

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the general background of sociolinguistic code including the information of language, code-mixing and code-switching as well as the review of related literature, objectives and significant of the research study.

1.1 General Background

Code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. It is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register, or language. The particular language one chooses on any occasion is a code. A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. Both human beings and animals use a code which may be linguistic and non-linguistic. The various types of bodily gestures and movements as well as traffic signs and symbols are non-linguistic code. Language is a linguistic code. It is widely used means of communication. "By vocal system, language is a universal characteristic of human species" (New Columbia Encyclopedia, 1975:33). Wardhaugh (1972:3) defines language as "system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication".

Language is the unique gift to the mankind. Because of the possession of language, human being is different from animal. According to Sapir (1978:8), "language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols". Similarly, Wren (1978:1) accepts language as "a universal medium alike for conveying common facts and feelings of everyday life and philosopher searching after truth and all lies between".

Trudgill (1983: 1) concludes that language is not just means of communicating information. It is a way of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people.

Varshney (1984:4) also extends:

Language is also maker or unmaker of human relationship. It is the use of language that makes a life bitter or sweet. Without language man would remain only a dumb animal. It is our ability to communicate through words that makes us different from animal.

Although different scholars have defined language differently, their main features lie on its features of communication and establishing and maintaining social relationship.

Language is a social phenomenon. It lives in the mind and tongue of its users. Language and society are interrelated. No society exists without language and vice – versa.

According to Krishnaswamy and Verma (1994:13), “language and society are so intertwined that it is impossible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language”.

Thus, we cannot study language divorced from society and society divorced from language.

There are many languages spoken in the world. From sociolinguistic point of view all languages are equal; no language can be thought superior or inferior to other languages in terms of communicative values. However, some languages play more dominant role. In the present situation, for example, English is a widely used language. It is accepted as international language and lingua franca of modern era.

English is a major language for international communication and gateway to the world body of knowledge. It is the most widely used language in the history of our planet. One in every seven human beings can speak it. More than half of the world's books and three

quarts of international mail are in English. Of all languages, English has the largest vocabulary-as many as two millions words- and one of the noblest bodies of literature. It is used as an access language or a library language (Sthapit.et.al (1994).

In Nepal, English has a status of international language. Realizing the importance of it, it has been taught formally. Though, there is no English speech community in Nepal, the new generation is developing bilingual or bicultural skill in English. Thus, even while using Nepali language, people are constantly switching or mixing English code knowingly or unknowingly.

1.1.1 Code-switching

Code is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register or a language. However, it generally refers to language. While talking or writing, people shift from one code to another which is called code- switching. Trudgil (1983:73) states code- switching as “...switching from one variety to another when the situation demands”. Similarly Richard, et al. (1985:3) defines code- switching as “It is a change by a speaker from one language variety to another. Code- switching can take place in conversation when one speaker uses one language and another answer in different language”. According to Spolsky (1998:75) “Code -switching is the alteration of two languages within a single discourse, sentence or constituent”.

The code- switching can take place between two or more than two languages in communication e.g. one may use Hindi for one friend and English for another. Certain topics are handled between more appropriately in one language than in another in particular bilingual context. Switching from one language 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 and set of available codes. In multilingual setting in

India today, it is quite common for speakers to switch from Hindi/ Tamil/ Panjabi to English according to the topics of discourse and they are talking to (Krishnaswamy et al.1999:18). “If the shift from one code to another is absolute, it is then code- switching. However, if the switch is the middle of the sentence (lexical shift), then it is code- mixing” (Rai: 2000:183).

Code- switching is the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeably.

Wardhaugh (2000:99-102) states:

It is unusual for a speaker to have command or use only one code or system.

Command of only one a single variety would appear to be a rare phenomenon today. Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism.

According to Hudson (2001:51) code-switching is “the inevitable consequence of bilingualism or multilingualism.”

The causes of code- switching may be different ones. Holmes (2008:35) giving the cause of code- mixing states “it is easy to explain the switch”. It may be related to particular participant or addressee; it may be seen as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with the addressee or may be motivated by identity and relationship between the participants (i.e. solidarity). The cause of switching may be the status relations between people or the formality of their interaction and the types of topic to be discussed and affective rather than referential meaning to be expressed. Similarly, Aryal (2008:40) has listed the following reasons of English code -switching in Nepali as follows:

- Author’s English knowledge.
- Author’s intention to address new generation.

- Author's desire to reflect the reality through his writing.
- Due to the demand of the topic.
- Author's desire to catch the sentiments of young readers.
- Due to the lack of equivalent term.
- Due to cultural influence.
- Due to author's desire to give extra flavor on the part of readers, etc.

Three types of code mixing can be seen to have been discussed in sociolinguistics:

(en.wikipedia.org).

- A) Situational code-switching
- b) Metaphorical code-switching
- c) Conversational code- switching

1.1.1.1 Situational Code-switching

Situational code-switching as the name itself suggests, occurs according to the situation.

According to Wardhaugh (2000:103) "Situational code-switching occurs when the language used change according to the situation in which the conversants find themselves". The conversant speak one language in one situations and another in an entirely different one. One variety is used in a certain set of situations and another in an entirely different set. Situational code-switching may also be observed in the context of Nepal. Student in their class room speak English but as soon as they come out of the classroom, they speak Nepali. They switch from Nepali to English in the classroom because of the demand of the situation. Similarly, Nepali Hindus switch to Sanskrit when they perform certain religious rituals: this kind of code-switching is called situational code- switching (Rai 2000:184). Hudson (2001:52) calls it as situational code-switching

when “the situation between the languages always coincide with the changes from one external situation (for example, talking to members of the family) to another (for example, talking to the neighbors)”.

1.1.1.2 Metaphorical Code -switching

Metaphorical code-switching occurs when the choice of language determines the situation. Wardhaugh (2000:103) opines “when a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code- switching. The interesting point is that some topics may be discussed in either code but the choice adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic. The choice occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of single utterance”. Hudson, et al (2001:52) states metaphorical code-switching as to the “cases where the choice of language that determines the situation rather than letting the situation define (i.e. determine) the choice of language”. For example, Nepali speakers use English when they have to talk scientific topics.

1.1.1.3 Conversational Code -switching

Conversational code-switching refers to the shifting of code from one variety to the next without any change in topics and situation. Gumpurz (1976) suggests the term conversational code-switching for this type in order to distinguish it from situational code-switching in which each point of switching corresponds to a change in the situation. There is no such change in the situation in conversational code neither -switching, nor is there any change in the topic which might lead to metaphorical code -switching. Instead, one gets the impression that the aim is simply to produce instances of the two varieties in some given proportion. The balance in uses of the two languages may be achieved by next one

in the other, and so on, but it is equally possible for the two varieties to be used in different parts of a single sentence.

1.1.2 Code-mixing

When a person uses the structure of one language and inserts some lexical items or elements of another language, it is called code-mixing. We can see this type of mixing of ingredients of the English language when we speak the Nepali language. Krishnaswami, N. et al (1989:18) says, “If one uses a language and mixes words phrases and sentences from another language, this is called code-mixing”. Wardhaugh (2000:109) opines “code-mixing occurs when conversant use both language together to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of single sentence”. We can take some examples from the Nepali novel 'Ghurmi' for this purpose, such as:

- Timro *guardian* khoi? (p.64)
- Laxmi *abortion* garāuna Bambai baseki rahicha. (P.69)
- Ma *thesis type* gariraheko chuina. (P.100)

Code-mixing is commonly seen in bilingual or multilingual communities. It refers to the mixing of two codes, usually without a change of topic, especially in a single sentence. According to Hudson (2001:53) “code-mixing is a kind of linguistic cock-tail, a few words of one language, then a few words of other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on”. Similarly, Crystal (2003:79) states code-mixing is “the transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another”.

Code-mixing is similar to the use or creation of pidgins; but while a pidgin is created across groups that do not share a common language, code-mixing may occur within a

multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language (<http://www.google.com>).

Code-mixing seems to be certain states of borrowing which may not have yet been recognized by the community. Code-mixing offers the speakers an easy way of expression because when the conversant feels uneasy to express certain ideas s/he all of a sudden mixes the code from one to another. For example, a health teacher while teaching AIDS in secondary level finds difficult to express certain terms in Nepali code, but s/he can easily express those terms in English. It has widened the range of linguistic expression.

In code mixed sentences, pieces of the one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. Muysken (<http://www.google.com>) mentions basically three types of code-mixing:

- **Insertion:** the insertion of well-defined chunks of language A into a sentence that otherwise belongs to language B. Here the process of code-mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical and phrasal category into a given structure. With insertion there is embedding. Insertion is akin to (spontaneous) lexical borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit. There is considerable variation in what is or can be inserted: in some languages this consists mostly of single nouns, and in yet others again determiner+noun combinations.
- **Alternation:** the succession of fragments in language A and B in a sentence which is overall not indefinable as belonging to either A or B. In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other, involving both grammar and lexicon. Alternation is just a special case of code-switching, as it takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns.

- **Congruent lexicalization:** the use of elements from either language in a structure that is wholly or partly shared by languages A or B. The term congruent lexicalization refers to a situation where two languages share a grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. Congruent lexicalization is akin to style or register shifting and monolingual linguistic variations. The later would be the limiting case of congruent lexicalization.

The bilingual or multilingual speakers may think that one of the language they are using is quite prestigious or that can have more appropriate lexical items for expressing their ideas or feelings. It is for these reasons that they insert the words of one language while speaking another.

The rapid development of science, technology, commerce, communication etc. has brought people of different societies into close contact and they borrow words from other languages. Code mixing has now become an unavoidable feature of any language because of its regular use in day to day communication.

In the context of Nepal, as English has been taught formally in academic institution, slowly and gradually people are being bilingual. While writing and speaking Nepali language, people are constantly switching or mixing English code. As the grammatical structure of English does not support Nepali language, maximally people insert English lexical items in the structure of Nepali language. So there is the trend of insertion type of code- mixing in Nepali language and literature.

So far as my study ‘Code-mixing in *Ghurmi*: A Linguistic Study’ is concerned, I want to find out and analyze mixed English code in the very novel ‘Ghurmi’. I also want to collect the literary writers' and readers' opinion towards code- mixing.

1.1.3 Linguistic Imperialism as a Cause of Code-switching and Code-mixing

The term ‘imperialism’ generally refers to the political and economic influences of the powerful country upon other minority countries. So, imperialism implies the idea of power or dominance of one over other. Galtung (1998) proposed a theory of imperialism in which he points six mutually interlocking types of imperialism, economic, political, military, communicative, cultural, and social (as cited in Phillipson 2007:52). Thus, imperialism is a type of relationship whereby one society can dominate.

Linguistic imperialism implies the linguistic dominance over other languages. English is one of the dominant languages. It has been accepted as international lingua franca that has made international communication possible. Due to the rapid acceleration of science and technology, industrial development, international trade, commerce, transport etc., the importance of English in the present day is increasing and it has become world language.

According to Phillipson (2007:47), English linguistic imperialism is that the dominance of English is asserted and maintained by the establishment and continuous reconstitution of structural and cultural inequalities between English and other languages. Here structural refers broadly to material properties and cultural to ideological properties.

English is the most appropriate international language for Nepali and a vital tool for any student to become successful in local, national, and international communication. It has been used as a means of interaction and medium of writing by the people from educated and elite circle since Rana Regime. For years it has been used mostly for academic purpose and it will remain so for years to come. However, the new generation is developing almost bilingual and bicultural skill in English.

