

**READERS' PERCEPTION ON MIXING CODE: A CASE  
OF NOVEL MUGLAN**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In Partial Fulfilment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
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**2014**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 18/03/2014

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## **RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE**

This is to certify that **Mr. Krishna Prasad Subedi** has prepared this thesis entitled **Readers' Perception on Mixing Code: A Case of Novel Muglan** under my guidance and supervision.

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## DEDICATION

*Dedicated*

*to*

*My Parents and Other Family Members, who devoted the great span of  
their lives to complete my dream for higher studies.*

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## **ABSTRACT**

The present study entitled "Readers' perception on mixing code: A case of novel Muglan" aimed to find out the readers' perception on why the codes are mixed up and to identify the mixed codes either assimilated or unassimilated in Nepali language in the novel Muglan. In order to carry out this study, twenty Nepali literary figures who had already gone through the novel as well as the author of the novel Muglan were sampled purposively. The main tool of the research was a set of questionnaires, which consisted of both open-ended and closed ended items. The responses of the informants were collected and the data were analyzed to find out their perceptions on those mixed codes of the novel. The major findings of the study were that in most of the pages the author has mixed codes and the readers perceived them as the common trend of present literary writing. What they perceived is that most of the mixed codes are loan words which cannot be avoided and some others have contextual reality as the novel is based on foreign affair.

The study is divided into five main chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction. It consists of general background, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms. The second chapter is about the review of related literature. It consists of the review of empirical literature, implications of the review for the study, review of theoretical literature and conceptual framework. The third chapter includes methods and procedures of the study. It consists of the design of the study, population and sample, sampling procedures, tools of data collection, data collection procedure and the data analysis and interpretation procedures. Chapter four incorporates the results and discussion of the collected data. This

chapter includes two parts: the former deals with the results drawn from the analysis of data and the later deals with the discussion of those results in detail. The final chapter presents the summary, conclusions and implication of the study at different levels of application. The study ends with the list of references and appendix.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  | Page No.    |
|--|-------------|
| Declaration  | i           |
| Recommendation for Acceptance  | ii          |
| Recommendation for Evaluation  | iii         |
| Evaluation and Approval  | iv          |
| Dedication   | v           |
| Acknowledgements   | vi          |
| Abstract   | viii        |
| Table of Contents  | x           |
| List of Symbols and Abbreviations  | xiii        |
| <br>   |             |
| <b>CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION</b>  | <b>1-6</b>  |
| 1.1 Background of the Study  | 1           |
| 1.2 Statement of the Problem   | 3           |
| 1.3 Rationale of the Study   | 4           |
| 1.4 Objectives of the Study  | 5           |
| 1.5 Research Questions   | 5           |
| 1.6 Significance of the Study  | 5           |
| 1.7 Delimitations of the Study   | 6           |
| 1.8 Operational Definitions of the key Terms   | 6           |
| <br>   |             |
| <b>CHAPTER – TWO : REVIEW OF RELATED<br/>LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL<br/>FRAMEWORK</b> | <b>7-23</b> |
| 2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature   | 7           |
| 2.1.1 Language and Society   | 7           |
| 2.1.2 Code and Code Mixing   | 8           |
| 2.1.3 Code Switching and Code Mixing   | 11          |
| 2.1.4 Interrelationship between Language and Society                                 | 14          |
| 2.1.5 Introduction to the Novel Muglan   | 16          |

|     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 2.2 | Review of the Related Empirical Literature | 18 |
| 2.3 | Implication of the Review for the Study    | 20 |
| 2.4 | Conceptual Framework                       | 22 |

## **CHAPTER – THREE : METHODS AND PROCEDURE**

### **OF THE STUDY 23-29**

|     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 3.1 | Design of the Study                        | 23 |
| 3.2 | Population and the Sample                  | 27 |
| 3.3 | Sampling Procedure                         | 27 |
| 3.4 | Information Collection Tools               | 28 |
| 3.5 | Information Collection Procedure           | 28 |
| 3.6 | Data analysis and Interpretation Procedure | 28 |

## **CHAPTER – FOUR : RESULTS AND DISCUSSION 29-42**

|       |  |    |
|-------|--|----|
| 4.1   | Results  | 29 |
| 4.2   | Discussion   | 32 |
| 4.2.1 | Reasons Behind the Use of English Words in the Novel 'Muglan' from the Readers Point of View         | 33 |
| 4.2.2 | Alternatives for Alternation of English Words by their Equivalent Nepali Words                       | 34 |
| 4.2.3 | The Synonymous Nepali Terms for those Mixed Codes in the Novel Muglan                                | 37 |
| 4.2.4 | Reasons Behind the Impossibility in Using Nepali Words Instead of Mixed Codes Mentioned in the Novel | 39 |

## **CHAPTER – FIVE : SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND**

### **IMPLICATIONS 42-49**

|     |              |    |
|-----|--------------|----|
| 5.1 | Summary      | 42 |
| 5.2 | Conclusion   | 45 |
| 5.3 | Implications | 46 |

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| 5.3.1 Policy level implication | 47 |
| 5.3.2 Practice Level           | 48 |
| 5.3.3 Further Researcher       | 49 |

## **REFERENCES**

## **APPENDIXES**

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| CUP   | Cambridge University Press |
| Dr.   | Doctor                     |
| Ed.   | Education                  |
| e.g.  | For Example                |
| ELT   | English Language Teaching  |
| Eng.  | English                    |
| FOE   | Faculty of Education       |
| i.e.  | That is                    |
| M.Ed. | Master Degree in Education |
| Mr.   | Mister                     |
| No.   | Number                     |
| OUP   | Oxford University Press    |
| p.    | Page                       |
| pp.   | Pages                      |
| Regd. | Registration               |
| S.N.  | Serial Number              |
| T.U.  | Tribhuvan University       |

## **CHAPTER - ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This study is about Readers' perception on mixing code in case of the novel 'Muglan'. This chapter includes background of the study, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study and delimitations of the study along with the operational definitions of the key terms used in this study.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Human beings are social creatures that communicate their feelings, ideas, pains and sorrows in their respective society through language. Thus, undoubtedly, human beings need language to share their ideas and feelings with each other in the society. Language is a medium of communication. It is a means of sharing ideas with the help of verbal way of communication simply articulated by means of organs of speech. Gestures, facial and other forms of body language are considered to be non-verbal means of communication. It is a means of communication by which people maintain their social relationship with the other as an active member of the society. It is only the language that makes us known to others, in other words language indicates the culture and customs, position, origin and reality of the speaker and his\her family. Thus, we often say that language is the indicator of culture and civilization. Functions like a mirror to reflect the real picture of an individual and his/her society. Language is socially shared code or conventional system for representing concepts through the use of arbitrary symbols and rule governed conditions of those symbols.

According to Sapir (1921) "Language is a purely human and non-intrinsic method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of

voluntarily produced symbols.” (as cited in Lyons ,1981, p.4). Similarly, Wardhaugh (1972, p.3) defines language as “A system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.” So, to be a language something must be arbitrarily produced. As nothing remains unchanged language also goes on changing with the flow of time as well. Thus the language used by Shakespeare surely differs from the language which is used by modern 21<sup>st</sup> poets, novelist and dramatists. In this sense Lyons (1981, p.6) asserts “Languages are infinitely extendable and modifiable according to the changing needs and conditions of the speakers.” Thus, the door of the language is always open for the new entry and exit.

