations of the study and definitions of the key and technical terms used in the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language was originated for human communication. It is used to express one's ideas, thoughts, emotions, moods, likes, dislikes and so on. There are thousands of human societies in the world having their thousands of diverse languages and dialects. Language is species-specific and specific uniform possession of human race. It means language has made human as a civilized creature and it has made possible the advancement and development in different sectors like, communication, science and technology, government, literature, religion, philosophy and so on.

Language in its general sense can be defined as voluntary vocal system of human communication. If we mention different definitions of different linguists and scholars language can be defined differently. According to Crystal (2003), "Language is concrete act of speaking, writing and signing in a given situation (p.255)". Likewise, Richards et al. (1999, p.199) define language as, "The system of human communication which consists of structured arrangement of sounds or their written representation into large units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences and utterances." Similarly, (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 3) says, "Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication."

1.1.1 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 to 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 term ‘code’ when they want to stress a language or language variety in particular community”.

The code is that kind of language which uses different speech, varieties and dialects to bring easiness in communication. Code is a language which is used to communicate easily and with full intelligible meaning. It is a broad 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 sometimes speak by using the mixed language or shifting from one language to another. Most speakers use the several varieties of any language where they come out from bilingual and multilingual society.

1.1.2 Language Change

Language, being a living and dynamic entity, changes over time. Language change is inevitable, automatic and natural process. No living language remains always the same and constant. Language is a social entity which changes with the social needs, advancement, aspiration and cultural and attitudinal aspects. We can take the example of the English language we use today is far way different from the English of Shakespearean period. Likewise, the Nepali language of Bhanubhaktian time and the Nepali being used today are greatly different. Language change is neither drastic nor sudden, the wheel of change moves continuously but slowly, whatever changes take place in language, it is never disregarding, Changes in language should be taken as natural growth as in other living beings.

There are numerous causes responsible for language change. The causes of language change can be divided into internal and external factors. The external factors are the sociolinguistic causes of language change which includes fashion, foreign influence and social needs. Similarly, inherent causes of language change, therapeutic change and chain reaction change are the internal factors of language change (Aitchinson, 1987).

Globalization can also be regarded as one of the major causes of language change. Through this, two or more languages come into contact and foreign elements enter into one language from another. When people start to use two or more languages, they pick up some bits of one language and place them into another language. Generally elements, which can be easily detached, do not affect the structure of borrowing language and deserve some sort of privilege in the very language are borrowed or mixed up. Code-switching and code-mixing are the trends born from the same concept.

1.1.3 An Introduction of the Nepali Novel *Saya*

Novel is a fiction work of literature which often consists of greater variety of characters, complex plot, ampler development of setting, and story developing through the thoughts and actions of its characters. In novel we can experience the reflection of real life. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (7th edition) defines novel as, "A story long enough to fill a complete book in which the characters and events are usually imaginary." This definition clearly states that a novel is a story with multiple characters and is long enough to be published as an individual volume.

Nepali language is a language falling under Indo-Aryan language family and it is spoken as the national language in Nepal. It is rich in literature and owns a variety of numerous writings by a number of literary figures. Hundreds of writers have contributed and utilized their mind and imaginative power to

create hundreds of novel in Nepali language. Among those magnificent works of literature, 'Saya' is a Nepali novel, a creative work of Mr. Subin Bhattarai published by Fine Prints, Kathmandu in September 2014. It is the second installment of his previous work, 'Summer Love'. It hovers around a love story of a boy and a girl of different cultural backgrounds and tries to depict modern Nepali society and its link with the traditions. Saya and Aatit are the main characters with other half a dozen of secondary characters. The effect of the English language can be clearly experienced while going through the novel. It is full of hundreds of English words and expressions which make it possible to conduct a research in code-switching and code-mixing in Nepali literature.

Novel at a Glance

Title:	Saya
Writer:	Subin Bhattarai
Primary Language:	Nepali
Publisher:	Fine Prints, Kathmandu
Published Date:	September, 2014 (Bhadra 2071)
ISBN:	978-9937-8877-7-9

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The English Language being an international language has got its place around the world. We can experience its influence in other languages and Nepali language is not the exception of this regard. Nepali speakers often mix English words, phrases and sentences in the form of code-switching, code-mixing, borrowing and so on. Nowadays, the English language is being mixed not only in spoken form but also in written form of language. Code-switching and code-mixing have been frequent in Nepali literature. Writers are excessively mixing English especially in the literary genres produced in recent years. My interest in sociolinguistics, especially in code-switching and code-mixing arose in my

mind as I went through a number of Nepali novels. I found that English code-switching and code-mixing are frequent phenomenon in recent literary world. It made me curious towards this trend applied in Nepali novels and was the pinpoint reason for me to carry out research on this very topic.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study had the following objectives:

- i. To find out English code-switching in the Nepali novel *Saya* in terms of sentence types and language functions,
- ii. To find out and analyse the medical terminologies used in *Saya*,
- iii. To suggest some pedagogical implications of the study.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions were used for research hypothesis on the basis of the objectives of the present study.

