

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This study is about "English Code Mixing in Nepali Novel: *Priya Sufi*". This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Code mixing is possible in multilingual or bilingual environment where people speak more than one language. Nowadays, we can rarely find people who speak without code mixing. Code mixing has been trend in communication. If a person mixes two or more than two languages in communication it is called code mixing. This is the era of multilingualism. Because of advancement in technology and globalization, most of people speak or produce more than a single language. Not all people and communities are monolingual. If a person speaks, he will be found to be shifting from one language to another due to various reasons such as: to show solidarity or intimacy with speaker because of prestige reason. So, code mixing has been trend in communication.

Different scholars have defined code mixing in different ways. While defining the word code mixing, Rai (2005) writes, "If the shift from one code to another is absolute it is then code switching however, if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexical shift) then it is code mixing" (p. 150). He further writes, "Most people command several languages or different varieties of language they speak and bilingualism and even multilingualism is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism and people also switch their code to suit their role or topic of discussion or subject matter".

According to Hudson (1980), "The changes in language generally take place more or less randomly as far as subject matter is concerned but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure"(p.54).

Similarly, Wardhaugh (1986) writes "Code switching (also called code-mixing) can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speaker's turn. In the latter case it can occur between sentences (inter-sententially) or within a single sentence (intra-sententially) (p.101). According to Hudson (1980) "If a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation, this kind of alternation is called code mixing (p.53). In a similar vein, Hudson (1980) further writes, "The purpose of code-mixing seems to be to symbolized a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right" (p.53).

According to Rai (2005), "Code switching in a universal features command of only one language is a rare phenomenon today"(p.149).Nowadays, code mixing is found easily in day to day communication. Similarly, many examples of code mixing can be seen in Nepali literature. In Nepali novels, we find English code mixing as one of the prominent features. Here are some examples of code mixing from Nepali novel 'Cafe Sydney', written by Sanjeev Basyal:

Thaha chha suyog hajur lai *mummy* lai *heart problem* dekhiyoni (p. 91).

Cakebokera hami *hotelholidayhometira* lageu(p.52).

Usle *kitchen*batachak kura *platemagai*(p.52).

Usle tehaa ayeka *costumer*lai samet chhadina(p.52).

Yeuta *penra paper* mage ani thula thula akshyar ma lekhe (p.55).

Similarity, here are some other examples of code mixing from the Nepali novel 'Ghamkiri', written by Nayanraj Pandey:

Dilliko *cinemahallekdam* dami hunchha (p.77).

*Aircondition*lageko hunchha (p.77).

Aaja buwako *moodthik* hos(p.80).

Hamile yatrako *routera shedulenirdharan* gareu(p.87).

Likewise, some of the examples of code mixing from the Nepali novel '*Priya Sufi*' written by Subin Bhattarai are metnioned below :

Friendly hune kosis gareu bhane ramro huchha (p.198).

Ma *Dr. Gupta* sanga *appointemnet* liyara yaka

Patak unalai bhetchhu (p.233).

Uu naya rogako *tag* bhirdaima santusta bhayakai thiyee (p.242).

Ani bichama *fancy letter* ma lekhiyako thiyo (p.249).

Dining table ra kursiharuko swarup pani birsisakeki rahichha (p.258).

Bartamanama bachneharu nai bina kasta chadai *move on* hunchhan (p.265).

Such examples of English code mixing in Nepali novels can be found in our context. Among many Nepali novels, '*Priya Sufi*' written by Subin Bhattarai is one that consists of significance number of English codes.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The English language, being an international language, has got it place around the world. We can feel and experience its influence in every field like mass media, literature of home, schools. Because of several reasons code mixing is perceived as a common phenomenon in language. Nowadays, English mixed codes have excessively been used in Nepali Literature. Since, my interest in sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, I found that English code mixing is frequent phenomenon in Nepali novels. Code mixing is one of the parts of language teaching and learning so, it made me curious towards trend applied in Nepali novels. I am interested to learn that what types of sentences are used in the novel and what functions do those sentences serve are the reasons for me

carry out research on this very topic. In this research study, I have made an effort to identify functions and types of English mixed expressions.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of my study were as follows:

- a. To analyze language functions and sentence types of the English mixed sentences in Nepali novel 'Priya Sufi'.
- b. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Research Questions

The present study was based on the following questions which were raised while carrying out the research.

- a) What are the English mixed expressions used in the novel?
- b) What are the functions of English mixed expressions in the novel?
- c) What are the sentence types of English mixed expressions in the novel?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is significant to those who are interested in code mixing. Code mixing is one of the parts of sociolinguistics so those who are interested in sociolinguistics will be benefited from the study. It is equally important for literary texts writers and readers. Similarly, it is beneficial for those who know the importance of code mixing.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

The delimitations of the study were :

- a. The study was limited to Nepali novel 'Priya Sufi'.
- b. Only the English mixed expressions werestudied.

- c. The study was limited to small area of sociolinguistics, i.e. code mixing.
- d. The study was limited to analyze English expressions in terms of language functions on the basis of Van Ek, J.A.& Trim, J.L.M.(1991) i.e. imparting and seeking factual information, expressing and finding out attitudes, deciding on course of action, socializing, structuring discourse, and communication repair.
- e. The study was limited to analyze English expressions in terms of sentence types i.e. declarative, imperative, interrogative and exclamatory sentences.

1.7 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Bilingual : The circumstance which makes people to use two languages.

Code mixing: Use of two or more than two codes or languages in a speech is called code mixing. It is simply a mixing of two or more languages while communicating. In other words, code mixing of various linguistic units such as morphemes, words and phrases from two participating grammatical system is called code mixing.

Code: Code refers to a dialect, register or a language that a person employs to communicate and share thought. Here code refers to the English language that has been used in the novel.

Function : It refers to intended meaning of given text.

Multilingualism : In a multilingual society more than one languages is spoken. A multilingual speaks several languages.

Nepali Novel : An extended fictional writing in form of story which is written in Nepali language.

Priya Sufi : Name of a Nepali novel by Subin Bhattarai from which samples of the study were selected.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature

This research study is mainly concerned with code mixing in Nepali novel and this section deals with the theoretical review of code mixing and related aspects of code mixing.

2.1.1 Code

A code is a system for sharing ideas and information. It makes people understand what they are speaking and writing. According to Wardhaugh (2008), "Any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication is code" (p.88). Similarly, Wardhaugh (1986), writes, "one chooses to use on any occasion is a code and code is a system used for communication between two or more parties." (as cited in Rai 2005, p. 149). Similarly, Rai (2005), Code may denote a dialect, register or a language" (p.149). Likewise according to Guragai and Pokhrel (2005), "The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is code" and "code is a system used for communication between two or more parties" (p.172). Similarly, Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p.3) mention, "When two or more people communicate with each other we can call the system they use a code." In similar view, according to Richard and Richard (2015, p.87), "Code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be a more neutral term than the others. People also use code when they want to stress the uses of language or language variety in a particular community." From the above definitions it can be concluded that code is a system which is employed by the people for communication. To break barriers among people and to establish smooth relationship to other people code is employed. Code is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register or

language. In a single society many codes may be employed or spoken to share ideas and feelings among people who live in a society.

2.1.2 Code Mixing

Code Mixing can be defined as a mixing of code of one language into another language while communicating. Code mixing is common in bilingual or multilingual society. Nowadays, unilingual and monolingual speaker is rarely found. Hudson (1980) writes, "There are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code mixing" (p.53). Similarly, Rai, (2005) writes, "Most people command several languages or different varieties of a language they speak and bilingualism and even multilingualism is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism" (p.150). In a similar vein according to Richards and Richard (2010, p.88), "code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic." Similarly, Verma and Krishnaswamy (1998, p.18) write, "If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing." Likewise, he further says, "people also switch their code to suit their role topic of discussion or subject matter."

Furthermore, Gumperz (1982) says, "Code mixing is the juxtaposition within the same speech belonging two different grammatical systems." Similarly, according to Rai (2005), "If the shift from one code to another is absolute, it is then code switching however, if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexical shift) then it is code mixing." (p.150).

Thus, code mixing is use of more than one language in course of single utterance. Code mixing has been common phenomenon nowadays. We can found code mixing everywhere and in every field like mass media, literature, teaching and learning activities. Nowadays, it is common phenomenon in Nepali novel.

Some examples of code mixing in Nepali novel are given below:

- Ghati bata *sound* nai niskanna. (Pandey, 2014, p.70)
- Khana pani jim *instructor* le bhane bamojim khayo. (Bhattatai, 2018, p.10)
- Uu kebal yeuta *warning* ma chhuti. (Bhhatarai, 2018, p.15)
- Ma *officemakaam* gariraheko thiya. (Basyal, 2018, p.101)
- Din bhari *officebata trygarirahe*. (Basyal, 2018, p.103)

2.1.3 Types of Code Mixing/Code Switching

Different Scholars have different views on types of code mixing/code switching. Code switching code mixing may be different types. According to Rai (2005), there are three kinds of code switching which are as follows:

- Situational code switching
- Metaphorical code switching
- Conversational code switching.

Situational code switching occurs when a language is changed according to the situation. The speaker speaks one language in one situation and another in a different one. For example in our context students in their English classroom they speak but as soon as they come out of the class, they start speaking Nepali it is called situational code switching. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used, then we have metaphorical code switching. If the speaker essentially chooses one code but elements of another code mixed up in the course of single utterance it is called conversational code switching (p.151).

Similarly, According to Wardhaugh (2008, p.101) there are two types of code switching which are stated below:

- Inter-sentential

According to Wardhaugh (2008, p.101), "If code switching occurs in conversation between sentences is called inter-sentential code switching."

- Intra-sentential

According to Wardhaugh (2008, p.101), "If code switching occurs within a single sentence is called intra sentential."

In this way, code switching/code mixing can be conversational, situational and metaphorical.

2.1.4 Purposes of Code Mixing

People mix code of several language for several purposes and reasons. Some people mix code to show themselves superior among other people. According to Rai (2005, p.150), there are three reasons for code switching they are:

- **Solidaritywithlisteners:** solidarity refers to the ties in a society that bind people together. People switch from one code to other to creat bond of affection.
- **Choiceoftopic :** people also switch their code to suit their topic of discussion or subject matter. If some topics are complex that they can not be explained through code A so the speaker switch to another code B.
- **Perceivedsocialculturaldistance:** people switch code because they think that one code is more prestigious so it is an another reason or purpose of code switching.

Similarly, (Wardhaugh, 2008, p.104) has mentioned three reasons/purposes of code mixing. They are as follows:

- Solidarity, accommodation to listeners

People may mix two or more codes in course of communication to avoid ambiguity and also to deal with a certain topic clearly. These may be various reasons behind code mixing and solidarity, accommodation to listener is one of the reasons behind code mixing. People may employ two or more than two

codes to establish or show nearness to whom they are speaking. In this regard Wardhaugh (2008, p.116) says, "Code switching allows a speaker to meet someone else half-way establish common ground and show flexibility and openness." He further says, "Code switching shows one to be a cooperative person, someone who can recognize that everyone does not have the same background." (p.116)

- Choice of topic

It is another reason behind code mixing or code switching. People also switch one code to another to suit their topic of discussion or subject matter. If some topics are complex that they can not be explained through code A so they switch to another code B.

- Distance

Wardhaugh (2008, p.112) says, "Choice of code also reflects how you want to appear to others, i.e. how you want to express your identity and how you want to others to view you." He further says, "People have different feelings about various codes: they find some accents 'unpleasant', others 'beautiful'. (p.117)

To sum up we can say that people switch code because they think that one code is more prestigious than another.

Similarly, Aitchison (2001, p.133),has mentioned three reasons of language change which are stated below:

- Fashion and random fluctuation

It is one of the reasons of language change suggested by Aitchison (2001, p.133). He says, "Language change is an entirely random and fortuitous affair; and that fashions in language are as unpredictable as fashion in clothes."

Random fluctuation is another reason behind change of language. In this regard, Aitchison (2001, p.135) writes "Random fluctuations occur subconsciously as sounds gradually drift from their original pronunciation." He

further says : it is just a sort of slow drifting about expectation distributions shared by people who are in constant communication, that we mean to subsume the term 'sound change'. Changes in language come as changes come in fashion of clothes.

- Foreign bodies

It is another reason behind language change. When immigrants come to a new area and when an indigenous population learns the language of a new conquerors, they learn their adopted language imperfectly. The hand on these slight imperfections to their children and to other people in their social circle and eventually alter the language. Sometime immigrants attempt to overcorrect what they feel to be a fault accent and it causes change in language.

- Need and function

Language alters as the needs of its users alter. In this regard Aitchison (2001, p.146) says :

Unneeded words drop out and new words are coined as they are required. Names of people and objects are switched if the old ones seem in adequate. For example, the word 'blind' rarely occurs in official documents and tends to be replaced by the phrase 'visually challenged', which is supposedly less offensive to those who can't see. The introduction of slang terms can also be regarded as a response to a kind of need. When older words have become over-used and lose their impact, new vivid ones are introduced in their place.

Function of language also causes change in language. In this regard Aitchison (2001, p.148) discusses two types of social needs, which cause language change. They are :

(i) It pays to be polite

It is one of the social needs mentioned by Aitchison (2001, p. 148). In this regard Aitchison (2001, p.148) says, "Humans are usually polite one another, partly because polite behavior gets better results than rudeness." He further says, "Humans all over the world are polite in similar ways and politeness can affect the structure of the language.

(ii) Trickle across information

It is another factor that causes change in language mentioned by Aitchison. In this regard, Aitchison (2001, p. 149) says, "Hearers just cannot absorb very much when messages are presented in compact chunks." He further says, "This trickle across can affect the structure of the language, therefore, this is another way in which social need may cause language change."

Likewise, people mix codes during communication to avoid ambiguity.

Moreover, people may mix code if they are motivated to the language which they are mixing during communication. Similarly, people may mix code if they have emotional attachment to the language. To show educational and social hierarchy may be another reason behind code mixing.

2.1.5 Language Function in Relation to Code Mixing

A language function is the purpose or reason for using language in a learning task. It also refers to what items of language actually do in a real context. Such as suggesting, criticizing, disagreeing etc. Generally there are two types of language function, i.e. communicative function and grammatical function. Grammatical function of language refers to be relationship of a constitution (word or phrase) with other constituents. Such grammatical functions are subject, verb, object. Similarly communicative function refers to the purpose

for which the utterances are used. Different scholars have mentioned different types of function of language.

Halliday (1973) categories seven types of function of language which are stated below.

) **Instrumentalfunction**

It refers to the use of language for the purpose of satisfying material needs. Halliday says it is 'I want' function of language. For example: Could you like to give some money?

) **Regulatoryfunction**

This is the use of language to control the behavior of others to manipulate the persons in the environment. In the words of Halliday it is 'do as I tell you' function of language. For example: Go away.

) **Personalfunction**

It is use of language to express individuality. For example: I am a good girl.

) **Interactionalfunction**

This is use of language as a means of personal interaction. In words of Halliday it is 'me and you' function. For example: Love you mummy.

) **Representationalfunction**

This is the use of language to convey facts and information.

) **Heuristicfunction**

It is use of language to find out things , wonder ,hypothesis. For example: Why did you do that?

) **Imaginativefunction**

Language used for create, explore, and entertain. For example: I went to my grandma last night.

According to Van Ek, J.A. & Trim, J.L.M. (1991, p.27) the following language functions are suggested:

1. Imparting and seeking factual information

It is one of the functions suggested by Van Ek and Trim (1991, p.27). The following exponents fall under the function.

-) Identifying (defining) something with suitable gesture. For example: this one, that one, these, those
-) Identifying or defining something by using languages true tine. It is + me, you, him, her, us, them.
-) Identifying or defining something by using language structure 'the + NP/this, that, these, those (+NP) + be + NP. For example : this is the bedroom. The animal over there is my dog.
-) Identifying or defining something by using language structure 'I, you, he, she, it, we, they + be + NP. For example : He is the owner of the restaurant.
-) Reporting or describing or narrating something by using declarative sentence. For example : The train has left.
-) Reporting describing or narrating something by using the language structure 'NP + say think + complement clause'. For example : He says that the shop is shat.
-) Correcting something by using the language structure 'No (+ tag) For example : No it isn't.
-) Correcting something by using negative sentences. Eiffel tower isn't in Italy.

-) Correcting a negative statement by using the language structure 'Yes (+ tag). For example : yes you did.
-) Asking for confirmation. For example : Did you see him ?
-) Asking for information. For example : Where is my purse ? Please can you tell me the way to station ?

2. Expressing and finding out attitudes

It is another function of language suggested by Van Ek & Trim (1991). The following types of exponents fall under this function of language.

-) Expressing agreement, for example : That's right.
-) Expressing disagreement: you are wrong.
-) Enquiring about agreement and disagreement. For example : Do you agree that she is beautiful ?
-) Denying something by using negative sentences. For example : I did not see anything.
-) Stating whether one knows or does not know a person, thing or fact. For example : I don't know.
-) Enquiring whether someone knows or does not know a person, thing or fact. For example : Do you know Kenya ?
-) Stating whether one remembers or has forgotten a person, thing or fact or action. For example : I can not remember.
-) Enquiring whether someone remembers or has forgotten a person, thing fact or action. For example : Don't you remember ?
-) Expressing degrees of probability. For example : He will certainly be these.
-) Enquiring degrees of probability. For example : Is it likely to rain?
-) Expressing or denying necessity (Including logical deduction) For example : Good shoes are necessarily expensive.
-) Enquiring necessity (including logical deduction). For example : Is it necessary ?