Thus, the influence of English language on Nepalese society and culture is gradually developing. Its people are being bilingual or multilingual. Even while creating Nepali literature, the literary writers are mixing English code.

In this work, the researcher wants to focus on code- mixing in Nepali novel 'Ghurmi'. The researcher wants to find out and analyze mixed English code in the very novel 'Ghurmi'. The researcher also wants to collect the opinion of literary writers and readers towards code -mixing.

1.1.4 An Introduction to the Nepali Novel 'Ghurmi'

“A novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of sequential story” (en, wikipedia.org). The term novel refers to the extended works of fiction written in prose form. “A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes” (dictionary.reference.com). The novel is distinguished from short story and from the work of middle length called 'novelette' as it is extended narrative, its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot, ampler and more sustained exploration of character and motives, than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. So the characteristics of novel include factious, relatively longer narrative, consisting of characters, plot, theme, and reflection of real life. There are different types of novel like detective, historical, romantic etc. But today, there is a new trend in writing novel. Today, most novelists do not narrate events or stories. They are interested more in other things i.e. characters, social problems. Autobiographical novel is a new trend in writing novel. In this, the writer presents his /her experience and memory of his/her life.

‘Ghurmi’ is a modern Nepali novel written by Dr. Dhruva Chandra Gautam. It is his nineteenth novel. It is an autobiographical novel. In this, the writer presents his experience and memory of his active life as a main character of the novel, Chet Chandra Gautam.

In this novel, Chet Chandra Gautam was born and brought up from a middle class socio-economic background in Birgunj. He gets higher education in Dekkan College in Puna - India. Later he returns to Kathmandu, holds different responsibilities-lecturer in T. U, chairperson in Sajha Prakashan, article writer in a weekly paper and as a writer of various literary works. He struggles with his fate and achieves something.

The story/ events moves from Birgunj to Puna and onwards to the capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu. Wherever the story moves, the main character Chet Chandra is in the Centre. He struggles, suffers, and achieves too. Birgunj represents the childhood experience, whereas Puna expands his higher education and Kathmandu gives new responsibility.

There are many characters in Ghurmi. Maximum of them can be bodily found in real world i.e. B. P Koirala, Parijat, and Jack Derida etc. They are of national and international personnel of different field like –acting, writing, singing, teaching, political, linguistic etc. The common, the famous, the friends, the enemies, what a real life is touched with are there. Now, his life is the result of the interaction among them.

The writer is now sixty years old. He now wants to observe his past. He feels life is like a child game- ‘Ghurmi’, moving in one circle -a repetitive game. In conclusion, the writer has depicted the true replica of contemporary literary writer as common man. What hardship and achievement he got as a common man and literary writer has been described and presented here.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Although different researches have been carried out in code mixing in the department of English Education, some of them are as follows:

Subedi (2001) has conducted a research study on 'Code-mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily' -A Descriptive and Practical Study. He observed 'Gorkhapatra Daily' for a week to collect data. He found that urban people make maximum use of English word in comparison to rural people. Using the assimilated and non-assimilated words with their frequency of occurrences, he highlights that the use of English acronyms is very popular in the Nepali newspapers.

Baral (2005) has carried out a research study on 'Code- mixing in Nepali Cinemas'. His main objective was to find out and analyze mixed English code in the cinemas. He collected CD records of fifteen Nepali cinemas and used the process of purposive non random sampling procedure. He found that the words which were used in daily communication like greeting, leave taking were found maximally in Nepali cinemas. He also found that there were both word level and sentence level mixing but word level mixing was more frequent than sentence level.

Luitel (2005) conducted a research on 'English Code- mixing in Nepali Stories'. The main objectives of his studies were to find out English words and expressions in Nepali stories, to find out the frequency of mixed English expressions and to compare the trend of mixing English words in the stories from 1995 to 2005. He found word level mixing in the greatest number and the trend of English code mixings in the Nepali writing was increasing day by day as the English words were repeatedly used in Nepali stories by modern story writers while writing stories.

Humagain (2006) conducted a research study on 'Code -mixing in Nepali Pop Songs'. The objectives of his study were to find out English code- mixing in Nepali pop songs and to

analyze English code- mixing in terms of word class, sentence types, and language functions. The researcher selected 25 Nepali pop songs using judgmental or purposive sampling procedures, analyzed the data and found out that Nepali pop singers and lyricists, very often, use English words, phrases, or even sentences in Nepali pop songs to make suitable rhythm. The study also found that nouns and adjectives were maximally used than verbs and adverbs and simple sentences than compound and complex one.

Aryal (2008) has carried out a research on 'A Study on Code-switching: a case of Palpasa Cafe'. In this study, he predominantly focused on the reasons of code switching. Some of the reasons, which he has found are: English is mixed in the novel due to developing global interest towards it; author's desires to catch the sentiment of young readers; due to the demand of the topic; author's English knowledge background; lack of equivalent terms; cultural influence.

Puri (2010) has conducted a research on 'A Study on Code- mixing in Sukratka Paila'. His main objectives were to find out and analyze the mixing of English words in 'Sukratka Paila' and to find out the opinions of different literary figures on code- mixing. The researcher took all the 278 mixed English expression as a sample size and selected 20 literary figures from Chitwan and Nawalparasi district in questions using purposive sampling procedure. He analyzed the data and found out that word level expressions were most frequently used. Within the word level expression, it was nouns which were found most frequently occurring. From the opinions of twenty literary figures it was found that the English words 'distinction' and 'thesis' were not appropriate to mix in the Nepali expression.

Khanal (2011) carried out a research on 'Code-mixing in Saptakoshi FM', a case of 'Request Time'. The researcher observed twelve F. M. program and selected twenty five radio programs announcers and listeners of each in question using purposive sampling

procedures. His main objectives were to find out and analyze English code- mixing in the program 'Request Time', in Sapatkoshi F.M and the reason for mixing it. He found that the words related to day to day communication were mixed with higher frequency of occurrence and they were mostly nouns. He also found that the reason for code- mixing in Nepali language was the result of dominance of English language in teaching and learning of higher studies.

Malla (2011) has carried out a research study on 'English Code- mixing in Deuda Songs'. The researcher, using purposive non random sampling procedure, selected 25 Deuda songs, 5 singers, 5 song writers, and 20 listeners to find out and analyze English code- mixing in Deuda songs. He found out that the nouns such as school, campus, gate etc. were maximally used. He also found that the main reason of mixing of English code in Deuda song were to make the song famous among the urban people and to make the song rhythmic.

Although the research works mentioned above are related to code- mixing, no research yet has been carried out on English code-mixing in 'Ghurmi'. This study also tries to find out the attitude of literary readers and writers towards code- mixing in Nepali novel. Thus, this study is new in itself.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study will be as follows:

- a) To find out and analyze English code-mixing in 'Ghurmi' in terms of:
 - i) Word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs).
 - ii) Frequency of occurrence of the words.
 - iii) Context in which code mixing takes place.
- b) To find out the attitude of literary writers and readers towards English code-

mixing in Nepali novel.

c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study will be significant to those who are interested in knowing about code- mixing and have deep interest in the domain of sociolinguistic. This study will be quite useful for the literary writers and literary readers to know about code- mixing in Nepali literature. It will also be beneficial for the students, teachers, linguistics, textbook writers, language planners, syllabus designers, methodologists, and sociolinguist. Lastly, this research work will be much beneficial to the perspective researcher who wants to carry out research related to this field.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology used in the collection of data while carrying out this research work. The sources of data collection (i.e. primary sources and secondary sources of data), population of the study, sampling procedure, tools for data collection, process of data collection and interpretations are included in this chapter.

2.1 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used for the collection of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The research mainly based on the primary sources of data. The primary sources of data for the study of code-mixing were the Nepali novel 'Ghurmi' and twenty literary writers and literary readers from Sunsari and Morang district

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary sources of data for this study were some of the books about code -mixing like Verma and Krishnasswamy (1999) Wardhaugh (2000) Hudson (2001) Philipson (2007) Holmes (2008) etc., the thesis approved in the Department of English Education, journals, net based articles and many other references were consulted.

2.2 Population of the Study

The populations of the study were the twenty literary figures and twenty literary readers from Sunsari and Morang districts. (See appendix-viii)

2.3 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The researcher took all the mixed English expressions in the novel Ghurmi as sample for the study. The researcher selected twenty literary writers and twenty literary readers from Sunsari and Morang districts using purposive sampling procedure for the data collection.

2.4 Tools for Data Collection

Observation and questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. (See appendix-ix). The researcher made a questionnaire for literary writers and literary reader to find out the attitude towards English code- mixing in Nepali novel. He prepared a check list containing details about the items such as; word class, frequency of words, context in

which code-mixing takes place in order to find out English code -mixing in the Nepali novel 'Ghurmi'.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

Firstly, the researcher went through the novel. He took the note of mixed English expression in dairy. Then he wrote down the instances of code- mixing found in the book in the check list focusing on the word class, frequency of occurrence of words and the context in which code- mixing takes place. In order to make confirmation, he went through the novel several times and tallied the note.

To find out the attitude of English code- mixing on Nepali novel, he prepared questionnaire for literary writers and readers. After that he visited them, explained the purpose of visiting them and requested them to fill the questionnaire to collect data.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

- a) The study is limited to the English code- mixing in Nepali novel 'Ghurmi'.
- b) To find out the attitude towards English code- mixing, the study is limited to the twenty literary figures and twenty literary readers from Sunsari and Morang district.
- c) The informants i.e. literary writers and readers are form +2 and above academic qualification.
- d) The study is confined to the questionnaire diary notes and unstructured interview as a tool for data collection.

- e) The study is limited to major word class (noun, verb, adjective and adverb), the frequency of occurrence of these words, and the context in which code –mixing takes place.
- f) The study does not account for the mixed codes of other languages.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter the data collected from different sources are analyzed and interpreted in order to achieve the designated objectives and to present the result statistically. The data are analyzed under the following headings:

3.1 Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

1. Analysis of mixed English expressions in terms of:

- a) Holistic analysis,

- b) Major word classes (noun, verb, adjective and adverb),
- c) Frequency of mixed English words and
- d) Context in which code mixing takes place.

2. Analysis and interpretation of literary readers and writers towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel (literature). Under these headings, the data are analyzed and interpreted from the different perspectives given below.

3.1.1 Holistic Analysis of English Code-mixing

English expressions are classified into five categories viz. word, phrase, clause, sentence and abbreviation. The following table displays these mixing of English expressions

Table 1: Holistic Analysis of English Expressions in the Novel, ‘Ghurmi’.

S N	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Words	375	77.80
2	Phrases	52	10.79
3	Clauses	02	00.41
4	Sentences	41	08.51
5	Abbreviations	12	02.49
Grand total		482	100.00

The above table shows that the English expressions mixed in the novel ‘Ghurmi’ were all together 482. Among them 375 words were mixed in the novel and hence have 77.80 percent occurrence. It was in the first position in the total occurrence of mixed English expression in the novel. In the same way there were 52 phrases mixed and have 10.79 percent occurrence. These phrase level expressions were in the second position in terms of frequency of the mixed English expressions. Similarly, the third position was received by

sentence level expressions and hence has 8.51 percent in the novel. The clause level expression was found only 2 and have 0.41 percent occurrence. Similarly, there were 12 instances of abbreviation which covered 2.49 percent occurrence of the entire expression.

From the above table and analysis, it can be concluded that English expression at word level has occupied the maximum mixing and the expression at clause level has occupied the lowest mixing in the novel.