- i. How many instances of code-switching are found in the novel?
- ii. What are the medical terminologies used in the novel?
- iii. What are the structure and language functions of mixed expressions?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study will be beneficial for the students, teachers, methodologists, textbook writers, syllabus designers and curriculum developers. It will also be fruitful for the literary figures who want to bring variety in their writing and beautify it. Along with this, the study will be useful for the person having interest in applied linguistics including translators, sociolinguists, lexicographers, readers and literary critics. Finally, this research work will be equally fruitful for the prospective researchers who want to carry out similar researches on applied linguistics.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

There are numerous instances of code-switching and code-mixing in the novel. I have specified the area of my study. This study had the following delimitations:

- i. The study was limited to Nepali literature.
- ii. The study was limited to Nepali novel, *Saya*.
- iii. Only the mixed English expressions were studied.
- iv. The occurrence of all intra-sentential code-switching (code-mixing) were not studied.
- v. The study was limited to English sentences and medical terminologies used in the novel.

1.7 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Borrowing : The trend of taking and using the words and phrases from another language.

Code : A system of words, letters, numbers or symbols that represents a message. For example, English code and Nepali code.

Genre : A particular type of category of literature e.g. poetry, novel, story, etc.

Language Shift : The case when a speaker is obliged to use a given dominant language although they opt to use their mother tongue or ethnic language.

Terminology : The special words or phrases used in particular field. e.g. medical terminologies.

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 Theoretical Literature

The present research was mainly concerned with the English codes switched in the Nepali novel *Saya*. This section deals with the theoretical review on code mixing and different aspects related to code-switching.

2.1.1 Code-switching

Code-switching is not only a conversational strategy used to establish interpersonal relationship for the right of people and destroy the boundaries but also a good writing strategy used to achieve right effect from the audience. In the present world, it is very much difficult to find a monolingual community because every human being is at least bilingual although the proficiency level in one or other language may vary. When people become bilingual or multilingual they start their conversation in one language and start mixing some words or even sentences from another language they know to make the conversation effective and the message intelligible. This phenomenon of jumping from the area of one language to the area of another is called code-switching. Nowadays we can see the numerous examples of code-switching both in spoken and in written form of language. Wardhaugh (2008) defines code-switching as, "The instance when the speakers usually change their code from one language to another for some duration of time."

Similarly, Krishnaswami and Verma (1992) extend that:

The code-switching can take place between or even within sentences in speaking and writing. Certain topics are handled between or even within sentences more appropriately in one language than other in particular bilingual context. Switching from one code to another is not a matter of free individual choice. It is affected by topical and situational features which determine the speaker's choice from among the set of available codes.

Furthermore, Trudgill (1983) defines, "Switching from one language to another when a situation demands is called code-switching."

OALD (7th edition) defines code switching as, "the practice of changing between language when you are speaking."

To wrap up the ideas of above-mentioned discussion, we can say that code-switching is a natural phenomenon occurring according to the situation. Code-switching is the product of bilingualism and multilingualism. It can further be clarified from the following examples. The part of the sentences in italics denotes the code-switching.

- a. Ahile bhandiya chhu ni pachhi *don't blame me for that.*
- b. Exam ta ramro gayo *but I'm not sure of the result.*
- c. *Thank god ! dhann* timilai kehi bhayen.

Above-mentioned sentences are the frequently used examples of English code-switching by Nepali speakers.

2.1.2 Code-mixing

When the linguistic elements of one language are just inserted or mixed within the utterance of another language, it happens to be an example of code-mixing.

It occurs at sentence or below sentence level. It is also known as intra-sentential code-switching and is used to convey intended meaning. Gumperg (1982, p.59) says, “Code-mixing is the juxtaposition within the same speech belonging two different grammatical systems.”

Krishnaswami and Verma (1992) mention, “If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code-mixing (p.18).” This definition of code-mixing is a broader one and it denotes that code-mixing is not different from code-switching and is included within it.

The following are the examples of English code-mixing by the Nepali speakers. The words in italics denote code-mixing.

- a. Ma tyahi kam ko *process* ma chhu.
- b. Kasto *boring day* chha hai *friends*.
- c. Na *phone* chha, na *message* chha, kasto *tension* dinchha bhanya yasle pani.

2.1.3 Code-switching and Code-mixing: Relationship and Differences

Code-switching is the situation in language use in which the speaker makes a choice of another code while s/he is speaking /writing in one language. It is the switch from one language to another at the middle of the conversation. On the other hand, code-mixing refers to the situation mixing up of two or more languages especially at word level. Code-switching is the change in language at sentence level and code-mixing is the insertion of the words of other languages. It means, the change in code at least in one sentence is called code-switching. Likewise, code-mixing denotes the mixing of words of other languages while using one language. Some scholars do not differentiate between them and use these both concepts interchangeably especially in the studies of syntax, morphology and other formal aspects of language. Both have the relationship between them because they both are the result of bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is the possession of two languages and multilingualism is the knowledge of more than two languages. It means for

code-switching and code-mixing both, the speaker or user of language need to have the knowledge of at least two languages i.e. the language s/he is speaking/writing and the language from s/he borrows the language items. Here, the level of knowledge in borrowed language may vary from speaker to speaker.