-) Expressing degree of certainty. For example : She is certainly over thirty.
-) Enquiring about degrees of certainting. For example : Are you sure the food is cooked ?
-) Enquiring about obligation. For example : We must fill in this form now ?
-) Expressing obligation. For example : We must be home before midnight.
-) Expressing ability (inability to do something) For example : I can understand Spanish. I can not understand Spanish.
-) Enquiring about ability or inability to do something. For example : Can you speak Spanish ?
-) Expressing that something is or is not permitted or permissible. For example : Smoking is allowed.
-) Enquiring whether something is or is not permitted or permissible (including seeking permission) May I come in ?
-) Granting permission. For example : Of course
-) Withholding permission. For example : You can't
-) Expressing wants/desires. For example : I like book. I don't like an ice-cream.
-) Enquiring about wants/desires. For example : Would you like coffee ?
-) Expressing intentions. For example : I am going to buy a new car.
-) Enquiring about intentions. For example : Are you going to buy a new car ?
-) Expressing preference. For example : I would prefer to go by train.
-) Enquiring about preference. For example : Do you prefer coffee or tea ?
-) Expressing pleasure, happiness. For example : How nice.
-) Expressing displeasure, unhappiness. For example : I am feeling miserable.

-) Enquiring about pleasure/displeasure. For example : How are you feeling ?
-) Expressing liking. For example : This coffee is very good.
-) Expressing dislike. For example : That's not nice.
-) Enquiring about likes and dislikes. For example : What do you like ?
-) Expressing satisfaction. For example : That's good.
-) Expressing dissatisfaction. For example : I am not happy with this fridge.
-) Inquiring about satisfaction, dissatisfaction. For example : Are you satisfied with your meal ?
-) Expressing interest. For example : I am interested in going abroad.
-) Expressing lack of interest. For example : I am bored by politics.
-) Enquiring about interest or lack of interest. For example : Aren't you interested in foreign language ?
-) Expressing surprise. For example : I'm surprised to hear that.
-) Expressing lack of surprise. For example : It is just as I expected.
-) Enquiring about surprise. For example : Does that surprise you ?
-) Expressing hope : For example : I hope so
-) Expressing disappointment. For example : What a pity.
-) Expressing fear. For example : I am frightened.
-) Giving reassurance. For example : It's all right.
-) Enquiring about fear/worry. For example : Are you afraid of the dark?
-) Expressing gratitude. For example : Thank you so much.
-) Reacting to an expression of gratitude. For example : It's a pleasure.
-) Offering an apology. For example : I am sorry.
-) Accepting an apology. For example : That's all right.
-) Expressing moral obligation. For example : You are not supposed to do that.
-) Expressing approval. For example : Well done.
-) Expressing disapproval. For example : You should not have done that.

-) Enquiring about approval/disapproval.
-) Expressing regret, sympathy. For example : What a pity, I am sorry to hear that.

3. Deciding on course of action (Suasion)

It is another function of language suggested by Van Ek and Trim (1991, p.27).

The following types of exponents fall under this function.

-) Suggesting a course of action (involving both speaker and addressee)
For example : We could go for a walk.
-) Agreeing to a suggestion. For example : Why not ?
-) Requesting someone to do something. For example : Please sit down.
-) Advising someone to do something. For example : You should go to the police.
-) Warning others to do something or to refrain from doing something. For example : Be careful ! Don't stop.
-) Encouraging someone to do something. For example : Keep trying.
-) Instructing or directing someone to do something. For example : You take a freshly peeled onion.
-) Requesting assistance. For example : Can you help me ?
-) Offering assistance. For example : Let me help you.
-) Inviting someone to do something. For example : You must come to dinner with us.
-) Accepting an offer or invitation. For example : I'd be glad to come with you.
-) Declining an offer or invitation. For example : Sorry I can't come.
-) Enquiring whether an offer or invitation is accepted or declined. For example : Will you be coming to dinner after all ?
-) Asking someone for something. For example : Can I have a piece of cake ?

4. Socializing

The following types of exponents fall under this function.

- J Attracting attention. For example : Excuse me.
- J Greeting people. For example : Good morning.
- J When meeting a friend or acquaintance. For example : How are you ?
- J Replying to a greeting from a friend or acquaintance. For example : I am fine and you ?
- J Addressing a friend or acquaintance. For example : Hello John how are you ?
- J Addressing a customer a member of the general public. For example : How many do you want, dear ?
- J Introducing someone to someone else. For example : May I introduce doctor Anthony ?
- J When being introduced to someone or when someone is introduced to you. For example : Pleased to meet you.
- J Congratulating someone. For example : Congratulations.
- J Proposing a toast. For example : Cheers !
- J Taking leave. For example : Bye

5. Structuring discourse

According to Van Ek and Trim (1991, p.27) the following types of exponents fall under this function.

- J Opening occasion. For example : Ladies and gentlemen !
- J Hesitating (looking for words). For example : you know
- J Correcting oneself. For example : That is to say
- J Expressing an opinion. For example : I'm my opinion
- J Enumerating. For example : First order, second eat then pay the bill.
- J Exemplifying (For example)

) Emphasizing

) Special phrases :

Especially : (These cakes are especially nice)

(Please) note + that clause (not) to + vp : please note that we are closed on Mondays.

) Summarizing. For example : To sum up

) Changing the theme. For example : I would like to say something else.

) Asking someone to change the theme. For example : I would like to ask you something else.

) Asking someone's opinion. For example : What is your opinion.

) Showing that one is following someone's discourse. For example : I see.

) Interrupting. For example : May I come in here ?

) Asking someone to be silent. For example : Quiet, please !

) Giving over the floor. For example : After you.

) Indicating a wish to continue. For example : Just a minute.

) Asking someone to wait. For example : Just a moment please.

) Asking whether you are heard or understood. For example : Can you hear me ?

) Closing. For example : Your sincerely.

6. Communication repair

This is another function of language suggested by Van Ek and Trim (1991).

According to Van Ek and Trim (1991), the following exponents fall under this function.

) Signaling not- understanding. For example : I don't understand.

) Asking for repetition of sentence. For example : Pardon ?

) Asking for confirmation for text. For example : Did you say : x ?

) Asking for clarification. For example : What do you mean by good ?

- J Asking someone to spell something. For example : Could you spell that ?
- J Asking someone to be written someone. For example : Could you write that ?
- J Expressing ignorance of a word or expression. For example : I don't now how to say it.
- J Appealing for assistance. For example : What is English for sirak ?
- J Asking someone to speak slowly. For example : More slowly please.
- J Repeating what one has said.
- J Asking you have been understand. For example : Is that clear ?
- J Spelling out a word or expression.
- J Supplying a word or expression. For example : Do you mean mushroom?

To sum up, language serves several functions. Function of language is purpose or intention of speaker. We employ language to make statement, ask questions, for clarification, express our feelings or emotions etc.

2.1.6 Types of Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense, contains a main verb, and begins with capital letter. According to Townend and Walker (2006, p.202), "The sentence is the largest structural unit treated in grammar. In written language the sentence is signaled by punctuation, primarily by a full stop and contains one or more clauses." The words in a sentence are grouped in a certain order to give sensible or complete meaning. Similarly according to Richards and Richard (2010), "Sentence refers to the largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech (e.g. nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (e.g. word, phrase, clause) are said to function."

In conclusion, sentence is the largest unit of grammar. In a sentence words are arranged in certain way to give sensible meaning.

According to Townend and Walker (2006, p.205), "Sentences can also be classified according to their dominant function in discourse according to the kind of communication they are."

Townend and walker (2006, p.205) have mentioned four types of sentences, they are given below :

(a) Declarative sentence

According to Townend and Walker (2006, p.206), "The declarative sentence is a straight forward statement." It ends with a full stop and asserts something. A declarative sentence states the facts or an opinion and lets the reader know something specific. It states an idea. Some examples of declarative sentences from the novel Priya Sufiare given below :

- J Timi mero jibanko *super star* ho. (p. 38)
- J Aajabata *properties of enjaiem* suru bho. (p.88)
- J Yati bhayo bhane ta ma *exam* dina sakchhu. (p.88)
- J Ma aaja bata *college* jana thale. (p. 121)
- J *Research* ka laagi *field* jaanu bhachha. (p. 140).

(b) Interrogative sentence

According to Richards and Richard (2010, p.298), "Interrogative sentence is a sentence which is in the form of a question." Similarly Townend and Walker (2006, p.206), "The interrogative sentence asks a questions." It ends with a question mark. Some examples of interrogative sentences from the novel Priya Sufiare given below :

- J Kati dherai padhnu hunxa *time pass* garna ho ? (p.115)
- J *Doctor* le ke bhane ? (p. 132)

) *Long toilet aayo ?* (p. 148)

) *Kun aspatal, kun doctor lai dekhayako ?* (p.171)

(c) Imperative sentence

According to Townend and Walker (2006, p.206), "The imperative sentence commands the hearer to do something." Similarly, according to Richards and Richard (2010, p.272), "Imperative sentence is a sentence which is in the form of a command." To give orders, warnings and instruction we use the imperative form. Some examples of imperative sentences from the novel *Priya Sufiare* given below :

) *Bho, hospital ma tamasa nadekhau.* (p.113)

) *Anabasyak credit nadeu hai.* (p.137)

) *Baba hospital jada Arun Kumar Gupta naau gareko doctor ko board padheki thiya, phone gayara appointment lyaidinu na.* (p.237)

) *Yo injection tala dispensary bata liyara aunuhola.* (p.241)

(d) Exclamatory sentence

It is a kind of sentence that we employ in our daily conversation. According to Townend and Walker (2006, p.206), "The exclamatory sentence is usually punctuated by an exclamation mark." Similarly according to Richards and Richard (2010, p.207), "Exclamatory sentence is an utterance which shows the speaker's or writer's feelings. Exclamations begin with a phrase using what or how but they do not reverse the order of the subject and the auxiliary verb." They further mention, "It is an utterance which may not have the structure of a full sentence, and which shows strong emotion." One of the example of exclamatory sentence from the novel is given below :

) *Sufike mabhitra suicidal tendency thiyo ?*

In this way sentence may be interrogative, imperative, declarative and exclamatory. When we have to ask a direct question we use interrogative

sentence. When we have to command or request to do something we use imperative sentence. When we have to assert about something or someone we use declarative sentences and when we have to convey strong emotion and excitement we use exclamatory sentences. Each types of sentence can be either affirmative or negative.

2.1.7 An Introduction to Novel: Priya Sufi

The novel 'Priya Sufi' is written by Subin Bhattarai. The novel 'Priya Sufi' is recently published novel; The novel is divided into eighty sections in three hundred seventeen pages. In the novel, Sada and Sarthak and Sufiare main characters. The novel is mainly targeted to the youths. It is a motivational story about sisters. The novel was published by Fine prints, Kathmandu in Ashoj, 2075. In this novel many English codes have been used in different level, International standard Book Number (ISBN) of the novel is 978–9937-665-59-9. In the novel the writer has shown his magic in his writing.

Priya Sufiis a motivational story about sisters. Considering the rise in suicide rates, the authors has tried to address issues related to suicide in the novel. The novel has explained a lot about hope. The novel starts with passengers traveling from Birgunj. The vehicle sumo stops at the highway of the jungle. The driver mentions that the bonnet is not working so one of the female passengers call for the Scorpio. In the Scorpio, she meets the family. She couldn't handle herself without speaking so she started talking with family. While conversing with them, she came to know that the son tried to commit suicide because of deception of love from his girlfriend. In the Scorpio, the mother of the boy starts to talk about her son's love story and the novel starts.

The novel is about Sada who is main character of the novel. The novel reveals that she was studying master's degree in microbiology and lives in Budhanilkantha. She lives with her father and younger sister named Sufi. The novel reveals that Sada is jealous of her younger sister Sufibecause her sister Sufiis very good at study and is very beautiful and her beauty charms

everybody and everybody loves her so very much. Everybody praises her beauty and intelligence. Sada can not get the love and admiration from others as much as her younger sister Sufigets so she starts to make distance with her sister. Sada thinks that because of her younger sister, she is not being able to get love and admiration from others but her younger sister Sufiloves her very much and her younger sister always wants to get love from Sada.

The novel reveals that in college Sada falls in love with Sarthak. After meeting frequently in their college they both fall in love with each other. After sometimes they propose to each other and they live in relationship as a girlfriend and boyfriend. After one accident their life changes. The accident is that Sada is caught by ortho-related disease and she could not be able to move. After sometimes her boyfriend named Sarthak leaves her. Because of her introvert nature, Sada used to be lost in herself and she used to be lost in her own world. One time to be fade up with her monotonous life after caught by ortho disease, she thinks about committing suicide but she could not do so. Because of love of her younger sister Sufiand her father, she is able to live and struggle in her life. After long she gets rid of her disease and becomes a good writer and joins her college again. After a publication of a book she becomes a good writer and becomes a famous person as a writer. Though she was caught by an ortho-disease, she struggles and moves ahead in her life. After being abandoned by her lover, she never stops her life because of her younger sister and father. It is motivational and inspirational novel for those who are fade up with their life. The novel shows how we should move ahead in our life even if these are a lot of hurdles and pains in our life and we should never stop our footsteps of progress and struggles.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Knowledge of previous background helps us to obtain targeted objectives and to validate the study. Here, in this section, research study which have been

done before in the related area is reviewed. Some research studies related to research are reviewed in this section.

Subedi (2001) carried out a research on "English Code Mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily: A Descriptive and Practical Study." The main objectives of the study were to find out and analyze English codes that are used in the Gorkhapatra daily and their frequency of occurrence. His data collection tools were observation and note diary. He studied every issue within one week of that daily newspaper. The finding of the study was that the greater number of English words (23.71%) were used on Saturday supplementary writing in Gorkhapatra daily. Similarly, he also concluded that the greater number of shifted English words (18.29% to 26.433%) was found in the advertisement section. Some English words used in the paper were seat, table, hotel, driver, hospital and cycle.

Luitel (2005) carried out a research an "English Code Mixing in Nepali Stories: A Comparative and Practical Study." The objectives of the study were to find out the mixed English words and expression in Nepali stories and to compare the trend of mixing English words in the stories from 1995 to 2005. The researcher selected 48 stories from four publications through judgemental non-random sampling. He used questionnaire for data collection. he used both primary and secondary sources for data collection. Primary data was carried out from 200 people in Kirtipur and Jhapa through purposive non-random purposive sampling procedure. He selected different stories from four publication as secondary sources of data. His finding was that naming words were frequent than verbs, adjectives, adverbs and sentences. The researcher also stated that some English words had been already barrowed into Nepali language.

Humagain (2006) carried out a research on, "Code Mixing in Nepali Pop Songs." The main objectives of the research were to find out English code mixing in Nepali pop songs and to analyze the English code in terms of word class, sentence type and language functions. The researcher selected 25 Nepali

pop songs for the study. He used non-random purposive sampling procedure for the study. For the study, the researcher has used secondary sources of data. The research showed that Nepali pop singers and lyricists used English words, phrase or even sentences on Nepali pop songs. The findings of the study was that the naming words were maximally mixed than verbs, adjectives and adverbs. The research study found that 71.23%, nouns were mixed and simple sentences were mixed more often than compound and complex sentences.

Neupane (2007) carried out a research on, "An analysis of English Code Mixing in Nepali Folk Songs". The objective of the study was to find out English code mixed in Nepali folk songs. Folk songs as a sample for the study. The researcher used non-random purposive sampling procedure. His finding was that in Nepali folk songs nouns were mixed more frequently than verbs and adverbs. His research study further stated that simple sentences were occurred in greater number than complex and compound sentences.

Gautam (2008) had carried out a research on "Code Mixing in Poetry: A case of Modern Nepali Poems." Objectives of the study were to find out and analyze the English code mixing in modern Nepali poems. For sample, the researcher selected thirty modern Nepali poems from different publications. He used non-random purposive sampling procedure for the study. He used both primary and secondary sources of data for the study. He used notebook, questionnaire and observation as tools of the study. The research found that naming words had 78% frequency than other verbs, adjectives and adverbs. The study also found that new poets mix English codes in greater among than established poet in Nepali literature.

Devkota (2009) carried out research entitled "Code Mixing in Nepali Drama". The objectives of the study were to analyze the English code mixed in Nepali drama in terms word class and sentence types. The researcher selected twenty dramas as sample for the study. Non-random purposive sampling was used as sampling procedures in the study. Notebook was tool for the study. Only

secondary sources of data was used in the study. He collected book from central library and Sajhaprakashan. The researcher listed down English codes and analyzed the mixed words, phrases, clauses and sentences from the dramas. Finding of the research study was that the word level mixing mono-morphemic word were found in greater number (i.e. 81.38%) followed by (77%) free+bound. Poly morphemic words structure had the highest level of occurrence (90.69%). Nouns were highly mixed than phrase clause and sentences.

Similarly, Puri (2010) had carried out a research on "A Study on Code Mixing in Sukaratka Paila". Objectives of the study were to find out and analyze the mixing of English words in Sukaratka Paila and to find out the opinions of different literary figures on code mixing in different contexts including the author of novel in question. The study found that frequency of English words and analysis of English expressions at word level, phrase level, clause level, sentence level and abbreviation level are mixed in the novel Sukarat Ka Paila. The researcher used source of data: primary and secondary. The researcher selected twenty literary figures by using non-random purposive sampling procedure. The researcher collected data in Nawalparasi and Chitwan district. Tool of the data collection for the research were questionnaire and diary. The research study found that nouns and verbs were frequently mixed in the novel Sukarat Ka Paila. The study also found that influence of the environment of the university, expansion of English language and education, educated character's characteristics influence mixing of English codes.