3.1.2 Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level\ Analysis of Major Word Class

English expression at word level has occurred maximally in comparison to other levels.

Words, which have been mixed in the novel are of different types viz. noun, verb, adjective and adverb. For example:

- Bidako *pārty* usaile *arrange* gareko thiyo. (P.66)
- U āfu bastā *single* mai baseko thiyo. (P. 37)
- Timi *seriously* bihe garne socirahekā chau. (P.173)
- *Lectureship* bhaye pani huncha. (P.105)
- *Library* bāta pharkadai thiyo. (P.68)

These have been presented in the following table:

Table 2: Frequency of Four Types of Major Words Mixed in the Novel

S N	Word class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nouns	331	88.27
2	Verbs	20	05.33
3	Adjectives	23	06.13
4	Adverbs	01	00.26
Grand Total		375	100.00

The above table shows that the total number of words mixed in the novel was 375. Among them nouns have occurred 331 times and hence have 88.27 percent occurrence in the novel. Verbs have occurred 20 times which was in the third position. In terms of frequency of four major word classes, verb occurred 5.33 percent in the novel. Similarly, adjectives have 23 occurrences and hence have 6.13 percent out of the total occurrence. This was in the second position in terms of the frequency of occurrence. There was only one adverb which occupied 0.26 percent. 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.

Example of Nouns Mixed in the Novel

- Nirmal *picture* ko *office* mā gayera Lamichane sita bhetyo. (P.65)
- Chetchandra le *library* mātra hoina *lab* mā pani janu parthyo. (P.67)
- Laxmi *abortion* garāuna Bambai baseki rahicha. (P.69)
- Swosti *school teacher* che katai. (P.107)
- Tyo *prostitution* ko barnan! (P.159)
- Thālanimā Bambai mā *home sickness* bhayeko kura usle garisakyo. (P.59)

Examples of Verbs Mixed in the Novel

- Meri le kina *try* garin, yo uskai ichhā ko kurā thiyo. (P.38)
- Bidā ko *party* usaile *arrange* gareko thiyo. (P.66)
- Tiniharule Chet Chandra lāi *use* gerekā thiye. (P.69)
- Ek *article* ko saye rupinyā *pay* garchu. (P.167)
- Dr. Pahadile *prescribe* gerekā thiye. (P.90)
- Kati patak u soamle *cancel* garyo. (P.86)

Expamples of Adjectives Mixed in the Novel

- Tara Shankar alik *obstinate* cha. (P.34)
- U *nervous* bhaisakeko thiyo. (P.56)
- Tesaile unko *doctor* ko *thesis* le *outstanding* puraskār pāyeko thiyo. (P.72)
- Teso gardā gardai ek ubā shikchak, *retired* bhayeko pani usle dekheko thiyo. (P.128)

Examples of Adverb Mixed in the Novel

- Timi *seriously* bihe garne socirahekā chau. (P.173)

3.1.3 Analysis of English Phrases Mixed in the Novel

When I went through this very novel, I found English phrases are also being mixed. Out of the 482 mixed English expressions, it was phrase level expressions which occurred 52 times and hence have occupied 10.79 percent as a whole For example:

- Uni Chetko *thesis type* garne garthe. (P.100)
- Ghumaune canhi uhi *tourist package programme* jasto. (P.71)
- Hotel hill view New road* Juddhashamsher ko sālik bāta Indra *chock* tarfa jāne bātāko eutā gallimā thiyo.(p.114)
- Nirmal *educational enterprises* ko समयemā sangharsa garekā byekti thiye. (P.138)
- Ahile electronic *media* kā kāran kehi asar pareko huna sakcha. (P.163)
- Telephone* bāta *appointment fix* garnu parne. (P.31)

When we talk about phrases, they generally refer to noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. Among these different types of phrases, it was noun phrase that occurred maximally. This can be shown in the following table:

Table 3: English Phrases Mixed in the Novel

S N	Types of Phrase	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun Phrase	44	84.62
2	Verb Phrase	07	13.46
3	Adjective Phrase	01	01.92
4	Adverb Phrase	-	-
5	Prepositional Phrase	-	-
Grand Total		52	100.00

According to the above table noun phrase occurred maximally. It occurred 44 times and hence has the 84.62 percent out of the total occurrence. Verb phrase occurred in second position. The occurrence of it was 7 times and hence has the 13.46 percent. There was only one instance of adjective phrase and hence have the 1.92 percent out of the total occurrence. There was no any example of prepositional phrase.

3.1.4 Analysis of English Abbreviations Mixed in the Novel

Abbreviation refers to the short form of name of place, thing, educational degree, radio station etc. some abbreviated forms of English were also found in the novel .To be more precise, there were 12 abbreviated forms of English mixed in the novel and hence have 2.48 percent. The example of abbreviated forms of English is as given below.

-*Dr. Damanbahadur Ramsaran bāre rāmrai socdathyo.* (P.59)

-*Narayan Gopal G.M. bhaye pachi balla nāc ghar tira alik badi jānathālyo u.* (P.163)

-*M.A. kā bidhyārthi thorai-thorai hunthe.* (P.130)

-*Pānch barsa agi ek patak Narvic mā C.C.C.garāyeko thiyo.* (P.86)

-*Kamāi pani kehi badeko thiyo, tara I.A., B.A. mā jasto M.A.mā tuition thiya.* (P.176)

3.1.5 Analysis of English Clauses Mixed in the Novel

English code-mixing was also found at clause level, but it was the lowest portion in comparison to others. A clause can be of three types-adverb clause, adjective clause and noun clause. In the novel there were only 2 instances of clauses which covered 0.41percent of the total occurrence of mixed English code. The clauses mixed in the novel were noun clause.

e.g.....*long time no see.* (P.139)

.....*you are great.*..... (P.170)

3.1.6 Analyses of English Sentences Mixed in the Novel

Some English sentences were also found being mixed in the novel. When I went through this novel, I found 41 sentences being mixed and it covered 8.45percent out of the total mixed English code in the novel. Some of the examples of sentences mixed in the novel are as follows:

- *Are you interested?* (P.30)

- *Why don't you go personally and suggest her to participate in the Miss-India contest, she will definitely be happy and consider.* (P.38)

-*Don't try to meet us from now on.* (P.66)

-*Let's eat something.* (P.106)

-*Thank God, you did not ask a writer.* (P.182)

3.2 Frequency Wise Analysis of the English Expression

Frequency of mixed English expressions has been listed from the lowest to the highest occurrence in the following table.

Table 4: English Expression Mixed in the Novel with Their Frequency and Percentage

S N	Occurrence	N	V	Adj	Adv	T	NP	VP	AP	Cla	Sen	Abbr	T	GT
1	Single	183	11	15	1	210	37	6	1	2	41	7	94	304
2	Double	49	4	5		116	6					3	18	134
3	3 times	28	2	1		93						1	3	96
4	4 times	20	1	2		92	1	1					8	100
5	5 times	8				40								40
6	6 times	8				48								48
7	7 times	9	1			70								70
8	8 times	5				40								40
9	9 times	3				27								27
10	10 times	3	1			40								40
11	11 times	3				33								33
12	12 times	1				12								12
13	13 times	2				26								26
14	14 times	1				14								14
15	15 times	2				30								30
16	18 times	1				18								18
17	20 times	1				20								20
18	24 times	1				24								24
19	27 times											1	27	27
20	28 times	1				28								28
21	35 times	1				35								35
22	40 times	1				40								40
23	44 times	1				44								44
Grand Total		331	20	23	1	1102	44	7	1	2	41	12	150	1250

This table shows how often each number of English expression occurred and their total frequency of occurrence within the novel 'Ghurmi'. The expression that occurred only single time has the highest occurrence. It occurred 304 times. Similarly, the expressions that occurred only two times had 67 occurrence, 3 times 32, 4 times 25, 5 times 8, 6 times 8, 7 times 10, 8 times 5, 9 times 3, 10 times 4, 11 times 3, 12 times 1, 13 times 2, 14 times 1, 15 times 2, 18 times 1, 20 times 1, 24 times 1, 27 times 1, 28 times 1, 35 times 1, 40 times 1, 44 times 1 occurrence.

The above table shows that the maximum no. of occurrence of expression was 44 times that was the noun word 'college'. Similarly the words film, sir, doctor, thesis repeated more than 20 times. Majority of words occurred only single times.

3.2.1 Frequency wise Analysis of most Frequent Words in the Novel

This section deals with the analysis of the major words most frequently used in the novel.

The word whose frequency of occurrence was two and more than two times has been listed here. This is presented in the following table:

Table 5: Frequency of Most Frequent Major Words

S.N	Noun	F	Verbs	F	Adj	F	Adv	F
1	College	44						
2	Film	40						
3	Sir	35						
4	Doctor	28						
5	Thesis	24						
6	Hotel	20						
7	Hostel	18						
8	Restaurant/quarter	15						
9	Road/phone	13						
10	Picnic	12						
11	Veranda/station/ sky lab	11						
12	Note/ guide/master	10	phone	10				
13	Cinema hall/ class/ diary	9						
14	Dean/minute/ticket/viva/ vote	8						

15	Campus/doctorate/party/ school/ train/ cancer/ breakfast/ seminar	7	type	7				
16	Chock, cycle, hall, nurse, rail, seat, scoter/ table	6						
17	Clinic, computer, drive, gulf, injection, lunch, office	5						
18	Academy, blouse, coat, card, copy, congress, doctor- sahib, kilo, kilometer, mode, mess, nursing home, professor, synopsis, television	4	vote	4	External , filmy	4		
19	Airport, article, bracket, board, degree, dinner, editing, flat, institute, kidney, motorbike, mood, morning walk, number, pant, park press, promotion, passenger, pressure, principal, rum, railway station ,shooting	3	Pass, trunk call, pass	3	Un- written	3		
20	Bill, bollywood, compounder, carpet, chart, cup, certificate, correction, duty, ,, news, novalgin, partner, powder, plate, pen, phone number, record, reading dance, dietician, draft, engineering, exercise, emergency, fashion, gate ,guest	2	reserv e, try, note, delete, censor	2	Nervous , single, romantic , nephritis, sure	2		

The above table shows that noun has the highest occurrence. The maximum occurrence of it was 44 times. The word 'college' occurred 44 times. There were 42 nouns which occurred more than 5 times and many words which occurred more than two times. The maximum occurrence of verb was 10 times. The word 'phone' occurred 10 times. The highest frequency of the adjectives was 4. The adjective words filmy and external occurred 4 times. Similarly unwritten 3, nervous, single, romantic, nephritis and sure occurred 2 times. The adverb didn't occur more than single time.

3.3 Context wise Analyses of Code- mixing

Context refers to the situation in which language is used. Context plays vital role to determine the function and meaning of linguistic units. The context in which code-mixing takes place is not only one. They can be found to have been found in different situations. The writer of the very novel 'Ghurmi' has mixed English words or even sentences in the following situations.