Evidences show that there are many languages spoken around the world. Because of this fact sociolinguists say that there is almost difficult to find out a single person or a society who uses only one language at a time while communicating ideas and feelings. Within the myriads of languages, no language seems to be superior or inferior to other languages in terms of communicative values. It may be true to some extent that a language plays more dominant role in one society not because of its superiority but because of the overthrown priority of the speakers (Hudson, 2008, p. 164). Generally we think that the English language is superior to Nepali language so the craze over English is mushrooming day by day over the Nepali language. Thus, to categorize language in its hierarchy will be not more than only our fallacy. As all the languages spoken within this universe are equal, some languages are throwing their linguistic imperialism over minority languages because of the economic superiority of norm-providing core English speaking countries. Thus, economically under-developed countries are obliged to follow those languages because of their wide coverage.



Nepal is a bilingual, bi-ethnic, and bi-religious under –developed country. It is influenced from the languages of its neighboring countries. So, it has no absolute monolingual status. In bilingual society we easily notice the mixture of two languages while speaking and writing even in a little discourse. Bilingualism has often been defined and described from different angles. At one end of the spectrum of definition, bilingual would be one that Bloomfield (1993 p.56) specifies “Native like control over languages”. Thus, a person to be bilingual needs to be fluent, accurate and appropriate as in the first language. By contrast, Haugen (1953, as cited in Romaine 1989, p.10) says bilingualism begins when the speaker of one language produces complete meaningful utterances in other language as well.

As we know English is widely spoken language, its horizon is expanding day by day. Holmes (2008) states " Nearly the two third of the world’s books are written in English language and one in seven peoples speak English." If people do not have knowledge of English, they may not have the proper access to world knowledge at first hand. Thus, knowing English has become one of the inevitable parts of our life. The knowledge of code, code variation and code mixing makes individual user competent and proficient enough. In this study, I have discussed such very notions in relation to a literary text.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Form my culture I had learned to read sacred religious books as well as literary creations in my boyhood. When I just passed my intermediate level I was further admitted for my academic advancement in Baglung, where I was given a chance to meet some of the local literary figures. I was further motivated to be engaged in literary spectrum by their

inspiration and enthusiasm. When time passed I got an opportunity to go through the novel 'Muglan' by Govinda Raj Bhattarai. At that time, I was deeply lured with the novel especially with its content. When the flow of time led me to University Campus, Kirtipur, my enthusiasm towards literature accelerated when I got the chance to be the student of the author of the novel, which I had gone through. Moreover, I read the novel again and decided to carry out my research upon this novel. When I found that there was no such research activity existed before in the same novel I became more interested and studied more to conduct my investigation. Until that day my interest was incomplete which today has obliged me to conduct my investigation. The issues as why the codes are mixed up in the particular context by the characters and what type of codes i.e. assimilated or unassimilated are predominantly used are taken as the main problems of the study.

### **1.3 Rationale of the Study**

Of course, code mixing is an interesting field of study in sociolinguistics. Through the study of such a phenomenon we can find the frequency of use of different codes along with the reasons why the speakers in bilingual society mix up the different codes in different contextual background. It clarifies that why she/he does not use only one language in their communication. Here this topic is chosen to find out the reason why the speakers mix up the code by intensifying upon the contextual analysis of the very novel 'Muglan'.

The rationale behind the study is to present the example of different mixed codes and the readers' perception on it. The researcher hopes that it would bring new dimension to the study of novel from readers' perspectives. This study will become justifiable as it reflects the readers

perceptions on mixed codes and their fair evaluation regarding the code mixing in literary writing. Further, it presents why some mixed codes are unassimilated and some are assimilated into the Nepali language. Further it will explore the new issues and dimensions in order to carry out translation-based researches.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study were as follows:

1. To identify mixed codes (either assimilated or unassimilated into Nepali language) in the novel 'Muglan'.
2. To find out the readers' perception on why the codes are normally mixed up in the novel 'Muglan'.
3. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

#### **1.5 Research Questions**

To make the study more specific and to explore the required information to a great extent, the following research questions were raised:

- i) Why the codes are maximally mixed up in the very novel 'Muglan'?
- ii) What triggers the author to use such codes?
- iii) What is the role of context in using such diverse codes?
- iv) Are these codes already assimilated into the Nepali language?

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

It is obvious that every research has its own importance. This research is also very useful to the students, teachers, and to those who are interested to know and study about code mixing. It is expected that this study will be beneficial to the researchers, linguists, textbook writers, and the others

who are directly or indirectly related to the use of language such as code switching, a field of applied linguistics.

Furthermore, this study is supposed to be precious to the future researchers who want to carry out researches in the related fields.

### **1.7 Delimitations of the Study**

The study was conducted under the following limitations:

- i) This study was limited to a small portion of applied science, i.e. code mixing.
- ii) This study was limited to the Nepali novel Muglan.
- iii) The study focused only to the English words and expressions mixed in the novel. As they are assimilated or unassimilated in our context.
- iv) The research was carried out within the data obtained from twenty readers of the novel Muglan.

### **1.8 Operational Definitions of the key Terms**

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Bilingualism</b>  | the fact of being able to use two languages equally   |
| <b>Hybridization</b> | process of mixing two or more codes   |
| <b>Imperialism</b>   | the fact of a powerful country increasing its influence over other countries through language, business, culture etc. |
| <b>Questionnaire</b> | a list of questions to be answered by a number of people so that information can be collected from the answers given  |
| <b>Rapport</b>       | a proper relationship in which people understand people very well   |
| <b>Respondent</b>    | a person who answers questions in a survey  |
| <b>Code Mixing</b>   | the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another.   |

## **CHAPTER - TWO**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter is about the review of related literature through which the researcher had gone through to complete his study. It is divided into review of related theoretical literature and review of related empirical literature. Further, it includes implications for the review of the study and conceptual framework as well.

#### **2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature**

The mixture of the two or many codes by the parties in communication either to make their speaking noble or to clarify the topic is called code mixing. Code mixing nowadays, has become common feature in bilingual and multi lingual society. Thus, multilingualism and code mixing co-exist in the society. In today's world, it has become nearly impossible to find out even a single individual who never switches or mixes the codes.

Various scholars have defined the term code mixing from various angles.

Holmes (1990, p. 53) asserts, "Switches are often very short, and they are made primarily for social reason to signal the speaker's ethnic identity and solidarity with the addressee." He further asserts that speakers are rarely noticed that they switch codes while speaking. This means interlocutors switch or mix codes in order to gain their communicative goal subconsciously.

##### **2.1.1 Language and Society**

Language is used in society to convey meaning and to perform wide range of functions. Language and society are interdependent and

interrelated to each other. Language cannot be used in vacuum. It is always used among the people in their societies or communities. The language is one of the fundamental features of a community, and at the same time the use of language is influenced by various social constructs. It means, the alternation of the status of a language is connected with the social forces such as politics, power, economic resources, status, gender, distance and so on. We can explain the relationship of language and society in terms of their interdependence; because language gives the individuals with ethnic, social or notional identities, and the society influences the use and variation of language.

Ditlmar (1976 as cited in Wardhaugh 2003, p. 10) mentions that speech behaviour and social behaviour are in a state of constant interaction. It is a language that preserves and promotes social identities and in turn, language is developed and got standardized in society with the practice of social members.

