CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The present study is entitled **Current Practices ofCode mixing in Nepali Novel:A Case ofPriya Sufi** consists of background of the study, statement of problems, objectives ofthe study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the system of communication in speech and written which is used by people. It is very essential in human life. Through language human can communicate to fulfill their needs and get important information. In other words, it is a means of communication through which speakers can express their views, feelings, emotions, thoughts, etc. In this regard Tribus (2017) states, " Language is a vital tool that allows us to connect and command, to warn and welcome, and to anchor abstract thought in concrete words in our pursuit of higher knowledge." He also says, it is an artistic medium through which we express our humanity. Moreover, it is a god's special gift to humankind. Without language human civilization as we have today, would have remained impossibility.

Similarly, Trudgill (1983, p.1) argues, "Language is not just means of communicating information. It is a way of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people."Trudgilldefinition revels that language is not only used for communication but it is also used as maintaining relationship with people in a society. Language and society are interdependent terms. They cannot be completed if they are fragmented from each other. Society is a group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Language on another hand is what the members of a particular society speak. It shows that the definition of society and language are not independent. Moreover, the study of language in relation to human society is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the discipline which is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding of the structures and functions of language that are used in social contexts, settings and situations. It also studies how language and varieties of a language functions are used in communication.

As Crystal (2008) argues, "Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society." Similarly, Giyato (2013) states, "Sociolinguistics refers to the data of the society and analyze to linguistics." It means that sociolinguistics study about the languages, which are used in society for communication. When people do conversation, they use more than one language. In this kind of situation, they sometimes speak by mixing languages or codes. Moreover, within a society people use varieties of language and at the same time they also deal with the process of code mixing and code switching according to the contexts and situation, which is termed as multilingualism. Most of the people in this world use more than one language in their communication. Similarly, all the people in this universe are multilingual or bilingual. Furthermore, people who are bilingual or multilingual they are familiar with different codes in their daily lives while communicating people also deals with different codes.

According to Wardhaugh (2002), "Code mixing is the juxtaposition within the same speech exchanged of passages of a speech belonging two different systems."

Similarly, Saddono (2012) suggests that code mixing is the use of two or more languages by inserting elements of a language into another language. Based on Wardhaugh and Saddono definitions it can clarify that code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages in speech. Similarly, code mixing may occur within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language. In the multilingual setting or societies, code mixing plays a vital role as a communicative tool. The code-mixing phenomenon is very significant and it

highlights the attempt made by the bilingual or multilingual users for the communication. Moreover, code mixing is very important for everyone, especially for people who live in multilingual society. The present multilingual scenario gives importance to the learning of English language because English has become a language of trade, commerce, industry, aviation, business, IT and others many more fields.

Code mixing phenomenon becomes an interesting topic to be discussed, especially in Nepal, where society uses more than one language. Similarly, the Nepalese condition of multilinguality and multiculturality necessitates communicating in many languages and makes it almost compulsory to mix several codes of different languages. In addition to the bilingual or multilingual people, several things cause code mixing. According to Sridhar (1996) code mixing is used as an identity marker. One may use certain codes to make certain identities. In this case, Attamimi (2013) states that there are three things behind the occurrence of code mixing: social status, education, as well as social class of language users which are called role factors.

English is worldwide spoken language. It is the most widely taught, read, and spoken language that the world has ever known. In the case of Nepal, English as one of the international language has great influence to the most Nepalese. In speaking, many people often insert the English expressions into their discourse. However, people communicate to each other is not only by speaking but also by writing. So, due to the use of English codes in writing, we find English mixed codes in Nepali literature too. Especially, those writers who write different literary artifacts for young generation they use English mixed codes according to the situation. Due to the massive use of English language in every field, people use English codes in their everyday life so we find English language in Nepali literature too. It means we have noticed many mixed codes of English in our Nepali literary works.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Code mixing is an interesting and useful device of communication. It is used in most of the countries in the world. Broadly speaking, code mixing refers to the use of more than one language. In this regard, Hudson (1996, p.53) argues that code mixing as "A case where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change in the situation." Furthermore, he also says that to get the right effect the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail. In the process of code mixing, a speaker or writer mix words, phrases, clauses and sentences of one language in the structure of another language. Similarly, Tay (1989,p.408) states that code mixing involves the embedding or mixing of various units, i.e. morphemes, words, phrases, and clauses from two distinct grammatical systems or subsystems within the same sentence and the same speech situation. Code mixing has been the basic needs for every people in present day in their daily communication. Due to the massive use of different codes in every field in multilingual context people trying to preserve their language as well as they also show their identity. Language and literature are the identity of the people. If language is lost, the identity of the people is also lost. Therefore, writers mix codes in one literary artifact to preserve languages and to show their uniqueness in writing style. Nowadays, English language is termed as international language, which has dominated over the other languages in the world. Therefore, majority of the people in the world use English language in their speech and writing.

There are numbers of researches regarding code mixing in Nepali novels. However, no one conducted the research in code mixing in Nepali novel Priya Sufi. Moreover, researches that were already conducted were either focused on fundamental units or major word classes, language contexts, language functions but my study focused on contextual use of mixed codes, word class and use of mixed codes in word, phrase, clause and sentence level. Therefore, this study will be best reference for further researches and unique as well.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The research study is carried out with the following objectives:

a) To identify English mixed codes in 'Priya Sufi' in terms fundamentals units of grammatical structure (words, phrases, clauses, sentences) and word class (Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs).

b) To explore different contexts of mixed codes in the novel 'Priya Sufi'.

c) To suggest some pedagogical implications based on the findings of the study.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research questions are decided to accomplish the research task and solve the research problems.

a) What are the mixed codes expressions found in the novel 'Priya Sufi'?

b) What is the proportion of mixed expressions in terms of their grammatical level?

c) What is the frequency of mixed English expressions in the novel Priya Sufi in terms of word, phrase, clause and sentence level?

d) In which context the mixed codes are used in Nepali literary writing.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Every study has its own unique significance and importance. This study has also its own significance in the field of sociolinguistics aspect of language. The study will be helpful to the students of linguistics who are interested in code mixing in Nepali novel.

Similarly, this study will be significant for students and teachers especially for those who are interested in sociolinguistics. Moreover, this study will be useful to the Nepali literary readers to know the contexts of English mixed codes in the field of Nepali literature. Furthermore, this study will help language

teacher, linguist, textbook writers, language planners, syllabus designers, methodologist and sociolinguist, literary writers who have extreme concern in the area of sociolinguistics and code mixing. Finally, this research study will be much advantageous to the prospective researchers who want to carry out research related to this field because this research will explore some of the crucial concepts about code mixing.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

The proposed research study is mainly limited to the following ideas:

i) The study is limited on code mixing expressions in the Nepali novel 'Priya Sufi'.

ii) The study is limited only to the area of code mixing.

iii) The study is limited only to the frequency occurrence of English expressions in terms of grammatical categories like words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

iv) Only English mixed codes are studied.

v) It is limited only to the situational context of mixed expressions in the Nepali novel 'Priya Sufi'.

vi) The study is limited to survey research design.

1.7 Operational Definition of Key Terms

In my study, the following terms areused as the keys terms with the given specific meanings:

Sociolinguistics: - Sociolinguistics explores language in relation to society. In my study it is concerned with language as used for communication amongst different social groups of people in different social situation.

Bilingual: - A person or society who can speak two languages. In my study bilingual refers to the Nepali and English language.

Multilingual: - A multilingual refers to use of different languages while communicate with others according to the situation.

Code: - Any expression of language that is used for mixed in communication. In my code refers to the English and Nepali codes.

Code-mixing: - The term code-mixing in this study refers to the words, phrasesand sentences which are mixed in another language while communicating and writing.

Context of language: - Context of language refers to the situation in which language is used.

PriyaSufi: -Priya Sufi is a Nepali novel written by SubinBhattarai published in 2075B.S

CHAPTER TWO
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This part of the study consists of the theoretical literature, review of the empirical literature, implications for the study, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Review of the Related Theoretical Literature

This research is mainly concerned with the mixed English codes in a Nepali novel. This section dealt with the theoretical review of code mixing and different aspects related to code mixing.

2.1.1 Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes according to the situation of communication. They may choose a particular variety because it makes them easier to discuss on particular topic. When talking about work in different fields, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language use in daily communication.

A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk with each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feelings and emotions. According to Wardhaugh (1986.p.27), "A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties used in any occasions." Similarly, Stockwell (2002) defines code as, "A symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes." Regarding code, Richards et.al (1999, p.33) say,

> "A code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety or
>
> dialect. It is sometimes considered a more neutral term than the others.

People also used code when they want to stress the uses of a language or language variety in particular variety."

From the aforementioned definitions given by different linguists, it can be saidthat code is a system that is used for communication between people in different situations. People mixed many codes while talking with people similarly they also switched codes and mixed different codes according to their context and situation.

2.1.2 Bilingualism/ Multilingualism

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism. (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.101)

To clarify the term bilingualism and multilingualism, Spolsky (1998, p.45) defines as "A person who has some functional ability in the second language." It means bilingualism/multilingualism is alternative use of two or more languages by the same individual. Moreover, bilingualism begins when the speakers of one language can produce complete meaningful utterances.

Similarly, Sridhar in McKay and Hornberger (2009, p.50) states,

"Multilingualism or bilingualism involving balanced, native like command of all the languages is rather common. Typically, multilingual have varying degrees of command of the different languages. The differences in competence in the various languages might range from command of a few lexical items, formulaic expressions such as greetings of excellent command of the grammar and vocabulary and specialized registers and styles."

To be more clear, multilingualism and bilingualism refers to the possession of different languages by a person or community. Furthermore, these two terms are primarily the features of the speech community. There are three reasons why someone becomes bilingual they are; namely membership, education and administration (Hoffman, 1991, p. 3). Based on the above explanation regarding bilingualism and multilingualism it clarifies that the bilingual and multilingual speakers make choice of one language instead of the others languages, being concerned with the type of interaction patterns and domain of language use.

In other words, since the members of bilingual or multilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the language used in the community, they have to be able to get a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

2.1.3 Code mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages in speech. It occurs within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language. According to Grin (2006) code mixing or a mixed codes defines as, "Using two languages such as third, new code emerges in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structural definable pattern." It means the code mixing hypothesis states that when two codes switched languages constituted the appearance of a third code which has structural characteristics special to that new code.

Code mixing has become so common because it helps people for effective communication. Common bilingual people do not only do code mixing but also it is sometimes deliberately used by educated people. Therefore, Bokamb (1989, p.289) argues, "Code mixing is predominantly a communicative behavior of educated speakers." It shows that code mixing has become a common tendency among bilinguals and multi-lingual's. Code mixing refers to "All cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages

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appear in one sentence." (Muysken 2000, p.1).It clarifies that people use two languages whatever they like according to the situation or contexts within one sentence. Similarly, code mixing occurs on certain contexts, it shows that our different moods make us use different codes.

Code mixing is a result of multilingualism and bilingualism. Grin (2006) says, "Code mixing is necessarily a product of bilingual competence." Moreover, people use mixed codes while expressing their feelings and emotions.

2.1.4 Types of Code mixing

Code mixing is mixing of two codes or languages, usually without changing the topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence; one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. Regarding code mixing Nababan (1993) states that, "code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions." According to Soewito (1983), there are two types of code mixing inner code mixing and outer code mixing:

a) **Inner code mixing: -** Inner code mixing is mixing language from the original language with all its variation. Inner code mixing shown, if the speaker inserts the elements of his/her own language into national language, the element of dialect into his own language or elements of varieties and style into his dialect.

b) **Outer code mixing: -** Outer code mixing is mixing of speaker own language into foreign language. In outer code mixing speaker inserts the elements of his/her language into foreign language.

Similarly, according to Muysken (2000) code mixing are of following types:

a) **Insertion: -** The concept of insertion is defined as insertion of material such as lexical items or entire constituents of one language into a structure of other language. The insertion process always occurs to the base language. In insertion code mixing a constituent is inserted. These inserted constituents are mostly nouns, adjectives and verbs.

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b) **Alternation: -** It is a very common strategy of code mixing. Alternative patterns often show some diversity of elements switched. The content words come in insertion whereas discourse particles and adverbs may be alternations. It is a form of code mixing in which two languages remain relatively separate.

c) **Congruent Lexicalization: -** Congruent lexicalization is akin to language variation and style shifting. In this type of code mixing a grammatical structure is shaped by language A and B and words from both languages.

2.1.5 Reasons of Code Mixing

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. "The phenomenon of people having more than one code is called bilingualism and multilingualism" (Wardhugh, 2008, p.101). In the bilingual or multilingual context, people mixed the codes while they are engaging in speech or writing activities. According to Wardhaugh (1986, pp.87-90) there are some reasons for code mixing which are:

    i)   Solidarity with listeners

    ii)   Choice of topic

    iii) Perceived social cultural distance

    iv) Lack of language loyalty

    v)   Migration

    vi) Inter-caste marriage

Similarly, According to Hoffman (1991, p.116) there are number of reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to mix their languages, which are:

a) **Talking about a particular topic: -** People prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Maximum times a bilingual or multilingual speaker feels free and more

comfortable to express his/her feelings and emotions in another language, which is not his/her mother tongue.

b) **Quoting somebody else: -** People normally used mixed codes while quote a famous expressions, proverbs, or saying of some well-known figures.

c) **Being emphatic about something: -** Some people who are talking using language that is not their native language suddenly they want to be emphatic about something at that time, they mixed the codes to feel more convenient.

d) **Interjection (inserting sentence filler or sentence connectors):-** Interjection is word or expression that is inserted into sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, and to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like; hey!, Look! , etc. They have no grammatical value, but speakers use them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing.

e) **Repetition use for clarification: -** When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his /her speech or writing, he/she mixes the codes. For this, speakers or writers should have knowledge of both languages.

f) **Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor: -** When a bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual or multilingual, there will be lots of code mixing. It means to make content of his/her speech more clear he/she uses mixed codes.

g) **Expressing group identity: -** In present condition, people use mixed codes to express their identity. While the speaker talks with other which are not belongs to his/her community at that time he/she mixed codes from his/her language to show his/her identity.

From above discussion, it can be said that code mixing is universal phenomenon and people from bilingual and multilingual community use code mixing in theirlanguages while they communicate with others.

Nowadays people use mixed codes in every fields according to the situation in conversation. This all happens due to the rapid development of IT, science, education system, trade and business and so on. According to Aryal (2008,p.40) in the context of Nepal, author's or literary writers generally use English mixed codes in their literary artifacts due to the following reasons:-

i)   Author's English knowledge.
ii) Author's intention to address new generation.
iii) Due to the demand of the topic.
iv) Author's desire to catch the sentiments of young readers.
v)   Due to the lack of equivalent term.
vi) Due to cultural influence.
vii) Due to author's desire to give extra flavor on the part of readers.

2.1.6 Purposes of Code Mixing

Bilinguals /Multilingualand language learners mix codes for a numbers of reasons. Sociolinguists have found some common themes in the various purposes code mixing can serve. Code mixing can be used to quote, emphasize, add another level of meaning, clarify or evoke richer images, add humor, irony or wordy language play, mark closeness, emphasize bonds or, on the contrary, mark distance (Cassielles-Suarez, 2017,p. 154).

Similarly, Humran&Shyamala (2018) discuss purposes of code mixing in their paper are communicating more effectively, showing identity through language, supplementing one's L2, and using L1 as scaffolding for L2.

i)   Effective communication: - The first reason why multilingual mix code is for effective communication (Ahire,2015). In a study conducted on code mixing with the Marathi language, the author concluded that code mixing functions to meet the expressive needs of the speaker and the communicative needs of the listener and the speaker both. Similarly, people use mix codes in their communication to make their conversation easy, fruitful and unique.

Furthermore, code mixing is the best way for multilingual people to make their conversation effective.

In a multilingual setting, CM is more convenient than restricting oneself to only one language (Gilead 2016). It clarifies that people of multilingual society feel easy and comfort by using code mixing in their communication .Similarly, CM is used to limit miscommunication when a speaker's competency in a language is low. People who have low language proficiency in their own language they use other languages or mix other codes in their communication to make them competent.

ii) Identity: - For many multilingual, CM is used to show their identity (Daniel, 2016). Language and identity are two major aspects which are consider by people in linguistics and sociolinguistics.One reasons why multilingual code mix is to maintain their identity in both languages while also forming 'hybrid/third space identity' (Cassielles-Suarez, 2017,p.155).

Code mixing is especially common in multicultural or multilingual environments as a reflection of its people's group identity. Code mixing can also display in-group/out-group dynamics, either excluding a certain group of people or being more inclusive through language choice (Al-Azzawi,Saadoon&Mahdi,2017).

iii) Supplementation: - CM can be useful for filling in the gaps in one's speech with words from more than one language (Lu, 2014). Similarly, the use of CM essentially makes multilingual recall quicker by allowing them to choose the word or phrase that comes to mind first rather than limiting themselves to one language (Ahire, 2015).

Multilingual people mixed codes due to incompetence in their primary language to express their feelings, emotions and expressions.When a multilingual is able to code-mix as a way of quickening recall, language learners tend to code-mix because they do not yet have the competency to fully

express themselves in their target language (Keller, 2016). Therefore, they must supplement words they have not learned or do not remember in the target language with words from another language, often their mother tongue.

iv) Scaffolding: - CM can be used as scaffolding for one's TL at the beginning stages of language learning (Keller, 2016). By CM, language learners can use their first language to help them start speaking in second language sooner than they would be able to only using words they know in their L2 (Kustati, 2014). Kustati (2014) says, 'Scaffolding and supplementation are different from each other' where scaffolding is temporary, it mainly occurring at the beginning stages of language learning to assist flow of conversation and get a language learners speaking fast without spending long times in reading vocabulary in the TL. On the other hand, supplementation is permanent, it means people use this technique in communication while they feel difficulty and supplement words, phrases, and clauses of one language into another language.

Similarly, according to Holmes (1992) the purposes of code mixing are:

  i)   Expressing solidarity and intimacy
  ii) Asserting status, pride and power
  iii) Lexical needs
  iv) Incompetence
  v)   Expressing self emotion
  vi) Being for informative
  vii) Making jokes

2.1.7 Language Context in Relation to Code Mixing

Code mixing constitutes a mixing of two codes or languages, which is usually without a change of topic. It is very necessary for people who are in multilingual or bilingual setting. People in multilingual or bilingual setting use different codes in their conversation according to their situation or context. In

this regard Brown (2004,p. 132) says, "It is the context within which we exist, think, feel and relate to others. It is the 'glue' that binds a group of people together. It is our collective identity, our blue print." Here Brown opines that the context is that where we exist or live. Language is also the glue and binds people through communication. Furthermore, context means situation of using language with different people. People use different codes or languages according to situation because same codes have different meaning. Moreover, context acts an essential role to determine the functions of codes or languages.

Especially, people mixed codes while they get confused and they mixed codes when they have command over multiple languages. In the context of Nepal, according to Niraula (2016) people used mixed codes in following fields.

a) Science and technology
b) Literature
c) Education
d) Trade and business
e) Medical and engineering
f) Tourism

Regarding context of language Thornbury (1999, p.90) states, "A de-contextualize words and de-contextualized sentences loss their meaning". This definition clarify that all the expressions which are communicated by people are context sensitive and people should analyzed all the words, sentences and expressions according to the contexts because same codes have different meaning in different context.

According to Thornbury (1999) there are three types of contexts, they are:

a) **Co-text:-** The co-text is the rest of the text that surrounds and provides meaning to the individual language item in the text. It is also known as linguistic context because it depends on the linguistic items on the text.

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b) **Context of culture: -** Context of culture simply refers to the complete meaning of the exponent, which also deals with the cultural aspects of the text.

c) **Contexts of situation: -** It directly deals with the physical surrounding where the communication takes place.