1. While Talking about Education

- Teskāhek usko paryāpta samaye mitraharukā bic kharca hunthyo, Dekken *college* mā bidhyrthi harubic badi. (P.60)
- Birgunj bāta lyāekā *data* haruko bislesan garthyo, prāye *reading room* mā basera. (P.65)
- Tiimro guardian khoi. (P.64)
- Khānā khānu agi samma *homework* garisake. (P.28)
- Uskā ketāketi lai *tuition* padāuthi. (P.68)
- ...tesbakhat u *thesis* bujhāyera parikchyā thiyo. (P.102)

2. While Talking about Film

- Bastabiktā ke thiyo bhane, ti khelādi Hindi *film* kā prasiddha avinetā Rajkumar thiye. (P.26)
- Tehi gulmoharkā kāranle holā Bambaī bāta kahilekūthi *film shooting* garna āirahanthe. (P.25)
- *Serial, cinema* je mā pani āisakeko cha. (P.124)
- Eutā pachi ek dui wotā *horror film* mā dekhiyo, tespachi harāyo. (P.55)
- Teskakhat ahilekā hansye *film* nirdesak Daviddhawan *editing* padhdai thiye. (P.55)
- Taipani Mumbai kei layemā navayera Bambaī kei layemā *bolleywood* bhanincha. (P.32)

3. While Talking about Vehicle and Transportation

- Laxmi *road* mā eutā chātā muni cār jānā ko purā pariwar atāyera hindiraheko thiyo (P.50)
- Tespachi Mery tyo aparicit ubakko *motorbike* mā basera yestari hidi, tespachi

kahillai) pharkian. (P.40)

- U eutā *taxi* mā basyo ra jāu bhanyo ‘Jāu’. (P.114)

- Bangkok *airport* mā lāmo samaye samma kurnu pareko thiyo. (P.78)

- *Platform* tehākā khānekurā, *junction* ra sānā *station* yātruharu chadhne ra worlane
cram, sab eutā gatisil aubhab huncha. (P.77),

4. While Talking about Hotel and Food

-Kunai sasto *hotel* mā basna pāinna? (P.149)

- *Lunch break* bhayo. (P.150)

- Achel pandit *wine* mātra khāncha. (P.174)

- Sabai jānā Bharatiya khānā pāine *restaurant* khojdai hinde. (P.152)

5. While Talking about Media and Communication

-Usko *news* le nai Kthmandu ko sambaddha sarkal mā nayā *news* banāyeko thiyo.
(P.116)

-*Telephone* huncha, jaslāi u ganitia *phone* bhancha. (P.174)

- Shekhargiri le *radio* nivāunai anteko thiyo. (P.180)

-*Air*, mā eutā sāptahik *paper* nikāldai chu. (P.167)

- Eutā *bulletin* niskanthyo, teskā sampādak thiye, Satyadev Acharya. (P.138)

-Khabar prasāran garirahane *channel* pani thiyena. (P.54)

-Tin tākā eutai *print* akhabar le napugera atirikta *edition* chāpeko pani dekhiyo.
(P.168)

6. While Talking about Dress

- Usko mukh rāto ra hijadā le hātpāt garekāle, *tie* -sāi sab khajmajieko dekhinthyo.
(P.80)

Maharstra mā *boo-shirt* pant ra chapal atyenta lokpriya paridhn thiyo.(P.102)

- Teskāran harbakhat *skirt wā pant* lagāyera kasikasu bastathi. (P.38)
- Sulocchanko choto *blouse* bhitrako kampan bārambār samāunne āunthhyo. (P.33)
- Bhitra *bra* thiyena. (P.37)

7. While Talking about Profession/Job and Post

- Aru padhirahekā thiye, *doctor engineer* banne hisble.(P.45)
- Uni *registrar* hundā unle usli *observer* bhayera Rajbiraj pathaidiyeko thiyo. (P.126)
- Unkai bibhgkā *professor* bhet bhayakā thiye. (P.72)
- Tilak Rawal krishibikāsh *bank* ko *G.M.* bhayeko bakhat. (P.136)
- Jagatmohan Adikari Birjunj mā *principal* hundko ghatanā cha. (P.127)
- Testo mā *doctor* ra *police* sita kehi lenden pani chaldo rahecha. (P.30)
- Sainik *officer* harukā sāth drink gardai dinner khānu, *finger bowl* mā hath dhuna sab nayā ghatnā thiye. (P.73)

8. While Talking about Sex

- Ti thiye *call girl* haru. (P.31)
- Tespachi *pre-marital- post-marital sex* ani purus ra mahilā youn sotantra mā kurā hidna thāleko thiyo. (P.36)
- Han guru, *sex* pani ta rāmrai āyeko rahecha. (P.177)
- Pachi thāha bhayo, Laxmi *abortion* garāuna Bumbai baseki rahicha. (P.69)
- Tyo *prostitution* ko barnan. (P.159)

9. While Talking about Medicine and Health

- Antyamā *doctor* le ek-ek haptā ko antarāl m tin wotv *injection* diyo. (P.87)
- Doctor* le autā pānch *M.G.*ko ausadhi lekhidiyo, *pressure* kā lāgi ani ek mahinā sammakā lagi *kidney* sambandhi ausadi. (P.86)
- Ani navandai usle anya ausadhi kā sāth bihān beluki bis-bis *minute walking* bhanera

prescription mā lekhidiyo. (P.86)

- ...timro mukhya ausadhi *exercise* nai ho. (P.86)

- Yo ausadhi *sobritret Dr.pahadi* le *prescribe* garekā thiye. (P.90)

10. While Talking about Science and Technology

-Sharma kā gharmā *transistor* thiyo. (P.54)

-Ahile jattātatai *mike bāta* samet gungit bhayeko pāincha (P.124).

-Sharmaka gharmā *transistor* thiyo. (P.73)

-*Computer* tes bakhat uskā lāgi bilkulai aparait thiyo. (P.73)

-Purān kitāb haru hunthe ,*jasmā physics ,organic* ra *inorganic,chemistry* dekhi *tropic of cancer* ra *capricorn* samma ,*exercise* dikhi *sexercise* sammakā pustakharu phijāyak hunthe.(P.80)

11. While Talking about Measuring Instrument

-*Thormameter* hālera here. (P.46)

-Yi māchāharu cār rupinyā *kilo* mai pāinthe. (P.43)

-...yāhā bāta *paccis kilometer* jati para ek jānā *siddhabābā* chan.(P.69)

12. While Talking about House

-*Quarter* bhatkeko thiyo sāfsita. (P.103).

-*Veranda* mā chhimeki *Badmko* sāno choro kheliraheko thiyo. (P.25)

-Eutā kotho vānchā, eutā *bedroom* ra ārko baithak. (P.135)

-Euti stri le *gate* ughari. (P.143)

-Kelkerharu anta *flat* wā ghar kinera sare. (P.103)

13. While Talking about Urban than Rural

-Tyāhā nakhāyera *station* tarfa wā *main-street* mā gayera bibhinna khānā khāyera uththyo. (P.31)

-*Seminar bhari prāye usko lunch tehi hunthyo.*(P.150)

From the above instances it is proved that the use of English expression is higher in the novel 'Ghurmi'. The use of English code is higher in the context of education, film, hotel, media, profession and post. It is also found that mixing of English code is higher in urban context than rural.

3. 4 Analysis of Literary Writers' Attitude towards English Code- mixing in the Nepali Novel

This sub chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the literary writers' attitude towards the English code- mixing in the Nepali novel. The researcher has analyzed 13 statements of opinion collected from 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang district. The generalization of the statements, therefore, has been based on the perception of 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang districts.

The population of this study (i.e. the 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang district each) was asked to put a tick mark () against each of the statements in terms of their degree of attitudes (i.e. Strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree). Only the persons who have published at least a literary work from any genre (i.e. poetry, story, drama, and essay) were taken as informants because they are familiar with English code mixing while creating Nepali literature. The researcher clarified the term, code-mixing, to those who were not familiar about the term. First of all among the four options, agreed number of literary writer's attitudes towards English code-mixing was counted. Similarly, the other three (i.e. strongly agree, disagree and strongly disagree) options of their attitudes on each of the statements were counted in turn. The number and percentage of literary writers on the respective degree of attitude towards each of the statements have been shown in the table below.

Table 6: Literary Writer's Attitude towards the English Code-mixing in the Novel

S.N	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Dis agree	Strongly disagree
1	Nepali novels having English code mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.	5 (25%)	10 (50%)	5 (25%)	-
2	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon.	2 (10%)	7 (35%)	10 (50%)	1 (5%)
3	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.	5 (25%)	9 (45%)	6 (30%)	-
4	Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.	1 (5%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	-
5	English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion	2 (10%)	13 (65%)	5 (20%)	-
6	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others.	-	2 (10%)	17 (85%)	1 (5%)
7	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali Language & readers who don't know English.	5 (25%)	10 (50%)	5 (25%)	-
8	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.	3 (15%)	16 (80%)	1 (5%)	-
9	Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels.	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	13 (65%)	3 (15%)
10	English code- mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.	5 (25%)	12 (60%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)
11	Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life.	-	7 (35%)	11 (55%)	2 (10%)
12	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.	7 (35%)	12 (60%)	1 (5%)	-

The above table shows the whole interpretation of 12 statements. The table clearly presents the number and percentage of strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed attitude of literary writers on each statements. The analysis and interpretation of the whole statements are as follows:

The first statement on the questionnaire was ‘Nepali novels having English code mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people’. Among the 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang district 10(50%) of them agreed the statement whereas 5 (25%) literary writers strongly agreed the statement, 5(25%) disagreed and there were none on strongly disagree. The number of ‘agree’ literary writer was greater than those of other.

The second statement of questionnaire was, “English code-mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomenon”. Among the sampled 20 literary writers 10(50%) of them disagreed, 7(35%) agreed, 2(10%) of them strongly agreed, 7(35%) agreed, and 1(5%) strongly disagreed the statement. It shows that the number of ‘disagree’ respondent were greater than those of other.

In response to third statement, “Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language” 9(45%) of the literary writers agreed the statement whereas 6(30%) disagreed. Similarly, there were 5(25%) on strongly agree but there were none to strongly disagree. This statement was highly agreed by the literary written.

Regarding the fourth statement, “Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather than supportive”, 10(50%) of the literary writers agreed the statement, 9(45%) disagreed whereas 1(5%) strongly agreed. There were none on strongly disagree. It is clear that 55% of the respondent were for the statement where as 45% against the statement.

On the fifth statement, “English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion.” 13(65%) of the literary writers agree the statement but 5(25%) of them disagreed the statement and 2(10%) of them strongly agreed. There were none on strongly disagree. We can see that the highest number of literary writers supported the statement.

The sixth statement on the questionnaire was, “English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others.” Out of the 20 literary writers 17(85%) of them

disagreed the statement whereas 2(10%) of them agreed the statements and only 1(5%) of them strongly disagreed the statement. There were none to agree the statement. The table shows that majority of the literary writer disagreed this statement.

In response to seventh statement, “English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali language and readers who don’t know English.” 10(50%) of the literary writers agreed the statement, 5(25%) strongly disagreed and 5(25%) disagreed the statement.

There were none to strongly disagree. However, we can see that majority of the literary writers i.e. 10(50%) those who agreed and 5(25%) those who strongly agreed supported the statement.

Regarding the eight statement, “English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language” 16(80%) of them agreed the statement, 3(15%) strongly agreed whereas 1(5%) disagreed. There were none to strongly disagree. This table clearly shows that the largest number of literary writers (those who agreed 16(80%) and those who strongly agreed 3(15%) were for the statement.

On the ninth statement, “Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels,” 13(65%) of the literary writers disagreed, 3(15%) strongly disagreed 2(10%) agreed and 2(10%) strongly agreed. This table shows that majority of the respondent were against the statement.

About the tenth statement,” English code-mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.” 12(60%) of the respondents agreed the statements, 5(25%) strongly agreed, 2(10%) disagreed and 1(5%) strongly disagreed. It is clear that maximum number 17(85%) of the literary writers, those who agreed 12(60%) and those who strongly agreed 5(25%) were for the statement.