The social members, i.e. language users use language differently for different purposes. At present, they are using language with code switching and mixing. So, I have discussed code switching, and code mixing with their types in following sub sections.

### **2.1.2 Code and Code Mixing**

Simply, code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. In relation to language and society 'code' is mainly used as a neutral labels for any system of communication involving language. In other words, it refers to the situation in which the speaker makes a choice of another code, while he or she is speaking in one. Such shift is called code switching or mixing (Wardhaugh, 1998, p. 123).

According to Wardhaugh (1986, p.27) “A particular dialect or language on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties”. So, a code is a signal of communication best considered by two parties. When a speaker of a particular language uses the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another language, there remains the case of code mixing. Hence, the shift from one language to another language in the beginning, middle or even in the end of the sentence can be taken as the case of code mixing. Thus, it is already stated that it is a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual society.

Wardhaugh (1998, p.28) says, “It is a change not entirely from one language to another but only the elements of one code are mixed into another.” Similarly, Hudson (1980, p.53) states “It is a change from one language lexicon to the next because of the meet between fluent bilinguals.”

Code mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another. In such mixing, a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another. Such mixed forms of language are often labeled with a hybrid name, such as, in case Spanglish, Nenglish, Frenglish and Singlish, and attract attitudes ranging from English community in order to support to the outright condemnation (Crystal, 2003, p. 79) .

In a similar way, code mixing refers to the change in speech from one language to another one. It takes place in a conversation when a speaker makes the choice of different language from what he or she is speaking. The speaker may start using another language in the middle of the speech (Richards et.al., 1999, p. 58).

Thus, bilingual speakers often tend to use some words or phrases of one language in the sentence or utterances of another language that they are using. For instance, a speaker delivering a speech in the Nepali language, he may insert some English words as *Hamro deshma electricity ko potentiality ekadam badhi chha*. From the close study of various instances of code mixing, we can draw the following reasons of code mixing. Pokhrel, 2007 says:

- ) Speakers tend to switch/mix their code because of their incentives to share the feelings of group membership, identity and ethnicity with their addressee.
- ) Code mixing/switching may also occur to express affection, solidarity and sympathy to the addressees. The speakers feel to be close, by switching from any other language to their ethnic language.
- ) Speakers tend to mix/switch their code from vernacular to standard language because they intend to exhibit their personality with high prestige and intellectuality.
- ) Speakers may also mix the code to clarify what is being explained or discussed (p. 46).

To be specific, Wardhaugh (1986, p.32) has mentioned the following reasons for code mixing and switching:

1) Solidarity with listener

In the several cases interlocutor always tends to switch the codes to express the affinity among them or to manifest other that they both belong to the same speech community. Thus, solidarity is one of the good reasons for code mixing. For example, if a Nepali speaker speaking with a foreigner, he speaks in English. However, when he



meets another Nepali speaker, as soon as he starts talking in Nepali language.

## 2) Choice of topics

This is also the reason why the speakers mix up the code. It refers to the shift from one register to another because the language they are using may lack jargons to express so complex ideas. Here, the people switch their codes to suit or make their topic of discussion or subject matter clear. The interlocutors either feel difficulty to express some of the terminologies in their own language or feel easier to make it clear in target language. For example, Nepalese learners find difficulty to discuss the scientific topics in Nepali language so, they always tend to switch themselves into English language.

## 3) Perceived social cultural distances

Sometimes, speakers mix code because they think that one variety or code is more prestigious than the other in which they are talking. For example, Nepali speakers switch the code from Nepali to English to make them superior.

So, the parties mix up the codes for the various reasons thus the field of code mixing is widening day by day.

### **2.1.3 Code Switching and Code Mixing**

A particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code. A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. It is unusual for a speaker to have command of or use, only one such code or system. Command of only one variety of language, whether it be a dialect, style or register, would appear to be an extremely rare phenomenon. Most of the speakers have command over several varieties

of language that they speak in this modern time, bilingualism or even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world. It means monolingualism is rarely found to the use of language in this time.

The term 'code mixing' and 'code switching' are sometimes treated synonymously but they are not completely synonymous to each other. The term code mixing emphasizes the hybridization of two or more codes but code switching emphasizes the movement from one code to another. Mixing and switching probably occur at the same extent in the speech of bilinguals and multilingual. Here to make this concept clear, Bokamba (1991, p.718) writes:

Code switching is the mixing of words, phrases, and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries.

Within the same speech event .....code mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), word (free morphemes) participants mix the code basically to infer what is intended, and they must reconcile the code on what they hear with what they understand.

It is stated that code mixing is the proportion of the use of two or more than two languages to fulfill the single communicative goal. Mascler (1988, p.125) defines code mixing or a mixed code as “Using two languages such that a third, new code emerges in which elements from two languages are incorporated into a structurally defined pattern.” In general, code mixing are of three different types. They are as follows :

### **a) Situational Code Mixing**

Situational code mixing takes place when the speaker finds a change in the social settings, scenes or context of the discourse. Wardhaugh (2008, p. 104) states that situational code switching refers to the instance when the languages used changes according to the situations that the conversant are involved in. There is no change of the topic, but a new participant might involve, or the participants reach a new place such as school, temple, etc. or someone has left the conversation. When there is a change in the context, the speaker may change the code not forever but for short duration of time. It is found to be very common in bilingual situations. Thus, an interlocutor mixes up the codes due to the demand of the situation.

### **b) Metaphorical Code Mixing**

Metaphorical code mixing refers to the instance when bilingual speakers change their code according to the topic of their discourse. They switch the code for better understanding of the context, or of the specific topic in a discourse. The interesting point is that the topics contexts may be discussed in any code the participants have used, but they tend to change the code according to the change in topic in the sense that the choice of code adds a distinct flavour to the specific topic.

### **c) Conversational Code Mixing**

Conversational code mixing almost always occurs at the time of conversation that occurs within an utterance. The words of one language are inserted into the utterance of another language. For this type of code mixing, the speakers may find no change of situation and of the topic. The bilingual speakers simply display their ability and tendency to use the features of the two languages that they know. Since such types of language can be

used mostly in the conversations i.e., not usually in the form setting, it is termed as conversational code mixing.

#### **2.1.4 Interrelationship between Language and Society**

It is obvious that language is essentially a social phenomenon since language survives in the mind and tongues of its users. Language is used in a society. So, the social members acquire and use language in their society to perform social actions. According to Krishnaswami and Verma (1992, p.13) “Language and society are so intertwined that it is impossible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language.” Sociolinguistics is a fascinating and challenging field of linguistics. It is the study of language in relation to society. In other words, sociolinguistics studies the interaction between language and society as a network of relations (ibid p 13). The study of language is the study of the relational network that exists among its components such as phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences, paragraphs. These components themselves are abstractions based on their actual occurrence in various contexts. Similarly, the study of society is the study of relational network that among its components such as individuals, groups, communities, classes, castes etc.

There are several possible relationships between language and society. Regarding this Wardhaugh (1988, p.29) suggest that social structure either may influence or determines linguistic structure and \or behaviour. For example the age grading phenomenon whereby young children speak differently from older children and, in turn children speak differently from mature adult.

The second possible relationship is forwarded by Whorfian Hypothesis which is completely opposed to the first i.e. linguistic structure and/or behavior may either influence or determine social structure . Similarly, the third possible relationship is that the influence is bidirectional: language and society may influence each other. A fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and each is independent of each other. (p.10)

Thus, Wardhaugh (1998, p.12) clearly states the possible relationship of language and society which is studied in sociolinguistics. He summarizes the relationship between language and society as, "Sociolinguistics will be concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with a goal of better understanding of the structure of language and language function in communication."