Ingeneral, context of language is divided in three different types; they are linguistic context, situational context and experiential context.

a) **Linguistic context: -** Linguistic contexts analyze the linguistic elements that are used inside the text. Similarly, in linguistic context people analyze the text before and after the given sentence.

b) **Situational context: -** Situational context is the physical surrounding where the communication takes place. The situational contexts talk about the outside of the text.

c) **Experiential context: -** Experiential context refers to the background knowledge of the participants. It is the context inside the participants. It is very difficult to communicate with each other if participants are not familiar with subject matter.

2.1.8 Fundamental Units of Grammatical Structure

Every language has various grammatical units. A grammatical unit in language is the stretch of the language that carries grammatical patterns. Sentences, clauses, phrases, words and morphemes are known as keys of language structure. According to Lyons (1968, p.65), "The relation between five units of grammatical description is one of composition." It means the expressions that we use while talking and writing depends upon grammatical units. The short description of grammatical units is as follow:

a) Morpheme:- A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language. In this regard, Varshney (1999, p.129) states that, "Morphemes are customarily describes as minimal units of grammatical analysis. The units

of 'lowest' rank out of which words, the units of next 'highest' rank are composed." Based on the above definition it can say that morphemes are the minimal units of grammatical structure from those meaningful words are composed in various ways. Furthermore, it cannot be divided into smaller segments without changing its meaning. There are two types of morphemes:

i) *Free morphemes: -* Free morphemes refer to the meaningful segments that can stand alone with a specific meaning. For examples: open, boy, name, say, etc.

ii) *Bound morphemes: -* Bound morphemes refer to the smaller meaningful segments that cannot stand along with meaning. For examples: farmer, taken, does, etc.

b) **Word: -** Words are the smallest element that can be uttered in isolation with objective or practical meaning. A word may consist of a single morpheme or several morphemes. According to Bloomfield (1935, p.97), "Words are the minimum free form of a language which are constituted out of morphemes." Based on the morphemes constituents, Jindal et al. (1999, p.64) classify words into the following three types.

i) *Simple words: -* Simple words are those words that consist of a single free morpheme. For examples: good, plays, etc.

ii) *Complex words: -* Complex words consist of a base and derivational affix. For examples: enable, determination, etc.

iii) *Compound words: -* Compound words refer to those words that consists two or more independent words by themselves. For examples: over-ripe, inter-caste etc.

c) **Phrase: -** A phrase is a grammatical term referring to a group of words that does not include a subject and verb. According to Lyons (1968), "A group of words with its own subject and predicate, if it is included in a larger sentence is called phrase." Moreover, phrase also refers to a small group of words that

form a meaningful unit within a clause. In this regard Aarts and Aarts(1986,p.60) divides phrase in five types which are as follows:

i) *Noun phrase*: - Nouns phrase are those, which contain a noun – name, place or things and at least one modifier associated to the noun. For example:
He was wearing a black linen shirt.

ii) *Verb phrase*: - Every sentence will generally contain a verb. But, sometimes the action being described requires a more nuanced multi-words verb phrase. The phrase consists of the main verb and an auxiliary verb is known as verb phrase. For example: The teacher is writing the answer.

iii) *Adjective phrase: -*   An adjective phrase is a group of words that describe noun and pronoun in a sentence. The adjective in an adjective phrase can appear at the start, end or in the middle of the sentence. For example:
The movie was not too terrible.

iv) *Adverb phrase: -*   An adverb phrase is simply a group of two or more words that functions as an adverb in a sentence. For example: I parked the car right here.

v) *Prepositional phrase: -* Any phrase that consists of a preposition, and the object of the preposition, which will be a noun or a pronoun what we call a prepositional phrase. For example: Students are advised to be on time.

d) Clause:- In language, a clause is the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition. According to Lyons as cited in Varshney (1999,p.220), " Any group of word which is grammatically equivalent to a single word and which doesn't have its own subject and predicate is known as clause." Functionally clause can be divided into two groups;

i) **Main clause: -** A main clause is a clause that contains as a subject and an object. Similarly, main clause makes sense on their own. For example: I like bananas.

ii) **Subordinate clause: -** A subordinate clause contains a subject and a verb, but it needs to be attached to a main clause because it cannot make sense on its own. For example: I first met her in Kathmandu where I live as a small child.

According to Wren and Martin (1994), the types of subordinate clause are as follow:

i) **Noun clause: -** A noun clause is group of words containing a finite verb and functioning like a noun. For example: He said that he was tired.

ii) **Adjective clause: -** According to Wren and Martin adjective clause is a group of words which contains a subject and a predicate of its own, and does the work of an adjective. For example: The book that is on the chair belongs to Aamod.

iii) **Adverb clause: -** An adverb clause functions like an adverb in giving information about when, where, why, or how if an action occurred. For example: When he arrived, we were all sleeping.

e) Sentence: - According to Bloomfield (1935, p.111), "A sentence is an independent form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger linguistic form. A group of words that are put together to mean something." Similarly, Grinder and Elgin (1973) state that, "A sentence is a word or set of words followed by a pause and revealing an intelligible purpose'. Based on the above definitions it can be said that a sentence is a group of words that are put together to mean something. A complete sentence has at least a subject and a main verb to state a complete thought. Based on sentence structure they are divided in three types:

i) **_Simple sentence: -_** A simple sentence refers to those sentences, which has only one clause and one independent variable. For example: A dog is running.

ii) **_Compound sentence:-_** A compound sentence refers to those sentence which has two or more clauses. Similarly, those clauses are joined together with conjunctions, punctuation, or both. For example: The boy is standing, but the girl is sitting.

iii) **_Complex sentence: -_** Complex sentence refers to those sentences, which contains a main clause and one or more subordinate clause. For example: The teacher, who is teaching us, is extraordinary.

2.1.9 Word Class (The Major Parts of Speech)

In every language, there are group of words that share grammatical characteristics. These groups are called parts of speech. In this regard Weaver(1996,p. 254) states that, " A part of speech is a set of words with some grammatical characteristics in common and each part of speech differs in grammatical characteristics from every other parts of speech." In the other hand major parts of speech refers to the content words that have a specific concrete meaning. Noun, verb, adjective and adverb are known as major parts of speech in grammar.

a) **Noun: -** In many languages, nouns have affixes indicating number, case, possessor and definiteness. Furthermore, Weaver (1996, p.252) stated that, "A noun is defined as a word that names a person, place, thing or idea." According to Greenbaum and Quirk (1990) the classes of noun is as follow:

i) **_Common noun: -_** Common noun refers to the name of any person, place, or thing. For example: - video, woman, basketball etc. There are two types of common noun:

1) **_Count noun_**

   i) Concrete noun   For example: bun, pig etc.

   ii)Abstract noun   For example: difficulty, remark etc.

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     2)   Non-count noun

       i) Concrete   For example: butter, gold etc.

       ii)Abstract   For example: music, laziness etc.

ii) ***Proper noun: -***Proper noun refers to name of particular person, place or thing and begins with a capital letter. For example: Chicago, Ram, Winston Churchill etc.

Besides common and proper noun there are other two types of noun:

i) ***Collective noun: -*** Collective noun refers to a name of group of people or things. For example: herd, flock, family etc.

ii) ***Compound noun:-*** Compound noun is a noun consisting of more than a single word. For example: dining room, physical education, book keeper etc.

b) Verb: - A word that expresses the action, event or state is called verb. In other words, verb showsaction that makes a statement, or show a link between word relationships. There are three types verb:

i) ***Helping verb: -*** A helping verb assist the main verb in a sentence. There can be more than one helping verb in each sentence. For example:- The members are going to the city tomorrow evening.

ii) ***Action verb: -*** An action verb tells what action a subject is performing, has performed or will perform. For example: My father delivers packages to department.

iii) ***Linking verbs: -*** A linking verb connects a subject to a noun or an adjective in the predicate. For example: My sister is a doctor.

c) Adjective: - Adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun. Furthermore, adjectives are words that describe the characteristics or properties of nouns. Therefore, they are also called as quality words. Generally, there are six types of adjectives:

i) **_Descriptive adjective: -_** A descriptive adjective is probably what we think of when we heard the word adjective. Descriptive adjective are used to describe noun or pronoun. For example: beautifully, cute, silly etc.

ii) **_Demonstrative adjective: -_** A demonstrative adjective refers to those adjective, which referring noun or pronoun. For example: This, that, there etc.

iii) **_Distributive adjective: -_** A distributive adjective simply describe specific members out of group. For example: each, every, either, neither etc.

iv) **_Quantitative adjective:-_** Quantitative adjective simply describe the quantity of something. For example: many, whole, one etc.

v) **_Interrogative adjective: -_** Interrogative adjective simply ask the question and it's interrogate something. For example:- which, what, whose etc.

vi) **_Possessive adjective: -_** Possessiveadjective show possession similarly they describe to whom a thing belongs. For example: my, his, her, their etc.

d) Adverb: -Adverb is a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. In another word adverb is a word that supplies information about how, where, when, why and to what extent some action occurs. Normally there are five types of adverbs:

i) **_Adverb of time: -_**An adverb of time tells us when something is done or happens. Simply we use it at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. For example: He collapsed and died yesterday.

ii) **_Adverb of place: -_**An adverb of place tells us where something is done or happens. We use it after the verb, direct object or at the end of a sentence. For example: we can stop here for lunch.

iii) **_Adverb of manner: -_**An adverb of manner tells us how something is done or happens. Mostly, adverbs of manner end in –ly such as

happily, sadly, and so on. For example: The brothers were badly injured in the fight.

    iv) ***Adverb of degree: -*** An adverb of degree tells us the level or extent that something is done or happens. For example: It was too dark for us to find our way out of the cave.

    v) ***Adverb of frequency: -*** An adverb of frequency tells us how often something is done or happens. For example: Peter seldom reads the Bible.

2.1.10 Relationship between Literature and Code Mixing

Literature begins in the creative possibilities of human language and in the desire of human beings to use their language creatively. In this regard, Moody (1987) states that, "Literature springs from our inborn love of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience". There are number of branches of literature some of them are drama, novel, poetry and essay. The primary aim of literature is to give pleasure and entertainment. The greatest pleasure and satisfaction to be found in literature when it brings back to the realities of human situation, problem, feelings and relationship.

According to McFadden (1978, p.56), "Literature is a canon which consists of work in language by which a community defines itself through the course of its history." This definition simply revels that literature helps people to know about their language and it also helps them to show their identity. Moreover, literature enriches our lives because it increases our capacities for understanding and communication. Therefore, the writers use mixed codes in their literary artifacts to give knowledge about language and to make their literary artifacts unique and understandable. In the context of Nepali literature, the trend of using mixed codes within the same literary artifacts has no long history. Nepal is a multilingual country where people speak different languages within the same community. Due to this situation, the literary writers of Nepal

use mixed codes in their literature. English language is known as foreign language in the context of Nepal. The people of Nepal learn English for reading English books, trade and business, for abroad study and so on. Due to the huge increasing of English speaking people in Nepal the Nepali literary writers motivate to use English mixed codes in their literary writing to get attention of the people towards their literary artifacts.

2.1.11An Introduction to Novel: Priya Sufi

A novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional characters and events in the form of a sequential story. Similarly, according to Moody (1987) a novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length art a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. There are different types of novels in the fields of literature and novels are divided according to the writing styles of writers. Some of them are epistolary, picaresque, experimental, novel of manners, sentimental, gothic, historical, social realism and psychological. Every literary genrehas some elements, the elements of novel are: plot, theme, setting, conflict, character and point of view.

The novel Priya Sufi is written by Nepali author and columnist SubinBhattarai. Bhattaraihas published many novels in Nepali literature. His first book is 'KathakiPatra' an anthology of short stories was published in 2011. The stories revolve around the urban youths and love. Then after he wrote novel named 'Summer Love', which is known as commercially successful novel in the history of Nepali literature. After writing Summer Love, he wrote Saya and Monsoon, which are also very famous and loved by Nepali readers. Especially, Bhattarai is instantly popular among youths because he writes related with love, betray, college life and so on.

Priya Sufi is a new novel, which was published in 2075 B.S. The novel is a motivational story about sisters. Considering the rise in suicide rates the

authors tries to address issues related to suicide. In this novel, the writers tried to enlighten the youths about the true aspects of living. The story is all about Sada who was studying Master's Degree in Microbiology. The main characters of this novel are Sada, Sufi, Sarthak and Sada's and Sufi's father. Here in this novel, the readers will find the relationship with sisters, parents and lovers who help people who suffered in their life. The novel also gives powers to the readers being alive though they have suffered from very pitiful condition. Mainly, the novel is written in Nepali language but we find varieties of the English codes used within the Nepali language. In this novel, the writer has showed his magnificent writing ability by using different codes within the same language.

<div align="center">**Novel at a Glance**</div>

Title:-*Priya Sufi*
Writer:-SubinBhattarai
Primary Language:- Nepali
Publisher:- Fine Print, Books Pvt. Ltd. Bishal Nagar, Kathmandu
Published Date:- 2075
ISBN No. 978-9937-665-59-9

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

Research is an effort to search new facts, knowledge and principles in a scientific manner. It is discovery of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment. It requires the knowledge of related field to establish a proper linkage between the principles and practices. This research on code mixing in a Nepali novel helps to find out mixed English expressions in the conversation. Many research works have been carried out related to English code mixing nationally and internationally.

Yadav (2012) carried out research on "English Code mixing in Maithali Dramas: 'OrijnalKam' and 'Shapathgrahan'". The main objective of his study

was to analyze the code mixing in Maithali dramas in terms of major word classes and sentences. He used survey research design to complete his study. The secondary sources were his main source of study. For the population of his study, he used two Maithali novels. As a sample of his study, he used English mixed codes that are used in the novels and for research tools; he used checklist and note taking. On the basis of analysis and interpretation, he has concluded that in Maithali dramas word level mixing was found in the greatest number. Similarly, he had also found nouns were remarkably in the highest position in mixing. Their occurrences were 78.05% in OrijnalKam and 85.60% in Shapathgrahan and noun phrases found in the highest position (i.e. 50.00% in OrijnalKam) and (85.71% in Shpathgrahan). In clause level analysis, he found that 'finite clause' were in the greatest position (i.e. 44.44%) in Shapathgrahan. In sentence level analyses, he had found that simple sentences were found in greater percent (i.e. 95.66%).

Chhetri (2012) conducted a research entitled "An analysis of English Code mixing in Nepali Film Songs." The main objectives of his study were to find out the English code mixing in Nepali film songs and find out the context and reasons for English code mixing. Here, he used survey research design to achieve his objectives. He used only secondary sources of data. For the population of his study he used one hundred twenty Nepali filmy songs from them he used only twenty Nepali filmy songs as a sample for his study. Similarly, he used observation and checklist as a research tools in his study. Based on analysis and interpretation, he concluded that he found most of the mixed codes belong to the noun category. He had also found that prepositions have occupied the least percentage in the Nepali film songs. Similarly, the study found that the influence of English language as the major cause of code mixing. Regarding context, the study had found that English codes have occurred mainly in persuading, to makes others happy, to establish relationship, while greeting and to describe or praise others.

Karki (2014) has conducted a research entitled "Codemixing: A case of Karnali Blues". The main objective of his study was to explore the ratio of code mixing at different level of grammar and reasons for code mixing in different contexts. He used both primary and secondary sources for his study. On the basis of analysis and interpretation he had concluded that the ratio of noun words is relatively higher than the verbs. He also found that the ratio of phrases, clauses and sentences is relatively fewer than the ratio of words. Regarding the reasons for code mixing in different contexts writer found that some reasons they are; global spread of English, contextualization, provisions of loan words, writer's writing style, intelligibility, readers preference and so on.

Yadav (2015) conducted a research entitled 'Code mixing in LEKHAKKI SWASNI'. The main objective of his study was to find out and analyze English code mixing in terms of word class, context of code mixing and frequency of mixed codes. Similarly, his study also focuses on find out the attitude of literary writers and readers towards code mixing in Nepali novel. He used survey research design for his study. Similarly, he used both primary and secondary sources for data collection procedures. For the completion of his study, he used twenty literary writers and twenty literary readers as a population. Moreover, he used purposive sampling procedures for fixed sample for his study. In his study, he used observation and questionnaire as a research tools. On the basis of analysis and interpretation, he had concluded that word level mixing was found in the highest number. Similarly, he also said that nouns were used highly in terms of word class. Regarding context, he had found that while talking about education, film, vehicle, hotel and food, media and communication English mixed codes are used more. While talking about reasons of code mixing he found linguistic imperialism, influence of western culture and fashion of using English codes in communication.

Punmagar (2016) carried out a research entitled "English Code mixing in Magar Literature: A Case of AachhamChetaika". His main objective was to find out English codes in novel with situational contexts and try to find causes of code mixing. He applied survey research design and used purposive non-random sampling procedures for secondary sources of data collection. He used both primary and secondary sources for his study. For the population of his study he used all the English mixed codes, which were used in the novel, and as samples, he used sixty mixed codes and five Magar Kham literary figures. He used observation checklist and questionnaire as a research tools for his study. On the basis of analysis and interpretation he concluded that words level codes were found in higher frequency (i.e. 81.33%) whereas sentences were found in least frequency (1.34%). From words, he found noun as higher frequency. While talking about contexts he found most of the mixed codes are used during conflict situation. He also found some causes of English code mixing in Magar Literature that were lack of equivalent terms, advancement of time, lack of language transfer to the younger generation.

Niraula (2016) carried out a study on "English Code mixing in China HarayekoManchhe". Her objective was to find out English expressions in terms of word, phrase, clause and sentence level. She applied descriptive survey design and only secondary sources of data were used to collect data from novel. She used all the mixed English expressions that were used in the novel as a population for her study and she used purposive sampling for sampling procedure. Similarly, in her study she used observation and diary as a research tools. She concluded that word level mixed codes were found in higher percentage (i.e. 67%). Similarly, most of the expressions at word level used in novel is noun. Nouns covered 85% of the word occurrence, which contained 323 words out of total 381. From the functional point of view all the five different types of sentences except exclamatory had been not mixed in the novel. Similarly, from the structural perspective all the English sentences used in novel were only simple sentences.

Although the research works mentioned above were related to code mixing, no research yet, has been carried out on Current Practices of Code mixing in Nepali Novel : A Case of Priya Sufi. By observing these studies, I knew that the code mixing is common in different modes of communication. Most of the researchers found that English words used in Nepali language. This study was different from other research study in terms of population and data analysis procedures. In my research study, I hadexamined the English words, which were used in the Nepali novel Priya Sufi and the context in which they were used. Therefore, it was different from other studies under the department of English Education TU.

2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study

All above-mentioned studies were mostly related with my study. From those studies, I had received many insights regarding the formulation of research tools, methodology, and analysis of the data. It means the review of the study helped me in my study a lot. No doubt, literature review plays a crucial role in research process. In the process of reviewing literature, I had gone through different books, journals, literatures, articles and online resources. From reviewing them, I developed ideas on my study, which helped to make my research relevant as well as valid.

Here, Yadav (2015) enlightened me with the idea and knowledge about analyzing mixed codes in terms of word class, frequency of mixed codes, reasons and contexts. Similarly, Yadav's (2012) helped me while formulating research questions and objectives. Chhetri's (2012) research study helped me in data collection procedures as well as in analyzing data in terms of word class and language context. In the same way, Karki (2014) and Punmagar (2016) helped me to familiar with code mixing in the Nepali novel and it also gave me clear ideas related with research design, method, sampling procedures and tools as respectively. Furthermore, Niraula (2016), assisted me in sampling

procedures. This study also helped me in data collection procedures and data analysis and interpretation procedures.