In response to the eleventh statement “Nepali novels having mixed English code reflects a modern life”, 11(55%) disagreed the statement, 7(35%) agreed and 2(10%) strongly disagreed but there were none to strongly agree. This table shows the majority of literary writers were against the statement.

In response to the final statement,” Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world,” 12(60%) of the literary writers agreed the statement whereas 7(35%) strongly agreed and 1(5%) disagreed. There were none to strongly disagree the statement. This table shows that the maximum numbers of literary writers were for the statement.

In addition to the 12 statements, one subjective type of question was also asked to find out the literary writers attitude towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel (literature). Out of twenty literary writers majority (9 of them) stood against the idea of mixing of English code in Nepali novel (literature). According to them, 'mixing of English code in Nepali literature (novel) is not good for Nepali language and literature'. If we do so,' the originality of Nepali language will be lost.' Denying the mixing of English code in Nepali novel (literature) they said because of mixing of English code in Nepali novel (literature), we are going to lose our identity

They also gave the mixed reaction. Out of 20, 7 of them stood at the middle point. They supported mixing of English code in Nepali novel to the extent that it should not cause the loss of originality of Nepali novel. According to them 'English code- mixing is acceptable but in the name of doing so English should not swallow the originality and beauty of Nepali language'. They were to welcome the mixing of English code---“until it does not threaten the dignity of Nepali language”.

A few of literary writers i.e. out of 20, 3 of them fully supported mixing of English code in Nepali novel. They said “mixing of English code in Nepali literature (novel) has positive effect on Nepali literature. It helps for the flourishing of Nepali Language also.”

3.5 Analysis of literary Reader’s Perception towards English Code- mixing in Nepali Novel

This sub chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the literary reader’s perception towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel. The researcher has analyzed 13 items of statements collected from 20 literary readers from Sunsari district. The persons who have at least +2 and above academic qualification were taken as informants. The population of the study was asked to put a tick () mark against each statement.

Table 7: Literary Readers' Attitude towards English Code-mixing

S.N	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Nepali novels having English code mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people	5 (25%)	15 (75%)	-	-
2	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon.	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	1 (5%)	2 (10%)
3	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language	3 (15%)	10 (50%)	6 (30%)	1 (5%)
4	Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive	-	15 (75%)	4 (20%)	1 (5%)
5	English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion	3 (15%)	12 (60%)	5 (25%)	-
6	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others	-	4 (20%)	16 (80%)	-
7	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali Language & readers who don't know English.	3 (15%)	9 (45%)	7 (35%)	1 (5%)

8	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.	5 (25%)	14 (70%)	1 (5%)	-
9	Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels.	-	3 (15%)	11 (55%)	6 (30%)
10	English code- mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.	2 (10%)	18 (90%)	-	-
11	Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life.	1 (5%)	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	
12	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world	5 (25%)	12 (60%)	3 (15%)	-

The table above presents the literary reader's attitudes towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel. The researcher has clearly presented the number and percentage of the literary readers who agreed, strongly agreed, disagreed, strongly disagreed on each of the statements. The analysis and interpretation of the whole statements are as follows:

The first statement on the questionnaire was 'Nepali novels having English code -mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.' Among the 20 literary readers 15(75%) of them agreed the statement and 5(25%) of them strongly agreed. There were none to disagree and strongly disagree. It is clear that 100% of the literary readers supported the statement.

Regarding the second statement "English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon", 9 (45%) of the literary readers agreed the statement. 8 (40%) of them strongly agreed and only one of them disagreed, there were none to strongly disagree. It is clear from the table that majority of the literary writer's supported the statement.

In response to third statement "Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language", 10 (50%) of the literary writers agreed, 6 (30%) of them disagreed, 3

(15%) of them strongly agreed, only 10 of them strongly disagreed the statement.

According to the table, 65% of the literary readers i.e. those who agreed 10 (50%) and those who strongly agreed 3 (15%), stood in favor of the statement.

About the fourth statement “Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive”, 10 (50%) of the literary readers agreed the statement, 9 (45%) disagreed and 1 (5%) strongly agreed. There were none to strongly disagree the statement. This table shows that the majority of the respondent agreed the statement.

As to the fifth statement, “English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion”, 12 (60%) of them agreed, 5(25%) disagreed, 3(15%) strongly agreed. There were none to strongly disagree. We can see that the supporters of the statement were 15 (75) percent.

The sixth statement of the questionnaire was, “English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others”. 16 (80%) of the literary readers disagreed the statement and 4 (20%) of them agreed. There were none to strongly agree and strongly disagree. We can see that majority of the respondent.i.e.16 (80%) were against the statement.

On the seventh statement, “English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali language and readers who don’t know English”, 9 (45%) of the literary readers agreed the statement, 7 (35%) disagreed, 3 (15%) strongly agreed, only 1 (5%) strongly disagreed. This shows that 15 (60%) of the respondents agreed the statement.

Regarding the eighth statement, “English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language”, 14 (70%) of the literary readers agreed the statement whereas 5 (25%) strongly agreed but only 1 (5%) disagreed. There were none to strongly disagree the statement. The majority of the literary readers.i.e.19 (95%) stood in favor of the statement.

In response of the ninth statement, “Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standards than other novels”, 11 (55%) of the literary readers disagreed the statement, 6 (30%) of them strongly disagreed and 3 (15%) of them agreed it. This able shows that majority of the literary readers i.e. (85%) were against the statement.

About the tenth statement, “English code mixing-in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture”, 18 (90%) of the literary readers agreed the statement and 2 (10) of them, strongly agreed. There were none to disagree and strongly disagree. This table shows that 100% of the literary readers supported the statement.

The eleventh statement of the questionnaire was “Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life”. 10 (50%) of the literary readers disagreed the statement and 9 (45%) of them agreed and only 1 (5%) strongly agreed. There were none to strongly disagree the statement. This table shows that equal no of respondent supported and denied the statement.

In response to the last statement “Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world”, 12 (60%) of the literary readers agreed the statement, 5 (25%) of them strongly agreed but 3(15%) of them disagreed it. There were none to strongly disagree the statement. This table shows that 85% of the literary readers supported the statement.

One subjective type of question was also included in the questionnaire in order to find out the literary readers attitude towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel or in literature.

The subjective type of question was “Please write your opinion towards English code mixing in Nepali novel.” Half (i.e. 50%) of the literary readers gave the mixed reaction.

They were in favor of optimum level of English code-mixing in Nepali novel but they were against the over use of it which affects the originality of Nepali language and literature. The literary readers who gave mixed reaction had the opinion as follows:

- Code mixing in Nepali novel is not wrong in itself, but using unnecessarily and frequently is not tolerable for the readers who are unfamiliar in English language.
- For the flourishing of the language, we may accept the code of other language. Since English is the world language, it is mixed in Nepali literature (novel) consciously and unconsciously. The optimum use of it is tolerable.
- The use of English words in Nepali literature to some extent is tolerable if it is used for better expression.
- We cannot avoid the mixing of English language code in Nepali language. We must be liberal but originality should not be destroyed.

There were some i.e.7 (35%) of literary readers who stood against English code mixing in Nepali novel (Literature). According to them mixing of English code in Nepali novel is threat to Nepali language and literature. They had the opinion as follows:

- Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is threat to Nepali language and literature.
- Nepali original words can be lost by the use of English. So, it is better to use original Nepali words.
- Imitating others but forgetting own words causes the loss of our identity.

A few of the literary readers i.e. 3 (15%) fully supported mixing of English code in Nepali novel. They said, "One language cannot stand in itself. Code mixing is a natural phenomenon. In this age, we cannot strictly avoid the use of English code in Nepali literature". They accepted, 'Mixed language especially English is a social trend these days'. They also said 'for the flourishing of language we should welcome code- mixing'.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final chapter of the thesis consists of the findings based on the analysis of data, some recommendations and pedagogical implications based on findings.

4.1 Findings of the Study

1. Word level mixing was found in the highest number in the novel. Out of 482 mixed English expressions in the novel, 375 (77.80%) were words. They all were from major class word, i.e. noun, verb, adjective and adverb whereas 52 (10.79%) were phrases, 41 (8.51%) were sentences, 12 (2.49%) were abbreviations and 2 (0.41%) were clauses. They all were found to have been mixed in the novel 'Ghurmi'.

2. Among the four major class word, nouns were remarkably in the highest position. Out of 375 words mixed in the novel 'Ghurmi', 331 (88.27%) were nouns. Thus second position of the words was of adjective. There were 23 (6.13%) adjectives. Verb was in the third position. There were 20 (5.33%) verbs. The last position was of adverb. There was only 1 (0.26%) was adverb.

a) Out of 331 instances of nouns mixed in the novel 'Ghurmi', the following instances of nouns were found to have been used maximally, i.e. more than 5 times: college 44, film 40, sir 35, doctor 28, thesis 24, hotel 20, hostel 18, restaurant, quarter 15, road, phone 13, picnic 12, veranda, station, sky lab 11, note, guide, master 10, cinema hall, class, diary 9, dean, minute, ticket, viva vote 8, campus, doctorate, party, school, train, cancer, breakfast, seminar 7, chock, cycle, hall, nurse, rail, seat, scooter and table occurred 6 times.

b) Out of 23 instances of adjectives mixed in the novels, filmy, external, unwritten, nervous, single, nephritis, sure were found to have been mixed with higher frequency.

c) Out of 21 instances of English verb mixed in the novel, the verbs, phone (10), type (7), vote (4), pass, trunk call (3), try, censor, note, delete (2) were found to have been mixed with higher frequency of occurrence.

d) There was only 1 instance of adverb that was 'seriously', its frequency is only 1.

3. Frequency of Occurrence of Words

a) Words that are related to education, film, profession and post, hotel, vehicle and transportation, media and communication were mixed with higher frequency, for example: College, thesis, guide, school, sir, viva, film, cinema, cinema hall, doctor, dean, master, doctorate, hotel, restaurant, road, station, train, taxi, rail, phone, computer etc.

b) Codes that are related to day to day communication were found to have been mixed with higher frequency, e.g. picnic, minute, office, lunch, hall, cycle.

4) In terms of context, the writer mixed English words in the following situation:

- While talking about education, film, vehicle and transportation, hotel and food, media and communication, profession / job and post, sex, medicine and health, science and technology, house, measuring instrument, urban than rural, election.

5. Reasons for English Code -mixing in the Novel 'Ghurmi'

- English code mixing in Nepali novel is the result of linguistic imperialism of English language in the world.
- English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.
- Because of the influence of western culture, English code is mixed in Nepali novel.
- Majority of the literary writers and readers think that mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.
- Nearly half percent of literary writers and majority of literary readers think that English code mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomenon.
- Large number of literary writers and readers regard English code mixing in Nepali novel as a fashion.

4.2 Pedagogical Implications and Recommendations

Some of the pedagogical implications and recommendations can be suggested on the basis of the findings of the study. They are as follows:

- This study shows that English code-mixing in Nepali novel is not harmful, rather supportive. Therefore, literary writer shouldn't avoid the use of English code, while creating literature.
- Since some of the English terms are already borrowed in Nepali language, the literary writers and readers should prepare themselves with the knowledge of typical vocabulary used in the field and the context in which code mixing takes place to make themselves competent in creating literature and understanding it.
- Overuse of English in Nepali novel (literature) can create problem in understanding to the readers so literary writers should be conscious towards it.
- This study insights that the code -mixing occurs in the context of film, education, science and technology, media and communication, health and medicine, urban than rural etc. Therefore while teaching care must be given in these context.
- Teachers and students of language and linguistics should know that due to the influence of western cultural influence and English linguistic imperialism, English code mixing is being common phenomenon and should be more or less accepted in Nepali expressions.
- Because of the overuse of English words, the originality of Nepali language and literature can be lost. So, literary writers shouldn't use the access English code in Nepali language and literature.