Different linguists have viewed sociolinguistics differently which are mentioned below:

“A branch of linguistics which studies all the aspect of the relationship between language and society”. (Crystal, 2003, p.422). Similarly Wardhaugh (1998,p.12) says “sociolinguistics will be concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with a goal of better understanding of the structure of language and language function in communication .”

These definitions clearly so the interrelationship between language and society. From the above discussions we can say that the relationship between the language and society is inseparable because society cannot be created until a group of people has values in common. It's language that brings people together and keeps them tied. Language always precedes society. As stated earlier about the language and society, they

are so inextricably intertwined that we cannot and should not study language divorced from society and society divorced from language.

### **2.1.5 Introduction to the Novel 'Muglan'**

The term 'novel' is now applied to a great variety of writing that have in common only the attribute being extended works of fictions written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novella, its magnitude permits of greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot ampler and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter more concentrated mode. So, the characteristic of a novel includes fictitious narrative, relatively longer, consisting character, plot and theme and reflection of real life but today most novelists do not narrate events or stories they are interested more in other things, i.e. characters, social problems etc than telling stories. Nepali literature has a long history it is classified into three ages, viz. old age, medieval age, and modern age regarding these three periods writing novel is flourished in modern age.

'Muglan' (5<sup>th</sup> edition 2068) is a Nepali novel written by a versatile novelist Govinda Raj Bhattarai. He is a popular novelist, writer, editor, and translator. He is not only famous in English literature but also in Nepali literature as well. He has published more than one novels titles both in English and Nepali, among them the novels like *Sukarat Ka Paila* and *Muglan* are a few to mention here. In this very novel '*Muglan*' the novelist has portrait the real suffering and suffocation of Nepalese youths who daily go to abroad dreaming to make their future life prosperous. Thus, it is a novel written to address the real problems and behaviors shown by foreigners to our Nepalese employees. Thus, the

whole novel revolves around not more than the problems, tortures and mistreat shown by others to Nepali innocent workers. The bitter reality and the minus status of our Nepali employees are predominantly focused in this novel. The main characters of the novel are Sutar and Thule whom neither their fate nor the nature ever supports to. As the several youths of our country, they also plan to go to Muglan in order to be engaged in armed force but on the way to Muglan they suffer a lot. They had decided to go to Muglan in such a condition that, neither they have known the way nor have sufficient journey fare. This shows the immature decision making behavior of we, Nepali people. They are illiterate, uneducated and unskilled poor people, this deteriorating condition of Nepalese people has become good luck for the fraudsters to bother and suck them. Thus this novel answers the questions such as: How are the Nepali speakers treated in the foreign land? How others treat them? What types of duty is assigned to them? What would be the case if our circumstances and physicality does not favor them? What sorts of problems should they have to bear in absence of their intimate friends and family etc.?

Thus, it can be said that this novel is an innermost story of Nepalese youths who are bought, sold, sucked, and untimely die. This novel has described the ever-lasting dreams of the Nepalese youths who go to foreign countries in order to brighten their future. The novel 'Muglan' has best shown the real yelling of the labours. Such yelling is neither their fate nor the situation ever supports to. So, it can be strongly argued that the novel undoubtedly waters the eyes of every individuals who minutely goes through it. Thus, main aim of the novel seems to enlighten the ignorance, innocence, intelligence, laboriours, and the ability to bear the extreme pains and sorrows of the Nepali workers. It is crystal clear in

the novel that how the Nepalese workers are made unfortunate and how the conspiracy is constructed to them. So this novel is best able to show the way of life of the foreigners who always pass their lives by only haunting Nepalese prey. This novel is highly succeeded to express the bitter reality of foreigners ironically.

Thus, while going through the novel the readers can easily know the fraction of their dreams of the foreign workers. However, they themselves become unknown about the facts such type of irony has lead the novel towards tragedy. Thus the real but never told story of labors is well expressed in the novel. Because of the description of innermost bitter reality of Nepalese foreign labors and their experience, we can say that this novel is diasporic in nature.

## **2.2 Review of the Related Empirical Literature**

Nepali people often tend to mix or switch English code when they speak. Not only in the particular community, code mixing is a widely observed phenomenon that is especially seen in bilingual and multilingual society. The trend of code switching is being wider and wider day by day. Several researches have been carried out in the Department of English Education in the field of code switching and code mixing in comparison to other areas, which are reviewed in following way:

Regmi (2008) carried out research on 'The mixing of codes on Nepali public speaking' with an aim to find out the English word that are repeatedly used in Nepali speech and to determine the underlying system and conditioning factors in code mixing. To fulfill these objectives, he sampled fifty Nepali public speakers of the possible areas using non random sampling procedure. He used observation, as a major tool of data collection. The data were recorded in audio form and written from.



Finally, he concluded that the urban people mix up their codes more frequently than those who are in rural belts.

Puri (2008) carried out a research on 'Code switching: A case of Sukarat ka Paila' aiming to ascertain the ratio of code switching at different levels of grammar. He used both primary and secondary sources of data. He took twenty Nepali literary figures as well as author of that novel as the population of the study. As sampling procedure, he used non random judgmental sampling to sample the population. For data collection tools he used questionnaire, interview and diary notes. He found that nouns were the most frequently used codes among other parts of speech and concluded that the literate ones mixed the codes more than the semi-literature ones.

Adhikari (2009) carried out the research on 'Code mixing in Nepali film songs' with the aim to analyze the code mixing in Nepali film songs in terms of language function, word class, sentence type where he used checklist and observation as the data collections tools. He used purposive non random sampling. He has concluded that nouns, adjectives and adverbs are maximally used and regarding language functions warning, ordering, requesting, and scolding were mainly used.

Sitaula (2009) carried out the research on 'English code mixing in the Rajdhani and Kantipur Daily' to find out the English expressions mixed in Rajdhani and Kantipur Daily and to classify and compare them using observation as the data collection tool. He has applied judgmental (non-random) sampling to gather the necessary data. The researcher has recommended that the study of newspaper language should be included in school as well as campuses level curriculums so that students come to know about mixed English words in Nepalese newspaper.

Bohara (2010) conducted a research on Code mixing in the television program 'Play it on. In this research he aimed to find out mixed codes in Television program 'Play it on' and the situations in which people used them. He also aimed to analyze the language of code mixing in television program in terms of word class, sentence types and language function. In this research he has used non random judgmental sampling procedures and used tape recorders to record twenty episodes of the program. Further, he also used observation schedule as information collection tool for that study. From the study he found that code mixing in the television program play it on mostly appended in verbs and nouns. Similarly in assertive and interrogative sentence types. He concludes that time program includes more than 60% of the mixed codes.

Of course, several researches have been carried out in this field, but none of the researches have been carried out to find out the readers' perception on the code mixing in the novel Muglan. The thrust of my research is to find out the sense of code mixing by analyzing its very contexts in which they are naturally used. No research is in fact carried out to find out the context partially in which they mix up the codes. It is because of this fact my research is virtually different than the other researches carried out in the department till the date and the researcher if fully hoped to find out this research as fresh research in the Department of English Education.