Literature review is an integral part of entire research process, which makes a valuable contribution to almost each and every operational steps of study. All the literatures, which were mentioned in this study, said that in Nepali language the English mixed codes were found generally in word level, sentences level and phrase level. Similarly, the above study also said that naming words were more frequently used than adjectives, adverbs and verbs.

Overall, the above review helped me in conceptualizing the theory of code mixing, employing the methodology and generalizing the findings. The study of Niraula (2016), Punmagar (2016), Karki (2014), Chhetri (2012), Yadav (2012) and Yadav (2015) provided me significant inputs to lead this study ahead.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is the graphical representation of whole research that shows key factors, concepts or variables and presumed relationship among them in a glance.

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                    ┌──────────────────────────────┐
                    │ Code mixing in novel Priya Sufi│
                    └──────────────────────────────┘
                                   │
        ┌──────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────┐
        │                          │                          │
┌───────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐
│Collection of mixed │   │Mixed codes in word   │   │   Context    │
│      codes         │   │      class           │   └──────────────┘
└───────────────────┘   └──────────────────────┘          │
        │                          │                       │
┌───────────────┐       ┌──────────────────┐   ┌────────────────────┐
│  Word level   │       │     Nouns        │   │Situational Context │
├───────────────┤       ├──────────────────┤   └────────────────────┘
│  Clause level │       │     Verbs        │
├───────────────┤       ├──────────────────┤
│  Phrase level │       │   Adjectives     │
├───────────────┤       ├──────────────────┤
│ Sentence level│       │    Adverbs       │
└───────────────┘       └──────────────────┘
        │                          │
        └──────────┐   ┌───────────┘
              ┌──────────────────────────┐
              │  Analysis and description │
              └──────────────────────────┘
                           │
                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │   Findings   │
                    └──────────────┘
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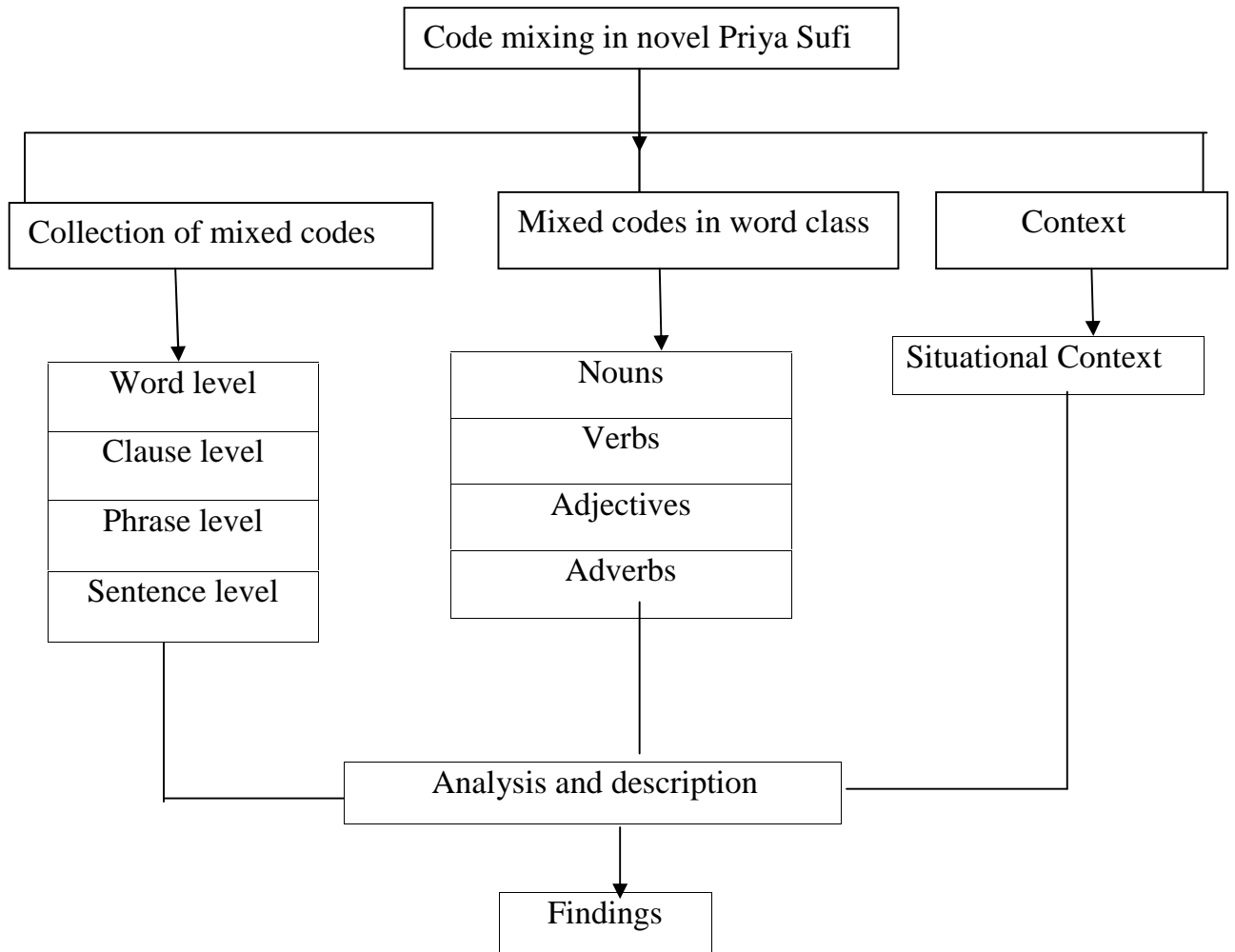
CHAPTER THREE
METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

This section includes the methods and procedures of the study. It includes design of the study, population, sample and sampling strategy, research tools, sources of data, data collection procedures, data analysis and interpretation procedures and ethical considerations.

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

A research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by the researcher to answer the questions validly, objectively, accurately and economically. According to Kerlinger (1986, p.279), "A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problem." This study followed survey research design. Survey research is the most popular design of research in social science including in the field of education.

According to Issac and Michael, (1997,p.136) ,

> "Survey research is used to answer questions that have been raised, to solveproblems that have been posed or observed, to assess needs and set goals, to determine whether or not specific objectives have been met, to establish baselines against which future comparisons can be made, to analyze trends occurs time, and generally to describe what exists in what amount and in what context."

Similarly, Hutson (1990) as cited in Ojha and Bhandari (2013), "Survey research is the method of collecting information by asking set of pre-formulated questions in a pre determined sequence in a structured questionnaire to a sample of individual so as to be representative of a define population."

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Survey research entails the collection of data on a number of units and usually at a single time, with a view of collection systematically a body of quantifiable data in respect to a number variable, which are then examined to different pattern of association. The aim of survey research design is generally to obtain a snapshot of conditions, perceptions, attitudes, and events at a single point of time. Survey research can be exploratory, descriptive or analytical. It is useful for gathering information, attitudes and preferences, and, beliefs and predictions. Moreover, Survey is usually done in natural setting. Data in survey design are collected through questionnaires, interviews, test scores, attendance rates, attitude scales, and observation schedules and so on.

Regarding to the survey research, different researchers mentioned different process. According to Brown (2001,p. 8) , the steps or process of survey research can be as follow:

i) Planning the survey
ii) Developing the instrument
iii) Gathering the data
iv) Analyze the data statistically
v) Analyzing the qualitatively
vi) Reporting the results

In the case of my research, I used survey research design and I collected data from observation-checklist and note taking. Similarly, in this study, I used only secondary sources and my study was descriptive.

3.2 Sources of Data

In this study, only the secondary sources of data were used.

3.2.1 Secondary Sources of Data

The main source of data was Nepali novel Priya Sufi written by SubinBhattarai. Some of the books, articles, magazines, journals, thesises

approved from Department of English Education and many other researches related to code mixing were the sources of data for my study.

3.3 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategies

The novel 'Priya Sufi' was selected as the subject of the research. The population of this study were all the mixed English expressions used in the novelPriya Sufi. The sample of the study included 586 mixed English expressions. In order to select the sample for this study, the researcher followed purposive non-random sampling strategies.

3.4 Research Tools

Research tools are important aspects of any research. Research tools help a researcher to gather required information to accomplish the study. In this research, researcher used observation checklist and note taking to collect data.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

I followed the given procedures for the collection of secondary data for this research study.

i)   First, I went through the novel "Priya Sufi".

ii) Then, I went through the novel minutely and listed out all the mixed English expressions.

iii) I read novel repeatedly to make sure that all the data werecollected or not.

iv) Then after, all the data were record in the diary under specific topics with page no. given in the book.

v)   Next, I prepared observation checklist for all the English codes, which were mixed in the novel.

vi) Finally, I analyzed the data comparatively.

3.6 Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

The collected data were analyzed, tabulated and presented using tables, figures, lists, and so on systematically and descriptively. This research study had followed the qualitative research study to analyze and interprets the data.

In this research study, the systematically collected data were analyzed descriptively being based on percentage and frequency.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical aspects plays important role while doing a research. Therefore, while conducting research, the researcher should be careful about ethical issues. To maintain the ethicality, I adopted the following ethical considerations:

i)   I did not use the data for any other purpose except for my study.

ii) I did not change the data, which were collected, for my study.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Result

Code mixing is a phenomenon that frequently occurs in multilingual society. Nowadays, it has been found that Nepalese who have well command over English often mixed codes English into Nepali. Especially, people who have the passion of learning English used more in their communication. Due to the globalization, people and the communities are being exposed to the external world day by day. By connected with foreign people, Nepalese people are adopting their culture, language and fashion. This all activities play a vital role to increase code mixing especially the English codes. The detailed analysis and interpretation of the collected data has been carried out as below in separate sub-headings.

4.1.1 Holistic Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

This section covered the total English expressions mixed in the novel Priya Sufi. All the mixed English expressions were classified into four categories, which include word, phrase, clause and sentence. But, in this novel there was no code mixing in clause level. So further analysis has not been made any more at the clause level. The following table illustrates the mixed English expressions in the novel Priya Sufi.

Table 1. Holistic Analysis of Mixed English Expressions in Priya Sufi

S.N	Expression Category	Number	Percentage
1	Words	495	84.47 %
2	Phrases	80	13.65 %
3	Clauses	0	0 %
4	Sentences	11	1.88 %
	Total	**586**	**100 %**

Table 1 shows 586 different English expressions were used in this novel Priya Sufi. Among them, 495 were from word level which occupied (84.47 %) of the total expressions. This is the most frequent category in the comparison to others that follow. Similarly, there were 80 different phrases in the novel occupying (13.65%) of the total. In this novel, the researcher did not find any expressions in the clause level but (1.88%) consisting 11 different expressions were observed in sentence level. The table 1 illustrates that the maximum number of the English expressions mixed in the novel was in word level. The least but significant number of English expressions were found in the sentence level but none of the clause was used in the novel Priya Sufi.

For Examples:

➤ Sarthakkaba*Chainsmoker*thiya. (page no. 35: Word level)

➤ Sada*guilty feel*gardaichupbasi. (Page no. 149: Phrase level)

➤ Sarthaklethoraihaserabhanyo, '*I am proud of you*, Sada.' (Page no. 309: Sentence level)

➤ Usko dui barshakopadhai*loss*bhayo. (Page no. 293:Word level)

➤ Phone ma *message type*gari, ' Sadhaisadhailaibida, Sarthak.'(Page no. 219: phrase level)

Figure 1.Holistic Analysis of Mixed English Expressions in Priya Sufi.
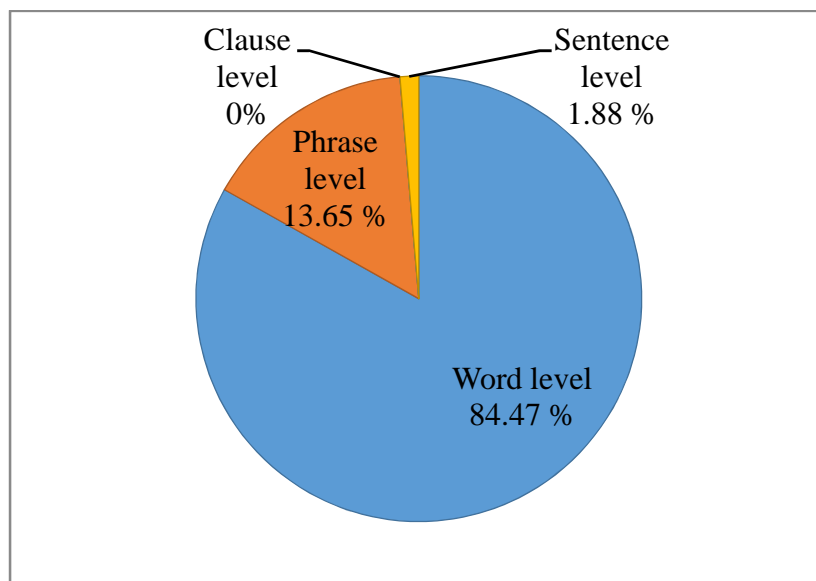
4.1.2 Frequency wise Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

One of the important features of the mixing of expressions in Priya Sufi is their repetitions. Many expressions were found repeated in phrases and words. The frequency of their repetition has been illustrated in the following table.

Table2: Frequency Wise Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

	S.N	Frequency	Number	Examples
W O R D S	1	47 times	1	Phone
	2	46 times	1	College
	3	28 times	1	Class
	4	27 times	1	Bike
	5	20 times	3	Toilet, wheelchair, diary
	6	19 times	1	Gate
	7	18 times	3	Taxi, table, office
	8	15 times	1	Exam
	9	14 times	1	Miss
	10	13 times	4	Colour, start, fail, aspirin
	11	12 times	1	Tryptomer
	12	11 times	1	Injection
	13	10 times	1	Mobile
	14	9 times	3	Scorpio, scooter, jeans
	15	8 times	7	Sumo, side, coffee, position, bed,etc.
	16	7 times	9	Pass, number, lipstick, feel, etc.
	17	6 times	14	Call, cinema, canteen, handle, etc.
	18	5 times	16	Lift, juice, school, frock, dating, etc.
	19	4 times	24	Dial, pipe, lab, shirt, stand, top, etc.
	20	3 times	37	Network, break, seat, discount, etc.
	21	2 times	85	Meter, ring, folder, dose, nonstop,
	22	1 times	280	Reptile, love, hammer, firm, cricket
		Total	**495**	

P H R A S E S	S.N	Frequency	Number	Examples
	1	4 times	1	Phone switched off
	2	3 times	2	Second semester, class test
	3	2 times	16	Result negative, gym join, proud feel, etc.
	4	1 times	61	Start button, bike start, jam miss , etc.
		Total	**80**	

	S.N	Frequency	Number	Examples
SENTENCES	1	1 times	11	Go to hell, I am proud of you, etc.
		Total	**11**	

As table 2 indicates, maximum numbers of repetitions were found in the word level. The word *phone* was the most frequently used word repeating 47 times in the novel. Similarly, the word college was also used frequently by the repeating 46 times. Likewise, the words class and bike were the frequently used words repeating for more than 20 times. The study found that the list of 280 different English words that were used only once time.

Similarly, in the case of phrases, phone switched off was the most frequently used phrase repeating four times. Likewise, the study found that 61different phrases were used in the novel Priya Sufi without any repetition.

Likewise, the researcher observed frequency of repetition in the sentence level too. But, there were no any sentences which were been repeated.

4.1.3. Situational Contexts of Code Mixing

Simply, context refers to the situation where language is used. Similarly, people find the meaning of linguistic units according to the contexts. Throughout this novel, researcher found different situations where linguistic units were used. The writer of this novel Priya Sufi had mixed English words, phrases and sentences in the following situations.

1. **While talking about hospital and health**

   ⟩ Sarthaklepaloaaayepachhi OPD ko*ticket*katidiyo. (page no. 63)

   ⟩ Tintinhaptama*penicillin*lagaununachhutaunu. (page no. 85)

   ⟩ Uskorogpuraiaafno*firm* ma thiyo. (page no. 92)

   ⟩ Yoekhaptama*progress* hunchha, ma herchhu. (page no. 244)

   ⟩ Aausadhileekdamairamro*respond*garyo. (page no. 290)

2. **While talking about education, college and study**

   ⟩ Uslai*lab* ma eutajuktifurekothiyo. (page no. 17)

   ⟩ Pre-board exam ma *class*bharima*top three* ma pareradekhau. (page no. 43)

   ⟩ Harekkitabpadhda u katipaye*line*haru*pencil*le*underline*gardiraichha. (page no. 73)

   ⟩ School padhda*principal*kokothakobhittamaeutalamo*flex*tagiyekousledekhekithi. (page no. 271)

3. **While fallen in love and going in dating**

   ⟩ Sabaibhanda ta Sarthakkoanuhar*cute*lagthyoSadalai. (page no. 8)

   ⟩ Uniharuekaichhintehisidima*side*lagerabasye. (page no. 65)

   ⟩ Chaltiko kunai *restaurant*bhandakam*romantic*maholchhara ? (page no. 101)

   ⟩ Sabaibhandanaramrosanga*fail*bhayeko u thiyo . (page no. 213)

4. **While talking about vehicle and travelling**

   ⟩ Chalak*Sumo*kobanotuthayerabigrekokurapattalagaunakhojirahekothiyo . (page no. 1)

   ⟩ Bhailaipanialik*refreshment*milchhaki. (page no. 6)

   ⟩ Bike gharmaichhodera u *bus station*tiralagyo. (page no. 32)

   ⟩ Gadisabikbhandaalikati*slow*bhayo. (page no. 93)

〉 Tekarbazzarnapugdai*jam*raichha. (page no. 228)

5. **While talking about media and mobile communication**

〉 Dial gariyeko*number* ma *phone*ko*ring*gayo. (page no. 1)

〉 Sarthakko*call*aayo. (page no. 130)

〉 Kati *message*pathai. (pageno. 216)

〉 Usko*facebook* ma dinahusaiyeu*friend request*aaunathale. (page no. 305)

〉 Sada kina *phone switch off*garekithiyeu ? (page no. 181)

6. **While talking about hotel, coffee shop and food**

〉 Anifarkepachhichurotsalkaudaichiya*order*gare. (page no. 5)

〉 Tehibela*table* ma *coffee*aaipugyo. (page no. 23)

〉 Sarthak le *pizza*koeuta*slice*, *chicken chilli*kakehitukraharu r momokakehidallaharuSadako*plate* ma haldiyo. (page no. 102)

7. **While talking about dress**

〉 Anitalapattinilo*jeans* lagai. (page no. 299)

〉 Under wear ra*trouser*sarakkalagai. (page no. 147)

〉 Bhitrapattipahelo*colour* kopristhabhumimakhairoraratorangako*stripe*bhayekokurtasurwal ma jhattaherdaSada*coconut biscuit*kokholjastaidekhirahekithi. (page no. 37)

〉 Rato*colour*ko*highneck*, hariyo*colour*ko*coat*rakalo*leggings* jhikidiyo. (page no. 100)

8. **While at home**

〉 Chaurmachhadeko*pipe*batadheraipanikheragairahekothiyo. (page no. 19)

⟩ Rato*colour* ko pleasure pani*stand*koshaharamadhalakkadhalkiyekothiyo. (page no. 72)

⟩ Sufi *discovery channel* ma sarpadanshaleparbhavitbektiharuko*documentary* herirahekithi. (page no. 123)

⟩ Sarthak*compound*ko*gate*kholerabahiraniskekousledekhi. (page no. 292)

⟩ Gharigharibhansamagayera*coffee*banayeralayuthi. (page no. 292)

9. While at market

⟩ Bato*cross*gareradubaiBishwojyotitarfalamkiya. (page no. 28)

⟩ College sakiyapachhiSarthaklaiaafnoscuteepachhadirakheraSadaKhichapokhari*People's Plaza*tarfalagi. (page no. 40)

⟩ Khanapachhiekchinaaramgareraruniharugharbataniskera*bus stand*tiragaya. (page no. 273)

⟩ Office bataniskerascutee*parking*gariyekothaumajadaigardauskoanuhardheraiujyaalobhayekothiyo. (page no. 301)

10. While at gym house

⟩ Sarthakko*height*panch*feet*nau*inch*thiyobhanetaulaasik.gthiyo. (page no. 40)

⟩ Dosro din pani u*gym*gayo. (page no. 41)

⟩ Khanapani*gym instructor* le bhanebamojimkhayo. (page no. 42)

11. While at birthday party and marriage ceremony

⟩ Anibichma*fancy letter* ma lekhiyekothiyo, '*Happy Birthday*, Sada.' (page no. 249)

⟩ Common yar, ta *nine class*ma*fail*bhayeki. (page no. 252)

⎦ Tehabaseramaanisharu*cold drinks*spirahekathiya. (page no. 174)

⎦ Sadakaiasamarthatakalagi*party palace book*nagareragharbataigarinebhayekothiyo. (page no. 174)

12. **While at publication house**

) Sadale*side bag*bata*diary*jhikerabudhakoaaghiltirarakhidi. (page no. 296)

) Creative publication ko*office*tesrotalamathiyo. (page no. 297)

) Tapaiko*fan* ko*list*masabaibhandapahilo*number*mamerainaamrakhnuhos. (page no. 300)

13. **While remembering past event**

) Tero*plus two*ko*transcript*harayekothiyena ,mailelukaidiyekithiya. (page no. 223)

) Nau*class* ma uslai*love letter* dine Riyazsamjhi. (page no. 226)

) High school level ma *math*padhauneNalina*miss*samjhi. (page no. 227)

14. **While telling story**

) SadaTrichandra*college* ma *microbiology*ko*masters*pahilo*semester*padhdaithi.(page no. 7)

) Frock uniharukomatapitakokothama*table*munipattayerarakhiyekothiyo. (page no. 54)

) Sadako*master's degree*padhnesapanatuhiyo. (page no. 125)

) Uslaithahathiyo, uslai*diagnosis*gariyekorogsita*tryptomer*kogorubechekosainosametchhaina. (page no. 213)

4.1.4 Analysis of English Codes in terms of Fundamentals units of Grammatical Structure

For the analysis of English codes in terms of fundamental units of grammatical structure, researcher categorized the mixed codes expressions into four groups

i.e. sentences, clauses, phrases and words. The detailed analysis of English codes in terms of fundamental units of grammatical structure as given below:

4.1.4.1 Analysis of English Expressions at Sentence Level

According to Wikipedia, 'A sentence is a textual unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked, expressing a complete thought in non-functional linguistics.' Sentences are divided into various types from different viewpoints. Firstly, in terms of functional viewpoints, they are four types; declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory. On the other hand, through formation viewpoints sentence are divided into three types; simple, compound and complex.