Likewise, Malla (2011) had conducted a research entitled "English Code Mixing in Deuda Songs." The objectives of the research study were to find out English code mixing in Deuda songs and to analyze the code mixing in terms of word class, sentence types and the context in which code mixing takes place and to find out the reasons for code mixing in Deuda songs. In the research study the researcher has used observation and questionnaire as tool of data collection: For sample of the study the researcher has selected twenty Deuda

songs. The researcher has used non-random purposive sampling procedure. In the research study the researcher has selected five singers, five song writers and 20 songs listeners for the primary sources of data and 20 songs for secondary sources of data. The research study found that 86.19% word level, 0.77%, phrase level are codes were mixed. Nouns were found in the highest number frequency occurrence.

Similarly, Chand (2015) has also accomplished a research entitled, "English Code Mixing in Nepali novel: Antarman ko yatra." The objectives of the study were to find out English code mixed in Nepali novel: Antarman ka yatra and to analyze the mixed English codes in the novel. For the research study, the researcher has applied survey research design and checklist as the tool of data collection. The researcher has applied non-random purposive sampling procedure. Findings of the study were word level code mixing overtakes for to sentence level code mixing i.e. code switching. Out of total 226 English expressions used in the novel 168 were words. Nouns were vastly used than verbs and adjectives and adverbs.

Similarly, Pandeya (2015) has accomplished a researching on "English Code Switching in Nepali Literature : A Case of Saya". The objectives of the study were to find out English code Switching in the Nepali novel Saya in terms of sentence types and languages functions and to find out and analyze the medical terminologies used in the novel Saya. For the study the researcher has used non-random purposive sampling procedure. He has used secondary sources of data for the study. He has selected the novel Saya as the sample of the research study. He has used checklist and diary as tools of data collection. He has selected code study as a design of the research study. Findings of the research study were only simple sentences were found to be mixed rather than complex and compound sentences. Regarding the language functions of English sentences, questioning, thanking expressing moral attitude, expressing surprise, expressing emotions etc. were frequently used in the novel and medical

terminologies were also frequently used to denote diseases, drugs, physical conditions and mental conditions.

In similar way Saud (2017) has conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of English Code Mixing in Nepali Novel : Akshyar Gunj." The objectives of the research were to find out mixed English codes in Nepali novel Akshyar Gunj and to find out major classes of mixed English expressions and to find out the contexts in which codes are mixed. For the research, the researcher has applied survey research design. For the population of the study the researcher has selected all the mixed English expressions from the Nepali novel Akshyar Gunj. He has selected fifty English mixed sentences from the Nepali novel Akshyar Gunj for sample of the study. He has selected those sentences by using non-random purposive sampling procedure. He has used checklist as a tool of data collection. For the study, the researcher has used secondary sources of data. For data analysis procedure, the researcher has employed mixed method. Findings of the study were the total number of mixed English expressions were 982 out of them 466 (i.e. 47.45%) were words, 404 (i.e. 41.14%) phrases, 106 (i.e. 10.79%) sentences and 16 (i.e. 0.61) were abbreviations and among 466 (i.e. 47.45%) words, 351 (i.e. 75.32%) were nouns, 40 (i.e. 8.58%) were verbs, 67 (i.e. 14.37%) were adjectives and 8(i.e. 1.71%) adverbs mixed in the novel. Talking about context of sentences, English codes in the context of book (i.e. 26%) context of restaurant (i.e. 18%), context of classroom (12%), context of hospital (i.e. 10%) and context of marriage (i.e. 8%) are used.

By observing these studies, I came to know that many researcher have been carried out the sector of code mixing. However, no any researchers have been carried out on the same research study is different from the others in the sense that no body has carried our research by selecting the same population sample and data analysis procedures.

2.3 Implications of the Review of the Study

In research process, literature review has significant role which gives the researcher many more theoretical knowledge about research which they are conducting. It leads researchers in right path while reviewing theoretical and empirical literature, I have gone through several theses that gave a lot of information about code mixing including research design and various procedures needed to conduct research study, Likewise, I got knowledge about sampling procedures, data analysis and interpretation, tool, sources of data collection etc. By reviewing several related to code mixing I gained a lot of things about code mixing that clarified that there are different types of code mixing. I have gained a lot of thing like functions of code mixing purposes and reasons of code mixing. All these information helped me during my research work.

To be specific Yule (1996), Rai (2005) Kaul (2001), Hudson (1996), Aitchison (2001) and Wardhaugh (2006) provided me insights of sociolinguistics and code mixing.

Similarly, Subedi (2001) Luitel (2005) and Humagain (2006) provided me knowledge about selection of research design and method of data analysis and interpretation. Likewise, Neupane (2007) found the nouns are maximally used in folk songs.

Gautam (2008) found that in Nepali poems, naming words frequently occurred. Similarly, Devkota (2009) found that code mixing occurs in Nepali dramas in various structures.

In the same way Puri (2010) and Malla (2011) accomplished research study by using questionnaire and diary as tool of data collection. Their study helped to select research tool of data collection for my research study. In the similar vein, Pandeya (2015) found code switching in Nepali novel and analyzed them

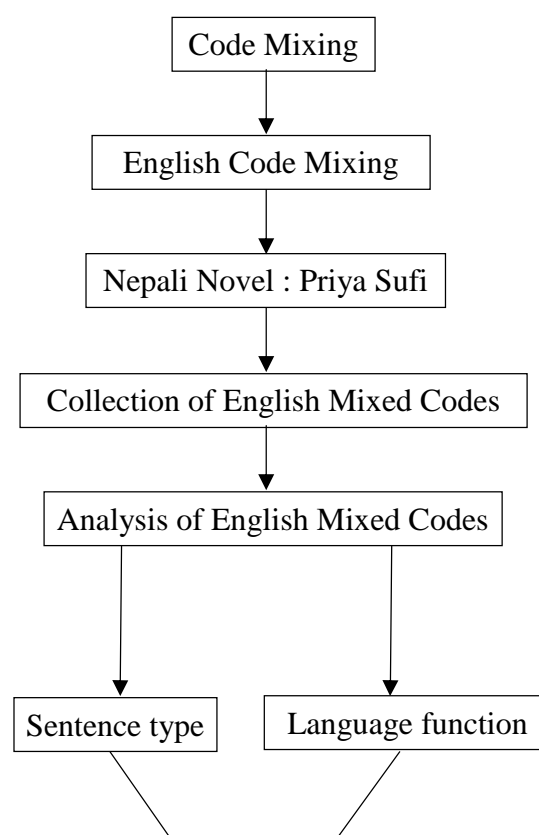
in terms of sentence type and language functions of the sentences. He has applied case study as research design which gave me insight about case study.

In a similar vein Chand (2015) showed that nouns are vastly mixed in the novel than verbs and adjectives. Likewise, Saud (2017) research study showed that word level code mixing is highest than phrases and sentences.

Above studies provided me ideas to conduct research on my topic. Almost all studies mentioned above have described and analyzed the words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations used in Nepali novel. Above mentioned studies have given me basic guidelines to develop theory to my research study. It is also notable that most of the studies have followed survey research design and observation, checklist and note diary as tool of data collection. The review of the above studies helped me to conceptualize the theory of code mixing including methodology and way of interpretation of data etc.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is diagrammatic representation of the understanding of the theories by researcher. It shows pre-assumed relationship of the concepts that will involve in the study. The conceptual framework of my research study will be as follows:



CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

Methodology plays key role in any research to obtain data easily and it leads research in right path. This chapter incorporates design of the study. Population sample and sampling strategy research tools, sources of data, data collection procedures, and data analysis and interpretation process.

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

For the study, I adopted descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is a method which involves observing and describing the behaviour of a subject without influencing it in any way. This study observes describes and documents aspect of a situation as it naturally occurs. Descriptive research is research used to describe a situation, subject behaviour or phenomenon. Descriptive studies are often used described as studies that are concerned with finding out 'what is'. It is used to observe and describe a research subject or problem without manipulating variables in any way. This type of research is conclusive in nature, rather than exploratory. It is used extensively in social science, psychology and educational research. It can provide a rich data that often brings to light new knowledge or awareness. It is particularly useful when it is important to gather information with disruption of subject or when it is not possible to test and measure large numbers of sample.

According to Koul (2009), "Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain pertinent and precise information concerning the current status of phenomena" (p.104). It investigates phenomena in natural setting. Descriptive studies have been classified variously by various writers. Some have classified them on the basis of purpose of they achieve; some on the basis of geographical areas; some on the basis of techniques they employ.

Koul (2009) has classified descriptive research study in the following way.

a. On the basis of nature of data and use of technique:

- Qualitative descriptive research
- Quantitative descriptive research

b. On the basis of the sake of convenience

- Survey studies
- Interrelationship studies
- Developmental studies

Koul (ibid..) has mentioned the following steps in descriptive research:

- Selection of the problem
- Statement and definition of the problem
- Identification of data
- Selection or development of tools
- Selection of the sample
- Collection of data
- Analysis and interpretation of data
- Writing of the research report

Descriptive studies are more than just a collection of data ; they involve measurement, classification, analysis, comparison and interpretation. It involves events that have already taken place and are related to a present condition.

3.2 Sample and Sampling Strategy

One hundred and fifty English mixed expressions from Nepali novel 'Priya Sufi' were sample of my research study. I used non-random purposive sampling procedure to select the sample.

3.3 Research Tools

Tools are the most important elements to research study to collect data or information. For this study I used observation checklist as a tool for collecting data.

3.4 Sources of Data

Researchers can collect data through primary sources of data and secondary sources of data. For the study, I used secondary sources of data for the secondary sources of data.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

For the collection of data, I used the following procedures:

- At first, I read the novel 'Priya Sufi' time and again.
- I noted mixed English expressions in a diary.
- I identified and categorized functions of English expressions on the basis of Van Ek and Trim (1991, p.27).
- I identified and categorized types of sentences of English mixed expressions on the basis of Townend and Walker (2006, p.205).

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Process

After the collection of data, the research needs to organize and analyze the data to come to conclusion or findings. The researcher has to analyze the data according to the nature of the study. Generally the data from qualitative research is analyzed descriptively and the data from quantitative research is analyzed statistically. The researcher can also use mixed method to analyze or interpret the data. For my study, I used descriptive method for interpretation of the data.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is one of the most valuable ornaments in a research that a researcher should follow while conducting his/her research work. For my research study I used descriptive research design and while describing and interpreting the data. I did on the basis of objective of my study. I have cited all the sources that I used for my study, it means I have cited all the ideas except my own and tried to keep safe from plagiarism.

CHAPTER- FOUR

4.1 List of the sentences with mixed codes in the novel *Priya Sufi*

Code mixing seems to be found everywhere because of advancement in science and technology, trade, commerce as well as globalization. Since, 'English language is an international language and considered as dominant language Nepali writers are also affected by international language and code mixing can be also found in their writing.

Some of the mixed sentences which were considered as the major foundation for the study are mentioned below :

Table 1
Sentences with code mixing in the novel *Priya Sufi*

S.N.	English mixed sentences	Page No.
1	Ketile dhoka diyee bhanera <i>suicide</i> garna khojeko re.	4
2	Mero biswas garnus tapaiharulai <i>bore</i> manna dine chhaina.	6
3	Yasari hernu pardaina prem ma chhu bhanya ho, <i>pregnant</i> chhu bhanya hoina.	9
4	Malai pani <i>cute</i> lagchha.	10
5	Yeutai <i>class</i> ma bhayara pani kasto chinjaanai nabhayako hai !	13
6	Bachchale dhudha khana <i>institute</i> ma sikchha ra ?	14
7	Ani <i>coffee</i> khana jaau bhane bhane chahi tyo kati parako kura ho ?	15
8	Timro phone number deu na.	15
9	Tyo ta jhan <i>phone number</i> bhanda duichar <i>station</i> nai parako kura ho.	16
10	<i>Please</i> mero man rakhi deu.	19
11	Ahile lai <i>bye</i> Sarthak.	21
12	<i>Fail</i> bhayeu bhane ?	28
13	<i>College</i> ko exam ho ra patak patak dina lai ?	28

14	Patrapatrika, <i>radio TV</i> kaha kaha bhyaunu <i>interview</i> dina.	29
15	Ani mero jiban ko <i>mega star</i> bandai chhau.	38
16	Timi aafno jibanko <i>super start</i> ho.	38
17	Ma <i>film star</i> hu ra mana lageko bela <i>weight</i> ghatauna ra badhauna saknalai ?	38
18	Lau na timro na mero tin kilo samma ta garideu yeti <i>discount</i> to jasle pani garidinchha.	39
19	<i>Pre-board exam</i> ma <i>class</i> bharima <i>top three</i> ma parera dekhau.	43
20	Ma ya chahanchhu ki hmaro prem <i>brand</i> banos.	44
21	Alikati milau na <i>top ten</i> samma bhana na.	44
22	<i>Sorry</i> Sada timile tokeko uchaima mero kshamatale bhyaena.	47
23	<i>Exam</i> ma prasnaharu milaune ta timro jimma thiyo.	47
24	Timi pahilyai <i>pass</i> bhaisakya thiyeu sarthak.	48
25	Malai guilty mathi <i>guilty feel</i> nagarau.	50
26	<i>Come on</i> Sada ke yee sab kura birsannau ?	50
27	Sufile yakadama <i>proud feel</i> garaucche.	57
28	Bhaigo ma <i>taxi</i> ma janchhu uso bha.	62
29	Timle ta khutta khochyaera hideko pani kati <i>cute</i> .	63
30	Yasto ramro ramro <i>product</i> nikalne karkhana kasto rahechha hernu parena.	71
31	Dhoka <i>knock</i> garna janya chhainas ?	74
32	Yakachhin tehi <i>chowck</i> samma pugera aauchhu yeuta <i>documentprint</i> garnu thiyo tehi bhanna aayaki.	74
33	Yaka patak aayurvedik <i>doctor</i> lai pani dekhau na.	75
34	Alik ramro <i>doctor</i> kaha jaane ho ki ?	80
35	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> bhanne rogako <i>case</i> ho.	82
36	Kati barsa ta ma sabai <i>report</i> here pachhi matra bhannechhu.	83
37	<i>Peniciline</i> ko <i>injection</i> tintin haptama dui barsa sammaka	84

	lagi lagaunu.	
38	Chadai thik bhayera chhuteko sabai padhai <i>recover</i> garnu.	87
39	Yeti bhayo bhane ta ma <i>exam</i> dina sakchhu.	88
40	Aajabata <i>properties of enjaiem</i> suru bho.	88
41	Aaja <i>class</i> ma kati jana aaye ?	88
42	Aaja <i>college</i> nai bhayana <i>petrol</i> ko bhau badheko ma bidhyarthiharule aandolan gare.	88
43	Pahila <i>dessert</i> khayera pachhi <i>dinner</i> kasaile khanchha ?	90
44	Sada hamro bholi <i>dating</i> hai.	99
45	<i>Please</i> sarthak najiska na.	100
46	Aajako hamro <i>dating spot</i> yahi ho timro kotha bahirako baranda.	100
47	Chaltiko kunai <i>restaurant</i> bhanda kam <i>romantic</i> mahol chhara ?	101
48	Yehi ki yaha bharapur <i>privacy</i> chha.	102
49	Malai thaha chha, Sufira timro baba milera timro dherai <i>care</i> garnuhunchha.	102
50	<i>So tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rhematic fever ?</i>	110
51	<i>So tell me what is the treatment for an acute case ?</i>	111
52	Aspatalko <i>bed</i> ma matra yasari basirahada <i>bore</i> lageko chhain ?	112
53	Bore ta malai birami huda huda dherai lageko chha.	112
54	Bho <i>hospital</i> ma tamasa nadhekhau.	113
55	La yaha basa ma timilai <i>hospital</i> bhitrai ghumauchhu.	113
56	Kehi had sammako <i>bore</i> ta ma hataidina sakchhu.	113
57	Yaka dui din mai buwalai <i>discharge</i> garihalchhan.	114
58	Kati dherai padhnuhunchha <i>time pass</i> garna ho ?	115
59	<i>Time pass</i> garna pani kasaile padhchha ?	115
60	Birami bhayara <i>hospitalized</i> hunubhachha, jatikheral pani padheko padhyai matra dekhe dukhi kam hunchha bhanera	115

	ho ki ?	
61	Ma aaja bata <i>college</i> jaana thale.	121
62	Kapi ra kalam liyara basa hai, paacha <i>minute</i> ma feri <i>phone</i> garchhu.	121
63	Aaja dekhi ma dui ota <i>note</i> banauchhu.	122
64	Padhai dhamadham bhairachha <i>practical</i> pani testai bhyainabhyai chha.	127
65	Mero padhai <i>loss</i> bhayo sarthak.	128
66	<i>Doctor</i> ko <i>appointment</i> matra bhayako bhaya arko din gaya pani hunthyo.	130
67	<i>Doctor</i> le ke bhane ?	132
68	Sabai ma kehi na kahi <i>egoproblem</i> hunchha.	135
69	Yo <i>blackmail</i> gareko ki anurodha gareko ?	136
70	Je thanda timi mero kurama <i>convinced</i> hunchheu.	136
71	Anabasyak <i>credit</i> chahi nadeu hai.	137
72	<i>Research</i> ka laagi <i>field</i> jaanu bhachha.	140
73	<i>It's okay</i> sada maile <i>mind</i> gareko chhaina.	140
74	<i>Long toilet</i> aayo ?	148
75	Narunu na didi <i>please</i> .	155
76	<i>Final exam</i> suru hudai chha.	157
77	Kun aspatal, kun <i>doctor</i> lai dekhayako ?	171
78	Sada, kina <i>phone switched off</i> gareki thiyeu ?	181
79	Ke nispasta <i>phone switched off</i> garera basnu usko galti thiyana ?	181
80	Sarthak ko <i>exam</i> thiyo.	181
81	<i>Phone</i> rakha ma yaka dui dinamai aauchhu timilai bhetna.	182
82	Sarthak <i>I missed you</i> dherai dherai.	182
83	<i>Hello</i> sada ahile kasto chha timilai ?	197
84	<i>Friendly</i> hune kosis gareu bhane ramro hunchha.	198
85	<i>Doctor</i> le yo ek barsa lamo samaya samma ke diye ?	199
86	<i>Predict</i> garna garo chha.	199