### **2.3 Implication of the Review for the Study**

Review of the related literature is of vital importance in research. It is only a literature review that makes the base for researcher about how to go and where to go to find out the solution to the research problem. After only collecting information through literature review the researcher can frame a mind map of his/her research and can be confident and competent

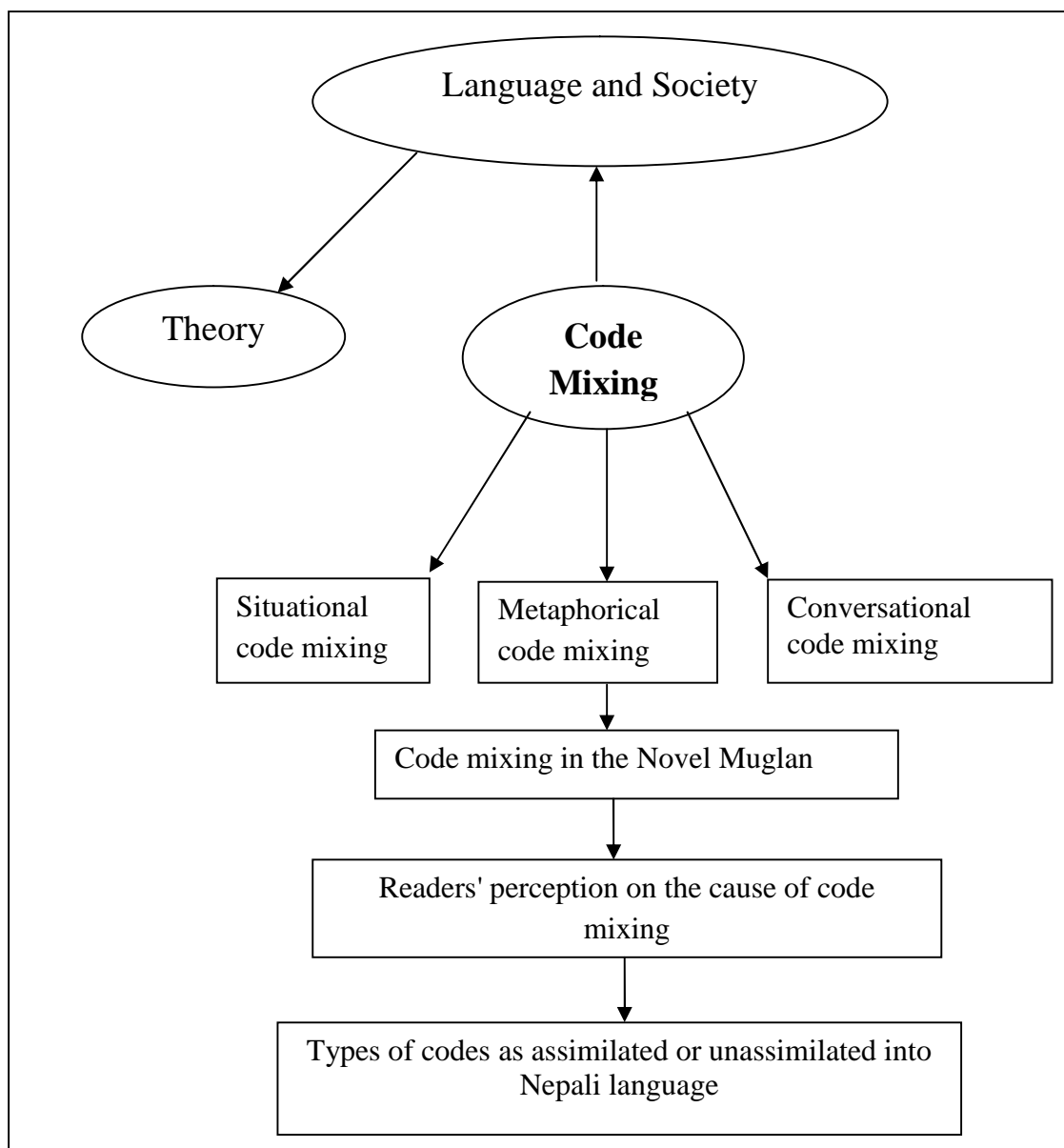
in the related field. Literature review is only one versatile way or material of research activity to find out the solution to the research question. It depends upon the researcher how to make the way of research easier and where to go for review. The way and quantity of the literature review depends on the interest of the researcher and the availability of the research literature. It is only the literature review that provides the sufficient information needed to carry out the research. In this sense literature review can be taken as the road-widening tool of research. Thus literature review is inevitable and highly implacable in the field of research which every researcher compulsorily needs to go before solving the research question.

No doubt, literature review plays the significant role in any type of research process so it is inevitable or has exceeded value in each research. In this research endeavor also, literature review is taken as the integral part of the entire research process and it has a valuable contribution to almost every operational step thus it is very much applicable here. It has contributed a lot even before the first step; that is, when we are merely thinking about a research question that we may want to find answer to through our research journey. In initial stage, it has helped the researcher to establish the theoretical roots of the study clarify the ideas about code, code-mixing types of codes and so on. Similarly, the review helped me to develop the methodology as well. Later on the literature review is very much applicable to enhance and consolidate the knowledge base and is helped to integrate the findings with the existing body of knowledge. Reviewing literature can be time consuming, daunting and frustrating, but it is more rewarding than that. In this way review of related literature has provided the total foundation for the research thus it has high degree of implication in this research. I have got the idea about code mixing, code

switching, analysis and interpretation of such mixed words at different levels from the review of Puri, Regmi, Bohara and Situla. In fact, those reviews provide the significant input for this study.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a graphical representation of a research topic. The study on “Readers’ Perception on Mixing Code: A Case of Muglan” will be based on the following graphical representation.



## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY**

This chapter is related to the methodological and procedure as aspect of this study. It consists of design of the study, population and sample, sampling procedure, data collection and analysis procedures.

#### **3.1 Design of the Study**

This study focused on the case of code mixing in novel written by our versatile novelist, translator, Govinda Raj Bhattarai. My research is a survey type of study so I had selected survey research design to collect the data and fulfil the objectives. The word 'survey' literally means wider broad scale. It has to be carried out in a large scale. Survey research is supported to be very useful in social science and educational research. Survey is quite an old technique and was largely developed in the eighteenth century.

Survey is not in-depth study of an issue or phenomenon. It is a general view or characterization of the circumstances and the testing of its status. It is most commonly used method of investigation in educational research. Survey research in education is carried out either by group of researchers or by individual. It mainly depends on the nature of the study. According to Kerlinger (1978, pp.178-9) "Survey research is a kind of research which studies large and small population or universe by selecting and studying sample chosen from the population to discover the relative incidence, distribution and inter relationship of social and psychological variable". To quote Nunan (1992, p.140), the purpose of survey research is to obtain snapshot of the condition, attitude and events at single point of time.

Similarly, Ary et al. (p,374) say that “The survey research is a technique in which data are gathered by asking questions to a group of individuals called respondents.” In the words of Chosen and Manion (1985, p. 65), surveys are the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research, and may range in scope from limited language researchers investigations thought to several large scale investigations.

From the above definitions, it becomes clear that survey research is a type of research, which tries to study the large and small population by selecting and studying samples in order to accomplish the research purpose. It is one of the important research method used in educational investigation. It is mainly carried out to find out people's attitudes, opinions and the specified behavior, certain issues, phenomena, events and /or situations. In case of this study, I also selected the sample from the large population (sampling population) to collect the information. For my study, sample size was the representative for the whole population. To carry out the people's attitude, opinions I had used a set of questionnaires as a research tools.