Although both code-switching and code-mixing are the product of bilingualism and multilingualism, they are different from each other in certain points. The difference is based on the structure, function and the situation of those instances. Some of the differences between code-switching and code-mixing can be made clear from the following points:

- i. Code-switching is change from one language to another in the same conversation, whereas, code-mixing is the use of language elements, mostly nouns and verbs from one language in an utterance of another language.
- ii. Code-switching is absolute shift . On the other hand code-mixing is lexical shift.
- iii. Moreover, code-switching is conditioned by situation and topic but code-mixing is mostly irrelevant of the situation and topic.
- iv. Code-switching is also called inter-sentential code-switching, whereas, code-mixing is called intra-sentential code-switching.

In spite of some differences between code-switching and code-mixing, we can apparently use them both interchangeably in maximum conditions. Code-switching can be taken as an umbrella term that includes code-mixing within its sphere.

2.1.4 Purposes / Reasons for Code-switching and Code-mixing

People switch from one code to another for different purposes. Sometimes they are not aware of the fact that they are switching the language. It is conditioned by the ethnic and linguistic background of the participants. The users of the language switch code for both affective function and social function. Some of

the purposes of code-switching and code-mixing as given by Holmes (2008) and Wardhaugh (1986) are as follows:

- i. To address the entrance of new friend.
- ii. For the amusement and dramatic effect in language use.
- iii. To signal the group membership.
- iv. To show the social and ethnic identity of the speaker.
- v. To explain the concept which is difficult to deal in one language, by using the terminologies of another language.
- vi. To show the educational and social hierarchy.
- vii. To suit the topic of discussion or subject matter according to the context.
- viii. To express emotion and solidarity.

2.1.5 Medical Terminologies

Terminology stands for the special words or phrases that are used in particular field. For example, academic terminologies, business terminologies, sports terminologies and medical terminologies stand for the words and phrases used in academics, business, sports and health sectors respectively. The terminologies of various fields have been frequently used in our daily life. Similarly, we can also find its use in written form. Here our concern is on the medical terminologies which are used in the novel *Saya*. The writer includes dozens of terms which show health condition and are being used in the medical sector. We can take this use of medical terminologies in the novel as an instance of code-switching as it is taken from the English language and is conditioned by the situation and topic.

The present study will also include those terminologies in its sphere together with inter-sentential code-switching.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Each and every research work requires the knowledge of previous background to obtain the targeted objectives and to validate the study. Here, this section is

an attempt to review the related studies, articles and reports. Some of the old theses have been reviewed considering them as related literature and also as evidence to the present study.

Neupane (2007) had carried out a research on 'Code Mixing in Nepali Folk Songs'. The main objective of his research was to find out English code mixing in Nepali folk songs. The researcher selected 25 Nepali folk songs for this study by using judgmental non random sampling procedure for collecting data. The researcher only used secondary data. His used only notebook for data collection tool. His finding was that in Nepali folk songs very often the nouns were mixed more than verbs and adverbs and there he found some instances of mixed English sentences. He further stated that simple English sentences occurred in greater number in folk songs than compound and complex sentences.

Similarly, Ghimire (2007) have also accomplished a research entitled, 'Code-mixing in TV programmes'. The main objective of his study was to find out the influence of English language in Nepali mass media. He selected various TV programs to collect data for his study. His study concluded that words that are used in day to day communication are used maximally as code-mixing in media programmes. Regarding the use of English word classes and language functions, nouns and adjectives were maximally used for greetings, taking leaves, introducing, expressing emotions, desires and seeking for information.

Likewise, Aryal (2008) has compiled a similar research on 'A study of code-switching: A case of Palpasa Café.' In his study he focused on the reason of code-switching. He used questionnaire to collect opinions of the readers of the novel and some students of the Central campus, TU about the code-switching in the novel and the probable reasons of code-mixing. He also used observation check-list and used some statistical tools to complete his research work. Some of the reasons of code-mixing which he focused are: developing global interest

towards English; author's desire to attract young readers; author's English knowledge and author's background.

In the same vein, Puri (2010) has carried out a research on 'Code-mixing in Sukaratka Paila' and, he found that among English expressions used in the novel, maximum are the words, then phrases and the least used are the sentences. He prepared a questionnaire to collect and jot down the opinions of different literary figures of Nepalparasi and Chitwan districts. He further found out that nouns were the most frequently used expressions of English language in the concerned novel. He also found different views of different people regarding English code-mixing in Nepali novel. He found variation in views regarding code-mixing. Maximum persons were in favor of including it in Nepali literature but judiciously.