87	Yo saba ke ho <i>doctor Sharma</i> ?	199
88	Kasaiko yaka basa dedha barsa <i>even</i> dui barsa ma pani thik bhayako chaa.	199
89	Ma buchchhu <i>you are depressed</i> .	200
90	Yati lamo samaya bhayo <i>stressed</i> hunu swobhabik ho.	200
91	Tara yo halatama ma <i>suggest</i> gardina.	201
92	Tyo abastha khaile aauchha <i>doctor</i> saab ?	201
93	Yo <i>anti-depress</i> ho.	201
94	Ke garau <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	202
95	<i>Positive feelings</i> rakhu rog niko huna pachas pratisat tesaile bhumika khelchha.	202
96	Kehi na kehi ma <i>engaged</i> garairakhunus.	202
97	Yetinjel yee <i>doctor</i> kina phela parehan ?	233
98	Ma <i>doctor</i> gupta sanga appointment liyara ek patak unalai bhetchhu.	233
99	Ma yee sab dukhaharu <i>enjoy</i> garchhu.	233
100	Baba, <i>hospital</i> jada Arun kumar Gupta naau garko <i>doctor</i> ko <i>board</i> padhekithiya, <i>phone</i> garera appointment liyedinu na.	237
101	<i>Rheumatic fever</i> diagnosis gariyako thiyo tyahi rogko upachar gariraheki chhu.	241
102	Yo <i>injection</i> tala <i>dispensary</i> bata liyara aaunuhola.	241
103	Tyo <i>synovial fluid</i> ho.	242
104	Ke <i>injection</i> ho <i>doctor</i> saab ?	242
105	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> hoina yaslai sero <i>negatives</i> pandalarthopathy bhaninchha.	242
106	Yesko sabai <i>result</i> <i>negative</i> nai aaunchha.	242
107	<i>Bed rest</i> nai garna thaleko kati bhayo ?	242
108	Hernus to masu purai sukeko yaslai <i>wastijng</i> bhaninchha.	243
109	Chamatkarai bhayachha asti <i>wheel chair</i> ma aayako hoina.	246

110	Aaja ma aafno <i>birthday</i> manauna chahanchhu.	247
111	Malai aajai janmiya jastai <i>feel</i> bhairaheko chha.	247
112	Malai laagyo yo naya jiban aafno sathisanga <i>celebrate</i> kina nagaru ?	251
113	Tyati saro <i>excited</i> hunu pardaina mareko bhaya ma yaho hundai hunna theni.	251
114	Malai jandagi batai <i>fail</i> bhaya jhai <i>feel</i> bhayo.	252
115	<i>Common</i> yar, ta <i>nine class</i> ma <i>fail</i> bhayaki	252
116	Sabale <i>top</i> garchha bhaneko ma <i>fail</i> bhayako dekhera sab chhakka pare.	253
117	<i>Second term</i> ma paach wota bisayama <i>fail</i> bhaya.	253
118	Hami dubailai uthayo ra <i>exam hall</i> bata bahira nikali diyo.	253
119	Yati <i>sincere</i> bhaya ki <i>final exam</i> ma yakai choti <i>class</i> ko tesro <i>position</i> ma aaya.	253
120	Tyati bela jati garo bhayako hos, ahile tyo kura samjhera khub <i>enjoy</i> garchhu ma ta.	254
121	Sufike mabhitra <i>suicidal tendency</i> thiyo ?	259
122	Mero kothabata <i>diary</i> liyara aauchhes ?	263
123	<i>Badminton</i> khelna kahile sakchhu hola ?	263
124	Mero <i>transcript</i> kina lukaidinu bhayo bhanera pakhura sarkinu parthyo ra ?	265
125	Jiban tyahi gham ho jo harek din purba tirako <i>station</i> bata chadhchha ra poschimama gayara warlinchha.	272
126	Sufiaaja malai <i>scotty</i> ma <i>Kathmandu</i> ghuma na.	273
127	<i>Help</i> chahinchha bhane ma yahi chhu hai.	279
128	Baba aaja bata ma <i>vegetarian</i> bhaya.	280
129	<i>Sorry</i> la bhyaudina.	281
130	Ma <i>taxi</i> khojna jaau ?	288
131	Hoina ma <i>taxi</i> khojera lyauchhu bho dherai dukha nagar.	289
132	Timro <i>muscles</i> dherai sukeko chha chalayara byayam garera <i>recover</i> garna sakinchha.	290

133	Aaja ta <i>wheelchair</i> ko aabasyakta parenachha ni.	290
134	<i>Doctor</i> le malai sakdo <i>physical</i> kaam garnu bhaneko birsinu bho ?	292
135	Tapai pani ta <i>college</i> jaanuhunchha.	295
136	Mera <i>personal</i> kura kina arulai sunau bhanera, chhapne gari bholi parsi kunai katha waa upanyao lekhaula ni.	295
137	Baru yeuta <i>romantic</i> upanyas lekhnus.	297
138	Yo hamro lagi <i>risk</i> bhayo.	297
139	<i>Handwritten, type</i> garnu bhachhaina ?	298
140	Yaka patak <i>office</i> aanus na.	299
141	<i>Mind</i> nagarnus hai.	299
142	Tapaiiko <i>fanlist</i> ma sabai bhanda philo <i>number</i> ma merai naam rakhnus.	300
143	Ma bhare nai aachhu aaja ta <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301
144	<i>Congrats</i> didi.	301
145	Honestly bhannu parda suruko dinama tapai yaha aauda yo phuchhile ke lekhi holi ra bhanera manamanai socheko thiya.	301
146	Ma bhare auchhu aaja <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301
147	Yahi <i>attitude</i> lai sadhai kayam rakhnus.	302
148	<i>Hello</i> sada sanchai chhau ?	307
149	<i>Fail</i> hou, <i>pass</i> hou, timile line harek pariksha ko samana garnechhu.	313
150	Ke teslai ajhai pani <i>psychiatric</i> ko khacho chha jasto lagchha ?	316

4.2 Description of Mixed Sentences in the Novel *Priya Sufi* in terms of Functions

People use their language to many purposes for example, to express their feelings, to request to apologize, to command etc. when people' speak, they intend a specific purpose, it means they want to convey some messages through those languages. Generally, there are two types of language functions, i.e. grammatical function and communicative function. Grammatical function of language refers to the relationship between constituents, i.e. word or phrase with other constituents. Such grammatical functions are subject, object, adverbials.

Similarly communicative function of language refers to purpose or intention of speaker for which people employ in their communication. Apologizing offering, inviting for something requesting etc. are some examples of communicative functions.

The main concern of this study is on communicative function of language. Being based on communicative function of language, Van Ek and Trim (1991, p.27) distinguish six main functions of language, which are mentioned below.

1. Imparting and seeking factual information
2. Expressing and finding out attitudes
3. Deciding on course of action (suasion)
4. Socializing
5. Structuring discourse
6. Communications repair

S.N.	Major functions	Examples	Exponents from the novel
1	Imparting and seeking factual information	Identifying, describing, narrating, correcting	- Aaja <i>class</i> ma kati jana aaya ? - Aajabata <i>properties</i>

			of enjaim suru bho.
2	Expressing and finding out attitudes	Expressing agreement, disagreement, enquiring about agreement, denying enquiring degrees of probability, enquiring necessity, expressing degree of certainty, enquiring about obligation, expressing obligation, expressing ability, enquiring about ability, seeking permission, grating permission, enquiring about wants desires, expressing pleasure, displeasure liking dislike, enquiring about' likes, dislikes, expressing satisfaction, dissatisfaction, inquiring about satisfaction, expressing interest, disinterest, expressing surprise, lack of surprise, expressing hope, disappointment, expressing fear, enquiring about fear, worry, expressing offering an apology, accepting an apology, expressing approval, disapproval, expressing sympathy etc.	- Anabasyak <i>credit</i> chahi nadeu hai. - <i>Badminton</i> khelna kahile sakchhu hola ?
3	Deciding on course of action (suasion)	Suggesting, agreeing to suggestion, advising someone to do something, warning others to do something, encouraging someone to do something, instructing or directing someone	- <i>Help</i> chahichha bhane ma yahi chhu hai. - <i>Sorry</i> la bhyaudina.

		to do something, requesting assistance, offering assistance, inviting, accepting offer or invitation, declining invitation, asking someone for something etc.	
4	Socializing	Attracting attention, greeting people, replying greeting, addressing people, taking leave, proposing a toast, congratulating someone etc.	- <i>Congrats</i> didi ma bhave nai aauchha aaja <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha. - <i>Hello</i> sada sanchi chhau ?
5	Structuring discourse	Opening, hesitating, correcting oneself, introducing a theme, expressing an opinion, exemplifying, emphasizing, summarizing, changing to theme, asking someone to change the theme, showing that someone of following a person's discourse, interrupting, asking someone to be silent, giving over the floor, asking someone to wait, asking whether you are heard or understand, closing etc.	- Yo pahilo prayas ho <i>I mean you</i> lekhai ? - <i>Bore</i> ta malai bira mi huda huda dherai lageko chha.
6	Communication repair	Asking for repetition, asking for conformation, asking for clarification, asking someone to spell something, asking for something to be written down, appealing for assistance, asking	- <i>So tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rheumatic fever ?</i> - <i>So tell me what is</i>

	someone to speak more slowly, paraphrasing, asking if you have been understood, spelling out word or expression etc.	<i>the treatment for an acute case ?</i>
--	--	--

4.2.1 Sentences with mixed code that express 'Imparting and seeking factual information'

This function of communicative language is mainly related to identifying, describing, narrating, etc. Following are the code mixed sentences from the novel *Priya Sufi* that express the function 'Imparting and seeking factual information.'

Table 2
Sentences that express the function 'Imparting and seeking factual information'

S.N.	Sentences with mixed codes that express the function 'imparting and seeking factual information'	Page no.
1.	Ketile dhoka diyara <i>suicide</i> garna khojeko re.	4
2.	Yasari hernu paradain prem ma chhu bhanya ho <i>pregnant</i> chhu bhanya hoina.	9
3.	Bachchale dudha kanana <i>institute</i> ma sikchha ra ?	14
4.	Ani <i>coffee</i> knana jaau bhane bhanechachi tyo kati parako kura ho ?	15
5.	<i>Tax</i> tirnu parchha ra prem hunalali ?	27
6.	<i>Fail</i> bhayeu bhane ?	28
7.	<i>College</i> ko <i>exam</i> ho ra patak patak dina lai ?	28
8.	Ke teslai ajahi pani <i>psychiatric</i> ko khacho chha jasto laagchha ?	34

9.	Ani mero jibanko <i>mega star</i> bandai chhau.	38
10.	Timi aafno jiban ko <i>super star</i> ho.	38
11.	<i>Exam</i> ma prasnaharu milaune jimma timro thiyo.	48
12.	Ma yo chahanchhu ki hamro prem <i>brand</i> banos.	44
13.	Alik ramro <i>doctor</i> kaha jaane ho ki ?	80
14.	Yo <i>rhematic fever</i> bhanne rogako case ho.	82
15.	Kati barsa ta ma sabai <i>report</i> here pachhi matra bhanchuu.	83
16.	Aaja bata <i>properties of enjainem</i> suru bho.	88
17.	Aaja <i>class</i> ma kati jana aaye ?	88
18.	Aaja <i>college</i> nai bhayana <i>petrol</i> ko bhau badhekoma bidhyarthile aandolan gare.	88
19.	Pahila <i>desert</i> knayara pachhi <i>dinner</i> kasaile khanchha ?	90
20.	Aajako hamro <i>dating spot</i> yahi timro kotha bahirako barandah.	100
21.	Yaka dui dinamai buwalai <i>discharge</i> gari halchhan.	114
22.	Birami bhayara <i>hospitalized</i> hunubhachha jatikhera pani padheko padhyai matra dekchhu dukhai kam hunchha bhanera kahi ?	115
23.	Kati dherai padhnuhunchha <i>time pass</i> garna ho ?	115
24.	<i>Time pass</i> garna pani kasaile padhchha ?	115
25.	<i>Doctor</i> le ke bhane ?	132
26.	Yo <i>black mail</i> gareko ki anurodha gareko ?	136
27.	<i>Research</i> ke lagi <i>field</i> jaanu bhachha	140
28.	<i>Long toilet</i> aago ?	148
29.	Kun aspatal kun <i>doctor</i> lai dekhayako ?	171

30.	Sada kina <i>phone switched off</i> gareki thiyeu ?	181
31.	Sarthak ko <i>exam</i> thiyo.	181
32.	<i>Doctor</i> le ek barasa laamo samaya sama ke diya ?	199
33.	Tyo <i>synovial fluid</i> ho	242
34.	Uta pugeko janakari ra <i>break up</i> yakai sath diyee ma <i>shocked</i> bhaya.	251
35.	Yo saba ke ho <i>doctor</i> sharma ?	199
36.	Tyo abastha kahile aauchha <i>doctor</i> saab ?	201
37.	Yo <i>anti-depress</i> ho.	201
38.	Ke garau <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	202
39.	Yahi ki yaha bharapur <i>privacy</i> chha.	102
40.	Malai thaha chha, Sufira timoro babab milera timro dherai <i>care</i> garnuhunchha.	102
41.	Ma aajibata <i>college</i> jaana thale.	121
42.	Aaja dekhi ma dui wota <i>note</i> banauchhu.	122
43.	Padhai dhamadham bhairachha <i>practical</i> pani testai bhyainabhyai chha.	127
44.	Mero padhai <i>loss</i> bhayo sarthak.	128
45.	Sabai ma kehi na kehi ego <i>problem</i> hunchha.	135
46.	Je thanda timi mero kurama <i>convinced</i> hunchhea.	136
47.	<i>Finalexam</i> suru hudai chha.	157
48.	Ke nispatha <i>phone switched off</i> garera basnu usako galti thiyana ?	181
49.	Kasaiko yaka barsa, deha barsa <i>even</i> dui barsama pani thik bhayako chha.	199
50.	Yati lamo samaya bhayo <i>stressed</i> huna swobhabik ho.	200

51.	Ma buchchhu <i>you are depressed</i> .	200
52.	<i>Rheumatic fever diagnosis</i> gariyako thiyo tyahi rogako upachar garirakheki chhu.	241
53.	<i>Bed rest</i> nai garna thakelo kati bhayo ?	242
54.	Ke <i>injection</i> ho <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	242
55.	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> hoina yaslai <i>sero negaive spandalarthopathy</i> bhanichha.	242
56.	Hernus ta masu purai sukeko yasalai <i>wasting</i> bhaninchha.	243
57.	Sabale top garchha baneko ma fail bhayako dekhera sab chhakka pare.	253
58.	<i>Second term</i> ma paach wata bisayama <i>fail</i> bhaya.	253
59.	Hami dubalai uthayo ra <i>exam hall</i> bata bahira nikalidiyo.	253
60.	Ma <i>doctor Gupta</i> sanga <i>appointment</i> liyara ek patak unalai bhetchhu.	253
61.	Jiban tyahi gham ho jo harek din purba tirako <i>station</i> bata chadhchha ra paschimama gayara worlinchha.	272
62.	Baba aajabata ma <i>vegetarian</i> bhaya.	280
63.	Aaja <i>wheel chair</i> ko aabasyakata para na chha ni.	290
64.	yati <i>sincere</i> bhaya ki <i>finalexam</i> ma yakai choti <i>classkotesro position</i> ma aaya.	293
65.	Tapai pani ta <i>college</i> januhunchha.	295
66.	Yo hamro lagi <i>risk</i> bhayo.	297
67.	<i>Handwritten type</i> garnu bhachhaina ?	298

The table 2 shows that English mixed codes are frequently used to denote the communicative function 'imparting and seeking factual information'. The function 'imparting and seeking factual information' is frequently used in the

novel. This function describes and narrates about fact. This function asks about the fact and seeks factual information of something. This function is related to describing defining narrating, asking answering the question etc. One hundred and fifty English mixed expressions were the sample population of the study among them sixty seven English mixed expressions have fallen in this function. Some of the English mixed expressions are mentioned here with their description i.e. why they have fallen in the function. For example : the sentence 'yo rheumatic fever bhanne rogako case ho' fall under in the function because the sentence tells about the fact that in the novel the main character of the novel 'Sada' is suffering from rheumatic fever when she goes to visit the doctor.