For the analyses of sentence level expressions, the present study had attempted to analyze the sentences in sentence formation viewpoints.

In novel Priya Sufi there were 11 different sentences. All of them were simple sentences it means there were no any complex and compound sentences which were used as a mixed codes.

The examples of mixed English sentences in the novel Priya Sufi were as follows.

-) Sundarraespastaniloaksher ma cardma *'Admit under my care'* lekhiyekothiyo. (page no. 105)
-) Research kalagi field januchha *' Go to hell'* , bhanera phone rakhi. (page no. 140)
-) Sarthak le thoraihaserabhanyo, *' I am proud of you.'* Sada.(page no. 309)

4.1.4.2 Analysis of English Expressions at Clause Level

The researcher did not find any expressions in this novel with clause level mixing. There were no any clause used distinctly, so further analysis has not been made under this section.

4.1.4.3 Analysis of English Expression at Phrase Level

Simply, phrases can be divided into five types viz. Noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase and prepositional phrase. In this novel, there were 80 different phrases which were used and from them majority were the noun phrase. There were 48 different noun phrases, which occupied 60 % of total phrases. Similarly, verb phrase contained 2.5 % of total phrases with 2 different verb phrases. Likewise, there were 30 different adjective phrases, which occupied 37.5 %. Moreover, there were no any use of adverbial phrase and prepositional phrase in novel Priya Sufi.

Table 3. Mixed English Phrases in the Novel Priya Sufi

S.N	Phrases type	Number	Percentage
1	Noun Phrase	48	60%
2	Verb Phrase	2	2 .5%
3	Adjective Phrase	30	37.5
4	Adverbial Phrase	0	0%
5	Prepositional Phrase	0	0 %
	Total	**80**	**100%**

The examples of mixed English phrases in the novel PriyaSufi :

⟩ Milaunaaajhai*top eight*lau. (page no. 44)

⟩ Sada*guilty feel*gardaichupbasi. (page no. 149)

⟩ Sadakaiasamarthatakalagi*party palace book*nagareragharbataigarinebhayekothiyo. (page no. 174)

⟩ Sabaimakehinakehi*ego problem*hunchha. (page no. 135)

Figure 2. Mixed English Phrase in the Novel Priya Sufi
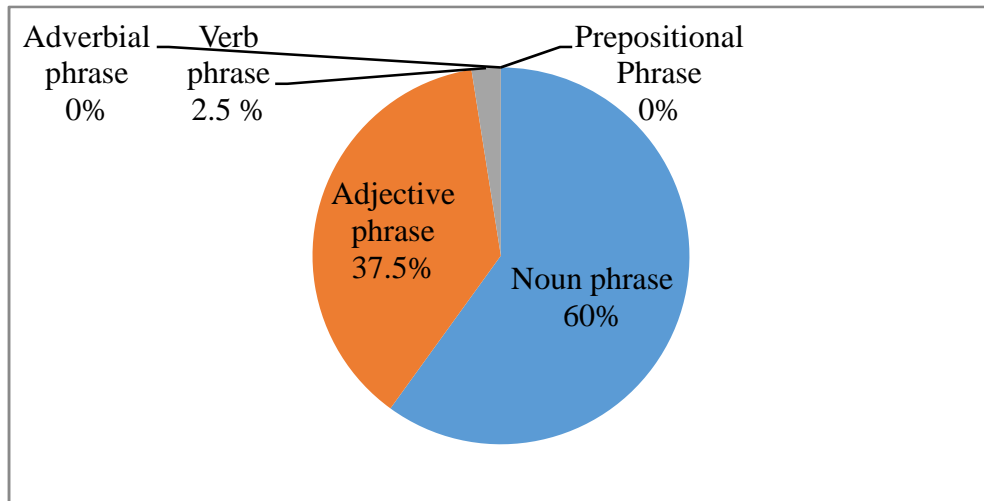
4.1.4.4 Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level

This part mainly focused on morphemes constituents classify of words. The author of this novel used different types of words. Altogether, there were 495 different words, which were used in this novel. From them the simple words contained 36.16 % with 179 different simple words. Similarly, the complex words contained 40.60 % with 201 different complex words and 23.32 % occupied by compound words with 115 different compound words.

Table 4. Mixed English Words in the Novel Priya Sufi

S.N	Word types	Numbers	Percentage
1	Compound words	115	23.32 %
2	Complex words	201	40.60 %
3	Simple words	179	36.16 %
	Total	**495**	**100 %**

The examples of mixed English words used in the novel Priya Sufi are as below.

ʃ Dial gariyeko*number* ma phoneko*ring* gayo. (page no. 1)

ʃ Uslehariyo*trouser*ra pink jumper lagayekithi. (page no. 70)

∫ School padhda*principal*kokothakobhittamaeutalamo*flex*tagiyekousledekhekithi. (page no. 271)

∫ KehiberaghikoSadabhitrako*nervousness*laikautuhal lepurlukkaidhalisakekothiyo. (page no. 13)

∫ Sastodhamkilagyo*blackmailing*jhai. (page no. 219)

Figure 3. Mixed English Words in the Novel Priya Sufi
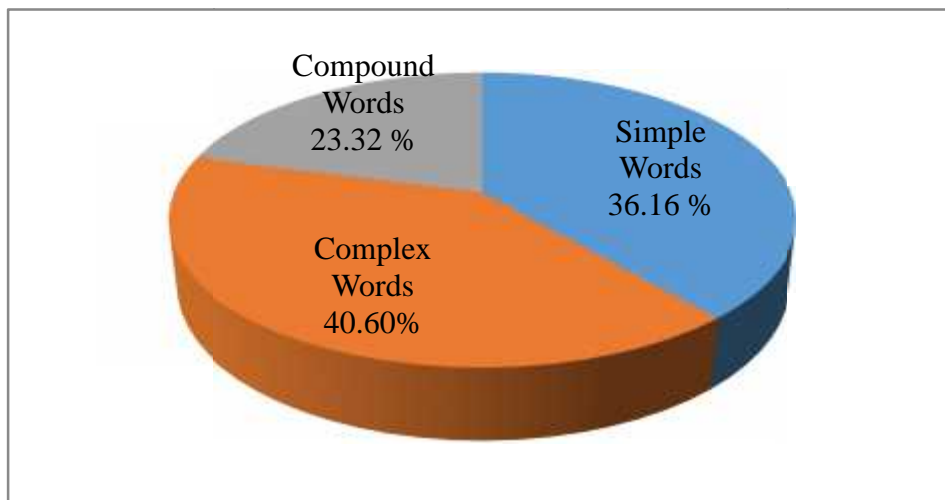
4.1.5 Analysis of English Mixed Expressions in Terms Word Class

For the analysis of English expressions at word class level, researcher categorized the mixed words in terms of their word class. Simply, word can be classified under major and minor word class. Here, in this study researcher only studied about major word class. It means the researcher only analyzed the expressions which were under major word class used in the novel. In terms of major words class, words can be divided into four types; noun, verb, adjective and adverb. The mixed English words categorized under major classes were presented in the following table.

Table 5. Classify of Words in terms of Word Class

S.N	Word class	Number	Percentage
1	Noun	382	74.46 %
2	Verb	71	13.84%
3	Adjective	54	10.53 %
4	Adverb	6	1.17%
	Total	**513**	**100 %**

Table 5 shows that, most of the mixed expressions were at noun, which occupied 74.46% with 382 different noun expressions. Similarly, 13.84 % were occupied by verb with 71 different verb expressions which were used in the novel PS. Likewise, there were 54 different adjectives which contained 10.53 % and finally 1.17 % were contained by adverbs with 6 different adverb expressions which were used in the novel.

The examples of mixed English expressions at word class level used in the novel.

- ʃ Yiniharukodekhbhet*class*bhitrajada, niskada, *lab*tirawa*college*kaipranganmakataihunthyo. (page no. 17)
- ʃ Sarthakle*number*pheri*dial*garyo. (page no. 19)
- ʃ Timiparikchhaliu, 'Sarthaklebhanyo, '*A plus*launekammero.' (page no. 28)
- ʃ Sarthakajhai*bargaining* ko*mood* ma thiyo. (page no. 39)
- ʃ Chadaithikbhayerachhutekosabaipadhai*recover*garnu. (page no. 87)
- ʃ Dukhaiko*level*rathau, dubaihisable. (page no. 143)

Figure4.Classify of Words in terms of Word Class
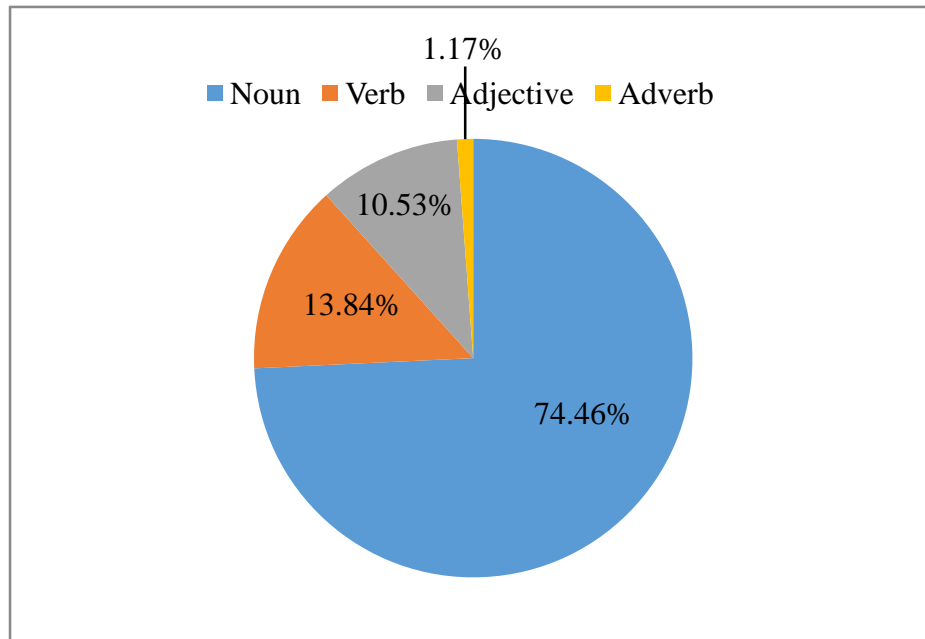
4.1.5.1 Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the Novel Priya Sufi

Nouns were mostly used word class in the novel Priya Sufi. According to Greenbaum and Quirk the classes of nouns are common and proper. Here, the researcher analyzed the nouns into four types; common, proper, collective and compound. The following table in the study shows the nouns, which were used in the novel Priya Sufi.

Table 6. Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the Novel Priya Sufi

S.N	Nouns	Number	Percentage
1	Proper noun	36	9.42%
2	Common noun	291	76.18 %
3	Collective noun	8	2.09%
4	Compound noun	47	12.30%
	Total	**382**	**100 %**

Table 6 presents that there were 382 different nouns, which were used in the novel. From them, proper noun occupied 9.42 % with 36 different proper nouns, which were used in the novel PS. Similarly, common noun contained

76.18 % with 291 different common nouns. Likewise, collective nouns occupied 2.09 % with 8 different collective nouns and finally 12.30 % occupied by compound noun with 47 different compound nouns that were used in the novel.

Here are some examples of nouns, which were used in this novel Priya Sufi.

-) Uthera*toilet*sammajaneprayasgardathahapai. (page no. 145)
-) Bahira*living room* ma Bhaskar, Sakuntalaraketakaaamababakokurakanichaldaithiyo. (page no. 171)
-) Uslaithadhalagyo, kholbhitraraheko*aspirin*konamithochakkibatajibrosammakoduri. (page no. 138)
-) Uniharueutai*group*mathiyo. (page no. 226)
-) Sufikonaya*frock*dadhisakekothiyo. (page no.55)

Figure 5. Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the Novel Priya Sufi
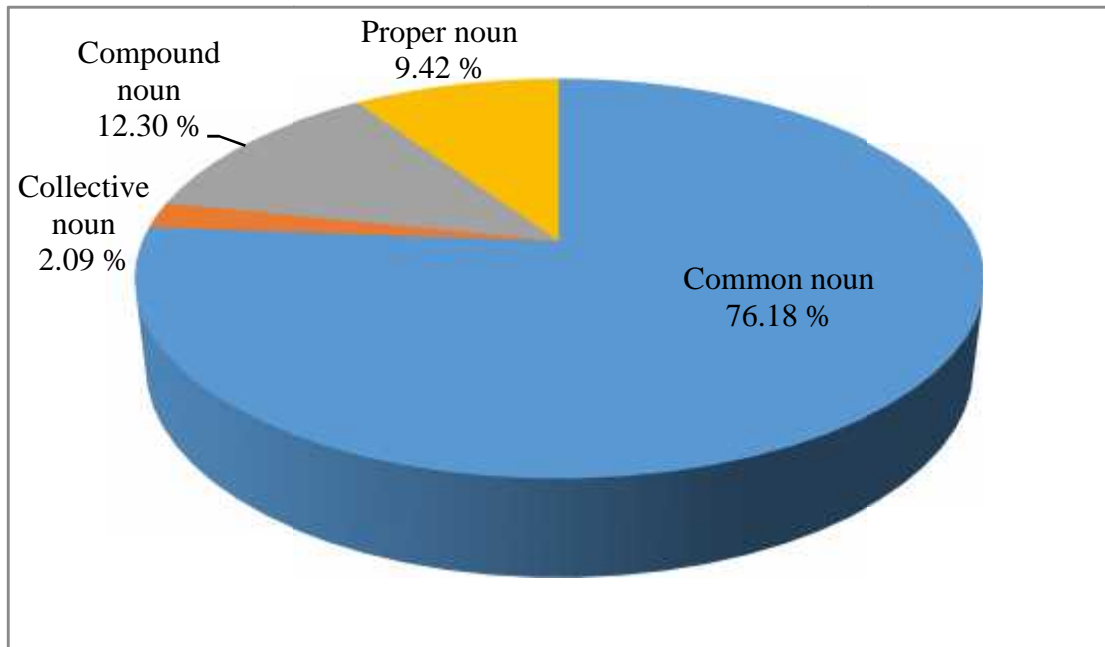
4.1.5.2 Analysis of Verbs Mixed in the Novel Priya Sufi

Simply, verb is a word which is used to describe an action, state or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence. Here, in this study the researcher analyzed the verbs in terms of helping verbs, action verbs and linking verbs. In this novel, there were 71 different verbs that were used by the author. While doing analyses the researcher found that there were only used of action verbs. It means there were no any helping verbs and linking verbs, which were used in the novel. Here are some of the examples of verbs, which were used in the novel PS.

） UsleSarthakkoanuharmaherdapaninaheripura*ignore*gariyekosailimasod hi. (page no. 25)

） Bato*cross*gareradubaiBishwojyotitarfalamkiya. (page no. 28)

） Nimmilaipaniaafnoanubhav*share*garna man lagyo. (page no. 253)

） Yestomahishabgardaekaidinmabiskosatrabhayeko*feel*uslaibhayekothiy o. (page no. 257)

） Anifarkisakepachhichiya*order*gare. (page no. 5)

4.1.5.3 Analysis of Adjective Mixed in the Novel Priya Sufi

Adjectives are words that give more information about a noun or pronoun and can go in different positions in a sentence. There were different 54adjectives, which were used in the novel PS. In this study researcher analysed, the adjectives with different types, they are descriptive, demonstrative,distributive, quantitative and interrogative. There are six types of adjectives but here in this study the researcher only found two types of adjectives. From 54 different adjectives; 3 different adjectives A plus, one and only, and half are belongs to quantitative and others all are belongs to descriptive adjectives. Followings are some of the examples of adjectives, extracted from the novel Priya Sufi.

） Premmachhubhanyaho, *pregnant*chhubhanyahoina. (page no. 9)

） Malaipani*cute*lagchha. (page no. 10)

） K teslaiajhaipani*psychiatric*kokhachochhajastolagchha. (page no. 316)

〕 Type garnusanilayunus, *handwritten* ta hamisuikaraigardainau. (page no.299)

〕 Barueuta*romatic*upannyasleknus, chhapnasakinchha. (page no. 297)

4.1.5.4 Analysis of Adverb Mixed in the Novel Priya Sufi

Adverbs were used in few numbers in the novel Priya Sufi. Simply, adverb is a word or set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs too. Here, in this study researcher tried to analyses adverbs with its five types; they are adverb of manner, adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of degree, and adverb of frequency. There were only six adverbs that were used in the novel PS. From six adverbs four adverbs were adverb of manner and other two were adverb of place and adverb of degree and there were no any frequency adverb and adverb of time which were used. Here are some examples, which were extracted from the novel Priya Sufi.

〕 Uskorogaafno firm ma thiyo, cricket ko kunai khatarnak batsman jhaijojastaiballmapani*out*hunaimandaina. (page no. 92)

〕 'Bhandapanilazmarnuchha, 'adhbaisepuruspachhiltirataukoghumaudai*nonstop*bhannathale, '

〕 Yoni tapaikothulosafaltaho*honestly*bhannupardasurukodinmatapaiyehaaaud ayophuchhilekelekhiholirabhaneramanmanaisochekothiya. (page no. 301)

CHAPTERFIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the analysis of data and interpretation of result, the findings of the studywere derived. The findings of the study led to some conclusions and recommendation based on the study. So, findings, conclusions and recommendation of the study have been presented in this part of thesis.