Similarly, Bhattarai (2014) has also conducted a survey research on, 'English code-mixing in Nepali remixed songs'. He collected 25 Nepali songs with mixed English expressions for his study area. He analyzed the data using statistical tools. He found that word level code-mixing was higher than mixing of sentences in Nepali mashup songs and nouns were the mostly used words. He also found some simple English sentences been mixed in Nepali remixed songs.

Likewise, Chand (2015) has also accomplished a research on the topic, 'English code-mixing in Nepali novel: Antarmanko yatra'. The primary focus of his study was to find out and analyze English code been mixed in the Nepali novel, Antarmanko yatra. He applied survey research design and used check-list as the tool to accomplish his study. The major finding of his research work was that word level code-mixing overtakes far to sentence level code-mixing i.e. code-switching. Out of total 226 English expressions used in the novel, 168 were the words. Nouns were vastly used than verbs adjectives and adverbs.

Although there are a number of researches carried out in code-switching and code-mixing, they are maximally based on the area of code-mixing. There are a

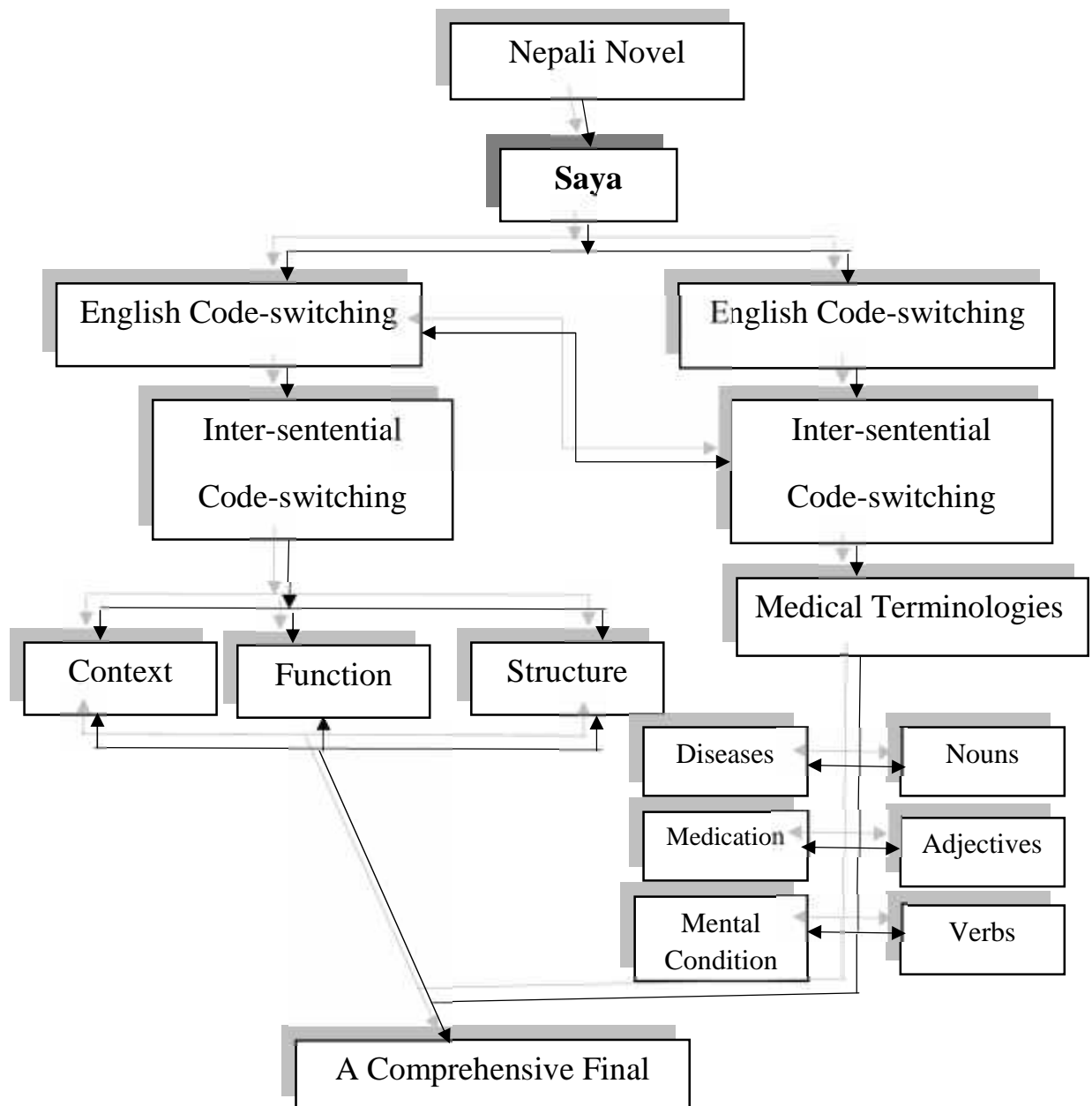
few research works on inter-sentential code-switching or mixing at sentence level. This study will derive its findings from the latest Nepali novel. So, the present study takes 'Saya' as its study area in which we can find seven hundreds plus English words been used and dozens of English sentences which are the examples of code-mixing and code-switching respectively. Hundreds of words are also repeated frequently. This is one of the best examples of English effect in Nepali literature and a reasonable area of research in sociolinguistics. It will be specific to the English sentences and the medical terminologies used in the Nepali novel Saya.