- The literary writers shouldn't be strict towards using English code mixing in Nepali novel (Literature), neither should s/he only warmly welcome. S/he should wisely use English code as the context demand. There should be optimum use of English in Nepali novel.
- The literary writers are using English code deliberately or in-deliberately while creating literature. Therefore, students should try to learn the English words with high frequency of occurrence in Nepali language to comprehend and enjoy the essence of subject matter.
- English code- mixing in other types of literary genres such as poems, songs , drama , essay and formal and informal speaking and writing of Nepali language should also be the topic of research study to find out the overall influence on Nepali language.

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APPENDIX-I

Sentence Level Code -mixing in the Novel

SN	Sentences	F
1	What for?	1
2	I am going to Laxmi road.	1
3	Are you interested?	1
4	Not at all.	1
5	You sit here and wait for me.	1
6	Let's move now, I have to go to the library from here.	1
7	What?	1
8	Behind the camera, Anita is in absensia, Arun.	1
9	The world is in the egg.	1
10	Then i am out of the bar.	1
11	You know Gautam, I am still a virgin.	1
12	Really?	1
13	Shall we change the topic now?	1
14	Why don't you go personally and suggest her to participate in the Miss-India contest, she will definitely be happy and consider you as her best friend.	1
15	How are you Gautam?	1
16	Fine, I want to request you something if you don't mind.	1
17	I have written a synopsis of the script for a film, since my English is ordinary; I want you to change it into better English.	1
18	I have written a synopsis of the script for a film, since my English is ordinary; I want you to change it into better English.	1
19	Don't try to meet us from now on.	1
20	We have stooped entertaining guest.	1
21	When I will write my last will, I will express to keep me stand on my feet in grave even.	1
22	He is in Kathmandu.	1
23	Don't allow communist to rule, they are against the religion.	1
24	-Learn dancing from beautiful young lady teachers.	1
25	Is it molignenchha doctor?	1
26	No, no not at all.	1
27	This is simply pails.	1
28	Dhruba Chandra Gautam PhD viva in linguistic.	1
29	Friend we may not be able to meet like this in future, but let's not forget each other and this evening also.	1
30	Let's eat something.	1
31	Let's eat something.	1
32	I have to confirm my ticket.	1
33	I know he will be back.	1
34	Generally I don't take beef in my country.	1
35	But outside of the country I do.	1
36	There is a restaurant very cheap, very cheap.	1
37	You know reality is more miraculous than fiction.	1
38	The matter is very simple.	1
39	Are you sure?	1
40	Yes.	1
41	Thank god, you didn't ask a writer.	1
Total		41

APPENDIX- II

Clause Level Code -mixing in the Novel

SN	Clauses	F
1long times no see.	1
2you are great.	1
Total		2

APPENDIX-III

Phrase Level Code- mixing in the Novel

SN	Phrases	F	SN	Phrases	F
1	army college	2	27	post marital sex	1
2	blue star	2	28	servant quarter	1
3	call girl society girl	1	29	smart society girl	1
4	church gate	1	30	screen play	1
5	educational enterprises	1	31	season change	1
6	electronic media	1	32	signing amount	1
7	external guide	1	33	16 th nov.77	1
8	film shooting	1	34	18.11.77 Poona	1
9	film institute	4	35	7jan. 78 Mujjfarapur platform	1
10	final draft	1	36	vii all India linguistic conference	1
11	farewell party	1	37	three in one	1
12	girls' hostel	1	38	tourist package programme	1
13	golden tree	1	39	times of India	1
14	girls' college	1	40	the last leaf	1
15	hotel hill view	1	41	the clock work arrange	1
16	hill view	2	42	tropic of cancer	1
17	hill view hotel	1	43	taxi driver	2
18	hotel hill view new road	1	44	wisdom tree	2
19	Indian airlines	1	45	thesis type	4
20	lunch dinner	1	46	phonetic class attend	1
21	mobile restaurant	1	47	appointment fix	1
22	mini freeze	1	48	bill check	1
23	match factory	1	49	seat book	1
24	normal temperature	1	50	birth reserve	1
25	nephrotic syndrome	2	51	ticket confirm	1
26	phonetic class	1	52	pre-marital	1
Total					64

APPENDIX -IV

Word level Code- mixing in the Novel

i) Nouns Mixed in the Novel

SN	Nouns	F	SN	Nouns	F	SN	Nouns	F
1	academy	4	47	cycle	6	93	drive	5
2	aids	1	48	carpet	2	94	departmental store	1
3	archaeology	1	49	commander	1	95	doctor sahib	4
4	abortion	1	50	chart	2	96	engineering	2
5	airport	3	51	clerk	1	97	engineer	1
6	army	2	52	clinic	5	98	eco	1
7	article	3	53	cabin	1	99	editing	3
8	addition	1	54	counter	1	100	exercise	2
9	anjaina	1	55	card	4	101	end	1
10	barrack	1	56	channel	1	102	emergency	1
11	bus	1	57	cement	1	103	express	2
12	blouse	4	58	coke	1	104	film	40
13	blag	1	59	computer	5	105	flat	3
14	breakfast	7	60	coupon	1	106	fashion	2
15	bra	2	61	cup	2	107	fail	1
16	budget	1	62	copy	4	108	foundation	1
17	butcher	1	63	chemistry	1	109	file	1
18	bulletin	1	64	cheat	1	110	final	1
19	beef	1	65	certificate	2	111	foot note	1
20	business	1	66	conference	1	112	farm	1
21	bag	1	67	correction	2	113	fee	1
22	booth	1	68	coma	1	114	field work	1
23	bracket	3	69	capricorn	1	115	finger bowl	1
24	buff	1	70	career	1	116	foot path	1
25	bedroom	2	71	communist	1	117	fashion show	1
26	board	3	72	congress	4	118	feature film	1
27	bill	2	73	call girl	1	119	gulf	5
28	bottle	1	74	campus chief	1	120	guide	10
29	Bollywood	2	75	collar	1	121	guardian	1
30	bag suitcase	1	76	compounder sahib	1	122	guest	1
31	boo shirt	1	77	doctor	28	123	gate	2
32	b road	1	78	duty	2	124	guest house	2
33	band stand	1	79	doctorate	7	125	grant(road)	3
34	bank	1	80	degree	3	126	hotel	20
35	college	44	81	date	1	127	hall	6
36	compounder	2	82	data	1	128	homework	2
37	chock	6	83	dinner	3	129	hostel	18
38	campus	7	84	dance	2	130	honours	1
39	cinema	14	85	driver	1	131	hand	1
40	chocolate	1	86	diary	9	132	hood	1
41	coat	4	87	dietician	2	133	Hollywood	1
42	condom	1	88	drink	1	134	high school	1
43	cancer	7	89	dress	1	135	heart fail	1
44	cinema hall	9	90	dean	8	136	hot pant	1
45	class	9	91	dragon	1	137	home sickness	1
46	case	1	92	draft	2	138	HIV positive	1

139	ham rage	1	191	officer	1	243	registrar	1
140	horror film	1	192	October	1	244	reader	1
141	institute	3	193	observer	1	245	rehearsal	1
142	inorganic	1	194	oil	1	246	record	2
143	ice-cream	1	195	police	1	247	rail	6
144	injection	5	196	picnic	12	248	risk	1
145	interesting	1	197	present	1	249	reserve	1
146	importance	1	198	professor	4	250	reading room	2
147	juggling	1	199	pant	3	251	railway line	1
148	junction	1	200	partner	2	252	railway station	3
149	kilo	4	201	prescription	1	253	red-light area	1
150	kilometre	4	202	proof	1	254	station	11
151	kidney	3	203	powder	2	255	school	9
152	Kollywood	1	204	picture	1	256	session	1
153	lunch	5	205	point	1	257	skirt	1
154	licence	2	206	print	1	258	script	2
155	locket	1	207	party	7	259	synopsis	4
156	ladies	1	208	plate	2	260	street	1
157	line	1	209	physics	1	261	sex	1
158	library	2	210	park	3	262	screen	1
159	lab	1	211	press	3	263	sweater	1
160	list	1	212	promotion	3	264	sexercise	1
161	lodge	1	213	prostitution	1	265	shooting	3
162	lectureship	2	214	plate form	1	266	sample	1
163	lunch time	1	215	passenger	3	267	sign	1
164	lunch break	1	216	paper	1	268	seat	6
165	motorbike	3	217	premiere	1	269	sequence	1
166	motorcycle	2	218	phone	13	270	suit	2
167	model	1	219	pressure	3	271	space	1
168	meeting	1	220	photo	1	272	serial	2
169	minute	8	221	petrol	23	273	scooter	6
170	medicine	1	222	pipe	1	274	sir	35
171	mood	3	223	principal	3	275	shampoo	1
172	master	10	224	prize	1	276	source	2
173	mode	4	225	peg	1	277	stove	1
174	miss	1	226	power	1	278	seminar	7
175	mess	4	227	pen	2	279	shopping	1
176	mike	1	228	pyjamas	1	280	skylab	11
177	meter	1	229	phone number	2	281	stall	1
178	main street	2	230	plastic surgery	1	282	supply	1
179	morning walk	3	231	paying guest	1	283	sobritret	4
180	miss-India	1	232	post modernism	1	284	sleeping dress	1
181	new road	2	233	passenger train	1	285	slum area	1
182	nurse	6	234	quarter	15	286	second hand	2
183	news	2	235	road	13	287	school teacher	1
184	note	10	236	restaurant	15	288	seminar hall	1
186	no	1	238	railway	1	289	tempo	3
187	novalgin	2	239	rickshaw	1	290	telephone	5
188	nursing home	4	240	radio	1	291	ticket	8
189	organic	1	241	rum	3	292	table	6
190	office	5	242	report	1	293	thermometer	4
294	ton	1	307	tin	2	320	triple-x-rum	1

295	tuition	3	308	typist	1	321	uncle	1
296	times	1	309	time	2	322	veranda	11
297	train	7	310	treatment	1	323	viva	8
298	temperature	1	311	type	4	324	vote	8
299	taxi	7	312	treat	1	325	voter	1
300	tie	2	313	taxi-tempos	1	326	waiter	1
301	transistor	3	314	telephone number	2	327	walking	1
302	truck	1	315	tape recorder	1	328	wine	3
303	team	2	316	time table	2	329	wife	1
304	thesis	24	317	tele serial	1	330	yes	1
305	tier	1	318	tele	1	331	zed	2
306	teacher	4	319	thermometer	4	Total		1015

ii) Verbs Mixed in the Novel

SN	Verbs	F
1	reserve	2
2	phone	10
3	try	2
4	blag	1
5	arrange	1
6	fit	1
7	issue	1
8	use	1
9	drink	1
10	pass	3
11	cancel	1
12	prescribe	1
13	type	7
14	trunk call	3
15	note	2
16	delete	2
17	vote	4
18	cancel	2
19	sign	1
20	pay	1
Total		47

iii) Adjectives Mixed in the Novel

SN	Adjectives	F
1	obstinate	1
2	pre-marital	1
3	nervous	2
4	signal	2
5	double	1
6	romantic	2
7	filmy	4
8	outstanding	1
9	nephritis	2
10	off-beat	1
11	external	4
12	normal	1
13	regular	1
14	retired	1
15	senior	1
16	sure	2
17	cultured	1
18	plot less	1
19	untraditional	1
20	corrupt	1
21	better	1
22	academic	1
23	unwritten	3
Total		36

iv) Adverbs Mixed in the Novel

SN	Adverb	F
1	seriously	1
Total		1

APPENDIX -V

Abbreviations Mixed in the Novel

SN	Abbreviations	F
1	Dr	27
2	T.V	2
3	S.L.C	1
4	I.C.C.R	1
5	B.B.C	1
6	C.C.C.	1
7	M.G	1
8	M.A	3
9	PhD	2
10	G.M	1
11	I.A	1
12	B.A	1
Total		42