### **The Processes Used in Survey Research**

Nunan (1992, p.) gives the following processes of the survey research.

#### **1. Identification of the problem**

This is the first and foremost step of conducting the survey research. In this step, the researchers identify the problem from their field of interest. Until and unless the problem is identified, no step for research can be put forward. While identifying the problem the researcher has to limit him/ hers to choose the specific phenomenon. If the problem is vague or not specific it is rarely possible to carry out the researches and properly implement the

findings. It is very important for the researcher once to go through literature review before identifying the problem so that the research would not have to face the lack of references.

2. Specifying the objective

In this step the researcher has to keep in the mind about the 'what' aspects of the findings. Until the objectives are specified, it is very difficult and even impossible to construct hypothesis, expand the theoretical knowledge, writing research proposal and preparing appropriate research tools etc.

3. Constructing hypothesis

Hypothesis construction is the third step of conducting survey research. Although construction of the hypothesis is the alternative step of conducting research, it facilitates the researcher to enlist the findings. If the hypothesis is constructed, the probable findings should inevitably be mentioned. If the findings and recommendations do not match with the hypothesis the research cannot be taken as valid and reliable .

4. Expanding theoretical knowledge

It is obligatory for the researchers to expand the theoretical knowledge of the research which is going to be investigated. How can we imagine a research even if the researcher him \herself does not possess the ample knowledge about the related topic? Thus, to expand the theoretical knowledge, the researcher has to thoroughly go to the several references, researches that have previously carried out and other supporting materials available. When the researcher has the sufficient knowledge about the related field then only we can imagine the effective research work.

5. Writing the research proposal and preparing appropriate research tools

After expanding the knowledge over the topic researcher has to write the proposal to carry out the research and has to prepare appropriate research tools.

6. Piloting research tools

The prepared tools may not be appropriate for all the researchers so it is very necessary for the researcher to pilot the research tools either they are reasonable one or not for the specific type of research.

7. Sampling the population

It is never possible to research over the whole census. Thus, the researcher has to take the sample of the whole population in such a way that they represent the features of almost all the population.

8. Going to the field contacting the informants

If the research demands, the researcher has to go to the field where the informants are and contact them.

9. Establishing rapport with the respondents

Rapport establishment is very sensitive step to carry out the research because all the information to be elicited totally depends upon the type of rapport that the researcher has established. Thus the proper rapport should ultimately be established with the respondents.

10. Implementation of research tools

Research tools should amply be implemented to enlist the findings of the research.

11. Collecting the data

Both the qualitative and quantitative data should be collected to tackle with the problem. But the type of data is mostly based on the design of the research.

12. Analysis of data



The collected data should properly be analyzed otherwise the intended findings may not be achieved.

#### 13. Comparison of data

The collected data should be compared amply to come up with the intended findings.

#### 14. Calculation of findings

The finding should be calculated as it goes hand by hand with the hypothesis or not.

#### 15. Listing the findings

In this final step of survey research, the findings or recommendations are enlisted and disseminated for the public.

But, hence in this research study only some of the steps are followed as per the nature of the study.

### **3.2 Population and Sample**

All the readers of the novel were the population of this study. However, twenty Nepali literary figures as well as the author of this novel were chosen as the selected sample of the study.

### **3.3 Sampling Procedure**

In a single research, it is difficult to include all the population. So, I had to select a sample to represent the whole population. For this study, I selected twenty target readers and the author of the novel 'Muglan' purposively. Among them, eighteen were from inside valley and two of them were from outside valley. One more thing is that one of them was the professor from renowned university. Those target readers were the distinguished Nepali literary fellows. Before doing so, I asked them whether they had gone through the novel or not. After clarifying this I selected those numbers so the respondents were the readers of this novel.

### **3.4 Information Collection Tools**

I had used the questionnaire for the collection of the data. The questionnaire was distributed to those who had already read the novel once and instructed to supply their answers. They also were ensured that their answers were used merely for this study. They were assured to feel free to supply the answers in their own words.

### **3.5 Information Collection Procedure**

The researcher had used the following systematic procedure to collect the necessary information to solve the research question.

First and foremost, the researcher had read the novel 'Muglan'. Then he identified the mixed code as a problem to be addressed. Next, the researcher listed the mixed codes found in different pages of the novel and included them in the set of questionnaire in order to find out the readers' view on those mixed code. Having prepared the questionnaire, the researcher purposively selected the twenty target readers including the Nepali literary figures. I did so because the literary figures could give their argument on mixed codes in hesitantly than the laymen readers. After that, I established the rapport and explained the purpose of my research. Later, I distributed the questionnaire and requested them to supply their view or perception in order to get relevant information data from them.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure**

The collected data were analyzed and interpreted both descriptively and statistically by using tables and graphs as well.

## **CHAPTER - FOUR**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter is about the result and discussion of the data collected through the questionnaire which was used to collect the data from the readers of the Novel *Muglan*. For the systematic presentation and interpretation of the collected information the discussion is categorized into four major themes. The first theme includes the reason for using English words in the respected pages of the Novel. Similarly, second theme is about the alternatives for the alternation of English words by Nepali words, the synonymous Nepali terms for given English words. The next category includes the reasons of the impossibility of using Nepali words in the given English words in Nepali. The following sub-sections are made for the discussion of the above themes.

#### **4.1 Results**

Based up on the information collected from the questionnaires and its analysis and interpretation, the following results have been drawn:

In most of the pages of the novel '*Muglan*' the novelist, Govinda Raj Bhattarai had used the English words. The readers viewed that it was the common trend of literary writing these days. The writer of this novel had also influenced from such trend of writing, as he argued that it is difficult to avoid code switching due to global spread of different language speakers in different places. Respondents listed the following points:

- 1) The trend of code mixing in this novel '*Muglan*' is perceived differently by different readers. However, they perceive it positively.

- 2) The words 'motor', 'bus', 'engine', 'tractor', 'suit-boot', 'camp', 'rubber', 'railway', 'platform' used in novel are derived in their typical contexts. So, we have to critically examine where, in what contexts and for what purposes the words are used in the novel. It gives information about the pragmatic and contextual need of code mixing.
- 3) Similarly, many of the readers viewed that it is almost difficult to find the exact Nepali words instead of the English words 'truck', 'jeep', 'platform', 'cemented', 'trading', 'engine', 'signboard', 'tractor', 'gate pass' and so on used in this novel to such situation, the writer is obliged to use those words.
- 4) In the same way, readers viewed that, the characters can, of course, use the Nepali words instead of those English words used in the novel. As some instances; instead of 'bag', 'school', 'canteen', 'railway', 'station', 'paint-shirt', 'guard', 'book', 'blasting we can use 'jhola'; 'bidhalaya', 'chamena griha', 'rail-marga', 'bisauni', 'kamij-paaint', 'chaukidaar /paale', 'kitab' and 'bisfot' respectively.
- 5) Readers were found to be able to identify mixed codes as English, Hindi, Bangali and Arabic words, for instance, 'canteen', 'station', 'sign board', 'engine', 'trading', 'jeep' respectively. They found that many of those codes types are assimilated in Nepali language and only a few of them, for example, 'total', 'group', 'rasin', 'driver', 'division', are not exactly assimilated in Nepali language.
- 6) Almost all the readers were found to be agreed that most of the English words used in the novel are in the context of foreign reality. The characters of the novel were in 'Muglan' foreign land' so those words are acceptable in such writing.