2.3 Implication of the Review of the Study

There are numerous research works done under the Department of English Education. Some of them are related to code-switching and code-mixing. I had selected and gone through some of the researches which are to some extent related and relevant to my present study. After the review of those researches, I got chance to broaden my knowledge on the research area and boost confidence to step forward in my study. Holmes (2008), Wardhaugh (1986) and Trudgill (1983) helped me to broaden my knowledge in the area of code-switching and code-mixing. Similarly Aryal (2008), Kafle (2007) and Puri (2010) provided me insight into selecting research design and data interpretation techniques. In the same way American Psychological Association (6th edition) proved to be fruitful in getting knowledge about research format, citation and referencing. So, the reviewed sources have become very important for me because they provided me valuable guidelines to go ahead in my research work.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework helps to get the general understanding of the study and its depth. The present research study was based on the following conceptual framework:



CHAPTER: THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

This was a case study research. A case study is an intensive analysis of an individual unit, i.e. a person, group, an institution or event stressing developmental factor in relation to context. Case study is common in social sciences and life sciences. It is the study of a case in that way individual or single instance, event or an institution is viewed as a whole. Case study utilizes multiple sources and methods of data collection and data interpretation/analysis. Therefore Nunan (1992) calls it a hybrid design, Similarly, Young (2000) says, “Case study is the method of exploring and analyzing the life of a social unit.”

The goal of the case study is to determine the boundary of the unit of the study. Case study is a flexible type of research as it uses multiple sources of information and multiple methods of data collection. It is a qualitative study although a few statistical analysis is used but the most of the data are processed using descriptive analysis. It is in-depth and holistic study and is conducted in bounded setting. The case for the study can either be typical that is common representative of particular group or unique one being special and different from all other instances.

I as a researcher went ahead for my present study through the following steps to conduct it successfully:

- i. Identifying broad area.
- ii. Identifying topic/ problem.
- iii. Specifying objectives.
- iv. Postulating research questions.
- v. Selecting the case.

- vi. Deciding the research tools, recording devices, time frame and secondary sources (putting boundary).
- vii. Preparing research tools.
- viii. Collecting data.
- ix. Analysing data.
- x. Reaching the conclusion.
- xi. Preparing the first draft of the report.
- xii. Editing the draft/ checking with data.
- xiii. Finalising the report.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy

This study was mainly based on the secondary sources. All the published Nepali novels were the population of my study. The Nepali novel named *Saya* was the prime source of data for the present study among those novels.

As a researcher, I selected the very novel ‘*Saya*’ for my study. I adopted non-random judgmental sampling procedure to select one novel from the latest Nepali novels. I considered this novel to provide required information to meet the objectives of the study. 25 instances of inter-sentential code-switching and 24 medical terminologies used in the novel were mainly studied.

3.3 Study Area/ Field

The area of the present study was the Nepali novel named ‘*Saya*’. Its main concern was the English code-switching used in the novel.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

I used both check list and diary to collect data for the present study.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

Primarily, the focus was given on the novel, *Saya*. I minutely went through it time and again. I listed out the mixed English expressions (words, phrases and

sentences) and selected the examples of inter-sentential code-switching (English sentences mixed) and the medical terms to go further in my study.

3.6 Data Analysis and interpretation Procedure

I have used the descriptive approach of data interpretation for my study.

Descriptive approach is subjective rather than statistical. It means, use of language is prominent than numerical form to analyze and interpret the data.

CHAPTER: FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

This unit deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data and the summary of the findings. The detailed analysis and interpretation of the data and the summary of the findings have been discussed below:

4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

This section is mainly concerned with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the novel *Saya*. The data were collected using both checklist and diary. English sentences and medical terminologies mixed in the Nepali novel *Saya* were the prime concern of the study. The data analysis and interpretation procedure is mainly based on qualitative method.

The data analysis and interpretation procedures have been analysed under the following headings:

4.1.1 Holistic Analysis of English Expressions in *Saya*

This part of the study simply informs about all the instances of both English code-switching and code-mixing (inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching). Although, the present study has only focused on the instances of all inter-sentential code-switching and the medical terminologies used in the novel, it will be beneficial for the readers and the potential researchers in the similar field. There are total 697 English expressions mixed in the Nepali novel *Saya*. Among them 672 words and phrases and, 25 sentences were found. Among those words, I found 24 medical terminologies mixed in the novel.

4.1.2 Structure of the English Sentences Mixed in Saya

There are mainly three types of sentences according to their structure. Viz. simple, complex and compound. A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence. It can also be referred to as an independent clause, while it might be a part of a compound or complex sentence. A complex sentence refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses (or complete sentences) connected to one another with a coordinating conjunction like, for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so on. Similarly, a compound sentence is made up of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses connected to it. A dependent clause is similar to an independent clause, but it lacks one of the element that would make it a complete sentence.