4.2.2 Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'expressing and finding out attitudes'

This communicative function of language is related to expressing agreement, disagreement, enquiring about agreement, or disagreement, stating whether one knows or does not know a person, factor thing stating whether one remembers or has forgotten a person thing or fact, enquiring whether one remembers or has forgotten a person, thing or fact, expressing degree of probability enquiring degree of probability, expressing degree of certainty enquiring degree of certainty, expressing obligation, enquiring about obligation, expressing and enquiring about ability or inability to do something, expression that something is not permitted, seeking permission, granting permission, withholding permission expressing preference, expressing and enquiring about pleasure, expressing and enquiring about dislike, expressing and enquiring about satisfaction or dissatisfaction, expressing and enquiring interest or lack of interest, expressing surprise, hope, fear, giving reassurance, expressing gratitude, reacting on an expression of gratitude, offering or accepting apology, expressing approval or disapproval, expressing regret or sympathy. The sentences which serve this types of functions are mentioned below :

Table 3**Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'Expressing and finding out Attitudes'**

S.N.	Expressing and finding out attitude	Page no.
1.	Mero biswas garnus tapaiharulai <i>bore</i> manna dine chhaina.	6
2.	Malai pani <i>cute</i> lagchha.	10
3.	Yeutai <i>class</i> ma bhayara pani kasto chinjaanai nabhayako hai ?	13
4.	Mero <i>transcript</i> kina lukaidinu bhayo bhanera pakhura sarkinu parthyo ra ?	13
5.	Tyo ta jhan <i>phone number</i> bhanda dui char <i>station</i> parako nai kura ho.	16
6.	<i>Sorry</i> sada timile takeko uchaima mero kshama tale byaena	47
7.	Sufile ekdam <i>proud feel</i> garauchhe.	57
8.	Timile ta khutta khoच्याera hideko pani kati cate.	63
9.	Yasto ramro ramro <i>product</i> nikalne karkhana kasto rahe chha hernu parena.	71
10.	Yati bhayo bahne to ma <i>exam</i> dina sakchhu.	88
11.	<i>Predict</i> garna garo chha.	99
12.	Chaltika kunai <i>restaurant</i> bhanda kam <i>romatnic</i> mahol chha ra.	101
13.	<i>Bore</i> ta malai birami huda huda dherai lagekochha.	112
14.	Aspalalko bedma yasari basirahada bore lageko chhaina ?	112
15.	Yetinjel yee <i>doctor</i> kina phela parenan ?	233
16.	Ma yee sab dukhahara <i>enjoy</i> garchhu.	233
17.	<i>It's okay</i> sada maile <i>mind</i> garekho chhaina.	140
18.	Chamtkar nai bhayachha asti <i>wheel chair</i> ma aajako hoina ?	242
19.	Yasako sabai <i>result negative</i> aauechha	246
20.	Aaja ma aafno <i>birthday</i> manuna chahanchhu.	247
21.	Malai aayai jamiya jhai <i>feel</i> bhairachha.	247

22.	Malai jndagi batai <i>fail</i> bhaya jhai <i>feel</i> bhayo.	252
23.	<i>Come on</i> yar to <i>nine class</i> ma <i>fail</i> bhayaki ?	252
24.	Sufiko ma bhitra <i>suicidal tendency</i> thiyo ?	259
25.	<i>Badminton</i> khelna kahile sakchhu hola ?	263
26.	Baba aajabata ma <i>vegetarian</i> bhaya.	280
27.	<i>Sorry</i> la bhyaudina.	281
28.	Ma <i>taxi</i> khojna jaau ?	288
29.	Timro <i>muscles</i> dherai sukeko chha chalayara byagam garera <i>recover</i> garna sakinchha.	290
30.	<i>Mind</i> nagarnus hai.	299
31.	Ma bhare aauchhu aajai <i>celebrate</i> garnuparchha.	301
32.	<i>Fail</i> hou, pam hou, timile <i>line</i> harek parikshako samana garne chhu.	313

The table 3 shows that the function 'Expressing and finding out attitude'. This function is related to attitude of person i.e. expressing agreements, disagreements, enquiring about agreements, disagreements, expressing degree about probability expressing and enquiring about ability, expressing and inquiring about likes and dislikes, expressing and inquiring about hope, fear, approval, disapproval etc. Out of the one hundred and fifty sample population, thirty two English mixed expressions have fallen under this function with 44.6%. For example sentence from the novel 'Malai pani *cute* lagchha' fall in the function because it tells about preference.

4.2.3 Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'Deciding on Course of Action'

This communicative function of language is related to suggesting someone to do something, agreeing to suggestion, requesting someone to do something, advising someone to do something warning others to do something or to refrain from doing something encouraging someone to do something, instructing or directing someone to do something, requesting assistance, offering assistance,

inviting someone to do something, accepting an offer or invitation, declaiming an offer or invitation, enquiring whether an offer or invitation is accepted or declined, asking someone for something. The sentences from the novel which serve this function are mentioned below.

Table 4
Sentences with mixed code the express the function 'Deciding on Course of Action'

S.N.	Sentences with mixed code the express the function 'Deciding on Course of Action'	Page no.
1.	Timro <i>phone number</i> deu na.	15
2.	<i>Please</i> mero mana rakhideu.	19
3.	Patrapatrika <i>radio, TV</i> kaha kaha bhyaunu interview dina.	29
4.	Ma <i>film star</i> hu ra mama lageko bela <i>weight</i> ghatauna ra badhauna sakna lai.	38
5.	Launa timro na mero tina kilo samma ta gardieu yati <i>discount</i> to jasle pani garidinchha.	39
6.	<i>Pre-board exam</i> ma <i>class</i> bhairma <i>top three</i> ma parera dekhau.	43
7.	Alikati milau na <i>top ten</i> samma bhana na.	44
8.	Malai <i>guilty</i> mathi <i>guilty feel</i> nagarau.	50
9.	Bhaigo ma <i>taxi</i> ma jaanchhu uso bha.	62
10.	Dhoka <i>knock</i> garna janya chhainas.	74
11.	Yaka chhin tyahi chowk samma pugera aauchhu yauta <i>document print</i> garnu thiyo tyahi bananna aayaki.	74
12.	Yaka patak aaurvedic <i>doctor</i> lai pani dekhauna.	75
13.	<i>Peniciline</i> ko <i>injection</i> tin tin haptama dui barsa sammaka lagi lagaunu.	84
14.	Chadai thik bhayara chhuteko sabai padhai <i>recover</i> garnu.	87
15.	Sada hamro bholi <i>dating</i> hai.	99
16.	<i>Please</i> sarthak nagiska na.	100

17.	Bho <i>hospital</i> ma tamasa nadekhau.	113
18.	La yaha basa ma timilai <i>hospital</i> bhitrari ghumachhu.	113
19.	Kaapi ra kalam liyara basa hai paach <i>minute</i> pachhi ma feri <i>phone</i> garchhu.	121
20.	<i>Doctor</i> ko <i>appointment</i> matra bhayako bhaya arko din gaya pani hunthyo.	130
21.	Anabasyak <i>credit</i> chahi nadeu hai.	155
22.	<i>Phone</i> rakha ma yaka dui dinamai aauchhu timilali bhetna.	182
23.	<i>Friendly</i> hune kosis gareu bhane ramro hunchha.	198
24.	Tara yo haptama ma <i>suggest</i> gardina.	201
25.	<i>Positive feeling</i> rakhnu roga niko huna pachas pratisata tesaile bhumika khelchha.	202
26.	Kehi na kehi ma <i>engaged</i> garirakhnus.	202
27.	Baba <i>hospital</i> ma jada Arun Kumar Gupta naau gareko <i>doctor</i> ko <i>board</i> padhekithiya <i>phone</i> garera <i>appointment</i> lyaidinuna.	237
28.	Yo <i>injection</i> tala <i>dispensary</i> bata liyara aaunu hola.	241
29.	Tyati saro <i>excited</i> hunu pardaina mareko bhaya ma yaha hunna theni.	251
30.	Mero kotha bata <i>diary</i> liyara aauchhes ?	263
31.	Sufiaaja malai <i>scotty</i> ma <i>Kathmandu</i> ghuma na.	273
32.	<i>Help</i> chahinchha bhane yahi chhu hai	279
33.	Hoina ma <i>taxi</i> khojera lyauchhu bho dherai dukha nagar.	289
34.	<i>Doctor</i> le malai sakdo <i>physical</i> kaam garnu bhaneko birsinu bho ?	292
35.	Baru yeauta <i>romantic</i> upanyas lekhnus.	297
36.	yaka patak <i>office</i> aaunus na.	299
37.	Tapaiko <i>fanlist</i> ma sabai bhanda pahilu <i>number</i> ma merai namm rakhnus.	300
38.	Yati <i>attitude</i> lai sadhai kaayam rakhnus.	302

Table 4 shows the list of English mixed expressions that fall under the function 'deciding on course of action'. The sample population of the study were one hundred and fifty English mixed expressions among them thirty eight English mixed expressions have fallen under this function with 25.3%. This functions is related to suggesting someone, agreeing and disagreeing to suggestion, requesting someone to do something, warning, requesting or offering assistance, inviting someone to do something etc. The sentences from the novel 'Timro *phone number* deu na' and '*pre-board exam* ma class bharima top three ma parera dekhau' fall under this function because the first one sentences serves the function requesting to give phone number and the second one sentence is ordering 'Sarthak' who is one of the characters of the novel to be in third position in examination.

4.2.4 Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'Socializing'

This communicative function of language is related to attracting attention, greeting people, replying to greeting, addressing a friend or acquaintance, addressing a stranger, addressing someone, introducing someone to someone else, proposing a toast, taking leave. The sentences from the novel which serve this function are mentioned below.

Table 5
Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'Socializing'

S.N.	Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'Socializing'	Page no.
1	Ahilelai <i>bye</i> sarthak	21
2	Sarthak <i>I missed you</i> dherai dherai.	182
3	<i>Hello</i> sada ahile kasto chha timilai ?	197
4	<i>Congrats</i> didi.	301
5	<i>Hello</i> sada sanchai chhau ?	307

The table 5 shows the list of English mixed expressions that fall under the function 'Socializing'. This function is related to attracting attention, greeting people, replying to greeting, introducing someone, taking leave etc. Among one hundred and fifty sample size, five sentences have fallen under the function with 3.3%. The sentences from the novel 'Ahilelai *bye* Sarthak', 'Sarthak *I missed you dherai dherai*', '*Hello Sada ahile kasto chha timilai*', '*Congrats didi*', '*Hello Sada sanchai chhau*' fall under this function because the first one sentences used by one of the characters of the novel Sada while taking leave, the second tird and fifth sentences used in the novel, greet. Fourth sentence 'Congrats didi' congratulates.

4.2.5 Sentences with mixed code that express the function 'Structuring Discourse'

This communicative function of language is related to hesitating correcting oneself, introducing a theme, expressing an opinion, enumerating, exemplifying, emphasizing, summarizing, asking someone's opinion, interrupting giving over the floor, encouraging someone to continue, asking someone to wait, giving signals that you are hearing and understanding etc.

Table 6

Sentences with express the function 'Structuring Discourse'

S.N.	Sentences with express the function 'Structuring Discourse'	Page no.
1	<i>Come on sada ke yee sab kura birsannau ?</i>	50
2	<i>Bore ta malai birami hudahuda dherai lageko chha.</i>	112
3	Malai lagyo yo naja jiban aafno sathharu sanga <i>celebrate</i> kina nagaru.	251
4	Mero <i>personal</i> kura kina arulai sunau bhanera chhapne gari bholi parsi kunai katha waa upanyas lekhaula ni.	295
5	Yo pahilo prayas ho, <i>I mean</i> yo lekhai ?	300
6	<i>Honestly</i> bhannu parda suruko dinama tapai yaha auda yo	301

	phuchchile ke lekhi holi ra bhanera manamanai socheko thiya.	
--	---	--

The table 6 shows the list of English mixed expressions that fall under the function 'Structuring Discourse'. This function is related to expressing an opinion, introducing a theme, asking someone's opinion, exemplifying, enumerating etc. Among one hundred and fifty sample size, six English mixed expressions have fallen under this function with 4%. For example, the sentence like 'Malai lagyo yo naya jiban aafno sathi harusanga *celebrate* kina nagaru' falls under this function because this sentence tells opinion of someone about something.

4.2.6 Sentences with mixed code that express the function

'Communication Repair'

This communicative function of language is related to asking for repetition, asking for confirmation or understanding asking for clarification, asking if you have been understood. The sentences from the novel which serve this function are mentioned below :

Table 7

Sentences that express the function 'Communication Repair'

S.N.	Sentences that express the function 'Communication Repair'	Page no.
1	<i>So tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rheumatic fever ?</i>	110
2	<i>So tell me what is the treatment for an acute case ?</i>	111

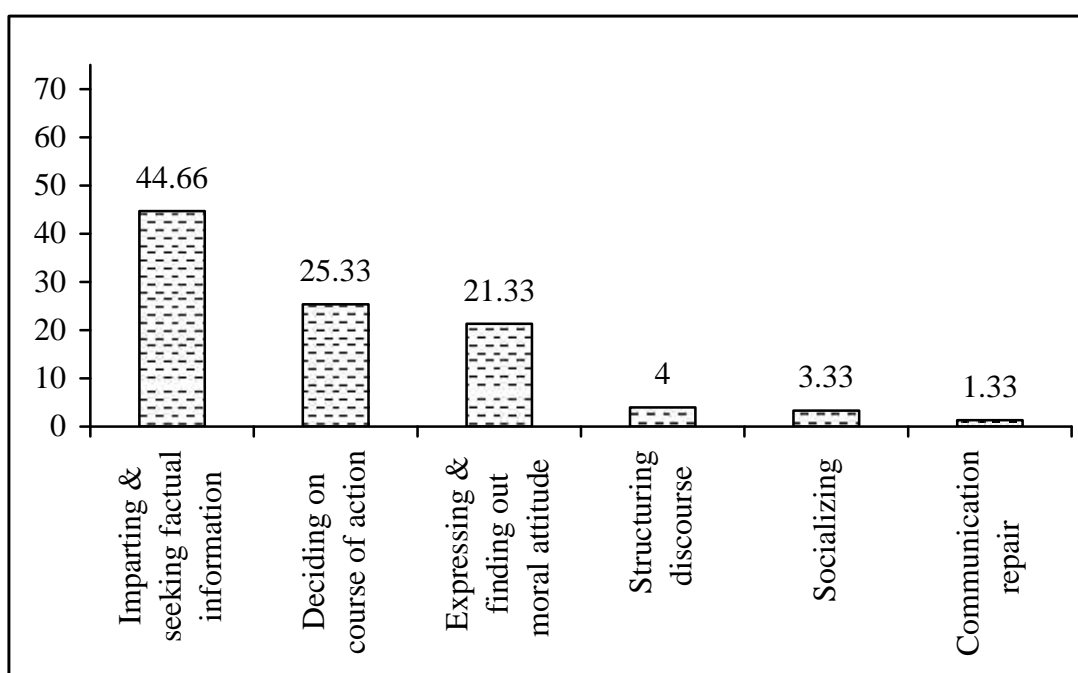
Table 7 shows the list of English mixed expressions that fall under the function 'Communication Repair'. This function is related to asking for repetition asking if you have been understood or not, asking for understanding. Among one hundred and fifty sample size, two English mixed expressions have fallen under this function with 1.3%. Sentences like, so tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rheumatic fever ? and so tell me what is the treatment

for an acute case ? fall under this function because those questions were asked to intern to confirm that whether she has understood it or not.

4.3 Summary of the different communicative function in the Novel: *Priya Sufi*

The main concern of this study is the communicative function of language being based on communicative function of language according to Van Ek and Trim(1991, p.27) distinguish six main function of communicative language.

Figure 1
Summary of Different Communicative Function



As shown in the above figure no. 1, among different six communicative function of language suggested by Van Ek & Trim (1991) Imparting and seeking factual information has 67 cases with 44.66% frequency, expressing and finding out moral attitude has 32 cases with 21.33% frequency, getting things done has 38 cases with 25.33%, structuring discourse has 5 cases with 3.33% frequency and communication repair has 2 cases with 1.33% frequency.

Among different types of communication suggested by Van EK & Trim (1991, p.27), imparting and seeking factual information has the highest frequency and communication repair has the lowest frequency.

4.4 Description of mixed sentences in the novel *Priya Sufin* terms of types of sentences

A sentence is a systematic combination of words that makes complete sense. People use sentences to command someone to do something, to inform something, to request someone to do something and to express their emotion and feelings. The main concern of this study is on types of sentences so being based on types of sentences. Townend & Walker (2006, p.205), have classified four types of sentences which are mentioned below :

-) Declarative
-) Interrogative
-) Imperative
-) Exclamatory

4.4.1 Sentence with mixed code that fall under 'Declarative Sentence'

Declarative sentence states and describes action. It makes statements. Declarative sentence can be used to declare something. It tells something to the people. Furthermore, it starts with capital letter and ends with full stop. It is used to give information about something. For example : 'The apple is sour.'