5.1 Findings

Some major findings of the study have been listed given below.

i. There were 586 different mixed expressions in the novel Priya Sufi. Out of them, 84.47 % with 495 mixed expressions were the words, 13.65 % with 80 mixed expressions were phrases and the sentences occupied 1.88 % with 11 mixed expressions.

ii. There were no uses of any expressions at the clause level in the novel PS.

iii. The highest numbers of mixed expressions were words, consisting 84.47 % in the novel PS.

iv. The lowestnumbers of mixed expressions were sentences consisting 1.88 % in the novel Priya Sufi.

v. From the sentence formation perspective, all the English sentences used in the novel were simple sentences. Hence, there were no any compound and complex sentence used in the novel.

vi. There were 80 different mixed English phrases in the novel Priya Sufi. Out of them, 60 % with 48 mixed different phrase expressions were noun phrase, 37.5 % with 30 mixed different phrase expressions were adjective phrase and the 2.5 % with 2 mixed different phrases were verb phrase. Hence, there were no any use adverbial and prepositional phrase.

vii.   At the word level, most of the mixed expressions were complex words. Complex words contained 40.60% consisting 201 different complex words in the novel PS. Similarly, 36.16 % with 179 different words were simple words and 23.32% with 115 different words were compound words.

viii.   Words were studied in terms of their word class. Only major word class was observed in this study. It means nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs were observed in this study.

ix.   At the word class level, most of the mixed expressions were the nouns. Noun covered 74.46 % containing 382 different words out of 513. Similarly, verb occupied 13.84 % with 71 different words. Likewise, adjective occupied 10.53 % with 54 different words and finally adverb contained 1.17 % with 6 different words.

x.   While doing the analysis of noun, there were 382 different nouns used in the novel Priya Sufi. The common nouns were consisting 291 words with 76.18 %. Similarly, compound noun occupied 12.30 % with 47 different words. Likewise, proper noun contained 9.42 % with 36 different words and collective nouns holds 2.09 % with 8 different words. Hence, the common noun was found as the most used noun and the collective noun was least used noun.

xi.   During the analysis of verbs, the researcher found 71 different verbs, which were used in the novel Priya Sufi. All the 71 different verbs were only action verbs it means the study found that there were no any use of helping verbs and linking verbs.

xii.   Under the study of adjectives, the researcher found the use of quantitative and descriptive adjective only. All together, there were 54 different adjectives. From 54 different adjectives, three adjectives were quantitative and others 51 different adjectives were descriptive adjectives. Hence, there was no any use of demonstrative, distributive and interrogative adjective.

xiii. While doing analysis of adverb, there were only 6 different adverbs which were found in the novel Priya Sufi. From them, 4 different adverbs were under adverb of manner and other two were under adverb of place and adverb of degree. Hence, there were no any use of adverb of time and adverb of place in the novel PS.

xiv. In terms of frequency, the most frequently repeated expressions were the words. The word phone is the most frequently used word repeating 47 times in the novel. Similarly, the words like college, bike, and classwere the frequently used words repeating for more than 20 times. However, 280 different English words were used only once.

xv. In the case of phrases, phone switched off was the most frequent phrase, which was used for 4 times. However, there were 61 different phrases that had been used only once in the novel.

xvi. In the case of sentences, there were no any sentences, which were repeated in the novel Priya Sufi. There were 11 sentences that used only once in the novel.

xvii. There were different 14 situational contexts of mixed codes in the novel. They were; Hospital and health, (education, college and study), love and dating, vehicle and travel, media and mobile communication, (hotel, coffee shop and food), talking about dress, at home, at market, at gym house, at publication house, birthday party and marriage ceremony, remembering past event, telling story.

xviii. Most of the situational contexts were related to the context of hospital and health and college, education and study. Similarly, the least used contexts were gym house and publication house.

5.2 Conclusion

In the novel Priya Sufi, there are many English mixed expressions, which are used with different situational contexts. Mainly, this study is based on situational context, frequency wise analysis of mixed expressions, English

mixed codes in terms of fundamental units of grammatical structure and word class. Similarly, this study mainly consists of five different chapters with different headingsand subheadings. I went through numbers of the related literature including previous thesis's carried out in the department of English Education, TU and other books and articles related to code mixing. This has assisted in my study to construct an effective empirical and theoretical background, which is very essential in research writing process.

Code mixing in Nepali novel is common in the recent context. Mainly, English codes are used in the Nepali novel in order to provide the different flavour of the novel. Moreover, English language is one of the dominant languages in the world affair and the entry of English codes in Nepali novels is the result of domination and massive spread of English language all over the world. Due to the different social media and ICTs, new generations have better exposure to the English language. So, writer may use English language targeting to the new youngsters. If writer writes any piece of literary artifacts using Nepali language only, reader may not enjoy in reading. Therefore, writer may use English codes in number of places taking the interest of the readers into considerations.

During observation, I found that the author inserted English expressions in Nepali novel because of equivalent term and sometimes to show the status of their education and also their social background. Similarly, literary writers used English mixed codes in literary genres because of the need of certain terminology or expressions. Moreover, by the using of mixed codes it can make the message clearer or it also help to make writing unique and attractive. Finally, the trend of code mixing is necessary due to drastic development in science and technology, lingua franca, policies of bilingualism and multilingualism, globalization and so on. At last, it can be said that the writers used English expressions in Nepali novel to express the attitude, the message, the situations and the emotions to make story more expressive and original.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of findings and conclusion of the study both policy related and practice related recommendations have been made here.

5.3.1 Policy Related

The policy level implications and recommendations have been listed below based on the study.

1. The findings of this study display that code mixing has general trend in all forms of literature. So the course designer, curriculum developers are suggested to internalize the results and findings of the study.
2. The policy maker should help to bring up the voice of importance of English language and English code mixing and its effectuation at existing context.
3. The syllabus designer and textbook writers should be witted while scheming English mixed texts and writings in various languages.
4. Government and stakeholders should make effective policies for a separate department for language studies.
5. The government should provide trainings to literary writers to lead them towards professionalism.
6. The Nepali literary writers who provide new flavour to the audience by mixing English codes need to be encouraged and rewarded by the governments.

5.3.2 Practice Related

This is the actual level of implementation of the policies to practice. From the findings of the study, following pedagogical implications can be drawn.

1) This study is very facilitatory for new growing language teachers, learners, literary writers and literary readers to know about code mixing and related terms with it.

2) Findings of the study show that progression of science and technology influence over other languages. Therefore, the language teachers should be aware to use different language terms in appropriate way in the language classroom.

3) The result of this research may helpful for the teachers/students to know that English can also be learned by novel.

4) By reading this study, the students/teachers can develop the English language easily to face the modern life style.

5) The findings of the study help the teachers and the students to learn the contextual use of language in different level of language and apply it in their day-to-day communication.

5.3.3 Further Research Related

Keeping the delimitations of the study in considerations some more topics, areas and issues for further research have been suggested as follows:

1) The result of the research can be used as a reference in studying linguistics, especially about code mixing which is employed by the author of the novel.

2) The researcher limited his research to the word class, fundamental units of grammatical structure, situational contexts and frequency wise analysis. So, the prospect researchers can conduct research in the functions, reasons, purposes of code mixing and so on.

3) This study is helpful for those who want to conduct the research regarding with code switching in the Nepali novel.

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Appendix: A

Sentences with its types and frequency,which are used in the Novel PriyaSufi:

S.N	Sentences	Frequency	Types
1	Go to hell.	1	Simple sentence
2	Top six fixed.	1	Simple sentence
3	Admit under my care.	1	Simple sentence
4	I missed you.	1	Simple sentence
5	Be comfortable.	1	Simple sentence
6	You are going to be half-dead.	1	Simple sentence
7	No wheelchair.	1	Simple sentence
8	I am proud of you.	1	Simple sentence
9	It's ok.	1	Simple sentence
10	Sorry sir.	1	Simple sentence
11	Thank you sir.	1	Simple sentence

Appendix: B

Phrase level code mixing with its types and frequency, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

S.N	Phrases	Frequency	Types
1	Start button		Verb phrase
2	Number dial		Noun phrase
3	Phone disconnect		Noun phrase
4	Coffee order		Noun phrase
5	Bike start		Noun phrase
6	Serious mood		Adjective phrase
7	Jam miss		Noun phrase
8	Building miss		Noun phrase
9	Library miss		Noun phrase
10	Classroom miss		Noun phrase
11	Dating spot		Noun phrase
12	Phone switched off	4	Noun phrase
13	Gym join	2	Noun phrase
14	Diet control		Noun phrase
15	Gym instructor		Noun phrase
16	Practical class		Noun phrase
17	Landline phone	2	Noun phrase
18	Second semester	3	Adjective phrase
19	Class test	3	Noun phrase
20	Prescription card	2	Noun phrase
21	Pink jumper		Adjective phrase
22	First semester		Adjective phrase
23	Exam hall	2	Noun phrase
24	Crimson colour		Adjective phrase
25	Top five		Adjective phrase
26	Guilty feel	2	Adjective phrase
27	School top	2	Noun phrase
28	Double class		Adjective phrase
29	Board checking		Noun phrase
30	Time pass	2	Noun phrase
31	Ego problem		Noun phrase
32	Party place book		Noun phrase
33	Proud feel	2	Adjective phrase
34	Flop cinema		Noun phrase
35	Duplicate copy		Adjective phrase
36	Document print		Noun phrase
37	Report normal		Noun phrase
38	Birthday treat		Noun phrase
39	Class miss		Noun phrase
40	Properties of enzymes		Noun phrase
41	Spectroscopic techniques		Adjective phrase
42	Food and dairy		Noun phrase

43	Phone switch on		Noun phrase
44	General surgery and urology	2	Adjective phrase
45	General medicine	2	Adjective phrase
46	Gynaecology and obstetrics	2	Noun phrase
47	Positive feelings	2	Adjective phrase
48	Anti depress		Adjective phrase
49	Message type		Noun phrase
50	College bunk		Verb phrase
51	High school level		Adjective phrase
52	Rheumatic fever diagnosis		Noun phrase
53	Result negative	2	Adjective phrase
54	Monotonous life		Adjective phrase
55	Suicidal tendency		Adjective phrase
56	Bus stand	2	Noun phrase
57	Wide ball		Adjective phrase
58	Extra ball		Adjective phrase
59	Perfect click		Adjective phrase
60	Morning walk		Noun phrase
61	Batch junior		Noun phrase
62	Scorpio side		Noun phrase
63	Friend request		Noun phrase
64	Top three		Adjective phrase
65	Top ten	2	Adjective phrase
66	Top eight		Adjective phrase
67	Odd feel		Adjective phrase
68	Optional math		Noun phrase
69	Nine class	2	Noun phrase
70	Second term		Adjective phrase
71	Happy Birthday		Adjective phrase
72	Cold drinks		Adjective phrase
73	Long toilet		Adjective phrase
74	Emergency ward	2	Noun phrase
75	Master degree		Noun phrase
76	Third semester		Adjective phrase
77	Discovery channel		Noun phrase
78	Liver patient		Noun phrase
79	Chicken chilli		Noun phrase
80	Pre board exam		Noun phrase

Appendix: C

Word level code mixing with its types and frequency, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

S.N	Words	Frequency	Types
1	Sumo	8	Simple word
2	Highway		Compound word
3	Passenger	6	Complex word
4	Meter	2	Simple word
5	Mobile	10	Simple word
6	Network	3	Compound word
7	Screen		Simple word
8	Dial	4	Simple word
9	Number	7	Complex word
10	Ring	2	Simple word
11	Phone	47	Simple word
12	Call	6	Simple word
13	Minute	5	Simple word
14	Scorpio	9	Simple word
15	Side	8	Simple word
16	Company		Simple word
17	College	46	Simple word
18	Microbiology		Compound word
19	Masters	2	Complex word
20	Semester	2	Complex word
21	Scooter	9	Complex word
22	Piano		Simple word
23	Photographer		Compound word
24	Click		Simple word
25	Lens		Simple word
26	Zoom		Simple word
27	Practical		Complex word
28	Folder	2	Complex word
29	Cute	5	Simple word
30	Cinema	6	Simple word
31	Canteen	6	Complex word
32	Pregnant		Complex word
33	Class	28	Simple word
34	Colour	13	Simple word
35	Nonstop	2	Compound word
36	Suicide	2	Complex word
37	Toilet	20	Simple word
38	Order		Simple word
39	Bore		Simple word
40	Refreshment	3	Complex word
41	Foot		Simple word
42	Inch	2	Simple word

43	Parking	10	Complex word
44	Jeans	9	Simple word
45	Tops	2	Simple word
46	Contrast		Complex word
47	Gate	19	Simple word
48	Shirt	4	Simple word
49	Bold		Simple word
50	Nervousness		Complex word
51	Start	13	Simple word
52	Coffee	8	Simple word
53	Handle	6	Complex word
54	Institute		Complex word
55	University		Complex word
56	Pass	7	Simple word
57	Helmet	5	Complex word
58	Seat	3	Simple word
59	Station		Complex word
60	Accelerator		Complex word
61	Brake	3	Complex word
62	Football		Compound word
63	Miss	14	Simple word
64	Lab	4	Simple word
65	Department		Complex word
66	Pipe	4	Simple word
67	Half pant	2	Compound word
68	Tone		Simple word
69	Avocado	2	Complex word
70	Stupid		Complex word
71	Balance		Complex word
72	Motor		Simple word
73	Coat	5	Simple word
74	Pant		Simple word
75	Staff		Simple word
76	Model		Complex word
77	Lamp		Simple word
78	Truck		Simple word
79	Table	18	Simple word
80	Gallery		Complex word
81	Bike	27	Simple word
82	Stand	4	Simple word
83	Ignore	2	Complex word
84	Balloon	5	Simple word
85	Dozer	2	Complex word
86	Servicing		Complex word
87	Micro	3	Simple word
88	Jam	5	Simple word
89	Science		Complex word
90	A plus		Compound word

91	Motor cycle		Compound word
92	Private	2	Complex word
93	Cross	2	Simple word
94	Radio		Simple word
95	Interview	2	Compound word
96	Tight		Simple word
97	Painting		Complex word
98	Oxygen	2	Complex word
99	Cup	5	Simple word
100	Channel	3	Simple word
101	Remote		Simple word
102	Bus		Simple word
103	Break up	5	Compound word
104	Restaurant	3	Complex word
105	Suit	2	Simple word
106	Face book	2	Compound word
107	Chat		Simple word
108	Chain smoker		Compound word
109	Library	2	Complex word
110	Raincoat	2	Compound word
111	Stripe		Simple word
112	Machine		Simple word
113	Traffic		Complex word
114	Volume		Simple word
115	Mike		Simple word
116	Weight	2	Simple word
117	Position	8	Complex word
118	Flashback		Compound word
119	Bargaining	2	Complex word
120	Discount	3	Complex word
121	Horn		Simple word
122	T-shirt	5	Compound word
123	Leather	2	Complex word
124	Jacket	3	Complex word
125	Purse		Simple word
126	Belt		Simple word
127	Height		Simple word
128	Feet		Simple word
129	Instructor		Complex word
130	Warm up	2	Compound word
131	Gym	4	Simple word
132	List	4	Simple word
133	Dumbbell		Compound word
134	Workout		Compound word
135	Muscles	3	Complex word
136	Cheat	4	Simple word
137	Bargain		Compound word
138	Brand		Simple word

139	Note	6	Simple word
140	Top	4	Simple word
141	Last		Simple word
142	Extra		Simple word
143	Routine	3	Complex word
144	Exam	15	Simple word
145	Result	2	complex word
146	Fail	13	Simple word
147	Chance		Complex word
148	Guilty		Complex word
149	Vomit		Simple word
150	Medal	2	Simple word
151	Trophy		Complex word
152	Percent	6	Complex word
153	Frock	5	Simple word
154	Drawing		Complex word
155	Dating	5	Complex word
156	Principal	3	Complex word
157	Warning		Complex word
158	Transcript	6	Complex word
159	Mood	6	Simple word
160	School	5	Simple word
161	Mark sheet		Compound word
162	Sweater		Complex word
163	Taxi	18	Simple word
164	Line	4	Simple word
165	Ticket	2	Complex word
166	Guard	2	Simple word
167	Prescription	7	Complex word
168	Ranitidine	2	Complex word
169	Muscular		Complex word
170	Tattoo		Simple word
171	Level	2	Simple word
172	License		Complex word
173	Trouser	7	Complex word
174	Straight		Complex word
175	Product		Complex word
176	Railing		Complex word
177	Poster		Complex word
178	Pencil		Simple word
179	Underline		Compound word
180	Lipstick	7	Compound word
181	Knock	2	Simple word
182	Naproxen		Complex word
183	Omeprazole	4	Complex word
184	Clinic	2	Simple word
185	Sofa	7	Simple word
186	Telecom		Compound word

187	Building	2	Complex word
188	Aspirin	13	Complex word
189	Pressure		Complex word
190	Dispensary	4	Complex word
191	Counter		Complex word
192	Orthopaedic	2	Complex word
193	Celebrate	3	Complex word
194	Detail		Simple word
195	Freeze		Complex word
196	Physio		Complex word
197	Bat		Simple word
198	Progress		Complex word
199	Billirubin		Complex word
200	Orthopaedics		Complex word
201	Leggings		Complex word
202	Perfume		Complex word
203	High neck		Compound word
204	Note copy		Compound word
205	Hang over		Compound word
206	Half		Simple word
207	Bed	8	Simple word
208	Physician	3	Complex word
209	Board	2	Simple word
210	Case		Simple word
211	Recommend	2	Complex word
212	Commode	2	Complex word
213	Hospital	4	Complex word
214	Feel	7	Simple word
215	Endoscopy	2	Compound word
216	Test	4	Simple word
217	Nurse	4	Simple word
218	Penicillin	8	Complex word
219	Injection	11	Complex word
220	Discharged	2	Complex word
221	Report	6	Complex word
222	Acidity		Complex word
223	Reptile		Complex word
224	Capsule		Complex word
225	Chapter	2	Complex word
226	Joke	2	Simple word
227	Love		Simple word
228	Card		Simple word
229	Recover	2	Complex word
230	Handout		Compound word
231	Petrol		Simple word
232	Propose		Complex word
233	Microscope		Compound word
234	Dessert		Complex word

235	Dinner	2	Complex word
236	Hammer		Complex word
237	Firm		Simple word
238	Cricket		Simple word
239	Batsman		Compound word
240	Ball		Simple word
241	Out		Simple word
242	Record		Complex word
243	Crease		Complex word
244	Slow		Simple word
245	Operation	5	Complex word
246	Delivery		Complex word
247	Professor		Complex word
248	Plate	2	Simple word
249	Tiptop		Compound word
250	Romantic	2	Complex word
251	Pizza		Complex word
252	Slice		Simple word
253	Privacy		Complex word
254	Care	6	Simple word
255	Wheel chair	20	Compound word
256	Ward	6	Simple word
257	Prednisolone	3	Complex word
258	Biscuit	3	Complex word
259	Dose	2	Simple word
260	Juice	5	Complex word
261	Fruit cake		Compound word
262	Type	6	Simple word
263	Rod		Simple word
264	Calculator	3	Complex word
265	Grenade		Complex word
266	Round	3	Simple word
267	Vial		Simple word
268	Liver		Complex word
269	Intern		Complex word
270	Office	18	Simple word
271	Chocolate	3	Complex word
272	Corridor		Complex word
273	Lift	5	Simple word
274	Apron		Simple word
275	Discharge		Complex word
276	Hospitalized	3	Complex word
276	Party		Simple word
277	Steroid	4	Complex word
278	Engineering		Complex word
279	Book shelf		Compound word
280	Documentary		Complex word
281	Loss	4	Simple word