The English sentences with the contexts they are used in the Nepali novel named *Saya*, are as follows:

- I enjoy this. (*Saya*, one of the main characters replies to her boyfriend, Atit after she was hit by *lola*- a balloon filled with colour, on the occasion of *Holi*- a festival celebrated by Hindus.)
- One is to two ko ratio. (Description of the heavy drinking of alcohol.)
- You know Marala? (*Saya* is talking about her boyfriend to her foreign friend named Marala.)
- I am sorry Marala. (*Saya* is expressing regret about the previous talk to her friend Marala.)
- Take care *Saya*. (*Saya* is remembering the final words of her boyfriend.)
- Wish you a happy married life. (*Saya* is getting married and her friend is wishing her while seeing off for Kathmandu from Oslo.)
- Marala I am sorry. (*Saya* feels guilty about her intoxication.)
- Sorry for what? (Marala is asking to drunk *Saya* about the reason of asking for excuse.)
- Chhori, are you a drunk? (*Saya*'s father is amazed when he saw her drunk.)

- I mean you know this. (Two lovers are enjoying by talking about their love affair.)
- I think you are already impressed. (Two lovers are enjoying by talking about their love affair.)
- I am sorry Sujan. (Sujan explains to Saya about his previous love affair and about his former girlfriend's letter.)
- All the best! (Sujan is optimistic about his love proposal to Saya.)
- Thank you very much. (Atit is thanking Sushmita with whom hw had an affair, for her call.)
- You know Saya? (Atit is expressing his happiness and is sharing it with his girlfriend.)
- Good bye baba. (Saya is hanging up the phone after talking to her father.)
- No entry. (Saya stops Atit from using her shawl.)
- No tension. (Both the lovers are talking about family matters.)
- Thank god! (Atit is expressing happiness after receiving an SMS from Saya.)
- Mind your language. (Saya is warning Atit not to scold her parents.)
- Shame on you, Dayaram. (Atit is expressing his anger towards Saya's father.)
- Mind your language hai mister. (Saya is suggesting her boyfriend, Atit to respect her father.)
- Atit Sharma is married to Saya Shakya. (Saya updates her facebook status.)
- Feeling happy. (Saya updates her facebook status.)

While analysing the sentences mixed in the Nepali novel Saya, only the simple sentences were found. Among 25 instances of inter-sentential code-

switching, all sentences were of simple category. Along with this, English code-switching is found in various contexts in the novel.

4.1.3 Analysis of Language Functions in Different Contexts

This section involves the analysis of language functions served by the English sentences in the Nepali novel *Saya*. The British linguist Halliday (1998) considers language as having three main functions i.e. ideational, interpersonal and textual functions. A function in a language means the purpose for which an utterance of language is used. Such functions are often described as categories of behavior. For example, request, apology, complements, offers and so on. According to Crysall (2003) "Function refers to the analysis of an utterances (or texts) in terms of the information they contain the role of each utterance part being evaluated for its semantic description to the whole (p.193)

Regarding the language functions used in Nepali literature, the tradition of using language function is customary from their starting but the role is increasing day by day. The reason may be either due to the influence of foreign culture or due to the increased number of educated people and the urban context that urges the interlocutors to use more language function than in rural contexts. Or, this may be due to the English knowledge of Nepali writer.

Scholars distinguish language functions in their own way. Wilkins (1976) distinguishes light language functions viz. modality, moral suasion, argument, rational inquiry, and exposition, personal emotions, emotional relations and interpersonal relation. Similarly, Van Ek (1976) distinguishes six main functions of communication viz. imparting and seeking factual information, expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes, expressing and finding out moral attitudes, getting things done and socializing. All these functions by Halliday (ibid), Willams (ibid) and Van Ek (ibid) can be observed in the sampled Nepali novel for language functions used in it.

The analysis of the functions served by the English sentences in the Nepali novel *Saya*, can be interpreted as follows. The language functions have been

determined according to the contexts where the English sentences are used in the novel.

- I enjoy this. (Expressing happiness/joy)
- One is to two ko ratio. (Imparting factual information)
- You know Marala? (Questioning, Drawing attention)
- I am sorry Marala. (Expressing moral attitude)
- Take care Saya. (taking leave, expressing good wishes)
- Wish you a happy married life. (Expressing good wishes)
- Marala I am sorry. (Expressing moral attitude)
- Sorry for what? (questioning/seeking for information)
- Chhori, are you a drunk? (expressing surprise, questioning)
- I mean you know this. (Expressing factual information)
- I think you are already impressed. (Expressing intellectual information)
- I am sorry Saya. (Expressing moral attitude)
- All the best! (Expressing good wishes)
- Thank you very much. (Thanking)
- You know Saya? (Questioning, Drawing attention)
- Good bye baba. (Taking leave)
- No entry.(Prohibiting)
- No tension.(expressing happiness)
- Thank God! (expressing happiness)
- Mind your language. (Warning/admonition)
- Shame on you, Dayaram. (Scolding/criticizing)
- Mind your language hai mister. (Warning/admonition)
- Atit Sharma is married to Saya Shakya. (Imparting factual information/informing)
- Feeling happy.(Expressing emotion/happiness)

After observing of the above-mentioned examples and their interpretation, we can find that English sentences have been used to serve different functions in the Nepali novel. The functions served by the English sentences are: expressing happiness/joy, imparting factual information, questioning, drawing attention, expressing moral attitude, taking leave, expressing good wishes, expressing intellectual information, expressing good wishes, thanking, taking leave, prohibiting, warning, scolding and informing.