Table 8

Declarative sentences with mixed code in novel *Priya Sufi*

S.N.	Sentences with mixed code that fall under declarative sentence	Page no.
1.	Ketile dhoka diyee bhanera <i>suicide</i> garna khojeko re.	4
2.	Yasari hernu pardaina prem ma chhu bhanya ho <i>pregnant</i> chhu bhanya hoina.	9
3.	Malai pani <i>cute</i> lagchha.	10

4.	Tyo ta jhan <i>phone number</i> bhanda duichar <i>station</i> nai parako kura ho.	16
5.	Ahile lai <i>bye</i> sarthak.	21
6.	Patrakar, <i>radio, TV</i> , kaha kaha bhyaunu <i>interview</i> dina.	29
7.	Ani mero jibanko <i>mega star</i> bandai chhau.	38
8.	Timi aafno jibanko <i>superstar</i> ho.	38
9.	Ma yo chahanchhu ki hamro prem <i>brand</i> banos.	44
10.	<i>Sorry</i> sada timile tokeko uchaima mero kshamatale bhyayana	47
11.	<i>Exam</i> ma prasnaharu milaune jimma ta timro thiyo.	47
12.	Sufile yakadama <i>proud feel</i> garauchhe.	57
13.	Bhaigo taxima jaau <i>use</i> bha.	62
14.	Timile to khutta khochyayara hideko pani kati <i>cute</i> .	63
15.	Yasto ramro ramro <i>product</i> nikalne karkha na kasto rahechha hernu parena.	71
16.	Yaka chhin tyahi chowk samma pugera aauchhu yauta <i>document print</i> garnu thiyo bhana aayaki.	74
17.	Yo rhematic <i>fever</i> bhanne rogako <i>case</i> ho.	82
18.	Kati barsa ta ma sabai <i>report</i> herepachhi matra bhannechhu.	83
19.	Aaja <i>college</i> ani bhayana <i>petrol</i> ko bhau badhekoma bidhyarthiharule aandolan gare.	88
20.	Yati bhayo bhane ta ma <i>exam</i> dina sakchhu.	88
21.	Aaja bata <i>properties</i> of enjaiem sura bho.	88
22.	Sada hamro bholi <i>dating</i> hai.	99
23.	Aajako hmaro <i>dating spot</i> yahi timro ko tha bahirako barandah.	100
24.	Yahi ki yaha bharapur <i>privacy</i> chha.	102
25.	Malai thaha chha, Sufira timro baba milera timro dherai <i>care</i> garnuhunchha.	102
26.	Bore ta malai birami guda huda dherai lageko chha.	112
27.	Yaka dui dinamai buwalai <i>discharge</i> garihalchhan.	114

28.	Ma aaja bata <i>college</i> jaana thale.	121
29.	Aaja bata ma dui wota <i>notebanauchhui</i> .	122
30.	Padhai dhama dham bhairachha <i>practical</i> pani testai bhyainabhyai chha.	127
31.	Mero padhahi <i>loss</i> bhayo sarthak.	128
32.	<i>Doctor</i> ko <i>appointment</i> matra bhayako bhaya arko dina gaya pani hunthyo.	130
33.	Sabaima kehi na kehi <i>egoproblem</i> hunchha.	135
34.	Je thanda timi mero kurama <i>convinced</i> hunchheu	136
35.	<i>Research</i> ka lagi <i>field</i> jjanubhachha.	140
36.	<i>It's okay</i> sada maile <i>mind</i> gareko chhaina.	140
37.	<i>Final exam</i> suru hudai chha.	157
38.	Sarthak ko <i>team</i> thiyo.	181
39.	Sarthak <i>I missed you</i> dherai dherai.	182
40.	<i>Friendly</i> hune kosis gareu bhane ramro hunchha.	198
41.	<i>Predict</i> garna garo chha.	199
42.	Kasaiko yaka barsa dedha barsa <i>even</i> dui parsama pani thik bhayako chha.	199
43.	Yati lamo samaya bhayo <i>stressed</i> huna swobhabik ho.	200
44.	Ma buchchhu <i>you are depressed</i>	200
45.	Tara yo halatma ma <i>suggest</i> gardina	201
46.	Yo <i>anti-depress</i> ho.	201
47.	Ma <i>doctor Gupta</i> sanga <i>appointment</i> liyara yaka patak unalai bhetchhu.	233
48.	Ma yee sab dukhaharu <i>enjoy</i> garchhu	233
49.	<i>Rheumaticfever diagnosis</i> gariyako thiyo tyahi rogako upachar gariraheki chhu.	241
50.	Yo <i>rhematic fever</i> hoina yesalai sero <i>negative</i> spandal arthopathy bhaninchha.	242
51.	Yasako sabai <i>result negative</i> aaunechha.	242
52.	Tyo <i>synovialfluid</i> ho.	242

53.	Hernus ta masu sabai sukeko chha yasalai <i>wasting</i> bhaninchha.	243
54.	Aaja ma aafno <i>birthday</i> manauna chahanchhu.	247
55.	Malai aajai janmiya jastai <i>feel</i> bhairakheko chha.	247
56.	Tyati saro <i>excited</i> hunu pardaina mareko bhaya ma yaha hudai hunna theni.	251
57.	Malai laagyo yo naya jiban afno sathisanga <i>celebrate</i> kina nagaru.	251
58.	Uta pugeko janakari ra <i>break up</i> yakai sath diyee ma <i>shocked</i> bhaya.	251
59.	Malai jindagi batai <i>fail</i> bhaya jhai <i>feel</i> bhayo.	252
60.	<i>Second term</i> ma paach wata bisayama <i>fail</i> bhaya.	253
61.	Hami dubailai uthaya ra <i>exam hall</i> bata bahira nikali diyo.	253
62.	Yati <i>sincere</i> bhayaki <i>final exam</i> ma yakai choti class ko tesro <i>position</i> ma aaya.	253
63.	Sabale <i>top</i> garchha bhaneko ma <i>fail</i> bhayako dekhera sab chhakka pare.	253
64.	Tyati bela jati garo bhayako hos ahile tyo kura samjhiyara khub enjo garchhu ma ta.	254
65.	Jiban tyahi gham ho jo harek din purba tirako <i>station</i> bata chadhchha ra paschimama gayara worlinchha.	272
66.	<i>Help</i> chahinchha bhane ma yahi chhu hai.	279
67.	Baba aaja bata ma <i>vegetarian</i> bhaya.	280
68.	<i>Sorry</i> la bhyaudina.	281
69.	Aaja, <i>wheel chair</i> ko aabasyakata parenachhani	290
70.	Timro <i>muscles</i> dherai sukeko chha chalayara, byayam garera <i>recover</i> garna sakinchha.	290
71.	Tapai pani ta <i>college</i> jaanu hunchha.	295
72.	Mera <i>personal</i> kura kina arulai sunau bhanera, chhapne bhaya bholi parsi kunai katha wa upanyas lekhaula ni.	295
73.	Yo hamro lagi <i>risk</i> bhayo.	297

74.	<i>Congrats</i> didi.	301
75.	<i>Honesty</i> bhannu parda suruko dinama tapai yaha aauda yo phuchchile ke lekhi holi ra bhanera manamanai socheko thiya.	301
76.	Ma bhare nai aauchhu aaja ta <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301
77.	<i>Fail</i> hou, <i>pass</i> hou timile <i>line</i> harek pariksha ko samana garne chhu.	313

Table 8 shows the list of English mixed expressions that fall under the 'Declarative Sentences'. Declarative sentence asserts something and states fact and opinion. It tells something about peoples likes and dislike whether someone likes or dislikes someting. Sample population of the research study were one hundred and fifty English mixed expressions, among them seventy seven English mixed expression have fallen under declarative sentences with 51.3%. Among four types of sentences suggested by Townend and Walker (2006, p.205) declarative sentence has occupied seventy seven sentences out of one hundred and fifty sentences. Those sentences which are mentioned in the table 8 asserts someting and some sentences tell about like and dislike. For example the sentence 'ketile dhoka diyee bhanera *suicide* garna khojeko re' tells fact about why the boy in the novel tried to commit suicide.

4.4.2 Sentence with mixed code that fall under 'Interrogative Sentence'

It is a type of sentence which asks question about something. It asks more information about something.

Table 9**Interrogative sentences with mixed codes in the novel *Priya Sufi***

S.N.	Sentences with mixed code that fall under interrogative sentence	Page no.
1.	Bachchale dadha khana <i>institute</i> ma sikchha ra ?	14
2.	Ani <i>coffee</i> khana jaau bhane bhanechahi tyo kati parako kura ho ?	15
3.	<i>Taxi</i> tirnu parchha ra prem hunalai ?	19
4.	<i>Fail</i> bhayeu bhane ?	28
5.	<i>College</i> ko <i>exam</i> ho ra patak patak dinalai ?	28
6.	Ma <i>filmstar</i> hu ra mana lageko bela <i>weight</i> ghatauna ra badhauna saknalali ?	38
7.	<i>Come on sad</i> ke yee sab kura birsannau ?	50
8.	Dhoka <i>knock</i> gara janya chhainas ?	74
9.	Alik ramro <i>doctor</i> kaha jaane ho ki ?	80
10.	Aaja <i>class</i> ma kati jana aaye ?	88
11.	Pahila <i>dessert</i> khayara pachhi <i>dinner</i> kasaile khanchha ?	90
12.	Chaltika kunai <i>restaurant</i> bhanda kam romatic mahol chha ra ?	101
13.	<i>So tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rheumatic fever ?</i>	110
14.	<i>So tell me what is the treatment for an acute case ?</i>	110
15.	As patako <i>bed</i> ma matra yasari basi rahada <i>bone</i> lageko chhaina ?	112
16.	Kati dherai padhnu hunchha <i>time pass</i> garna ho ?	115
17.	Biramai bhayara <i>hospitalized</i> hunubhachha jatikhera pani padheko padhyai matra dekhe dukh kam hunchha bhanera ho ki ?	115
18.	<i>Time pass</i> garna kasaile padhchha ?	115
19.	<i>Doctor</i> le ke bhane ?	132

20.	Yo <i>blackmail</i> gare ko ki anurodha gareko ?	136
21.	<i>Bedrest</i> nai garna thaleko kati bhayo ?	242
22.	Ke <i>injection</i> ho <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	242
23.	<i>Long toilet</i> aayo ?	148
24.	Kun aspatal kun <i>doctor</i> lai dekhayako ?	171
25.	Sada kina <i>phone switched off</i> gareki thiyeu ?	181
26.	Ke nispasta <i>phone switched off</i> garera basnu usko galti thiyana ?	181
27.	<i>Hello</i> sada ahile kasto chha timilai ?	197
28.	<i>Doctor</i> le yo yaka barsa lamo samaya samma ke diya ?	199
29.	Yo saba ke ho <i>doctor</i> sarma ?	199
30.	Tyo abastha kahile aauchha <i>doctor</i> saab ?	201
31.	Ke garau <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	202
32.	Yetinjel yee <i>doctor</i> kina phela parenan ?	233
33.	Sufike ma bhitra <i>suicidal tendency</i> thiyo ?	259
34.	Mero kothabata <i>diary</i> liyara aauchhes ?	263
35.	<i>Badminton</i> khelna kabile sakchhuhola ?	263
36.	Mero <i>transcript</i> kina lukaidinu bhayo bhanera pakhura sarkinu parthyo ra ?	265
37.	Ma <i>taxi</i> khojna jaau ?	288
38.	<i>Doctor</i> le malai sakdo phsyical kaam garna bhane ko birsinu bho ?	292
39.	<i>Handwritten</i> , type garnu bhachhaina ?	298
40.	<i>Hello</i> sada sanchai chhau ?	307
41.	Ke teslai ajhai pani <i>psychiatric</i> to khancho chha jasto laagchha ?	316

Table 9 shows that list of English mixed expressions that fall under the 'interrogative sentences.' Interrogative sentences asks question about something. It ends with question mark. Among one hundred and fifty sample size, forty one sentences have fallen under interrogative sentences with 27.3%.

For example, a sentence from the novel 'Aaja *class* ma kati jana aaya ?' asks about something.

4.4.3 Sentence with mixed code that fall under 'Imperative Sentence'

Imperative sentence requests or commands to do something. Basically, it tells a person what to do.

Table 10

Imperative sentences with mixed codes in the novel *Priya Sufi*

S.N.	Sentences with mixed code that fall under imperative sentence	Page no.
1.	Mero biswas garnus tapaiharulai bore manna dine chhaina.	6
2.	Timro <i>phone number</i> deu na.	15
3.	<i>Please</i> mero man rakhideu.	19
4.	Lau na timro na tina kilo samma to garideu yati <i>discount</i> ta jasle pani garidinchha.	39
5.	<i>Pre-board exam</i> ma <i>class</i> bharima <i>top three</i> ma parera dekhau.	43
6.	Malai <i>guilty</i> mathi <i>guilty fee</i> nagarau.	50
7.	Alikati milau na <i>top ten</i> samma bhana na.	44
8.	Yaka patak aayurvedik <i>doctor</i> lai pani dekhau na.	75
9.	<i>Peniciline</i> ko <i>injection</i> tin tin haptama dui barsa sammaka lagi lagaune.	84
10.	Chadai thik bhayara chhuteko sabai padhai <i>recover</i> garnu.	87
11.	<i>Please</i> sarthak najiska na	100
12.	La yaha basa ma timilai <i>hospital</i> bhitrai ghumauchhu.	113
13.	Bho <i>hospital</i> bhitra tamasa nadekhau.	113
14.	Kapi ra kalam liyara basa hai paach <i>minute</i> ma feri <i>phone</i> garchhu.	121
15.	Anabasyak <i>credit</i> chahi nadeu hai.	137
16.	Narunu na didi <i>please</i> .	155
17.	<i>Phone</i> rakha ma yaka dui dinamai aauchhu timilai bhetna.	182

18.	<i>Positive feeling</i> rakhnu roga niko huna pachas pratisat bhumika khelchha.	202
19.	Kehina kehima <i>engaged</i> garirakhnus.	202
20.	Baba <i>hospital</i> ma jada Arun Kumar Gupta naau gareko <i>doctor</i> ko <i>board</i> dekheki thiya <i>phone</i> garera <i>appointment</i> lyaidinuna.	237
21.	Yo <i>injection</i> tala <i>dispensary</i> bata liyara aaunchola.	241
22.	Sufiaaja malai <i>scooty</i> ma <i>Kathmandu</i> ghumana	273
23.	Baru yauta <i>romantic</i> upanyas lekhnus.	297
24.	Hoina ma <i>taxi</i> khojera lyauchhu bho dherai dukha nagar.	289
25.	Yaka patak <i>office</i> aaunus na.	299
26.	<i>Mind</i> nagarnus hai.	299
27.	Tapaiko <i>fan</i> listma saba bhanda pahila mero naam rakhnus.	300
28.	Yahi <i>attitude</i> lai sadhai kayam rakhnus.	302

Table 10 shows that list of English mixed expressions that fall under the 'Imperative Sentence'. Imperative sentence commands and orders to do something. Among one hundred and fifty sample size, twenty eight sentences have fallen under imperative sentence with 18.6%. For example the sentence '*pre-board exam* ma *class* bharima *top three* ma parera dekhau' fall under imperative sentence because it commands to do something. In the novel one of the characters in the novel Saya says to Sarthak.

4.4.4 Sentence with mixed code that fall under 'Exclamatory Sentence'

An exclamatory sentence makes a statement that conveys strong emotion or excitement. It also conveys surprise.

Table 11

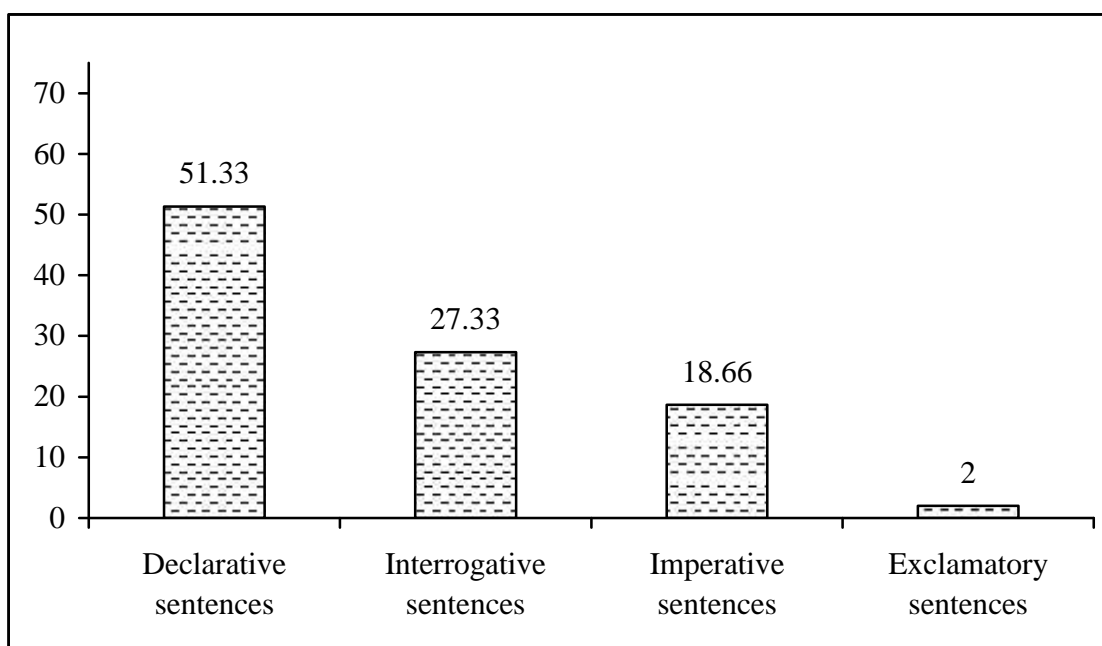
Exclamatory sentences with mixed codes in the novel *Priya Sufi*

S.N.	Sentences with mixed code that fall under exclamatory sentence	Page no.
1	Yautai <i>class</i> ma bhayara pani kasto china jani nabhyako hai.	13
2	Chamatkar nai bhayachha asti <i>wheel chair</i> ma aayako hoina.	246
3	<i>Come on</i> yar ta <i>nine class</i> ma <i>fail</i> bhayaki.	252

Table 11 shows the list of English mixed expression that fall under 'Exclamatory Sentence'. Exclamatory sentence expresses excitement, surprise etc. for example the sentence 'yautai class ma bhayara pani kasto china jani nabhayako hai' shows surprisethat why this sentence fall under exclamatory sentence. Like this out of one hundred and fifty sample size three sentences have fallen under exclamatory sentence with 2%.

4.5 Summary of the mixed sentences in Terms of Types of Sentences

Figure 2
Types of Sentences



As shown in the given figure no. 2 declarative sentences are more in comparison to others. It has the frequency of 77 with 51.33% of the situation. Similarly interrogative sentences are used 27.33% of situation with the frequency of 41 and imperative sentences has the frequency of 28 with 18.66% while exclamatory sentences has 3 frequency with 2% situation. From this, it can be said that declarative and interrogative sentences are frequently used in the novel.