APPENDIX –VI

Example of Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs Mixed in the Novel

i) Example of Nouns Mixed in the Novel

- a) Chetchandra le *library* mūtra hoina *lūb* mū pani jānu parthyo. (p.67)
- b) Laxmi *abortion* garūna Bambai baseki rahicha. (p.69)
- c) Swosti *school teacher* che katai. (p.107)
- d) Tyo *prostitution* ko barnan! (p.159)
- e) Thālanimā Bambai mū *home sickness* bhayeko kura usle garisakyo. (p.59)
- (f) Nirmal *picture* ko *office* mā gayera Lamichhane sita bhetyo (p.65)
- g) Tinai kurū haru socdūsocdai Chet Chandra Deckken *college* bhitra ghumiraheko thiyo. (p.29)
- h) Chetchandra le Hindi *film* kū lūgi eutū *script* lekheko thiyo. (p.39)
- i) Poona *railway station* nirai dui *hotel* sang sangai thiye. (p.26)
- j) *Seminar* ko samūpan bhai sakeko thiyo. (p.152)
- f) Thālanimā bambai mū *home sickness* bhayeko kurū usle garisakyo. (p.59)

ii) Example of Verbs Mixed in the Novel

- a) Meri le kina *try* garin, yo uskai ichako kurā thiyo. (p.38)
- b) Bidā ko *party* usaile *arrange* gareko thiyo. (p.66)
- c) Tiniharule Chet Chandra lai *use* gareko thiyo. (p.69)
- d) Ek *article* ko saya rupinyā *pay* garchu. (p.167)
- e) Dr. Pahadile *prescribe* gerekā thiye. (p.90)
- f) Kati patak u soaimle *cancel* garyo. (p.86)
- g) Chetko *telephone number* phelā pāreera *phone* gare. (p.31)
- h) Screen pani *fit* gareko thiyo. (p.66)

i) Usko prāye kurāharu *note* garthi. (p.131)

j) Usle ke garyo bhane, *cancel* garāunai lagena. (p.147)

iii) Examples of Adjectives Mixed in the Novel

a) Tara Shankar alik *obstinate* cha. (p.34)

b) U *nervous* bhaisakeko thiyo. (p.56)

c) Teseile unko *doctor* ko *thesis* le *outstanding* puraskār pāyeko thiyo. (p.72)

d) Teso gardā gardai ek ubā shikchak, *retired* bhayeko pani usle dekheko thiyo.
(p.128)

e) Chetko *filmy* anubhab ra gyān mā tesle dherainai bridhi garāyeko thiyo. (p.56)

f) Thik cha lekhakle padhne *academic* baktabye bhayo yo. (p.181)

g) Nepali bhāsāmā baneko pratham *off-beat* prayās bhanna sakincha. (p.37)

h) Kohi pani u sita badhi *romantic* pradarsan garna ekdam hachkiyo. (p.88)

i) Uskā anya sāthi haru pani *single* mai basekā thiye. (p.37)

iv) Example of Adverb Mixed in the Novel

a) Timi *seriously* behe garne socirahekā chau. (p.173)

APPENDIX-VIII

Literary Writers and Readers

i) Literary Writers

SN	Name	Sex	Address
1	G.B Lugun	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
2	Manu Manjil	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
3	Krishna Binod Lamsal	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
4	Heman Yatri	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
5	Kumud Adhikari	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
6	Naresh Khadka	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
7	Gyatrini Lamsal	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
8	Krishna Adhikari	Female	Itahari, Sunsari
9	Tika Atrya Poudel	Female	Itahari, Sunsari
10	Gita Adhikari	Female	Itahari, Sunsari
11	Dewan Kirati	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
12	Bikash Bimbit	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
13	Saundra Sharma	Female	Itahari, Sunsari
14	Badri Bhikari	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
15	Reeta Tamrakar	Female	Akamba, Sunsari
16	Gibnath Nepal	Male	Akamba, Sunsari
17	Man Bajcharya	Male	Biratnagar, Morang
18	Ganga Subedi	Female	Biratnagar, Morang
19	Suman Pokhrel	Male	Biratnagar, Morang
20	Dhan Jit Parajuli	male	Dangihat Morang

ii) Literary Readers

S.N	Name	Sex	Qualification	Address
1	Mira Pokhrel	Female	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
2	Hariram Bhattarai	Male	M.A/ B.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
3	Lokraj Basnet	Male	M.BS	Itahari, Sunsari
4	Medan Ghimire	Male	M.BS	Itahari, Sunsari
5	Devi Acharyas	Male	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
6	Ram Prasad Dangal	Male	B.A	Itahari, Sunsari
7	Shanta Dahal	Female	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
8	Laxmi Prasad Pokhhrel	Male	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
9	Nabarj Poudel	Male	M.Bs	Itahari, Sunsari
10	Subash Karki	Male	B.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
11	Mukti Sharma	Male	B.A	Itahari, Sunsari
12	Pashupati Khanal	Male	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
13	Tej Bahadur Niroula	Male	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
14	Muna Gurangai	Female	B.A	Itahari, Sunsari
15	Krishna Guragain	Female	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
16	Laghu Subedi	Male	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
17	Nilam Bhattarai	Female	B.A/ M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
18	Prem Rai	Male	B.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
19	Dilli Prasad Adhikari	Male	M.A	Dulari Morang
20	Tej Prasad Subedi	Male	M.A	Hanposa, Sunsari

APPENDIX-IX

Questionnaires for the literary writers and readers

i) Questionnaires for the literary writers

Dear informant, As part of my study, I am carrying out a research entitled, 'Code Mixing in *Ghurmi*' A Linguistic study, for the purpose of fulfilment of M. Ed. dissertation in English under the supervision of Keshav Prasad Bhattarai, an assistant lecturer of Janta Multiple campus, Itahari Sunsari. You are kindly requested to fill in the following questionnaire expressing your own view. I assure you that information provided by you will be used for research purpose only.

Researcher
Rajan Basnet
JMC Itahari, Sunsari

Informant

Name:.....

Age:.....

Sex:.....

Literary work:.....

You are requested to give your opinion on each of the following statements. Please indicate your opinion by putting tick () on the response.

1. Nepali novel having English code-mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

2. English code- mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

3. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

4. Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

5 English codes are mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

6. English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than other.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

7. English code- mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali language and readers who don't know English.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

8. English code is mixed in Nepali Novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

9. Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

10. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

11. Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

12. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

13. Please write your opinions towards English code- mixing in Nepali novel.

.....
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.....
.....
.....

ii) Questionnaire for the literary Readers

Dear informant,

As part of my study, I am carrying out a research entitled, 'Code Mixing in *Ghurmi*' A Linguistic study, for the purpose of fulfilment of M. Ed. dissertation in English under the supervision of Keshav Prasad Bhattarai, an assistant lecturer of Janta Multiple campus, Itahari Sunsari. You are kindly requested to fill in the following questionnaire expressing your own view. I assure you that information provided by you will be used for research purpose only.

Researcher
Rajan Basnet
JMC Itahari, Sunsari

Informant

Name:.....

Age:.....

Sex:.....

Qualification:.....

You are requested to give your opinion on each of the following statements. Please indicate your opinion by putting tick () on the response.

1. Nepali novel having English code-mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

2. English code- mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

3. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

4. Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

5 English codes are mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

6. English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than other.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

7. English code- mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali language and readers who don't know English.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

8. English code is mixed in Nepali Novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

9. Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

10. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

11. Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

12. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

13. Please write your opinions towards English code- mixing in Nepali novel.

.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX - X

Roman Translation of Devanagiri Script

Based on Turner's (1931) Nepali Alphabet and Diacritic Marks.

अ	a	क्	k	द्	d
आ	ā	ख्	kh	ध्	dh
इ	i	ग्	g	न्	n
ई	ī	घ्	gh	प्	p
उ	u	ङ्	ṅ	फ्	ph
ऊ	ū	च्	c	ब्	b
ए	e	छ्	ch	भ्	bh
ऐ	ai	ज्	j	म्	m
ओ	o	झ्	jh	य्	y
औ	au/ou	ञ्	ñ	र्	r
अ	aṅ, am	ट्	t	ल्	l
अं	ā	ठ्	ṭh	व्	w/v
अ	a	ड्	ḍ	श्	ś
:	ḥ	ढ्	ḍh	ष्	ṣ
.	˙	ण्	ṇ	स्	s
		त्	t	ह्	h
		थ्	th		

Note: the traditional letters if\,q\ and l\ are treated as conjunct letter, e.g. if\ = ks, ksh, kch;
q\ = tr, and l = gn gy

Check List

English Word Mixed in the Novel with their Word Class

S.N	Context of code mixed	Nouns	F	Verbs	F	Adjectives	F	Adverbs	F

APPENDIX -VII

Page wise Mixing of English Expression

Page	Nouns	F	Expressions	F
25	veranda college barrack chock gulf quarter film shooting	2 2 1 2 4 1 1		
26	film gulf veranda television college hotel station cinema tempo Dr quarter film institute railway station cinema hall blue star	2 1 1 1 2 7 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2		
27	engineering medicine bus cinema hall lunch school taxi-tempo cinema hall film institute	1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1		
28	homework Dr TV school college	1 1 1 1 1		
29	college film road red light area	1 4 4 1	Sentence -What for? -I am going to Laxmi road.	1 1

30	license doctor police aids chocolate condom road flat	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Sentence</u> -Are you interested? -Not at all. -You sit here and wait for me. -Let's move now, I have to go to the library from here. -What?	1 1 1 1 1
31	telephone station main street call girl call girl society girl telephone number	2 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Verbs</u> -reserve -phone -appointment fix -bill check	1 1 1 1
32	phone number servant quarter veranda telephone quarter Bolleywood Kolley wood	1 1 1 1 1 2 1		
33	college blouse loket	1 3 1		
34	session picnic present	1 3 1	<u>Adjective</u> -obstinate <u>Sentence</u> -Behind the camera, Anita is in absensia, Arun.	1 1
35	film class ticket blag picnic	1 3 1 1 4	<u>Sentence</u> -The world is in the egg.	
36	professor juggling breakfast post marital sex	1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -pre- marital -nervous <u>Sentence</u> -Then I am out of the bar. -You know Gautam, I am still a virgin. -Really?	1 1 1 1 1
37	breakfast bra hostel veranda table hot pant sleeping dress girls' hostel	1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -single -double	2 1