4.1.4 Medical Terminologies

The following table lists the medical categories used in the novel with their sub categories in the related field.

Terminologies Related to diseases	Terminologies Related to medication	Terminologies Related to mental condition	Other Medical terminologies
Cancer	Saline	Acute alcoholic- poisoning	Hospital
Acidity	Injection	Unconscious	Lady doctor
Ulcer	Tablet	Conscious	Hospitalized
Spondylitis	Capsule	Drug-addicted	Vomit
Pimple	Vitamin		Bedrest
	Coma		Heartbeat
	Condom		
	I-pills		
	Aspirin		

While analyzing above-mentioned table, we can find that medical terminologies used in the Nepali novel ‘Saya’ are used to refer different conditions. They have been mainly used to express different diseases, medication, mental conditions and some other related things with health and treatment.

4.1.5 Word Class Analysis of Medical Terminologies

Words are divided into two classes: major and minor. Major class of words includes nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverb and, on the other hand minor word class includes pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions. In this part of the study, the medical terminologies are categorized according to their word classes. It is made clear through the following table:

Nouns/NPs		Adjectives/Adj Phrases	Verbs/VPs
Cancer	Spondylitis	Hospitalized	Vomit
Acidity	Pimple	Unconscious	
Ulcer	Saline	Conscious	
Injection	Tablet	Drug-addicted	
Capsule	Vitamin		
Coma	Condom		
I-pill	Aspirin		
Lady doctor	Bedrest		
Heartbeat	Hospital		
Acute Alcoholic Poisoning			

Only the major word classes were found while analyzing the medical terminologies. 19 nouns, 4 adjectives and a single verb was found. Moreover, no adverbs were found among them. For example, spondylitis, drug-addicted and vomit respectively.

4.2 Summary / Discussion of Findings

The major focus of the research was to find out the English code-switching and the instances of medical terminologies in the Nepali novel *Saya* and, analyze and to interpret them for finding out comprehensive result. The summary of the major findings of the study are as discussed below:

- i. Instances of word level code-switching were found higher than the sentence level code-switching in the novel. 672 words and phrases and 25 sentences were found among total number of 697 English expressions mixed.
- ii. Altogether, 25 instances of inter-sentential code-switching and 24 medical terminologies were found in the novel.
- iii. Only simple English sentences were found to have mixed and there were no occurrences of compound and complex sentences in *Saya*.
- iv. Regarding the language functions served by the English sentences in the Nepali novel *Saya*, the following were the main :
 - a) Expressing joy/happiness/emotions.
 - b) Expressing/imparting factual information.
 - c) Questioning/drawing attention.
 - d) Expressing moral attitude.
 - e) Taking leave.
 - f) Expressing good wishes.
 - g) Expressing surprise.

- h) Seeking for information.
 - i) Clarifying.
 - j) Expressing intellectual attitude.
 - k) Thanking
 - l) Prohibiting.
 - m) Admonition/warning.
 - n) Scolding/criticizing.
- v. Among the medical terms used in the novel *Saya*, there were the terms denoting diseases, medication, mental condition and other related terms. e.g. cancer, coma, tablet, conscious, hospital and so on.
- vi. Only the major word classes were found while analyzing the medical terminologies. 19 nouns, 4 adjectives and a single verb was found. Moreover, no adverbs were found among them. For example, spondylitis, drug-addicted and vomit respectively.
- vii. I also found some English sentences in which single Nepali words were mixed, rest of the sentence being in English. e.g. Mind your language **hai** mister ; **Chhori**, are you drunk? It happens to be Nepali code-mixing inside English code-switching.
- viii. Some exponents occur repeatedly in the novel. For example, I am sorry and, thank you, for expressing moral attitude and thanking respectively.

CHAPTER: FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This part of the study deals with the conclusions derived from the study and the recommendations for different levels.

5.1 Conclusions of the Study

On the basis of the analysis and the interpretations of the data, the following conclusions have been made regarding English code-mixing in Nepali novel *Saya*:

- i. Only simple English sentences were found to have mixed rather than complex and compound sentences.
- ii. Regarding the language functions of the English sentences, questioning, thanking, expressing moral attitude, expressing surprise, expressing emotions, etc were frequently used in the novel.
- iii. Some exponents occur repeatedly in the novel. For example, I am sorry and, thank you, for expressing moral attitude and thanking respectively.
- iv. Medical terminologies were also frequently used to denote diseases, drugs, physical conditions and mental conditions.
- v. Only nouns, adjectives and verbs were found while categorizing medical terms.