CHAPTER- FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter of the research study which deals with the findings of the study, conclusion and recommendations made by the researcher after analyzing the data. This chapter is divided into three parts i.e. findings, conclusion and recommendations. The results achieved after analyzing the data are mentioned below :

5.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis of the data the following findings have been extracted. The major findings of the study are mentioned below :

-) From the study, it was found that the function 'imparting and seeking factual information' was most frequently used with 44.6%.
-) Similarly, 25.3% of the functions were related to 'deciding on course of action'.
-) Likewise, the function 'expressing and finding out moral attitude' accounted for 21.3%.
-) Furthermore, the functions 'structuring discourse' and 'socializing' came fourth and fifth in the hierarchy with 4% and 3.3% respectively.
-) However, the function 'communication repair' was found to be least used with 1.3%.
-) Furthermore, out of one hundred and fifty sentences, sixty seven were found to have fallen under the function 'imparting and seeking factual information'.
-) In the similar vein, thirty eight sentences were found to have fallen under the function 'deciding on course of action.'
-) Similarly, thirty two, six, five, and two sentences were found to have fallen under the functions 'expressing and finding out moral attitudes', 'structuring discourse', 'socializing' and 'communication repair' respectively.

-) In the similar way 'declarative sentences' found be most frequently used with 51.3%.
-) Similarly, 'interrogative sentences' found to be at the second in the hierarchy with 27.3%.
-) It was also found that 'imperative sentences' came the third in hierarchy with 18.6%.
-) However, 'exclamatory sentences' found to be least used with 2%.
-) However, seventy seven, forty one, twenty one and three sentences found to be fallen under the sentence 'delcarative', 'interrogative', 'imperative' and 'exclamatory' respectively.

5.2 Conclusion

In the novel *Priya Sufi* there are lots of English code mixed expressions. The English code mixed expressions serve different functions. Similarly, there are different types of English code mixed expressions. This research is based on functions of English code mixed expressions and types of English code mixed expressions. From the study, it can be concluded that the function 'imparting and seeking factual information' was most frequently used. Similarly, the function 'deciding on course of action' was at the second in the hierarchy. In the similar vein, the functions 'expressing and finding out moral attitude', 'structuring discourse' and 'socializing' were found to be at the third, fourth and fifth respectively in the hierarchy. Likewise the function 'communication repair' was found to be least used.

In the same way, 'declarative sentences' were found to be most frequently used. 'Interrogative sentences' and 'imperative sentences' were found to be at the second and third in the hierarchy 'exclamatory sentences' were least used in the novel.

Nowadays code mixing can be found in literature due to different reasons such as globalization, advancement in science and technology influence of English as an international language, the trend of code mixing in writing or speaking. That's why code mixing is unavoidable in literature.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of this research, the following recommendations have been made in different sections that policy related practice related and further research related.

5.3.1 Policy Related

Policy is a plan which people make before doing something because it takes people to the right way. It helps people to do something in efficient or proper way. It is a guidance of something or someone which draws work of people in correct way. Every nation has its own policy in different sectors like education, health, agriculture, business, etc. It is a higher level action. The recommendation of this research related to the policy are mentioned below :

-) The government should formulate the policies for the language studies along with teaching and learning translation.
-) The policy maker should make the provisions of translation of different works in various languages.
-) The policy maker should raise the voice of importance of language and code mixing and its importance.
-) The government should make the policies for a separate department for language studies.
-) The government should formulate special policies for the effective translation of literary texts.
-) Policy makers should recommend different types of textbooks based on functions of language to be taught.
-) Different textbooks based on types of sentences should be recommended.

5.3.2 Practice Related

It is said that literature is mirror of society. It reflects the activities of society in written form. Code mixing in literature would have not come or shown if

people in society had not mixed code of English. It means to say that it can be seen that people in society are mixing the code of English language that's why code mixing can also be seen in literary texts. Code mixing is not only theoretical aspect of language it is based on practical aspect as well. So, language users, teachers, writers and translators should have sound knowledge of linguistic and cultural aspects of writing which helps to render the meaning of second language into target language without loss of meaning. The study has several recommendations at practice level which are presented as follows.

-) Priority should be given to code mixing and its types.
-) Sufficient materials related to language functions and types of sentence should be included in classroom teaching and learning activities.
-) Teachers should be encouraged to teach language functions and types of sentences in classroom.
-) Functions of language and types of sentences should be included in textbooks.
-) English translated version of novel should be taught in classroom.
-) Teachers should introduce different types of function and sentences in classroom.
-) Teachers should introduce code-mixing and its types in classroom.
-) Text-books related to function and types of sentences should be recommended to be taught in classroom.

5.3.3 Further Research Related

Nothing can be absolutely perfect as this study can not cover all the area of study. This study may have some limitations. However, this study has pointed out some recommendation for the further research which are as follows :

-) This study will be useful to other researchers who want to conduct research related to code mixing and related area.
-) This study will be beneficial for all who want to conduct a comparative study on code mixing of two different novels.

REFERENCES

- Aitchison, J. (2001). *Language change: Progress or decay* (3rd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Basyal, S. (2018). *Cafe Sydney*. Kathmandu : Bulbul Publication.
- Bhattarai, S. (2018). *Priya Sufi*. Kathmandu : Fine Prints.
- Chand, D.B. (2015). *English code mixing in Nepali novel: Antarman ka yatra*. An unpublished M.Ed.thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Devkota, K. (2009). *Code mixing in Nepali dramas*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Gautam, D. (2008). *Code mixing in Nepali poetry: A case of Nepali modern poems*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Gumperz, J. (1982). *Discourse strategies*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
- Guragai, D.P.&Pokhrel,B.R. (2005). *Psycholinguisticsandsociolinguistics*. Kirtipur: Jupiter Publication and Distributer.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1973). *Explorationsinthefunctionoflanguage*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Hudson, R.A. (1980). *Sociolinguistics* (2nd edition). Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
- Humagain, B.P. (2006). *English code mixing in Nepali pop songs : A descriptive study*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Koul, L. (2009). *Methodologyofeducational Research* .Noida,India:Vikash Publishing.
- Luitel, R. (2005). *English code mixing in Nepali stories*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.

- Malla, K.B. (2011). *English code mixing in Nepali deuda songs*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Neupane, G.S.(2007). *An analysis of code mixing in Nepali folk songs*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
- Pandey, N. (2014). *Ghamakiri*. Kathmandu : Sangrila Pustak Prali.
- Pandeya, S.R. (2015). *English code switching in Nepali literature: A case of saya*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
- Puri, R. (2010). *A study on code mixing in SukaratKaPaila*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Rai, V.S. (2000). *Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics*. Kathmandu: Hira Books Enterprise.
- Rai, V.S. (2005). *Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics*. Kathmandu: Hira Books Enterprise.
- Richards, J.C. & Richard. S. (2010). *Longman dictionary of language and applied linguistics* (Fourth edition). Great Britain : Pearson Education Limited.
- Saud, S.B. (2017). *An analysis of English code mixing in Nepali novel: AkshyarGunj*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Subedi, D. (2001). *English code mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily: Descriptive and practical study*. An unpublished M.Ed. thesis, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.
- Townend, J. & Walker, J. (2006). *Structure of language*. England : Whurr Publishers Limited.
- Van Ek, J.A.& Trim, J.L.M. (1991). *Threshold 1990*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Verma, S.K. & Krishnaswamy, N. (1998). *Modern applied linguistics : An introduction*. India : Macmillan.

Wardhaugh, R. (2008). *An introduction sociolinguistics*. New York: Blackwell.

Wardhaugh, R. & Fuller, J.M. (2015). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*.
United Kingdom : Blackwell.

Appendix A

The observation check list that shows the mixed expression in terms of types of sentence

S.N.	Sentences with mixed codes	Page no.	Declarative sentence	Interrogative sentence	Imperative sentence	Exclamatory sentences
1.	Ketile dhoka diyee bhanera <i>suicide</i> garna khojeko re.	4				
2.	Mero biswas garnus tapaiharulai <i>bore</i> manna dine chhaina.	6				
3.	Yasari hernu pardaina prem ma chhu bhanya ho, <i>pregnant</i> chhu bhanya hoina.	9				
4.	Malai pani <i>cute</i> lagchha.	10				
5.	Yeutai <i>class</i> ma bhayara pani kasto chinjaanai nabhayako hai !	13				
6.	Bachchale dhudha khana <i>institute</i> ma sikchha ra ?	14				
7.	Ani <i>coffee</i> khana jaau bhane bhane chahi tyo kati parako kura ho ?	15				
8.	Timro phone number deu na.	15				
9.	Tyo ta jhan <i>phone number</i> bhanda duichar <i>station</i> nai parako kura ho.	16				
10.	<i>Please</i> mero man rakhi deu.	19				

11.	Ahile lai <i>bye</i> Sarthak.	21				
12.	<i>Fail</i> bhayeu bhane ?	28				
13.	<i>College</i> ko exam ho ra patak patak dina lai ?	28				
14.	Patrapatrika, <i>radio TV</i> kaha kaha bhyaunu <i>interview</i> dina.	29				
15.	Ani mero jiban ko <i>mega star</i> bandai chhau.	38				
16.	Timi aafno jibanko <i>super start</i> ho.	38				
17.	Ma <i>film star</i> hu ra mana lageko bela <i>weight</i> ghatauna ra badhauna saknalai ?	38				
18.	Lau na timro na mero tin kilo samma ta garideu yeti <i>discount</i> to jasle pani garidinchha.	39				
19.	<i>Pre-board exam</i> ma <i>class</i> bharima <i>top three</i> ma parera dekhau.	43				
20.	Ma ya chahanchhu ki hmaro prem <i>brand</i> banos.	44				
21.	Alikati milau na <i>top ten</i> samma bhana na.	44				
22.	<i>Sorry</i> Sada timile tokeko uchaima mero kshamatale bhyaena.	47				
23.	<i>Exam</i> ma prasnaharu milaune ta timro jimma thiyo.	47				
24.	Timi pahilyai <i>pass</i> bhaisakya thiyeu sarthak.	48				
25.	Malai guilty mathi <i>guilty feel</i> nagarau.	50				

26.	<i>Come on</i> Sada ke yee sab kura birsannau ?	50				
27.	Sufile yakadama <i>proud feel</i> garaucche.	57				
28.	Bhaigo ma <i>taxi</i> ma janchhu uso bha.	62				
29.	Timle ta khutta khochyaera hideko pani kati <i>cute</i> .	63				
30.	Yasto ramro ramro <i>product</i> nikalne karkhana kasto rahechha hernu parena.	71				
31.	Dhoka <i>knock</i> garna janya chhainas ?	74				
32.	Yakachhin tehi <i>chowck</i> samma pugera aauchhu yeuta <i>documentprint</i> garnu thiyo tehi bhanna aayaki.	74				
33.	Yaka patak aayurvedik <i>doctor</i> lai pani dekhau na.	75				
34.	Alik ramro <i>doctor</i> kaha jaane ho ki ?	80				
35.	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> bhanne rogako <i>case</i> ho.	82				
36.	Kati barsa ta ma sabai <i>report</i> here pachhi matra bhannechhu.	83				
37.	<i>Peniciline</i> ko <i>injection</i> tintin haptama dui barsa sammaka lagi lagaunu.	84				
38.	Chadai thik bhayera chhuteko sabai padhai <i>recover</i> garnu.	87				
39.	Yeti bhayo bhane ta ma <i>exam</i> dina sakchhu.	88				
40.	Aajabata <i>properties</i> of <i>enjaiem</i> suru bho.	88				

41.	Aaja <i>class</i> ma kati jana aaye ?	88				
42.	Aaja <i>college</i> nai bhayana <i>petrol</i> ko bhau badheko ma bidhyarthiharule aandolan gare.	88				
43.	Pahila <i>dessert</i> khayera pachhi <i>dinner</i> kasaile khanchha ?	90				
44.	Sada hamro bholi <i>dating</i> hai.	99				
45.	<i>Please</i> sarthak najiska na.	100				
46.	Aajako hamro <i>dating spot</i> yahi ho timro kotha bahirako baranda.	100				
47.	Chaltiko kunai <i>restaurant</i> bhanda kam <i>romantic</i> mahol chhara ?	101				
48.	Yehi ki yaha bharapur <i>privacy</i> chha.	102				
49.	Malai thaha chha, Sufira timro baba milera timro dherai <i>care</i> garnuhunchha.	102				
50.	<i>So tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rhematic fever ?</i>	110				
51.	<i>So tell me what is the treatment for an acute case ?</i>	111				
52.	Aspatalko <i>bed</i> ma matra yasari basirahada <i>bore</i> lageko chhain ?	112				
53.	Bore ta malai birami huda huda dherai lageko chha.	112				

54.	Bho <i>hospital</i> ma tamasa nadhekhau.	113				
55.	La yaha basa ma timilai <i>hospital</i> bhitrai ghumauchhu.	113				
56.	Kehi had sammako <i>bore</i> ta ma hataidina sakchhu.	113				
57.	Yaka dui din mai buwalai <i>discharge</i> garihalchhan.	114				
58.	Kati dherai padhnuhunchha <i>time pass</i> garna ho ?	115				
59.	<i>Time pass</i> garna pani kasaile padhchha ?	115				
60.	Birami bhayara <i>hospitalized</i> hunubhachha, jatikheral pani padheko padhyai matra dekhe dukhi kam hunchha bhanera ho ki ?	115				
61.	Ma aaja bata <i>college</i> jaana thale.	121				
62.	Kapi ra kalam liyara basa hai, paacha <i>minute</i> ma feri <i>phone</i> garchhu.	121				
63.	Aaja dekhi ma dui ota <i>note</i> banauchhu.	122				
64.	Padhai dhamadham bhairachha <i>practical</i> pani testai bhyainabhyai chha.	127				
65.	Mero padhai <i>loss</i> bhayo sarthak.	128				
66.	<i>Doctor</i> ko <i>appointment</i> matra bhayako bhaya arko din gaya pani hunthyo.	130				
67.	<i>Doctor</i> le ke bhane ?	132				

68.	Sabai ma kehi na kohi <i>egoproblem</i> hunchha.	135				
69.	Yo <i>blackmail</i> gareko ki anurodha gareko ?	136				
70.	Je thanda timi mero kurama <i>convinced</i> hunchheu.	136				
71.	Anabasyak <i>credit</i> chahi nadeu hai.	137				
72.	<i>Research</i> ka laagi <i>field</i> jaanu bhachha.	140				
73.	<i>It's okay</i> sada maile <i>mind</i> gareko chhaina.	140				
74.	<i>Long toilet</i> aayo ?	148				
75.	Narunu na didi <i>please</i> .	155				
76.	<i>Final exam</i> suru hudai chha.	157				
77.	Kun aspatal, kun <i>doctor</i> lai dekhayako ?	171				
78.	Sada, kina <i>phone switched off</i> gareki thiyau ?	181				
79.	Ke nispasta <i>phone switched off</i> garera basnu usko galti thiyana ?	181				
80.	Sarthak ko <i>exam</i> thiyo.	181				
81.	<i>Phone</i> rakha ma yaka dui dinamai aauchhu timilai bhetna.	182				
82.	Sarthak <i>I missed you</i> dherai dherai.	182				
83.	<i>Hello</i> sada ahile kasto chha timilai ?	197				
84.	<i>Friendly</i> hune kosis gareu bhane ramro hunchha.	198				
85.	<i>Doctor</i> le yo ek barsa lamo samaya samma ke diye ?	199				

86.	<i>Predict</i> garna garo chha.	199				
87.	Yo saba ke ho <i>doctor Sharma</i> ?	199				
88.	Kasaiko yaka basa dedha barsa <i>even</i> dui barsa ma pani thik bhayako chaa.	199				
89.	Ma buchchhu <i>you are depressed</i> .	200				
90.	Yati lamo samaya bhayo <i>stressed</i> hunu swobhabik ho.	200				
91.	Tara yo halatama ma <i>suggest</i> gardina.	201				
92.	Tyo abastha khaile aauchha <i>doctor</i> saab ?	201				
93.	Yo <i>anti-depress</i> ho.	201				
94.	Ke garau <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	202				
95.	<i>Positive feelings</i> rakhu rog niko huna pachas pratisat tesaile bhumika khelchha.	202				
96.	Kehi na kehi ma <i>engaged</i> garairakhunus.	202				
97.	Yetinjel yee <i>doctor</i> kina phela parehan ?	233				
98.	Ma <i>doctor</i> gupta sanga appointment liyara ek patak unalai bhetchhu.	233				
99.	Ma yee sab dukhaharu <i>enjoy</i> garchhu.	233				
100.	Baba, <i>hospital</i> jada Arun kumar Gupta naau garko <i>doctor</i> ko <i>board</i> padhekithiya, <i>phone</i> garera appointment liyedinu	237				

	na.					
101.	<i>Rheumatic fever</i> diagnosis gariyako thiyo tyahi rogko upachar gariraheki chhu.	241				
102.	Yo <i>injection</i> tala <i>dispensary</i> bata liyara aaunuhola.	241				
103.	Tyo <i>synovial fluid</i> ho.	242				
104.	Ke <i>injection</i> ho doctor saab ?	242				
105.	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> hoina yaslai sero <i>negatives</i> <i>pandalarthopathy</i> bhaninchha.	242				
106.	Yesko sabai <i>result negative</i> nai aaunchha.	242				
107.	<i>Bed rest</i> nai garna thaleko kati bhayo ?	242				
108.	Hernus to masu purai sukeko yaslai <i>wastijng</i> bhaninchha.	243				
109.	Chamatkarai bhayachha asti <i>wheel chair</i> ma aayako hoina.	246				
110.	Aaja ma aafno <i>birthday</i> manauna chahanchhu.	247				
111.	Malai aajai janmiya jastai <i>feel</i> bhairaheko chha.	247				
112.	Malai laagyo yo naya jiban aafno sathisanga <i>celebrate</i> kina nagaru ?	251				
113.	Tyati saro <i>excited</i> hunu pardaina mareko bhaya ma yaho hundai hunna theni.	251				