282	Chair	2	Simple word
283	Appointment	4	Complex word
284	Cabin	8	Simple word
285	Diplomatic		Complex word
286	Pause		Simple word
287	Blackmail		Compound word
288	Convinced	2	Complex word
289	Credit		Simple word
290	Good night	3	Compound word
291	Research		Complex word
292	Field		Simple word
293	Message	3	Complex word
294	Sorry		Simple word
295	Mind	2	Simple word
296	Single	2	Complex word
297	Degree		Complex word
298	Kilometre		Compound word
299	Switch		Simple word
300	Rehearsal		Complex word
301	Pad	3	Simple word
302	Bra	4	Simple word
303	Hook	2	Simple word
304	Underwear	2	Compound word
305	Brush		Simple word
306	Toothpaste		Compound word
307	Switch on		Compound word
308	Depressed		Complex word
309	Diary	20	Complex word
310	Course		Complex word
311	Smart		Simple word
312	Bag	2	Simple word
313	Make up		Compound word
314	Album		Simple word
315	Cycle		Complex word
316	Drawer	2	Complex word
317	Nipple		Complex word
318	Match		Simple word
319	Broiler		Complex word
320	Upload		Compound word
321	Support	4	Simple word
322	Friendly		Complex word
323	Homework		Compound word
324	Complain		Complex word
325	Outfit		Compound word
326	Size		Simple word
327	Even		Simple word
328	Elastic		Complex word
329	Vibrate		Complex word

330	Senior	3	Simple word
331	Junior	2	Simple word
332	Suggest		Complex word
333	Positive		Complex word
334	Syringe		Complex word
335	Stressed	2	Complex word
336	Engaged		Complex word
337	Generation		Complex word
338	Compound	2	Complex word
339	Tryptomer	12	Complex word
340	Diagnosis		Complex word
341	Mortin		Simple word
342	Tablet	2	Simple word
343	File	4	Simple word
344	Dustbin	2	Compound word
345	Patient		Complex word
346	Photo		Simple word
347	Send		Simple word
348	Blackmailing		Compound word
349	Final		Complex word
350	Alarm		Simple word
351	Bunk		Simple word
352	Letter		Complex word
353	Badminton	3	Complex word
354	Group		Simple word
355	Medical		Complex word
356	Cake	6	Simple word
357	Feeling		Complex word
358	Shocked		Complex word
359	Ceiling	3	Complex word
360	Excited		Complex word
361	Bachelor		Complex word
362	Distinction		Complex word
363	Nervous		Complex word
364	Site	2	Simple word
365	Kitchen	4	Complex word
366	Creative		Complex word
367	Pantop		Compound word
368	Macalvit		Complex word
369	Teenage		Compound word
370	Flex		Simple word
371	Print	2	Simple word
372	Finishing		Complex word
373	Station		Complex word
374	Vegetarian	2	Complex word
375	Gastric		Complex word
376	Carrier		Complex word
377	Convince		Complex word

378	Personal		Complex word
379	Plan		Simple word
380	Face		Simple word
381	Foundation		Complex word
382	Clip		Simple word
383	Miracle		Complex word
384	Photography		Compound word
385	Physical		Complex word
386	Rejection		Complex word
387	Respond		Complex word
388	Curfew		Complex word
389	Entrance		Complex word
390	Classmate	4	Compound word
391	Bench		Simple word
392	Paragraph		Compound word
393	Photocopy	3	Compound word
394	Whitepaper		Compound word
395	Risk		Simple word
396	Laptop		Compound word
397	Cap		Simple word
398	Font		Simple word
399	Key		Simple word
400	Gift		Simple word
401	Fan	2	Simple word
402	Honestly		Complex word
403	Request		Complex word
404	Wine	2	Simple word
405	Attitude		Complex word
406	Royalty		Complex word
407	Cheque		Complex word
408	Surprise		Complex word
409	Handsome		Compound word
410	Fit		Simple word
411	Consultancy		Complex word
412	Move on		Compound word
413	Selfi	2	Simple word
414	Psychiatric		Complex word
415	Camera		Complex word
416	Sure		Complex word
417	Plus two	7	Compound word
418	Cotton pant	5	Compound word
419	Fz motorcycle		Compound word
420	Fountain pen	7	Compound word
421	Phone number	7	Compound word
422	Roll number		Compound word
423	Wind cheater		Compound word
424	Hot lemon	2	Compound word
425	Bus station		Compound word

426	Coffee shop		Compound word
427	Coconut biscuit		Compound word
428	Film star	2	Compound word
429	Super star		Compound word
430	Megastar	2	Compound word
431	Cricket match		Compound word
432	Geometry box	3	Compound word
433	Engineering college		Compound word
434	Leather jacket		Compound word
435	Diclofenac sodium	2	Compound word
436	Double bed		Compound word
437	Rheumatic fever	3	Compound word
438	Bed rest	3	Compound word
439	*Mini tata*	3	Compound word
440	Law firm		Compound word
441	Final exam	2	Compound word
442	Civil engineering		Compound word
443	Shirt pant		Compound word
444	Motorbike	2	Compound word
445	Load shedding		Compound word
446	Love letter	2	Compound word
447	Penidure injection		Compound word
448	Seronegative		Complex word
449	Fancy letter		Compound word
450	Girl friend	2	Compound word
451	Mummy daddy		Compound word
452	Jeans pant		Compound word
453	Pressure cooker		Compound word
454	Deep freeze		Compound word
455	IELTS class		Compound word
456	Footpath	2	Compound word
457	Zebra cross		Compound word
458	School bus		Compound word
459	Blood test		Compound word
460	Side bag		Compound word
461	Visiting card		Compound word
462	Bestseller		Compound word
463	Shortcut		Compound word
464	Birthday	3	Compound word
465	Surf		Simple word
466	Wasting		Complex word
467	Biology		Complex word
468	Liquid		Complex word
469	History		Complex word
470	Tag		Simple word
471	Sir	2	Simple word
472	Math	2	Simple word
473	Rheumatologist	3	Complex word

474	Focus		Simple word
475	Focused		Complex word
476	Unfocused		Complex word
477	Enjoy	2	Complex word
478	Follow up	2	Compound word
479	Sajo	3	Simple word
480	Living room	3	Compound word
481	Picnic		Complex word
482	Stethoscope	4	Complex word
483	Indocap	2	Compound word
484	Handwritten		Compound word
485	Switch off	2	Compound word
486	Call back		Compound word
487	Switched off	2	Compound word
488	Card		Simple word
489	Platinum fitness c Centre		Compound word
490	People's plaza	2	Compound word
491	SeronegativespondyloArthropathy		Compound word
492	ASO Titer negative		Compound word
493	One and only		Compound word
494	Creative publication	3	Compound word
495	The coffee shop		Compound word

Appendix: D

Adverb level code mixing with its types, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

S.N	Adverbs	Types
1	Nonstop	Adverb of manner
2	Even	Adverb of degree
3	Out	Adverb of place
4	Tight	Adverb of manner
5	Honestly	Adverb of manner
6	Sure	Adverb of manner

Appendix: E

Adjective level code mixing with its types, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

S.N	Adjectives	Types	S.N	Adjectives	Types
1	Psychiatric	Descriptive	28	Size	Descriptive
2	Fit	Descriptive	29	Cute	Descriptive
3	Handsome	Descriptive	30	Half	Quantitative
4	Convinced	Descriptive	31	Smart	Descriptive
5	Romantic	Descriptive	32	Single	Descriptive
6	Personal	Descriptive	33	Depressed	Descriptive
7	Senior	Descriptive	34	Level	Descriptive
8	Physical	Descriptive	35	Diplomatic	Descriptive
9	Elastic	Descriptive	36	Routine	Descriptive
10	Gastric	Descriptive	37	Practical	Descriptive
11	Teenage	Descriptive	38	Tiptop	Descriptive
12	Creative	Descriptive	39	Slow	Descriptive
13	Top	Descriptive	40	Firm	Descriptive
14	Nervous	Descriptive	41	Discharged	Descriptive
15	Excited	Descriptive	42	Orthopaedic	Descriptive
16	Shocked	Descriptive	43	Straight	Descriptive
17	Side	Descriptive	44	Muscular	Descriptive
18	Junior	Descriptive	45	Guilty	Descriptive
19	Focused	Descriptive	46	Extra	Descriptive
20	Unfocused	Descriptive	47	Last	Descriptive
21	Private	Descriptive	48	Colour	Descriptive
22	Final	Descriptive	49	A plus	Quantitative
23	Prescription	Descriptive	50	Stupid	Descriptive
24	Sorry	Descriptive	51	Bold	Descriptive
25	Positive	Descriptive	52	Pregnant	Descriptive
26	Stressed	Descriptive	53	Handwritten	Descriptive
27	Friendly	Descriptive	54	One and only	Quantitative

Appendix: F

Verb level code mixing with its types, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

S.N	Verbs	Types	S.N	Verbs	Types
1	Pass	Action verb	37	Engaged	Action verb
2	Start	Action verb	38	Suggest	Action verb
3	Move on	Action verb	39	Vibrate	Action verb
4	Ignore	Action verb	40	Complain	Action verb
5	Phone	Action verb	41	Outfit	Action verb
6	Celebrate	Action verb	42	Upload	Action verb
7	Request	Action verb	43	Match	Action verb
8	Mind	Action verb	44	Ring	Action verb
9	Print	Action verb	45	Miss	Action verb
10	Type	Action verb	46	Make up	Action verb
11	Risk	Action verb	47	Care	Action verb
12	Recover	Action verb	48	Switch on	Action verb
13	Respond	Action verb	49	Knock	Action verb
14	Face	Action verb	50	Blackmail	Action verb
15	Convince	Action verb	51	Pause	Action verb
16	Interview	Action verb	52	Hospitalized	Action verb
17	Plan	Action verb	53	Discharge	Action verb
18	Follow up	Action verb	54	Discharged	Action verb
19	Finishing	Action verb	55	Underline	Action verb
20	Feel	Action verb	56	Propose	Action verb
21	Enjoy	Action verb	57	Line	Action verb
22	Fail	Action verb	58	Jam	Action verb
23	Share	Action verb	59	Warning	Action verb
24	Break up	Action verb	60	Warm up	Action verb
25	Support	Action verb	61	Bargaining	Action verb
26	Recommend	Action verb	62	Chat	Action verb
27	Tag	Action verb	63	Cross	Action verb
28	Test	Action verb	64	Servicing	Action verb
29	List	Action verb	65	Bore	Action verb
30	Focus	Action verb	66	Order	Action verb
31	Bunk	Action verb	67	Zoom	Action verb
32	Dial	Action verb	68	Click	Action verb
33	Message	Action verb	69	Switch off	Action verb
34	Blackmailing	Action verb	70	Call back	Action verb
35	Send	Action verb	71	Switched off	Action verb
36	Call	Action verb			

Appendix: G

Noun level code mixing with its types, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

S.N	Nouns	Types	S.N	Nouns	Types
1	Sir	Common	46	Class	Collective
2	Scorpio	Proper noun	47	Entrance	Common
3	Scooter	Common	48	Badminton	Common
4	Building	Common	49	Coffee	Common
5	Selfi	Common	50	Avocado	Proper
6	Camera	Common	51	Rejection	Common
7	Mobile	Common	52	Photography	Common
8	Parking	Common	53	Muscle	Common
9	Office	Common	54	Miracle	Common
10	Consultancy	Common	55	Wheel chair	Compound
11	Bike	Common	56	Taxi	Common
12	Compound	Common	57	Gate	Common
13	Loss	Common	58	Clip	Common
14	Shirt	Common	59	Lipstick	Compound
15	Handel	Common	60	Foundation	Common
16	Helmet	Common	61	Carrier	Common
17	Cheque	Common	62	Trouser	Common
18	Royalty	Common	63	Colour	Common
19	Face book	Compound	64	Vegetarian	Common
20	Surprise	Common	65	Site	Common
21	Table	Common	66	Marble	Common
22	Stand	Common	67	Tops	Common
23	Attitude	Common	68	Station	Common
24	Wine	Common	69	Flex	Common
25	Medal	Common	70	Principal	Common
26	Fan	Common	71	Toilet	Common
27	Number	Common	72	Transcript	Common
28	List	Common	73	Frock	Common
29	Gift	Common	74	Suicide	Common
30	Jeans	Common	75	School	Common
31	Diary	Common	76	Dustbin	Common
32	Photocopy	Compound	77	Maclavit	Proper
33	Whitepaper	Compound	78	Indocap	Proper
34	Position	Common	79	Prednisolone	Proper
35	Key	Common	80	Sajo	Proper
36	Font	Common	81	Line	Common
37	Cap	Common	82	Balloon	Common
38	Tshirt	Common	83	Pantop	Proper
39	Laptop	Compound	84	Injection	Common
40	Phone	Common	85	Penicillin	Proper
41	College	Common	86	Aspirin	Proper
42	Paragraph	Compound	87	Kitchen	Common
43	Curfew	Common	88	Commode	Common
44	Classmate	Compound	89	Dinner	Common
45	Bench	Common	90	Cake	Common
91	Ceiling	Common	139	Jam	Collective
92	Sofa	Common	140	Brake	Common

93	Guard	Common	141	Drawer	Common
94	Seat	Common	142	Letter	Common
95	Exam	Common	143	Canteen	Common
96	Bachelor	Common	144	Picnic	Common
97	Distinction	Common	145	Cinema	Common
98	Feeling	Common	146	Group	Collective
99	Shortcut	Compound	147	Alarm	Common
100	Tryptomer	Proper	148	Stop	Common
101	Detail	Common	149	Note	Common
102	Tablet	Common	150	Photo	Common
103	Chocolate	Common	151	Folder	Common
104	History	Common	152	Omeprazole	Proper
105	Cabin	Common	153	Patient	Common
106	Lift	Common	154	Mortin	Proper
107	Dispensary	Common	155	Diagnosis	Common
108	Chair	Common	156	Generation	Common
109	Birthday	Common	157	Stethoscope	Common
110	Report	Common	158	Syringe	Common
111	Bat	Common	159	Steroid	Proper
112	Physio	Common	160	Homework	Compound
113	Freeze	Common	161	Anniversary	Common
114	Bilirubin	Proper	162	Broiler	Common
115	Test	Common	163	Horn	Common
116	Prescription	Common	164	Bag	Common
117	Progress	Common	165	Coat	Common
118	Wasting	Common	166	Masters	Common
119	Dose	Common	167	Mood	Common
120	Surf	Common	168	Bra	Common
121	Liquid	Common	169	Nipple	Common
122	Biology	Common	170	Cycle	Common
123	Cheat	Common	171	Hook	Common
124	Medical	Common	172	Album	Collective
125	Bed	Common	173	Suit	Common
126	File	Common	174	Minute	Common
127	Semester	Common	175	Course	Common
128	Ticket	Common	176	Cup	Common
129	Juice	Common	177	Brush	Common
130	Appointment	Common	178	Toothpaste	Compound
131	Board	Common	179	Biscuit	Common
132	Hospital	Common	180	Pad	Common
133	Miss	Common	181	Underwear	Compound
134	Math	Common	182	Kilometre	Compound
135	Rheumatologist	Common	183	Switch	Common
136	Nurse	Common	184	Rehearsal	Common
137	Ward	Collective	185	Dozer	Common
138	Orthopaedics	Proper	186	Degree	Common
187	Field	Common	235	Microscope	Compound
188	Research	Common	236	Lab	Common

189	Goodnight	Compound	237	Petrol	Common
190	Credit	Common	238	Handout	Compound
191	Joke	Common	239	Love	Common
192	Hangover	Compound	240	Chapter	Common
193	Ludo	Common	241	Reptile	Common
194	Note copy	Compound	242	Capsule	Common
195	Documentary	Common	243	Acidity	Common
196	Book shelf	Compound	244	Endoscopy	Proper
197	Engineering	Common	245	Physician	Common
198	Party	Common	246	Counter	Common
199	Calculator	Common	247	Case	Common
200	Operation	Common	248	Pressure	Common
201	Corridor	Common	249	Telecom	Common
202	Apron	Common	250	Naproxen	Proper
203	Intern	Common	251	Ranitidine	Proper
204	Round	Common	252	Jacket	Common
205	Liver	Common	253	Pencil	Common
206	Vial	Common	254	Poster	Common
207	Grenade	Common	255	Product	Common
208	Rod	Common	256	Railing	Common
209	Oxygen	Common	257	Tattoo	Common
210	Pipe	Common	258	License	Common
211	Type	Common	259	Sweater	Common
212	Fruitcake	Compound	260	Mark sheet	Compound
213	Card	Common	261	Percent	Common
214	Pizza	Proper	262	Result	Common
215	Slice	Collective	263	Science	Common
216	Dating	Common	264	Drawing	Common
217	Plate	Common	265	Vomit	Common
218	Privacy	Common	266	Trophy	Common
219	Restaurant	Common	267	Chance	Common
220	High neck	Compound	268	Routine	Common
221	Leggings	Common	269	Library	Common
222	Perfume	Common	270	Brand	Common
223	Professor	Common	271	Bargain	Common
224	Staff	Collective	272	Discount	Common
225	Sumo	Proper	273	Gym	Common
226	Clinic	Common	274	Dumbbell	Compound
227	Delivery	Common	275	Workout	Compound
228	Hammer	Common	276	Weight	Common
229	Cricket	Common	277	Instructor	Common
230	Batsman	Compound	278	Inch	Common
231	Ball	Common	279	Feet	Common
232	Record	Common	280	Height	Common
233	Crease	Common	281	Belt	Common
234	Dessert	Common	282	Purse	Common
283	Leather	Common	329	Phone number	Compound
284	Mike	Common	330	Roll number	Compound

285	Volume	Common	331	Wind cheater	Compound
286	Traffic	Common	332	Hot lemon	Compound
287	Machine	Common	333	Bus station	Common
288	Stripe	Common	334	Coffee shop	Common
289	Raincoat	Compound	335	Coconut biscuit	Proper
290	Chain smoker	Compound	336	Film star	Compound
291	Remote	Common	337	Super star	Compound
292	Channel	Common	338	Megastar	Compound
293	Bus	Common	339	Cricket match	Proper
294	Painting	Common	340	Geometry box	Proper
295	Micro	Common	341	Engineering college	Compound
296	Passenger	Common	342	Leather jacket	Common
297	Motorcycle	Common	343	Double bed	Common
298	Meter	Common	344	Rheumatic fever	Proper
299	Gallery	Collective	345	Bed rest	Common
300	Truck	Common	346	Mini tata	Proper
301	Lamp	Common	347	Law firm	Common
302	Model	Common	348	Living room	Compound
303	Pant	Common	349	Final exam	Common
304	Balance	Common	350	Civil engineering	Compound
305	Motor	Common	351	Shirt pant	Common
306	Tone	Common	352	Motor bike	Common
307	Half pant	Compound	353	Load shedding	Common
308	Department	Common	354	Love letter	Common
309	Football	Compound	355	Sero negative	Common
310	Accelerator	Common	356	Fancy letter	Compound
311	University	Common	357	Girl friend	Common
312	Institute	Common	358	Mummy daddy	Common
313	Nervousness	Common	359	Jeans pant	Common
314	Contrast	Common	360	Pressure cooker	Common
315	Foot	Common	361	Deep freeze	Common
316	Refreshment	Common	362	IELTS class	Common
317	Lens	Common	363	Foot path	Common
318	Photographer	Common	364	Zebra cross	Common
319	Piano	Common	365	School bus	Common
320	Microbiology	Proper	366	Blood test	Common
321	Company	Common	367	Side bag	Common
322	Network	Common	368	Visiting card	Compound
323	Screen	Common	369	Best seller	Common
324	Highway	Compound	370	Base camp	Common
325	Flashback	Compound	371	Loose pant	Common
326	Plus two	Compound	372	Fountain pen	Common
327	Cotton pant	Proper	373	Diclofenac Sodium	Proper
328	Fz motorcycle	Proper noun	374	Penicillin Injection	Proper
			375	Penidure Injection	Proper