5.2 Recommendations

The recommendation and implications of the study can be explained for the following levels:

Policy Related

- i. This research study can suggest the potential writers to apply code-switching judiciously in their writing.
- ii. The process of code-switching should also be considered while designing syllabus in literature and teaching literature. The area of code-switching develops curiosity in the students and makes their study enjoyable and motivating.

Practice Related

- i. This study suggests to perceive the trends of code-mixing and code-mixing in literature positively and as natural phenomena.
- ii. It also suggests the readers to be informed about the process of code-switching and notice it while going through any written literature.
- iii. It can provide some insights towards the language functions where English code-switching best fits and seems natural. Which ultimately helps to develop theoretical and practical knowledge on code-switching. For example, the language functions like, greeting, thanking, expressing moral attitude, taking leave and questioning can be better expressed through English code-switching in Nepali literature.
- iv. The age, level and interests of the targeted readers should also be taken into consideration. It can help the writers to determine whether to switch code or not or, to what extent to switch. Easily available and simple words and sentences should be mixed.

Further Research Related

No work is final and no research is complete in itself. Regarding the present research work, it is a small scale study which only includes inter-sentential code-switching and the medical terminologies used in the Nepali novel *Saya*. The instances of intra-sentential code-switching (code-mixing) are not included

in the sphere of the present study which can be a potential area of research for the interested researchers. Similarly, for the generalization of the findings of the present study, it is suggested to conduct research study in similar other works.

Likewise, the study was only limited to Nepali literature. The similar study can be conducted among the other areas like, language used in daily life, different registers, instances of code-switching in other languages, in different public domains and so on. Similarly, the interested researchers can also find out the causes of code-switching, broader contexts of code-switching, results of code-switching and so forth. Thus further research works can be focused on other various issues related to the field of code-switching.

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Observation check lists

APPENDIX I

List of English Sentences Used in the Novel Saya

- ❖ Aphero? **I enjoy this, Atit.** Ajai ta ho, hanun na jati hanchhan. (pg.8)
- ❖ Hami **one is to two ko ratio** ma piraheka thiyau. Ma tilla bhaye. Ma chhaithau peg ma thiye. (pg.9)
- ❖ **You know Marala?** Jab jab Atit malai kiss garthyo , yastai gandha aauthyo.(pg.26)
- ❖ **Sorry Marala.** Malai aafno kurama pachhuto vai raheko thiyo.(pg.26)
- ❖ **Take cara Saya.** Usle aantim patak bhaneko thiyo.(pg.28)
- ❖ Marala sit aankha judher guilty feel garer bhane: **Marala, I am sorry.** (pg.28)
- ❖ **Sorry for what?** Marala le prashna gari.(pg.28)
- ❖ USle bhani. **Saya, wish you a happy married life.** (pg.33)
- ❖ Baba le bhannu bho. **Chhori, are you a drunk ?** (pg.35)
- ❖ **I mean you know this.** Tapai kura suru garn janne hunubhayachha. (pg.55)
- ❖ **I think you are already impressed.** Chanchal voice yathawat thiyo. (pg.55)
- ❖ **I am sorry Sujan.** Card ko puchchhar ma lekheki thiyi. (pg.59)
- ❖ Jane belama feri bhannubhayo. Maile dieko samaya bat sahi samadhan niskiyos. **All the best !** (pg.61)
- ❖ Atit bhandai thiyo. **Thank you very much !** (pg.98)
- ❖ **You Know Saya?** Aaj jeevan ma pahilo patak biwahit feel vairachha. (pg.118)
- ❖ “Hunchha”..... **‘Bye baba.’** (pg.119)
- ❖ **Timilai no entry !** mero shawl bhitra. (pg.127)

- ❖ Tyo sab buwale gari halnuhunchha ni. **No tension !** Maile bhane. (pg.127)
- ❖ Usle **thank you** bhaner ek pher toilet bahir ko basin ma gayer much dhoyo. **Thank god !** Jo aash gareki thiye tyahi bhayo. (pg.163)
- ❖ **Mind your language.** Aankha tardai Saya le bhani. (pg.172)
- ❖ Bholi Saya lai kehi bhaihalyo bhane ma tapai lai chhoddin. **Shame on you Dayaram!** (pg.207)
- ❖ **Mind your language, mister.** Saya le ma tir thado aankha dekhaudai bhani. (pg.223)
- ❖ Maile facebook ma lekhidiye. **Atit Sharma is married to Saya Sakya. Feeling Happy.** (pg.224)

APPENDIX II

Medical Terminologies used in Saya:

Cancer

Acidity

Ulcer

Spondylitis

Pimple

Saline

Injection

Tablet

Capsule

Vitamin

Coma

Condom

I-pills

Aspirin

Acute alcoholic-poisoning

Unconscious

Conscious

Drug-addicted

Hospital

Lady doctor

Hospitalized

Vomit

Bedrest

Heartbeat