- 7) The majority of the readers perceived that the writer is from English academic background so he might be highly influenced from English language and his own academic writing in English.
- 8) Literature is the world heritage. The novel 'Muglan' is not only the property of Nepalese literature but also the part of world literature. The writer is found to be universal in his writing and selection of words as well.
- 9) According to the sampled readers, the writer has directly quoted the statement of his characters in real ground. So, those mixed codes are found as the original words of the characters than that of the author.
- 10) Some of the respondents viewed that using English words in writing for Nepali novel give extra flavour of literary sense.
- 11) Many English words that are found in the different pages of the novel are loan words from English language.
- 12) Another reason of using those words is they are systematically or enclosed in the lexical entry of Nepali language.
- 13) In case of the reasons behind the impossibility of using Nepali words instead of those English words, some of the readers viewed that those words are very comprehensible to the target readers so, there is no need of using alternatives. Similarly there is no such exact equivalent words in Nepali language, those were the typical words of the characters code mixing is almost impossible to avoid totally, no difference in meaning and of contextual bound as well. Any way majority of the readers perceived in mixed codes positively.

## 4.2 Discussion

In order to carry out the 'Readers' perception on mixing code: A case of novel *Muglan* successfully, the researcher had collected the opinions of the twenty readers of the novel with the help of a set of questionnaires. The collected information has been discussed qualitatively /descriptively under the four major themes. I have not used any statistical devices for data interpretation. However, some tables, diagrams and chart are used to present the fact more vividly. The detailed discussion of this study is managed into the four major themes, which are presented below:

### 4.2.1 Reasons Behind the Use of English Words in the Novel 'Muglan' from the Readers Point of View

The readers of the novel 'Muglan' were asked to read the lines with at least one English word and to give reasons why those words were used in the novel. The informants responded in their own ways. On the basis of their perception, there is no single reason of using English words rather they presented several reasons. Some of them are as follows:

- ) Upanyaas lekhan ko prachalan nai yestai chha aajkal
- ) Upanyaas ma prayog vayeka saabdaharu Nepali bhasha ma pani commonly proyog hune vayekoley.
- ) Dheraijaso sabdharu Angreji bhasaka aagntok saabda hun jun Nepali vaasa ma sajilai prayog hunchhan
- ) Biseh focus dina ra upanyaas ma mithas lyauna ko lagi prayog gariyeko ho.
- ) Lekhak English ko Bidhyan vayekole hola
- ) Yehi ta honi code mixing vaneko
- ) Katipaye yesta saabdaharu chhan jun Nepali sabdokosh ma pauna garo chha, tesaile hola

- ) Muglan paribesh ma patra harule jasto prayog gare testai lekhe, teskaran hunuparchha, etc.

From the above -mentioned excerpts of the informants, we can say that readers have different reasons behind the use of different words. The majority of the readers were found to be loyal to the code mixing and a few of them ironically blame the author by saying that he was from English academic background so he wanted to show his bilinguality in his writing. After the analysis and interpretation of the reader's responses as they file up the questionnaire, the sincere reasons were:

- ) Code mixing is now becoming a general way of literacy writing so the author of 'Muglan' is not an exception of this fact.
- ) This novel had written in foreign setting. It had military context and the characters are from military and construction field so they have to encounter with English words. To present such reality in writing the author might have used those English words.
- ) Since there is no differences in meaning and the readers can easily digest those words, we should accept the writer's use of those English words.
- ) Most of the words used in the novel were loan words of English.
- ) Another case in the writer's inability to find equivalent Nepali words instead of those English words.
- ) Most of the English words used in this novel were systematically closed in Nepalese lexical entry so in hesitantly writer had used those words.
- ) It is due to the trend of code mixing. Knowingly or unknowingly, most of the writers use mixed code in their writing. The case is same to Bhattarai as well.

) Many of those words were the typical words of the characters so the author has no right to violate them.

) The words truck, bus, camp, bulldozer, coat, shirt, paint, preferably used by the common peoples as well so it is needless to search for the reasons.

The above views represent that mixing, contextualization, lexical entry, loan words, writing style, readers' preference, similar meaning, intelligibility and so on were the general reasons behind the use of English words in different pages of the Novel Muglan.

#### **4.2.2 Alternatives for Alternation of English Words by their Equivalent Nepali words**

The second concern of the researcher was to ask the readers about whether the Nepali words can be used instead of those words or not. Almost part from some loan words, the Nepali words, can undoubtedly be used instead of those English words. Almost all the informants accepted that Nepali words could be used instead of the English words 'truck', 'railway', 'station', 'training', 'front', 'total', 'camp', 'driver', 'group', 'bag', 'ground', 'book', 'blasting', 'gate-pass', 'canteen', 'paint-shirt', 'label', 'division', 'school', 'police', 'road' and 'jail'. Similarly, they viewed that it is difficult to use Nepali words instead of the English words 'cemented', 'plate-form', 'jeep', 'bus', 'suit boot', 'engine', 'signboard', 'bulldozer', 'tractor', 'machine', 'motor', 'lighter', 'fiber' and 'rubber'. Moreover, the words 'camp', 'suit', 'book', 'school', 'ration', 'boot', 'police' were found more contextual so they viewed that contextually these English words are appropriate than any other equivalent Nepali terms. Some evidence of such are given below:



- ) Sakinchha, truck ko satta maalbahak Sabari vanejastai sabaiko nasakiya pani dherei ko sakinchha.
- ) Engine, machine, bulldozer, rubber, lighter jasta aagantuk saabda nai vaihalle, aruma ta sakinchha josto lagchha.
- ) Kehi kehi ma sakindina, jasti 'fiber' ko Nepai ke lekhnu ni.
- ) Kati paye Angreji sasbda nai vayeta pani samananye Nepali bolichali ma proyog hune jasto police, school, cemented, driver, station aadi ko thaum ma Nepali prayog garne aawasyekta mai navayekole sakine nasakine ko sawal rahena, etc.

From the above excerpts taken from the responses of the readers we can say that most of the words could be replaced by Nepali words, some of the words could not be replaced and some of the words could be divided by examining their pragmatic and contextual meaning. Based on the information collected through the questionnaire, following table can be presented in the context of alternatives for alternation.