Appendix: H

Page no. wise code mixing in the novel with situational contexts, which are used in the novel Priya Sufi:

Page no.	Mixed Codes	Situational context	Page no.	Mixed Codes	Situational context
1	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		Side	Travel and vehicle
	Highway	Travel and vehicle		Toilet	Hotel and food
	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		Order	At hotel
	Passenger	Travel and vehicle		Toilet	At hotel
	Meter	Travel and vehicle		Toilet	At hotel
	Mobile	Mobile communication		Toilet	At hotel
	Network	Mobile communication	6	Bore	Travel and vehicle
	Mobile	Mobile communication		Refreshment	Travel and vehicle
	Screen	Mobile communication		Foot	Love and dating
	Dial	Mobile communication		Refreshment	Travel and vehicle
	Number	Mobile communication		Inch	Love and dating
	Phone	Mobile communication	7	College	Education and study
	Ring	Mobile communication		Microbiology	Education and study
	Phone	Mobile communication		Masters	Education and study
	Network	Mobile communication		Semester	Education and study
	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		College	Education and study
2	Phone	Mobile communication		Scooter	Travel and vehicle
	Network	Mobile		College	Education

		communication			and study
	Call	Mobile communication		College	Education and study
	Minute	Mobile communication		College	Education and study
	Call	Mobile communication		Piano	Love and dating
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle		Photographer	Love and dating
	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		Click	Love and dating
	Side	Travel and vehicle	8	Lens	Love and dating
	Company	Travel and vehicle		Zoom	Love and dating
	Minute	Travel and vehicle		Folder	Love and dating
	Passenger	Travel and vehicle		Cute	Love and dating
	Passenger	Travel and vehicle		Cute	Love and dating
	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		Cinema	Love and dating
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle		Canteen	Hotel and canteen
	Colour	Travel and vehicle		Plus two	Education and study
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle	9	Pregnant	Love and dating
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle		Class	Education and study
3	Sumo	Travel and vehicle	10	Cute	Love and dating
	Passenger	Travel and vehicle		Cute	Love and dating
	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		Canteen	Hotel and canteen
	Passenger	Travel and vehicle		Class	Study and education
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle	11	College	Education and study
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle		Parking	Education and study
	Side	Travel and vehicle		Class	Education and study
4	Non stop	Travel and vehicle		Parking	Education and study

	Suicide	Love and dating		Jeans	Talking about dress
5	Number	Travel and vehicle		Tops	Talking about dress
	Contrast	Talking about dress		Department	Education and study
	Gate	Education and study		Phone number	Mobile communication
	Parking	Education and study	18	Number	Mobile communication
	Gate	Education and study		Mobile	Mobile communication
	Side	Education and study		Number dial	Mobile communication
	Cotton pant	Talking about dress		Pipe	At home
	Shirt	Talking about dress		Colour	At home
12	Bold	Love and dating		Half pant	Talking about dress
	Class	Education and study		Phone	Mobile communication
13	Nervousness	Love and dating		Tone	Mobile communication
	Class	Education and study		Pipe	At home
	Fz motorcycle	Travel and vehicle		Avocado	At home
	Start	Travel and vehicle	19	Pipe	At home
	Jeans	Talking about dress		Stupid	Mobile communication
	Class	Education and study		Phone disconnect	Mobile communication
14	Coffee	Hotel and coffee shop		Number	Mobile communication
	Fountain pen	Love and dating		Dial	Mobile communication
	Handle	Love and dating		Motor	At home
	Institute	Love and dating		Switch off	Mobile communicatio

					n
15	University	Love and dating		Phone	Mobile communication
	Pass	Love and dating		Balance	Mobile communication
	Phone number	Mobile communication		Number	Mobile communication
	Helmet	Travel and vehicle	21	Gate	At home
	Scooter	Travel and vehicle		Shirt	Talking about dress
	Start button	Travel and vehicle		Coat	Talking about dress
	Seat	Travel and vehicle		Pant	Talking about dress
	Coffee	Love and dating		Practical class	Education and study
16	Phone number	Mobile communication	22	The coffee shop	At market
	Station	Love and dating		Coffee order	At coffee shop
	Start	Travel and vehicle		Phone number	Mobile communication
	Start	Travel and vehicle		Coffee	At coffee shop
	Scooter	Travel and vehicle		Model	Love and dating
	Accelerator	Travel and vehicle		Lamp	Love and dating
	Scooter	Travel and vehicle		Truck	Love and dating
	Brake	Travel and vehicle	23	Table	At coffee shop
	College	Education and study		Coffee	At coffee shop
	Gate	Education and study		Table	At coffee shop
	College	Education and study		Coffee	At coffee shop
	Football	Education and study	24	Gallery	At market
17	Miss	Love and dating		Bike start	Travel and vehicle
	Class	Education and study		Start	Travel and vehicle
	Lab	Education and study		Bike	Travel and vehicle

	College	Education and study		Coffee	Coffee shop
	Lab	Education and study		Class	Education and study
	Lab	Education and study		Parking	At market
	Roll number	Education and study		Cotton pant	Talking about dress
	Phone number	Mobile communication		Wind cheater	Talking about dress
25	Jeans	Talking about dress		Suit	Talking about dress
	Meter	At college		College	Education and study
	Stand	At college	35	Face book	Talking about media
	Handle	At college		Chat	Talking about media
	Handle	At college		Chain smoker	At home
	Ignore	Love and dating	36	Library	At college
	Balloon	Love and dating		College	Education and study
	Balloon	Love and dating	37	Gate	At college
26	Scooter	Travel and vehicle		Crimson colour	Talking about dress
	Scooter	Travel and vehicle		Raincoat	Talking about dress
	Handle	Travel and vehicle		Raincoat	Talking about dress
	Dozer	Love and dating		Colour	Talking about dress
	College	Education and study		Stripe	Talking about dress
	Servicing	Travel and vehicle		Coconut biscuit	Talking about dress
	Micro	Travel and vehicle		Machine	Love and dating
27	Jam	At market		Traffic	Love and dating
28	College	Education and study		Cup	Hotel and coffee shop
	Exam	Education study		Hot lemon	Hotel and coffee shop
	A plus	Education and study	38	Pass	Love and dating
	Motorcycle	Travel and vehicle		Pass	Love and dating
	Private	Travel and vehicle		Volume	Love and dating

	Cross	At market		Mike	Love and dating
	Cross	At market		Film star	Love and dating
29	Micro	Travel and vehicle		Weight	Love and dating
	Passenger	Travel and vehicle		Film star	Love and dating
	Radio	Love and dating		Super star	Love and dating
	Interview	Love and dating		Megastar	Love and dating
	Tight	Love and dating		Megastar	Love and dating
	Micro	Travel and vehicle	39	Flashback	Love and dating
30	Painting	At market		Bargaining	Love and dating
	Oxygen	At market		Discount	Love and dating
31	College	Education and study		Bargaining	Love and dating
	Cup	Hotel and coffee shop		Mood	Love and dating
	Hot lemon	Hotel and coffee shop		T-Shirt	Talking about dress
	Channel	At home	40	Leather	Talking about dress
	Channel	At home		Jacket	Talking about dress
32	Channel	At home		College	At college
	Remote	At home		People's plaza	At market
	Bus	Travel and vehicle		Leather	Talking about dress
	College	Education and study		Purse	Gym house
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Jacket	At gym house
	Bus station	Travel and vehicle		Belt	At gym house
	Seat	Travel and vehicle		Mobile	At gym house
	College	Education and study		Height	At gym house
33	Break up	Love and dating		Feet	At gym house
	College	Education and study		Inch	At gym house
34	Coffee shop	At market		Gym join	At gym house
	Restaurant	At market		Diet control	At gym house
	Platinum fitness centre	At gym house		Trophy	At home
	Gym join	At gym house	54	Percent	Education

					and study
	Instructor	At gym house		Percent	Education and study
	Warm up	At gym house		School top	Education and study
41	Gym	Remembering past event		Double class	Education and study
	Gym	Remembering past event		Class	Education and study
	Warm up	At gym house		Class	Education and study
	Gym	At gym house		Colour	At home
42	Gym instructor	At gym house		Frock	Talking about dress
	Gym	At gym house		Frock	Talking about dress
	List	At gym house		Table	At home
	Dumbbell	At gym house		Drawing	At home
	Workout	At gym house	55	Frock	Talking about dress
	Muscle	At gym house		Exam	Education and study
	People's plaza	At market		Exam	Education and study
	Weight	At market		Science	Education and study
43	Pre board exam	Education and study		Cheat	Education and study
	Class	Education and study		Geometry box	Education and study
	Top three	Education and study		Geometry box	Education and study
44	Bargain	Education and study		Exam	Education and study
	Top ten	Education and study		Board checking	Education and study
	Discount	Education and study		Exam hall	Education and study
	Discount	Education and study		Principal	Education and study
	Top eight	Education and study		Cheat	Education and study
	Top six fixed	Education and study		Warning	Education and study
	Brand	Love and dating		Result	Education and study
45	Last	Love and dating		Percent	Education and study
	Top	Love and dating	56	Table	At home
	Note	Education and study	57	Plus two	Education and study

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	College	Education and study		College	Education and study
	Library	At college		Top	Education and study
46	Extra	Education and study		Percent	Education and study
	Routine	Education and study		Percent	Education and study
	Exam	Education and study		Flop cinema	While telling story
	Result	Education and study		Proud feel	While telling story
	Cricket match	Education and study		Proud feel	While telling story
	Top five	Education and study	58	Plus two	While telling story
	Top ten	Education and study		Transcript	While telling story
47	College	At college		Balloon	While telling story
	Fail	Love and dating		Toilet	While telling story
	Exam	Love and dating		Mood	While telling story
48	Pass	Love and dating		Jam	While telling story
49	Chance	Love and dating	59	Transcript	While telling story
50	Guilty	Love and dating		Start	Travel and vehicle
	Guilty feel	Love and dating		Gate	At home
51	Vomit	Remembering past event		Transcript	While telling story
52	Medal	At home		Transcript	While telling story
	Engineering college	Education and study		Pencil	Education and study
	Duplicate copy	While telling story		Underline	Education and study
60	School	While telling story		Table	Education and study
	College	While telling story	74	Gate	At home
	Mark sheet	While telling story		Bike	At home
62	Phone	Mobile communication		Lipstick	At home
	First semester	Education and study		Jacket	Talking about dress
	Bike	Travel and		Colour	Talking about

		vehicle			dress
	Exam	Education and study		Loose pant	Talking about dress
	Jeans	Talking about dress		Knock	Telling story
	Leather jacket	Talking about dress		Document print	Telling story
	Cotton pant	Talking about dress	75	Prescription	At hospital
	Sweater	Talking about dress		Table	At hospital
	Taxi	Travel and vehicle		Diaclofenac sodium	At hospital
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Naproxen	At hospital
63	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Ranitidine	At hospital
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Omeprazole	At hospital
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Clinic	At hospital
	Cinema	Love and dating		Bike	Travel and vehicle
	Line	At hospital	76	Bike	Travel and vehicle
	Ticket	At hospital	77	Telecom	At market
	Guard	At hospital		Building	At market
	Table	At hospital		Colour	At market
64	Prescription	At hospital		Bike	At home
	Diaclofenac sodium	At hospital		Gate	At home
	Ranitidine	At hospital		Colour	At home
65	Side	Travel and vehicle		Sofa	At home
66	Jeans	Talking about dress	78	Gate	At home
	T shirt	Talking about dress	79	Trouser	Talking about dress
	Muscular	At market	80	Prescription card	At hospital
	Tattoo	At market		Prescription	At hospital
67	Level	Love and dating		Aspirin	At hospital
	License	Love and dating		Omeprazole	At hospital
69	Half pant	Talking about dress		Pressure	At hospital
70	Gate	At home	81	Dispensary	At hospital
	Gate	At home		Aspirin	At hospital
	Trouser	Talking about dress		Phone	At hospital
	Pink jumper	Talking about dress	82	Feel	At hospital

	Straight	While telling story		Commode	At hospital
71	Product	Telling story		Hospital	At hospital
	Railing	At home		Orthopaedic	At hospital
72	Colour	At home		Physician	At hospital
	Double bed	At home		Case	At hospital
	Poster	At home		Recommend	At hospital
	Stand	At home		Counter	At hospital
	Colour	At home		Physician	At hospital
73	Line	Education and study		Line	At hospital
	Board	At hospital		Recover	Education and study
	Physician	At hospital		College	Education and study
	Bed	At hospital		Handout	Education and study
	Stethoscope	At hospital		Phone	Education and study
	Prescription	At hospital	88	College	While telling story
	Rheumatic fever	At hospital		Class miss	While telling story
83	Test	At hospital		Feel	While telling story
	Coat	At hospital		Exam	While telling story
	Coat	At hospital		Properties of enzyme	Education and study
	Endoscopy	At hospital		Spectroscope techniques	Education and study
	Nurse	At hospital		Class	Education and study
	Penicillin	At hospital		Food and diary	Education and study
	Injection	At hospital		Class	Education and study
	Report	At hospital		College	Education and study
84	Report	At hospital		Petrol	Mobile communication
	Discharged	At hospital		Propose	Mobile communication
	Endoscopy	At hospital		College	At college
	Report normal	At hospital		Lab	At college
	Acidity	At hospital		Microscope	At college
	ASO titer negative	At hospital		Class	At college
	Bed rest	At hospital		College	At college
85	College	Telling story	89	Class test	While telling story

	Aspirin	At hospital		Class test	While telling story
	Omeprazole	At hospital		Landline phone	Mobile communication
	Capsule	At hospital		Landline phone	Mobile communication
	Penicillin	At hospital		Call	Mobile communication
	Reptile	At hospital		Winter vacation	At college
	College	While telling story		Serious mood	Mobile communication
86	Report	At hospital	90	Dessert	Mobile communication
	Penicillin	At hospital		Dinner	Mobile communication
	Injection	At hospital		Side	Mobile communication
	Penicillin	At hospital		Break up	Mobile communication
	Class	While telling story	92	Balloon	Talking about health
	Chapter	While telling story		Hammer	Talking about health
	Chapter	While telling story		Firm	Talking about health
	Class test	While telling story		Cricket	Talking about health
	Pass	While telling story		Batsman	Talking about health
	Fail	While telling story		Ball	Talking about health
	Joke	While telling story		Out	Talking about health
	Love	While telling story		Record	Talking about health
	Break up	While telling story		Crease	Talking about health
	Birthday treat	While telling story	93	Slow	Travel and vehicle
	Phone	Mobile communication		Operation	Talking about health
87	Second semester	At college		Report	Talking about

					health
	Class	At college		Clinic	Talking about health
	Phone	Mobile communication		Lipstick	Love and dating
	Operation	Talking about health		Perfume	love and dating
	Operation	Talking about health		Dating spot	Love and dating
	Delivery	Talking about health	101	Table	Love and dating
94	Position	Travel and vehicle		Plate	Love and dating
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle		Table	Love and dating
	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle		Dating	Love and dating
	Sumo	Travel and vehicle		Dating	Love and dating
	College	While telling story		Tiptop	Love and dating
95	Feel	While telling story		Table	Love and dating
	Joke	While telling story		Restaurant	Love and dating
	College	While telling story		Romantic	Love and dating
	Miss	While telling story	102	Pizza	Hotel and food
	Professor	While telling story		Slice	Hotel and food
	Staff	While telling story		Chicken chilli	Hotel and food
	College	While telling story		Plate	Hotel and food
	Canteen	While telling story		Dating	Love and dating
	Miss	While telling story		Privacy	Love and dating
	Miss	While telling story		Restaurant	Love and dating
	Jam miss	While telling story	103	care	Love and dating
	Building miss	While telling story	104	Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Library miss	While telling story		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Classroom miss	While telling story		Bike	Travel and vehicle
	Miss	While telling story	105	Aspirin	At hospital

	Miss	While telling story		Card	At hospital
96	Miss	While telling story		Admit under my care	At hospital
	College	While telling story		Wheelchair	At hospital
	College	While telling story		Wheel chair	At hospital
	Miss	While telling story	106	Bed	At hospital
	College	While telling story		Ward	At hospital
	Sofa	At home		Biscuit	At hospital
97	Phone	Mobile communication		Dose	At hospital
	Miss	Mobile communication		Canteen	At hospital
	Mood	Mobile communication		Biscuit	At hospital
	Phone	Mobile communication		Juice	At hospital
98	Phone	Mobile communication		Fruitcake	At hospital
99	Phone	Mobile communication		Canteen	At hospital
	Dating	Love and dating		Type	At hospital
	Table	Love and dating		Prednisolone	At hospital
	Dating	Love and dating	107	Rod	At hospital
100	Colour	Love and dating		Juice	At hospital
	High neck	Talking about dress		Calculator	At hospital
	Colour	Talking about dress		Oxygen	At hospital
	Coat	Talking about dress		Pipe	At hospital
	Leggings	Talking about dress		Grenade	At hospital
109	Operation	At hospital	108	Operation	At hospital
	Bed	At hospital		Record	At hospital
109	Liver	At hospital		Party	While telling story
	Liver	At hospital		Hospitalized	While telling

					story
	Vial	At hospital		semester	While telling story
	Nurse	At hospital	118	Steroid	While telling story
	Side	At hospital		Steroid	While telling story
	Bed	At hospital	119	Bed rest	While telling story
	Table	At hospital		Prescription	While telling story
	Juice	At hospital		Parking	While telling story
	Table	At hospital	120	Taxi	While telling story
	Juice	At hospital		Bike	While telling story
	Round	At hospital		Mini tata	While telling story
	Toilet	At hospital		Mini tata	While telling story
110	Ward	At hospital		Scooter	While telling story
	Round	At hospital		Colour	While telling story
	Intern	At hospital		College	While telling story
	Stethoscope	At hospital		Engineering	While telling story
111	Office	While telling story		Toilet	While telling story
112	Chocolate	At hospital	121	College	While telling story
	Phone	Mobile communication		Phone	While telling story
113	Hospital	At hospital		College	While telling story
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Phone	While telling story
	Hospital	At hospital		Bookshelf	While telling story
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Office	While telling story
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Phone	While telling story
	Wheelchair	At hospital	122	Phone	Mobile communication
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Phone	While telling story
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Position	While telling

					story
	Corridor	At hospital		Position	While telling story
	Lift	At hospital		Note	While telling story
	Lift	At hospital	123	Note	While telling story
	Apron	At hospital		Note	While telling story
114	Ward	At hospital		Note	While telling story
	Bed	At hospital		Discovery channel	At home
	Discharged	At hospital		Documentary	At home
	Discharge	At hospital		Helmet	At home
	Operation	At hospital		Sofa	At home
	Operation	At hospital		Table	At home
	Bed	At hospital	124	Law firm	While telling story
	Calculator	At hospital		Note copy	While telling story
	Liver patient	At hospital	125	Second semester	While telling story
115	Time pass	At hospital		Routine	While telling story
	Time pass	At hospital		Note	While telling story
	Hospitalized	At hospital		Fail	While telling story
	Exam	While telling story		Second semester	While telling story
117	Phone	While telling story		Third semester	While telling story
127	Living room	At home		Master degree	While telling story
	Kitchen	At home		Ludo	While telling story
	Practical	At home	126	Hang over	While telling story
128	Loss	At home		Field	Mobile communication
	Chair	At home		Go to hell	Mobile communication
129	Routine	While telling story		Phone	Mobile communication
	Penicillin injection	While telling story		Message	Mobile communication
	Phone	Mobile		It's ok	Mobile

		communication			communication
130	Phone	Mobile communication		Mind	Mobile communication
	Call back	Mobile communication	141	Single	While telling story
	Call	Mobile communication		Plus two	While telling story
	Phone	Mobile communication	143	Degree	While telling story
	Phone	Mobile communication		Level	While telling story
	Appointment	At home	145	Toilet	Talking about health
	Call	Mobile communication		Kilometre	Talking about health
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Toilet	Talking about health
131	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Switch	Talking about health
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Rehearsal	Talking about health
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Dozer	Talking about health
	Stand	At home	146	Switch on	At home
	Emergency ward	At hospital		Living room	At home
	Dispensary	At hospital		Sofa	At home
	Injection	At hospital		Sofa	At home
	Cabin	At hospital		Toilet	At home
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Phone	Talking about health
	Bike	Travel and vehicle	147	Toilet	Talking about health
	Taxi	Travel and vehicle		Underwear	Talking about dress
	Taxi	Travel and vehicle		Underwear	Talking about dress
	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Trouser	Talking about dress
133	Hospitalized	Mobile communication		Trouser	Talking about dress
134	Diplomatic	At home		Minute	At home
	Pause	At home		Minute	At home
	Care	At home	148	Long toilet	At home
	Care	At home		Pad	At home