38	skirt pant college minute miss- India hostel shampoo	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -try <u>Sentence</u> -Shall we change the topic now? -Why don't you go personally and suggest her to participate in the miss India contest, she will definitely be happy and consider you as her best friend.	2 1 1
39	reading room minute film script hostel	1 1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -romantic <u>Sentence</u> -How are you Gautam? -Fine, I want to request you something if you don't mind. -I have written a synopsis of the script for a film, since my English is ordinary; I want to change it into better English.	1 1 1 1
40	synopsis hostel motor bike film motorcycle model college	3 2 3 1 1 1 3	<u>Sentence</u> -You tell me there is some high flow on my writing.	1
41	quarter college film cycle cinema hall slum area	1 1 1 2 1 1		
42	cinema hall duty ticket cinema	1 2 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -blag	1
43	kilo road cinema hall hall cinema station college	3 1 2 3 2 1 4		
44	college quarter meeting commander chart veranda	3 2 1 1 2 1		
45	academy television board partner	1 1 1 1		

	doctor engineer clerk flat guide Dr	2 1 1 1 1 1		
46	street new road fashion clinic restaurant main street thermometer Dr fashion show film script season change	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
47	nursing home thermometer college tempo clinic doctor nurse table risk	2 3 1 2 1 1 3 1 1		
48	nurse doctor cabin clinic college nursing home injection emergency novalgin	2 3 1 1 1 2 2 1 2		
49	road Dr card read light smart society girl	4 1 1 1 1		
50	departmental store road cycle ledges cinema	1 2 1 1 1		
51	railway station HIV positive record Hollywood	1 1 1 1		
52	new road	1		

53	eco ton sky lab college zed heart fail	1 1 5 1 1 1		
54	sky lab quarter TV channel transistor institute film hostel film institute wisdom tree	6 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1		
55	restaurant waiter film butcher editing horror film plastic surgery	1 1 5 1 2 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -filmy	1
56	restaurant film Dr editing wisdom tree	3 7 1 1 1		
57	motorcycle college film institute Dr hostel coma	1 1 1 1 1 1		
58	tuition honours Dr note	1 1 1 1		
59	Dr home sickness (Nobel) prize	1 1 1		
60	degree college veranda	1 1 1		
61	Dr college morning walk	1 5 1		
62	doctor minute prescription mood	1 2 1 2		

	SLC powder chock cinema times fail master high school morning walk	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1		
63	master quarter pant fashion powder collar minute line mode ham rage railway line pyjamas	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
64	master guardian business train field work passenger train	1 1 1 2 1 1		
65	uncle date picture film ICCR hostel rail office b road point data archaeology drive guest house church gate reading room band stand	1s s 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1		

66	screen	1	Verb -arrange -fit Sentence -Don't try to meet us from now on. -We have stopped entertaining guest.	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
	film	1		
	party	1		
	hostel	1		
	hotel	2		
	quarter	1		
	table	2		
	three in one	1		
	paying guest	1		
	tape recorder	1		
	mess	1		
67	hotel	1	Verb -issue Sentence -When I will write my last will, I will express to keep me stand on my feet in the grave even.	1 1 1
	table	1		
	library	1		
	lab	1		
68	library	1		
	tuition	1		
	miss	1		
	minute	1		
	taxi	1		
	station	1		
	train	1		
	ticket	1		
	seat	1		
	the clock work			
	arrange	1		
69	abortion	1		
	doctor	1		
	kilometre	1		
	railway station	1		
70	cycle	3		
	kilometre	3		
	Dr	2		
	clinic	1		
	doctor	1		
	temperature	1		
	veranda	1		
	quarter	1		
	normal	1		
	temperature	1		
	fee	1		
71	thesis	1		
	college	1		
	tourist package			
	program	1		

72	professor doctor thesis college	1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -outstanding <u>Sentence</u> -He is in Kathmandu. -Don't allow communist to rule, they are against the religion.	1 1 1
73	computer army army college engineering college hostel officer rum chock cinema promotion station veranda army college finger bowl morning walk golden tree dinner	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -drink	1
74	minute army rum bag-suitcase triple-x-rum	1 1 1 1 1		
75	guest house college end suit	1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -pass	1
76	ice-cream restaurant passenger tier rail hood seat train	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1		
77	passenger platform junction seat ticket rail station	2 1 1 2 1 1 2	<u>Verb</u> -seat book	1

78	card reservation station foundation airport reserve	1 1 1 1 1 1	Verb -reserve	1
79	card hostel timetable coke mess station restaurant railway coupon hall cup stall footpath plate sweater bottle mobile restaurant lunch supply	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
80	physics organic inorganic chemistry capricorn exercise sexercise blouse tie dance second hand (grant)road tropic of cancer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1	Sentence -Learn dancing from beautiful young lady teachers.	1
81	dance diary BBC certificate truck park emergency	1 1 1 1 1 2 1		
82	bracket film screen slay timetable	3 1 1 1		
83	college Dr	1 1		

	doctor post modernism	1 1		
84	veranda cup doctor Dr nephritic syndrome	1 1 2 1 1		
85	train guide clinic doctor Dr dietician list nephritic syndrome rail cancer sir	1 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	<u>Adjective</u> -nephritis <u>Sentence</u> -Is it molignenchha doctor? -No, no, not at all. -This is simply pails.	1 1 1 1
86	CCC kidney doctor M.G peg report exercise minute walking prescription pressure	1 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	<u>Verb</u> -cancel <u>Adjective</u> -nephritis	<u>1</u> <u>1</u>
87	doctor phone pressure injection	2 1 1 3		
88	cinema hall film match factory quarter	1 3 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -off-beat	1
89	anjaina	1		
90	cinema rickshaw Dr sample sobritret	1 1 1 1 4	<u>Verb</u> -prescribe	1
91	quarter doctor	1 1		
92	compounder compounder sahib	2 1		
98	the last leaf	1		

99	guide thesis college office cinema hall final draft type	1 6 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -type -thesis type	3 1
100	cinema wife thesis type	2 1 2 3	<u>Verb</u> -type -thesis type	4 3
101	thesis correction external guide degree college school viva typist doctorate	7 2 1 1 3 1 2 1 2	<u>Adjective</u> -external	1
102	thesis viva guide suit tie college boo shirt pant	3 5 2 1 1 1 1 1		
103	college flat Dr quarter hostel mess viva hall party	1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2	<u>Sentence</u> -Dhruba Chandra Gautam Ph.D. viva in linguistic.	1
104	guide Dr thesis degree certificate doctor	1 3 4 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -external	3
105	college photo Dr hostel restaurant dinner lectureship	1 1 1 1 2 1 2	<u>Sentence</u> -Friends we may not be able to meet like this in future, but let's not forget each other and this evening also.	1
106	station	1	<u>Sentence</u>	

	train diary October seat rail	2 2 1 1 1	-let's eat something. -You may not get time in Bombay.	1
107	school times of India phonetics class school teacher	1 1 1 1		
108	school dress nurse class teacher dragon zed interesting	2 1 1 2 3 1 1 1	Verb -phonetic class attend	1
109	diary cancer doctor 16 th nov. 77. poona 18. 11. 77. poona 7 jan. 78 Muzafferpur plat form	2 5 1 1 1 1	Adjective -nervous -normal -regular	1 1 1
110	conference diary station vii all India linguistic conference treat	1 1 1 1 1		
111	diary cinema hall mood	1 1 1	Adjective -anjaina pectoris	1
112	diary bag office Indian airlines	2 1 1 1	Verb -ticket conform	1
113	office hotel guest budget lunch time farewell party	2 1 1 1 1 1	Sentence -I have to confirm my ticket. -I know he will be back.	1 1

114	ticket college taxi chock hotel hotel hill view new road driver taxi driver hotel hill view	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1		
115	hill view hill view hotel campus doctorate	2 1 2 1	Verb -phone	1
116	news carpet importance	2 1 1		
117	veranda tin cement	1 2 1		
118	pipe carpet	1 1		
120	transistor table	1 1		
124	mike serial cinema	1 1 1		
125	doctorate	1		
126	register observer trunk call booth promotion farm file principal power	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	Verb -trunk call	1
127	principal	1	Adjective -romantic	1
128	college principal hand cancer campus dean sir	1 1 1 1 1 4 1	Verb -phone -trunk call Adjective -retired	1 1 1
129	phone sir girls college campus dean	2 1 1 1 1	Adjective -senior Verb -phone	1 2

	M.A class	1 1		
130	sir class note M.A	1 1 6 1	Verb -note	1
131	note copy class ticket doctorate academy	3 4 1 1 1 1	Verb -note	1
132	express	1		
134	doctorate	1		
135	bedroom sir picnic	2 2 1		
136	picnic doctorate phone	3 1 1	Verb -phone	1
137	class record	1 1		
138	drink plate dean press bulletin television team educational enterprises Dr buff	1 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
139	doctor sahib synopsis guide kilo PhD	1 1 1 1 1	Verb -delete Clause -.....long time no see.	1 1
140	guide academy source phone professor campus chief congress	1 1 1 2 1 1 2	Verb -delete Adjective -sure	1 1
141	source professor doctor sahib reader Dr congress	1 1 1 1 1 1		

142	sir	1		
143	vote voter gate	3 1 2	Verb -vote -trunk call Adjective -sure	1 1 1
144	rehear al vote	1 2	Verb -vote	2
145	vote PhD Dr	3 1 2	Verb -vote	1
146	oil petrol board	1 1 2		
147	park stove sir	1 1 1	Verb -pass -censor	1 2
148	seminar hotel	1 2	Verb -Pass	1
149	hotel dinner breakfast restaurant taxi telephone lodge seminar beef	4 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	Verb -Phone Sentence -Generally I don't take beef in my country. -But outside of the country I do. -There is a restaurant very cheap, very cheap.	2 1 1 1
150	restaurant seminar lunch phone meter number cheat telephone number seminar hall phone number lunch break	1 1 1 4 1 3 1 1 1 1 1	Verb -phone	2
151	breakfast phone time taxi seminar sir partner mini freeze	3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1		
152	seminar ticket hotel lunch	2 2 1 1		

	restaurant lunch-dinner	1 1		
153	yes no lunch seminar	1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -phone <u>Sentence</u> -You know reality is more miraculous than fiction.	1 1
154	hotel shopping airport phone	1 1 2 1	<u>Adjective</u> -cultured	1
155	sir	2		
156	picnic career communist	1 1 1	<u>Sentence</u> -The matter is very simple.	1
157	teacher sir congress	1 4 1		
158	treatment sir	1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -plot less -untraditional	1 1
159	prostitution party campus sir	1 1 3 3	<u>Adjective</u> -corrupt	1
160	sir	4		
161	sir mode	3 1	<u>Adjective</u> -better	1
162	space sir doctor film feature film	1 2 2 6 1	<u>Adjective</u> -filmy	1
163	petrol G.M electronic media bank	1 2 1 1		
164	signing amount television sir sequence sign	1 1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -filmy	2
165	restaurant counter bill film shooting coat premiere cinema	1 1 1 4 3 4 1 1	<u>Verb</u> -sign	1
166	computer sir	3 1		

167	sir paper article	3 1 3	<u>Verb</u> -pay	1
168	print addition team doctor sahib	1 1 1 1		
169				
170	party	2	<u>Clause</u> -.....you are great.....	1
171	academy doctor sahib pen	1 1 2		
172			<u>Sentence</u> -Are you sure? -Yes.	1 1
173	final	1	<u>Adverb</u> -seriously	1
174	telephone phone wine case	1 1 3 1		
175	tele-serial serial draft	1 1 2		
176	tuition I. A B. A M. A	1 1 1 1		
177	taxi sex	2 1		
179	footnote press transistor proof	1 1 1 1		
180	radio party sir mode scooter second hand	1 1 1 1 2 1		
181	scooter bill escort	4 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> -academic	1
182	tele	1	<u>Adjective</u> -unwritten	3
183	mode	1	<u>Sentence</u> -Thank God, you did not ask a writer	1
Total				1250