114.	Malai jandagi batai <i>fail</i> bhaya jhai <i>feel</i> bhayo.	252				
115.	<i>Common</i> yar, ta <i>nine class</i> ma <i>fail</i> bhayaki	252				
116.	Sabale <i>top</i> garchha bhaneko ma <i>fail</i> bhayako dekhera sab chhakka pare.	253				
117.	<i>Second term</i> ma paach wota bisayama <i>fail</i> bhaya.	253				
118.	Hami dubailai uthayo ra <i>exam hall</i> bata bahira nikali diyo.	253				
119.	Yati <i>sincere</i> bhaya ki <i>final exam</i> ma yakai choti <i>class</i> ko tesro <i>position</i> ma aaya.	253				
120.	Tyati bela jati garo bhayako hos, ahile tyo kura samjhera khub <i>enjoy</i> garchhu ma ta.	254				
121.	Sufike mabhitra <i>suicidal tendency</i> thiyo ?	259				
122.	Mero kothabata <i>diary</i> liyara aauchhes ?	263				
123.	<i>Badminton</i> khelna kahile sakchhu hola ?	263				
124.	Mero <i>transcript</i> kina lukaidinu bhayo bhanera pakhura sarkinu parthyo ra ?	265				
125.	Jiban tyahi gham ho jo harek din purba tirako <i>station</i> bata chadhchha ra poschimama gayara warlinchha.	272				
126.	Sufiaaja malai <i>scotty</i> ma <i>Kathmandu</i> ghuma na.	273				
127.	<i>Help</i> chahinchha bhane ma yahi chhu hai.	279				

128.	Baba aaja bata ma <i>vegetarian</i> bhaya.	280				
129.	<i>Sorry</i> la bhyaudina.	281				
130.	Ma <i>taxi</i> khojna jaau ?	288				
131.	Hoina ma <i>taxi</i> khojera lyauchhu bho dherai dukha nagar.	289				
132.	Timro <i>muscles</i> dherai sukeko chha chalayara byayam garera <i>recover</i> garna sakinchha.	290				
133.	Aaja ta <i>wheelchair</i> ko aabasyakta parenachha ni.	290				
134.	<i>Doctor</i> le malai sakdo <i>physical</i> kaam garnu bhaneko birsinu bho ?	292				
135.	Tapai pani ta <i>college</i> jaanuhunchha.	295				
136.	Mera <i>personal</i> kura kina arulai sunau bhanera, chhapne gari bholi parsi kunai katha waa upanyao lekhaula ni.	295				
137.	Baru yeuta <i>romantic</i> upanyas lekhnus.	297				
138.	Yo hamro lagi <i>risk</i> bhayo.	297				
139.	<i>Handwritten</i> , <i>type</i> garnu bhachhaina ?	298				
140.	Yaka patak <i>office</i> aaunus na.	299				
141.	<i>Mind</i> nagarnus hai.	299				
142.	Tapaiiko <i>fanlist</i> ma sabai bhanda philo <i>number</i> ma merai naam rakhnus.	300				

143.	Ma bhare nai aauchhu aaja ta <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301				
144.	<i>Congrats</i> didi.	301				
145.	Honestly bhannu parda suruko dinama tapai yaha aauda yo phuchhile ke lekhi holi ra bhanera manamanai socheko thiya.	301				
146.	Ma bhare auchhu aaja <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301				
147.	Yahi <i>attitude</i> lai sadhai kayam rakhnus.	302				
148.	<i>Hello</i> sada sanchai chhau ?	307				
149.	<i>Fail</i> hou, <i>pass</i> hou, timile line harek pariksha ko samana garnechhu.	313				
150.	Ke teslai ajhai pani <i>psychiatric</i> ko khacho chha jasto lagchha ?	316				

Appendix B

The observation check list that shows the mixed expressions in terms of function

S.N.	English mixed sentences	Page No.	Imparting and seeking factual information	Expressing and finding out attitude	Deciding on course of action	Socializing	Structuring discourse	Communication repair
1.	Ketile dhoka diyee bhanera <i>suicide</i> garna khojeko re.	4						
2.	Mero biswas garnus tapaiharulai <i>bore</i> manna dine chhaina.	6						
3.	Yasari hernu pardaina prem ma chhu bhanya ho, <i>pregnant</i> chhu bhanya hiona.	9						
4.	Malai pani <i>cute</i> lagchha.	10						
5.	Yeutai <i>class</i> ma bhayara pani kasto chinjaanai nabhayako hai !	13						
6.	Bachchale dhudha khana <i>institute</i> ma sikchha ra ?	14						
7.	Ani <i>coffee</i> khana jaau bhane bhane chahi tyo kati parako kuraho ?	15						
8.	Timro <i>phone number</i> deu na.	15						
9.	Tyo ta jhan <i>phone number</i> bhanda duichar <i>station</i> nai parako kura ho.	16						
10.	<i>Please</i> mero man rakhi deu.	19						

11.	Ahile lai <i>bye</i> Sarthak.	21						
12.	<i>Fail</i> bhayeu bhane ?	28						
13.	<i>College</i> ko <i>exam</i> ho ra patak patak dina lai ?	28						
14.	Patrapatrika, <i>radio TV</i> kaha kaha bhyaunu <i>interview</i> dina.	29						
15.	Ani mero jiban ko <i>mega star</i> bandai chhau.	38						
16.	Timi aafno jibanko <i>super start</i> ho.	38						
17.	Ma <i>film star</i> hu ra mana lageko bela <i>weight</i> ghatauna ra badhauna saknalai ?	38						
18.	Lau na timro na mero tin kilo samma ta garideu yeti <i>discount</i> to jasle pani garidinchha.	39						
19.	<i>Pre-board exam</i> ma <i>class</i> bharima <i>top three</i> ma parera dekhau.	43						
20.	Ma ya chahanchhu ki hmaro prem <i>brand</i> banos.	44						
21.	Alikati milau na <i>top ten</i> samma bhana na.	44						
22.	<i>Sorry</i> Sada timile tokeko uchaima mero kshamatale bhyaena.	47						
23.	<i>Exam</i> ma prasnaharu milaune ta timro jimma thiyo.	48						
24.	Timi pahilyai <i>pass</i> bhaisakya thiyeu sarthak.	48						
25.	Malai guilty mathi <i>guilty feel</i> nagarau.	50						

26.	<i>Come on</i> Sada ke yee sab kura birsannau ?	50						
27.	Sufile yakadama <i>proud feel</i> garaucche.	57						
28.	Bhaigo ma <i>taxi</i> ma janchhu uso bha.	62						
29.	Timle ta khutta khochyaera hideko pani kati <i>cute</i> .	63						
30.	Yasto ramro ramro <i>product</i> nikalne karkhana kasto rahechha hernu parena.	71						
31.	Dhoka <i>knock</i> garna janya chhainas ?	74						
32.	Yakachhin tehi <i>chowck</i> samma pugera aauchhu yeuta <i>documentprint</i> garnu thiyo tehi bhanna aayaki.	74						
33.	Yaka patak aayurvedik <i>doctor</i> lai pani dekhau na.	75						
34.	Alik ramro <i>doctor</i> kaha jaane ho ki ?	80						
35.	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> bhanne rogako <i>case</i> ho.	82						
36.	Kati barsa ta ma sabai <i>report</i> here pachhi matra bhannechhu.	83						
37.	<i>Peniciline</i> ko <i>injection</i> tintin haptama dui barsa sammaka lagi lagaunu.	84						
38.	Chadai thik bhayera chhuteko sabai padhai <i>recover</i> garnu.	87						
39.	Yeti bhayo bhane ta ma <i>exam</i> dina sakchhu.	88						
40.	Aajabata <i>properties</i> of <i>enjaiem</i> suru bho.	88						

41.	Aaja <i>class</i> ma kati jana aaye ?	88						
42.	Aaja <i>college</i> nai bhayana <i>petrol</i> ko bhau badheko ma bidhyarthiharule aandolan gare.	88						
43.	Pahila <i>dessert</i> khayera pachhi <i>dinner</i> kasaile khanchha ?	90						
44.	Sada hamro bholi <i>dating</i> hai.	99						
45.	<i>Please</i> sarthak najiska na.	100						
46.	Aajako hamro <i>dating spot</i> yahi ho timro kotha bahirako baranda.	100						
47.	Chaltiko kunai <i>restaurant</i> bhanda kam <i>romantic</i> mahol chhara ?	101						
48.	Yehi ki yaha bharapur <i>privacy</i> chha.	102						
49.	Malai thaha chha, Sufira timro baba milera timro dherai <i>care</i> garnuhunchha.	102						
50.	<i>So tell me what are the doctor jones criteria for diagnosing rhematic fever ?</i>	110						
51.	<i>So tell me what is the treatment for an acute case ?</i>	111						
52.	Aspatalko <i>bed</i> ma matra yasari basirahada <i>bore</i> lageko chhain ?	112						
53.	<i>Bore</i> ta malai birami huda huda dherai lageko chha.	112						
54.	Bho <i>hospital</i> ma tamasa nadhekhau.	113						

55.	La yaho basa ma timilai <i>hospital</i> bhitrai ghumauchhu.	113						
56.	Kehi had sammako <i>bore</i> ta ma hataidina sakchhu.	113						
57.	Yaka dui din mai buwalai <i>discharge</i> garihalchhan.	114						
58.	Kati dherai padhnuhunchha <i>time pass</i> garna ho ?	115						
59.	<i>Time pass</i> garna pani kasaile padhchha ?	115						
60.	Birami bhayara <i>hospitalized</i> hunubhachha, jatikheral pani padheko padhyai matra dekhe dukhi kam hunchha bhanera ho ki ?	115						
61.	Ma aaja bata <i>college</i> jaana thale.	121						
62.	Kapi ra kalam liyara basa hai, paacha <i>minute</i> ma feri <i>phone</i> garchhu.	121						
63.	Aaja dekhi ma dui ota <i>note</i> banauchhu.	122						
64.	Padhai dhamadham bhairachha <i>practical</i> pani testai bhyainabhyai chha.	127						
65.	Mero padhai <i>loss</i> bhayo sarthak.	128						
66.	<i>Doctor</i> ko <i>appointment</i> matra bhayako bhaya arko din gaya pani hunthyo.	130						
67.	<i>Doctor</i> le ke bhane ?	132						
68.	Sabai ma kehi na kahi <i>egoproblem</i> hunchha.	135						
69.	Yo <i>blackmail</i> gareko ki anurodha gareko ?	136						

70.	Je thanda timi mero kurama <i>convinced</i> hunchheu.	136						
71.	Anabasyak <i>credit</i> chahi nadeu hai.	137						
72.	<i>Research</i> ka laagi <i>field</i> jaanu bhachha.	140						
73.	<i>It's okay</i> sada maile <i>mind</i> gareko chhaina.	140						
74.	<i>Long toilet</i> aayo ?	148						
75.	Narunu na didi <i>please</i> .	155						
76.	<i>Final exam</i> suru hudai chha.	157						
77.	Kun aspatal, kun <i>doctor</i> lai dekhayako ?	171						
78.	Sada, kina <i>phone switched off</i> gareki thiyeu ?	181						
79.	Ke nispasta <i>phone switched off</i> garera basnu usko galti thiyana ?	181						
80.	Sarthak ko <i>exam</i> thiyo.	181						
81.	<i>Phone rakha</i> ma yaka dui dinamai aauchhu timilai bhetna.	182						
82.	Sarthak <i>I missed you</i> dherai dherai.	182						
83.	<i>Hello</i> sada ahile kasto chha timilai ?	197						
84.	<i>Friendly</i> hune kosis gareu bhane ramro hunchha.	198						
85.	<i>Doctor</i> le yo ek barsa lamo samaya samma ke diye ?	199						
86.	<i>Predict</i> garna garo chha.	199						

87.	Yo saba ke ho <i>doctor Sharma</i> ?	199						
88.	Kasaiko yaka basa dedha barsa <i>even</i> dui barsa ma pani thik bhayako chaa.	199						
89.	Ma buchchhu <i>you are depressed</i> .	200						
90.	Yati lamo samaya bhayo <i>stressed</i> hunu swobhabik ho.	200						
91.	Tara yo halatama ma <i>suggest</i> gardina.	201						
92.	Tyo abastha khaile aauchha <i>doctor</i> saab ?	201						
93.	Yo <i>anti-depress</i> ho.	201						
94.	Ke garau <i>doctor</i> saheb ?	202						
95.	<i>Positive feelings</i> raku rog niko huna pachas pratisat tesaile bhumika khelchha.	202						
96.	Kehi na kehi ma <i>engaged</i> garairakhunus.	202						
97.	Yetinjel yee <i>doctor</i> kina phela parehan ?	233						
98.	Ma <i>doctor</i> gupta sanga appointment liyara ek patak unalai bhetchhu.	233						
99.	Ma yee sab dukhaharu <i>enjoy</i> garchhu.	233						
100.	Baba, <i>hospital</i> jada Arun kumar Gupta naau garko <i>doctor</i> ko <i>board</i> padhekithiya, <i>phone</i> garera <i>appointment</i> liyedinu na.	237						
101.	<i>Rheumatic fever</i> diagonosis gariyako thiyo tyahi rogko	241						

	upachar gariraheki chhu.							
102.	Yo <i>injection</i> tala <i>dispensary</i> bata liyara aaunuhola.	241						
103.	Tyo <i>synovial fluid</i> ho.	242						
104.	Ke <i>injection</i> ho <i>doctor</i> saab ?	242						
105.	Yo <i>rheumatic fever</i> hoina yaslai sero <i>negativespandalarthopathy</i> bhaninchha.	242						
106.	Yesko sabai <i>result negative</i> nai aaunechha.	242						
107.	<i>Bed rest</i> nai garna thaleko kati bhayo ?	242						
108.	Hernus to masu purai sukeko yaslai <i>wastijng</i> bhaninchha.	243						
109.	Chamatkarai bhayachha asti <i>wheel chair</i> ma aayako hoina.	246						
110.	Aaja ma aafno <i>birthday</i> manauna chahanchhu.	247						
111.	Malai aajai janmiya jastai <i>feel</i> bhairaheko chha.	247						
112.	Malai laagyo yo naya jiban aafno sathisanga <i>celebrate</i> kina nagaru ?	251						
113.	Tyati saro <i>excited</i> hunu pardaina mareko bhaya ma yaha hundai hunna theni.	251						
114.	Malai jandagi batai <i>fail</i> bhaya jhai <i>feel</i> bhayo.	252						
115.	<i>Common</i> yar, ta <i>nine class</i> ma <i>fail</i> bhayaki	252						
116.	Sabale <i>top</i> garchha bhaneko ma <i>fail</i> bhayako dekhera sab	253						

	chhakka pare.							
117.	<i>Second term</i> ma paach wota bisayama <i>fail</i> bhaya.	253						
118.	Hami dubailai uthayo ra <i>exam hall</i> bata bahira nikali diyo.	253						
119.	Yati <i>sincere</i> bhaya ki <i>final exam</i> ma yakai choti <i>class</i> ko tesro <i>position</i> ma aaya.	253						
120.	Tyati bela jati garo bhayako hos, ahile tyo kura samjhera khub <i>enjoy</i> garchhu ma ta.	254						
121.	Sufike mabhitra <i>suicidal tendency</i> thiyo ?	259						
122.	Mero kothabata <i>diary</i> liyara aauchhes ?	263						
123.	<i>Badminton</i> khelna kahile sakchhu hola ?	263						
124.	Mero <i>transcript</i> kina lukaidinu bhayo bhanera pakhura sarkinu parthyo ra ?	265						
125.	Jiban tyahi gham ho jo harek din purba tirako <i>station</i> bata chadhchha ra poschimama gayara warlinchha.	272						
126.	Sufiaaja malai <i>scotty</i> ma <i>Kathmandu</i> ghuma na.	273						
127.	<i>Help</i> चाहिन्छहा भाने मा याहि चहु है.	279						
128.	Baba aaja bata ma <i>vegetarian</i> bhaya.	280						
129.	<i>Sorry</i> la bhyaudina.	281						
130.	Ma <i>taxi</i> khojna jaau ?	288						

131.	Hoina ma <i>taxi</i> khojera lyauchhu bho dherai dukha nagar.	289						
132.	Timro <i>muscles</i> dherai sukeko chha chalayara byayam garera <i>recover</i> garna sakinchha.	290						
133.	Aaja ta <i>wheelchair</i> ko aabasyakta parenachha ni.	290						
134.	<i>Doctor</i> le malai sakdo <i>physical</i> kaam garnu bhaneko birsinu bho ?	292						
135.	Tapai pani ta <i>college</i> jaanuhunchha.	295						
136.	Mera personal kura kina arulai sunau bhanera, chhapne gari bhola parsi kunai katha waa upanyao lekhaula ni.	295						
137.	Baru yeuta <i>romantic</i> upanyas lekhnus.	297						
138.	Yo hamro lagi <i>risk</i> bhayo.	297						
139.	<i>Handwritten</i> , <i>type</i> garnu bhachhaina ?	298						
140.	Yaka patak <i>office</i> aaunus na.	299						
141.	<i>Mind</i> nagarnus hai.	299						
142.	Tapaike <i>fanlist</i> ma sabai bhanda philo <i>number</i> ma merai naam rakhnus.	300						
143.	Ma bhare nai aauchhu aaja ta <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301						
144.	<i>Congrats</i> didi.	301						
145.	Honestly bhannu parda suruko dinama tapai yaha aauda yo phuchhile ke lekhi holi ra bhanera manamanai	301						

	socheko thiya.							
146.	Ma bhare auchhu aaja <i>celebrate</i> garnu parchha.	301						
147.	Yahi <i>attitude</i> lai sadhai kayam rakhnus.	302						
148.	<i>Hello</i> sada sanchai chhau ?	307						
149.	<i>Fail</i> hou, <i>pass</i> hou, timile line harek pariksha ko samana garnechhu.	313						
150.	Ke teslai ajhai pani <i>psychiatric</i> ko khacho chha jasto lagchha ?	316						