135	Care	At home		School	Remembering past event
	Ego problem	At home	149	Pad	While telling story
136	Blackmail	At home		Pad	While telling story
	Convinced	At home		Guilty feel	While telling story
137	Bike	Travel and vehicle		Bra	While telling story
	Side	At home		Hook	While telling story
	Credit	At home	150	Toilet	While telling story
138	Odd feel	At home		College	While telling story
139	Knock	At home	151	Position	At home
	Good night	At home		Brush	At home
	Good night	At home		Toothpaste	At home
	Good night	At home		Biscuit	At home
	Toilet	At home	153	chocolate	While telling story
	Injection	At home		Toilet	While telling story
	Bike	Travel and vehicle	155	Feel	At home
140	Phone	Mobile communication		Miss	Remembering past event
	Research	Mobile communication		Switch off	Remembering past event
	College	Remembering past event		Ring	Mobile communication
156	Switched off	At home		Phone switched off	Mobile communication
	Depressed	At home		Phone switched off	Mobile communication
	Phone switched off	At home		Phone switch off	Mobile communication
	Cup	At home		Exam	Love and dating
	Cup	At home		Exam	Love and dating
	Table	At home	182	I missed you	Mobile communication
157	Final exam	At home	183	Brake	While telling

					story
	Cup	At home		Cycle	While telling story
160	Diary	While telling story	184	College	While telling story
165	Juice	Talking about health	185	Match	At home
166	Cinema	While telling story	188	Bra	At home
	Course	While telling story		Bra	At home
	Cinema	While telling story		Nipple	At home
	Diary	While telling story		Drawer	At home
167	Care	Talking about health		Diary	At home
168	Care	Talking about health	189	Half	While telling story
	Minute	While telling story		Mood	While telling story
169	Toilet	While telling story	190	Bag	At home
	Single	While telling story		Cute	At home
170	Phone	Mobile communication		Coat	At home
171	Living room	At home		Shirt	At home
173	Smart	Marriage ceremony		Bag	At home
	Civil engineering	Marriage ceremony		Horn	At home
	Master	Marriage ceremony	192	Broiler	While telling story
	Miss	While telling story		Upload	At home
174	Party palace book	Marriage ceremony		Sofa	At home
	Cold drinks	Marriage ceremony		Mini Tata	At home
175	Suit	Marriage ceremony	193	Shirt pant	Talking about dress
	Make up	Marriage ceremony	195	Anniversary	While telling story
177	Miss	While telling story		Aspirin	While telling story
	Album	While telling story		Phone	While telling story
	Office	While telling story		College	While telling story
	Office	While telling		College	While telling

		story			story
178	Kitchen	While telling story	196	Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Toilet	While telling story		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Aspirin	While telling story		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
180	Phone	Love and dating		Wheelchair	At hospital
	Break up	Love and dating		Wheelchair	At hospital
	Mood	Love and dating		Wheelchair	At hospital
	Bra	While telling story	197	Orthopaedics	At hospital
	Hook	While telling story		General surgery and urology	At hospital
181	Miss	While telling story		General medicine	At hospital
	Phone switched on	Mobile communication		Gynaecology and obstetrics	At hospital
	Dial	Mobile communication		Rheumatologist	At hospital
	Phone	Mobile communication		Penicillin	At hospital
	Injection	At hospital	209	Fail	Love and dating
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Fail	Love and dating
	Ward	At hospital	213	Fail	Love and dating
	Wheelchair	At hospital		Tryptomer	While telling story
	Cabin	At hospital		Prescription	While telling story
	Outfit	At hospital		Diagnosis	While telling story
	Size	At hospital		Tryptomer	While telling story
	Report	At hospital	216	Phone	Mobile communication
198	Wheelchair	At hospital		Phone	Mobile communication
	Complain	At hospital		Message	Mobile communication

	Homework	At hospital	217	Mortin	At home
	Cabin	At hospital	218	Office	Remembering past event
	Cabin	At hospital		Ward	Remembering past event
	Stethoscope	At hospital		Patient	Remembering past event
	Be comfortable	At hospital		Aspirin	Remembering past event
	Friendly	At hospital		Omeprazole	Remembering past event
199	Steroid	At hospital		Penicillin	Remembering past event
	Even	At hospital		Injection	Remembering past event
	Vibrate	At hospital		Dustbin	Remembering past event
200	Senior	At hospital		Drawer	Remembering past event
	Junior	At hospital		Tryptomer	Remembering past event
	You are going to be half-dead.	At hospital		File	Remembering past event
	Elastic	At hospital		File	Remembering past event
201	Suggest	At hospital		Tablet	Remembering past event
	Anti depress	At hospital	219	Folder	Remembering past event
	Cabin	At hospital		Photo	Remembering past event
202	Stressed	At hospital		Phone	Mobile communication
	Stressed	At hospital		Message type	Mobile communication
	Generation	At hospital		Send	Mobile communication
	Stethoscope	At hospital		Blackmailing	Mobile communication
	Syringe	At hospital		Message	Mobile communication
	Wheelchair	At hospital	220	Dial	Mobile communication
	Positive feelings	At hospital		Diary	At home
203	Positive	At hospital		Motorbike	At home
	Motorbike	Travel and	223	Plus two	Remembering

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			vehicle			past event
		Office	While telling story		Transcript	Remembering past event
204	Mobile		Mobile communication		Class	Remembering past event
	Mobile		Mobile communication		School top	Remembering past event
	Switched off		Mobile communication		Frock	Remembering past event
	Call		Mobile communication		Load shedding	Remembering past event
	Mobile		Mobile communication		Final class	Remembering past event
	Phone		Mobile communication		Geometry box	Remembering past event
205	Gate		At home		Cheat	Remembering past event
	Sorry		At home		Note	Remembering past event
207	Compound		At home		Jeans	Remembering past event
	Gate		At home	224	Stop	Remembering past event
	Start		At home		Stop	Remembering past event
	Toilet		At home	225	Diary	At home
	Alarm		At home		Wheelchair	Remembering past event
	Switch off		At home		Emergency ward	Remembering past event
	Tryptomer		At home		Nurse	Remembering past event
	Tryptomer		At home		Penicillin	Remembering past event
	Tryptomer		At home		Nurse	Remembering past event
	Tryptomer		At home		Orthopaedics	Remembering past event
226	School		Remembering past event		General surgery and urology	Remembering past event
	College		Remembering past event		General medicine	Remembering past event
	Classmate		Remembering past event		Rheumatologist	Remembering past event
	Class		Remembering		Gynaecology	Remembering

		past event		and obstetrics	past event
	School	Remembering past event		Focus	Remembering past event
	Badminton	Remembering past event		Rheumatologist	Remembering past event
	Group	Remembering past event		Unfocused	Remembering past event
	College bunk	Remembering past event		Focused	Remembering past event
	Cinema	Remembering past event	232	Rheumatologist	Remembering past event
	Cinema	Remembering past event		Aspirin	Remembering past event
	Picnic	Remembering past event	233	Aspirin	At home
	Canteen	Remembering past event		Tryptomer	At home
	Class	Remembering past event		Appointment	At home
	Bunk	Remembering past event		Enjoy	At home
	Class	Remembering past event		School	At home
	Class	Remembering past event		Math	At home
	Love letter	Remembering past event		Miss	At home
	Principal	Remembering past event	237	Hospital	At home
	Letter	Remembering past event		Appointment	At home
227	High school level	Remembering past event		Board	At home
	Miss	Remembering past event	238	Appointment	While telling story
	Math	Remembering past event		Follow up	While telling story
228	Tryptomer	At home		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Tryptomer	At home	239	Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Bed	At home		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Drawer	At home		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Tablet	At home	240	Rheumatic fever	Travel and vehicle
	Jam	Travel and vehicle		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Private	Travel and vehicle		Wheelchair	At hospital
	Brake	Travel and		Support	At hospital

		vehicle			
229	Position	Travel and vehicle		Ticket	At hospital
	Position	Travel and vehicle		Lift	At hospital
	Jam	Travel and vehicle		Cabin	At hospital
	Sir	Travel and vehicle		Junior	At hospital
230	Jam	Travel and vehicle	241	Rheumatic fever diagnosis	At hospital
	Start	Travel and vehicle		Penidure injection	At hospital
	Nonstop	Travel and vehicle		Percent	At hospital
231	Positive feelings	Remembering past event		Report	At hospital
	Positive feelings	Remembering past event		File	At hospital
	Ward	Remembering past event		Bed	At hospital
	Prescription card	At hospital		No wheelchair	At hospital
	Medical	At hospital		Support	At hospital
	Cheat	At hospital		Support	At hospital
	Injection	At hospital		Wheelchair	At hospital
	Dispensary	At hospital	247	Cabin	At hospital
	Prescription	At hospital		Lift	At hospital
242	Injection	At hospital		Dispensary	At hospital
	Injection	At hospital		Chair	At hospital
	Injection	At hospital		Birthday	At home
	Liquid	At hospital		Birthday	At home
	Class	At hospital		Birthday	At home
	Biology	At hospital		Feel	At home
	Test	At hospital	248	Tryptomer	While telling story
	List	At hospital		Aspirin	While telling story
	History	At hospital		Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Rheumatic fever	At hospital		Side	Travel and vehicle
	Seronegativespyandolarthropathy	At hospital		Gate	At home
	Test	At hospital	249	Taxi	Travel and vehicle
	Result negative	At hospital		Support	At home
	Result negative	At hospital		Phone	Mobile communication

	Seronegative	At hospital		Phone	Mobile communication
	Tag	At hospital		Cake	At birthday party
243	Bed rest	At hospital		Chocolate	At birthday party
	Wasting	At hospital		Fancy letter	At birthday party
	Muscle	At hospital		Happy birthday	At birthday party
	Surf	At hospital	250	Cake	At birthday party
	Sajo	At hospital		Shortcut	At birthday party
	Predinosolne	At hospital		Monotonous life	At birthday party
	Dose	At hospital		Celebrate	At birthday party
244	Aspirin	At hospital		Detail	At birthday party
	Endocap	At hospital		Tryptomer	At birthday party
	Predinosolne	At hospital		Aspirin	At birthday party
	Recommend	At hospital		Tablet	At birthday party
	Prescription	At hospital	251	Celebrate	At birthday party
	Bilirubin	At hospital		Feeling	At birthday party
	Test	At hospital		Exam	At birthday party
	Report	At hospital		Girl friend	At birthday party
	Progress	At hospital		Break up	At birthday party
245	Physio	At hospital		Shocked	At birthday party
	Mobile	At hospital		Ceiling	At birthday party
	Freeze	At hospital		Excited	At birthday party
	Badminton	At hospital	252	Girl friend	At birthday party
	Bat	At hospital		Second term	At birthday party
	Base camp	At hospital		Fail	At birthday party
246	Sajo	At hospital		Fail	At birthday party
	Report	At hospital		One and only	At birthday

					party
	Cabin	At hospital		Fail	At birthday party
	Wheel chair	At hospital		Fail	At birthday party
	Feel	At birthday party		Pantop	At home
	Ceiling	At birthday party		Trouser	At home
	Nine class	At birthday party		Balloon	At home
	Fail	At birthday party	262	Line	At home
	Plus two	At birthday party		Sajo	At home
	Distinction	At birthday party		Predinosolone	At home
	Bachelor	At birthday party		Endocap	At home
	Top	At birthday party		Macalvit	At home
	Nine class	At birthday party		Dustbin	At home
	Fail	At birthday party	263	Diary	At home
	Senior	At birthday party	264	School	At home
253	Final exam	At birthday party		Diary	At home
	Class	At birthday party		Diary	At home
	Position	At birthday party		Suicide	At home
	Share	At birthday party	265	Frock	At home
	Exam	At birthday party		Transcript	At home
	Optional math	At birthday party	266	Teenage	At home
	Exam	At birthday party	267	Toilet	At home
	Seat	At birthday party		Gate	At home
	Toilet	At birthday party		Gate	At home
	Loss	At birthday party	270	Gate	At home
	Nervous	At birthday party	271	Principal	At home
	Class	At birthday party		Flex	At home
	Guard	At birthday		List	At home

		party			
	Exam hall	At birthday party	272	Station	At home
	Top	At birthday party		Finishing	At home
	Fail	At birthday party		Position	At home
	Pass	At birthday party	273	Trouser	At home
254	Enjoy	At birthday party		Bus stand	At market
	Mummy daddy	At birthday party	274	Tops	Talking about dress
	Proud feel	At birthday party		Jeans	Talking about dress
	Sofa	At birthday party		Jeans	Talking about dress
255	Ceiling	At birthday party		Jeans pant	Talking about dress
256	Cake	At birthday party		T shirt	Talking about dress
	Cake	At birthday party		T shirt	Talking about dress
	Cake	At birthday party		Print	Talking about dress
	Cake	At birthday party		Lipstick	Talking about dress
	Dinner	At birthday party		Lipstick	Talking about dress
257	Feel	Talking about health		Lipstick	Talking about dress
	Toilet	At home	275	Office	While telling story
258	Commode	At home		Start	Travel and vehicle
	Kitchen	At home		Gate	At home
	Kitchen	At home	277	Lipstick	At home
	Site	At home	278	Marble	At home
259	Suicidal tendency	At home		Site	At home
	Aspirin	At home		Follow up	At home
	Penicillin	At home		Plan	At home
	Injection	At home	279	Pressure cooker	At home
261	Creative	At home		Deep freeze	At home
280	Vegetarian	At home		Loss	Education and study
	Vegetarian	At home		Senior	Education and study
281	Phone	At home		Entrance	Education and study
	Phone	At home		Classmate	Education and study

	IELTS class	Mobile communication		Batch junior	Education and study
	Interview	Mobile communication		Class	Education and study
	Phone	Mobile communication		Bench	Education and study
282	Footpath	At market		College	Education and study
	Zebra cross	At market		Classmate	Education and study
	Footpath	At market		Classmate	Education and study
	Colour	At market		Curfew	Education and study
	School bus	At market	294	Diary	While telling story
	Gastric	Talking about health		Diary	While telling story
283	Convince	At market		Paragraph	While telling story
284	Trouser	While talking about dress	295	Personal	While telling story
287	Class	Remembering past event		Diary	While telling story
	Class	Remembering past event		Phone	While telling story
	Love letter	Remembering past event		College	While telling story
	Carrier	Remembering past event		Photocopy	While telling story
	Face	Remembering past event	296	Diary	While telling story
288	Foundation	At home		Phone	Mobile communication
	Lipstick	At home		Office	At publication house
	Clip	At home		Office	At publication house
	Taxi	Travel and vehicle		Whitepaper	At publication house
289	Start	Travel and vehicle		Office	At publication house
	Handle	Travel and vehicle		Side bag	At publication

					house
	Taxi	Travel and vehicle		Diary	At publication house
	Gate	At home	297	Diary	At publication house
290	Wheelchair	At hospital		Phone number	At publication house
	Miracle	At hospital		Phone	At publication house
	Respond	At hospital		Office	At publication house
	Elastic	At hospital		Risk	At publication house
	Muscles	At hospital		Diary	At publication house
	Recover	At hospital		Romantic	At publication house
	Blood test	At hospital		Visiting card	At publication house
	Photography	While telling story		Office	At publication house
	Perfect click	While telling story		Office	At publication house
291	Wide ball	While telling story		Laptop	At publication house
	Extra ball	While telling story		Creative publication	At publication house
	Rejection	While telling story	298	Cotton pant	Talking about dress
	Diary	At home		T shirt	Talking about dress
	Avocado	At home		Cap	Talking about dress
292	Diary	At home		Phone	At publication house
	Coffee	At home		Diary	At publication house

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	Coffee	At home	305	Surprise	While telling story
	Physical	At home		Best seller	While telling story
293	Badminton	At home		Face book	Talking about media
	Morning walk	At home		Handwritten	At publication house
	Diary	At publication house		Type	At publication house
	Type	At publication house		Photocopy	At publication house
	Type	At publication house		Friend request	Talking about media
	Type	At publication house	306	Creative publication	At publication house
	Type	At publication house		Office	At publication house
	Diary	At publication house		Royalty	At publication house
	Print	At publication house		Cheque	At publication house
299	Phone	Mobile communication	307	Helmet	Travel and vehicle
	Office	Mobile communication		Bike	Travel and vehicle
	Convinced	While telling story		Handel	Travel and vehicle
	Gift	Talking about dress		Cotton pant	Talking about dress
	Jeans	Talking about dress		Shirt	Talking about dress
	Start	Travel and vehicle		Handsome	At market
	Creative Publication	At market		Ignore	At market
	Office	At publication house		Fit	At market
	Mind	At publication house		Loss	At market
300	Fan	At		Bike	Travel and

		publication house			vehicle
	List	At publication house		Compound	At market
	Number	At publication house	308	Parking	Travel and vehicle
	Fan	At publication house		Bike	Travel and vehicle
301	Honestly	At publication house		Parking	At market
	Request	At publication house		Consultancy	At market
	Thank you sir	At publication house		Office	At publication house
	Parking	At market		Move on	At market
	Medal	While telling story		Parking	At market
	Phone	Mobile communication	309	I am proud of you	At market
	Celebrate	Mobile communication		Selfi	Talking about media
	Wine	At home		Sure	At market
	Wine	At home		Mobile	Talking about media
302	Attitude	At home		Mobile	Talking about media
	Phone	Mobile communication		Camera	Talking about media
303	Start	Travel and vehicle		Selfi	Talking about media
	Helmet	Travel and vehicle	210	Building	At market
	Helmet	Travel and vehicle		Start	Travel and vehicle
	Creative publication	At market		Start	Travel and vehicle
	Compound	At market		Scooter	Travel and vehicle
	Parking	At market	313	Pass	While telling story
	Stand	At market	314	Scorpio	Travel and vehicle
	Office	At	316	Scorpio side	Travel and

		publication house			vehicle
	Table	At publication house		Psychiatric	Talking about health
	Table	At publication house	317	Sir	Travel and vehicle
	Table	At publication house			
	Best seller	At publication house			
304	Surprise	Mobile communication			

Appendix: I

Observation checklist of English mixed expressions in the novel with the word class.

S.N	Context of Mixed Codes	Nouns	Types	Verbs	Types	Adjectives	Types	Adverbs	Types

Appendix: J

Observation checklist of mixed English expressions in terms of fundamentals units of grammatical structure.

S.N	Context of mixed codes	WORDS	F	TYPES	PHRASES	F	TYPES	CLAUSES	F	Types	Sentences	F	Types