**Table No. 1**  
**Alternatives for the Alternation of English words by their equivalent Nepali words**

| S.N. | English words used in the Novel | Readers' perception to the possibility of alternation | Readers' perception to the impossibility of alternation | Undecided and very often contextual |
|------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1.   | Truck                           |   |   |                                     |
| 2.   | Cemented                        |   |   |                                     |
| 3.   | Station                         |   |   |                                     |
| 4.   | Rail-way                        |   |   |                                     |
| 5.   | Platform                        |   |   |                                     |
| 6.   | Jeep                            |   |   |                                     |
| 7.   | Bus                             |   |   |                                     |
| 8.   | Training                        |   |   |                                     |
| 9.   | Suit but                        |   |   |                                     |
| 10.  | Front                           |   |   |                                     |
| 11.  | Total                           |   |   |                                     |

|     |             |  |  |  |
|-----|-------------|--|--|--|
| 12. | Engine      |  |  |  |
| 13. | Camp        |  |  |  |
| 14. | Driver      |  |  |  |
| 15. | Bag         |  |  |  |
| 16. | Signboard   |  |  |  |
| 17. | Guard       |  |  |  |
| 18. | Book        |  |  |  |
| 19. | Blasting    |  |  |  |
| 20. | Group       |  |  |  |
| 21. | Canteen     |  |  |  |
| 22. | Bulldozer   |  |  |  |
| 23. | Gate-pass   |  |  |  |
| 24. | Tractor     |  |  |  |
| 25. | Ration      |  |  |  |
| 26. | Paint-shirt |  |  |  |
| 27. | Boot        |  |  |  |
| 28. | Label       |  |  |  |
| 29. | Machine     |  |  |  |
| 30. | Motor       |  |  |  |
| 31. | Division    |  |  |  |
| 32. | School      |  |  |  |
| 33. | Lighter     |  |  |  |
| 34. | Fibers      |  |  |  |
| 35. | Coat        |  |  |  |
| 36. | Police      |  |  |  |
| 37. | Road        |  |  |  |
| 38. | Rubber      |  |  |  |
| 39. | Jail        |  |  |  |
| 40. | Platform    |  |  |  |

The above table shows that forty English words used in different pages of the novel Muglan were included in the questionnaire. After the analysis of readers responses, it becomes clear that nineteen words could be replaced by the alternative Nepali words, fourteen words could not be replaced because those words were loan words and they have no

equivalent Nepali terms and seven words are more contextual so the respondents let them undecided.

### 4.2.3 The Synonymous Nepali Terms for Those Mixed Codes in the Novel Muglan.

Codes to find out the readers' perception on to the mixed codes of the novel Muglan, the readers were also asked if they could use alternatives for mixed codes mentioned in the questionnaire what would be the synonymous Nepali terms for those. Most of the readers responded that the synonymous Nepali terms could be used for many of those mixed codes. However, they also viewed that some words could not be replaced as they were either loan words or lack of equivalent Nepali terms. The following table presents the list of synonymous words and some words which are impossible to be represented by synonymous Nepali terms.

**Table No. 2**  
**Synonymous Nepali terms for Mixed codes**

| S.N. | Mixed Code | Synonymous Terms                                    |
|------|------------|---|
| 1.   | Truck      | Maal bahak sawari, Saman bokne thulo gadi           |
| 2.   | Cemented   | Cement lagaiyeko, plaster gariyako                  |
| 3.   | Station    | Bisavni, yatra chadauni ra jharalni sthan           |
| 4.   | Rail-way   | Rail marga, rail ko leek                            |
| 5.   | Plate form | Bus park jastai rail park, rail rokerai rakhne tham |
| 6.   | Jeep       |   |
| 7.   | Bus        | Yatra bahak thulo sawari, motor                     |
| 8.   | Training   | Taalim. Sipbikas prasikshaan                        |
| 9.   | Suit-boot  |   |
| 10.  | Front      | Aghadi  |
| 11.  | Total      | Jamma, Kul, Samagra                                 |
| 12.  | Engine     |   |
| 13.  | Camp       | Saano samuhagat Aawas,                              |
| 14.  | Driver     | Chalak  |
| 15.  | Bag        | Jhola   |
| 16.  | Signboard  | Saanket pati  |
| 17.  | Guard      | Paale, Rakshak, Chaukidaar                          |

|     |            |  |
|-----|------------|--|
| 18. | Book       | Pustak, kitab                          |
| 19. | Blasting   | Bisfot                                 |
| 20. | Group      | Samuha, Jhunda                         |
| 21. | Bulldozer  |  |
| 22. | Canteen    | Chamena griha, Khaja ghar, Naasta ghar |
| 23. | Gate pass  | Prabes patra                           |
| 24. | Tractor    |  |
| 25. | Ration     | Khadhanna, khadhya bastu               |
| 26. | Pant shirt | Paint ra kamij                         |
| 27. | Boot       | Bises kisimko Jutta                    |
| 28. | Label      | Istar, taha milaune                    |
| 29. | Machine    | Yantra, auujar                         |
| 30. | Motor      |  |
| 31. | School     | Bidhalaya, Paathashala                 |
| 32. | Division   | Taaha, shreni                          |
| 33. | Lighter    |  |
| 34. | Fiber      |  |
| 35. | Coat       |  |
| 36. | Police     | Prahari, surakchhakarmi                |
| 37. | Road       | Sadak                                  |
| 38. | Rubber     |  |
| 39. | Jail       | Kaaid, Jhyalkhanna                     |
| 40. | Plate form |  |

The table above shows that the readers were unable to give the synonymous Nepali terms for the words 'plat form', rubber, fiber, coat, lighter, motor, tractor, bulldozer, engine, suit-boot and Jeep reasons of which is mentioned in 4.2.4. However we can use synonymous Nepali terms for rest of the words. Though the readers have given synonymous terms, they were unable to present absolute synonymous terms and for some words they have just give the definitions or meaning based words rather than the exact synonymous words. It shows that it is reality problematic to find out exact Nepali words for those code mixed. It also present the need and value of mixed code as well.

#### **4.2.4 Reasons Behind the Impossibility in Using Nepali Words Instead of Mixed Codes Mentioned in the Novel**

At the end of the instruction for the readers as mentioned in the questionnaire, they were asked to provide reasons in case of impossibility of using Nepali words instead of those mixed code. They provided different reasons on it. Finally the excerpts which were taken from the responses of the readers as mentioned in filled questionnaire show the reasons behind the impossibility in using Nepali word are:

- ❖ Sabai sabda lai Nepali ma nai ullekh garna sakine vaye lekhek le kina code mix garda the hola ra?
- ❖ Nepali vasama dherai aagantuk saabda haru chhan jun annya vassa bata aayeka vayeta pani tiniharu Nepali janajibro ma uchharan hune hunale sakidaina.
- ❖ Fiber, rubber, tractor, bulldozer, cemented, jasta saabda ko thet Nepali saabda mei pauna garro chha ni.
- ❖ Engine, coat, machine, plat form, motor, bus, jeep jasta saabda haru ta Nepali vassa ma prayogik nai baneka chhan ni tesaile vanne lagchha.
- ❖ Nepali saabdo le vanda tinai mix gariyeka saabda le ta sundarata thapeko chha no ypanyas ma.
- ❖ Yees ma prayog vayeka mixed code haru patra le nai boleko hunuparchha, uniharu le boleko kura lai hamile kasari paribartan garna sakchhu ra.

The above excerpts show that there is no single reason for the impossibility in using Nepali words in those mixed code. However, the common heart of all the respondents is all those mixed codes could not be replaced due to the contextual restriction, geographical appropriateness, character's own saying, loan words and so on.

The following table presents the list of the words that could not be replaced and the respective reasons as found from the readers' perception.

**Table No. 3**  
**Reasons behind the Impossibility in using Nepali words in mixed codes**

| S.N. | Words impossible for Alterations | Reasons of impossibility   |
|------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1.   | Truck                            | The word truck has used as like the Nepali word  |
| 2.   | Cemented                         | There is no such equivalent terms for this in Nepali language                                  |
| 3.   | Station                          | This word is used in foreign context   |
| 4.   | Plate form                       | Due to the context of its use  |
| 5.   | Jeep                             | Loan word of English, lack of exact equivalent term  |
| 6.   | Training                         | In its colloquial terms training is called 'trading'   |
| 7.   | Suit-boot                        | In military context suit but is seems better to use  |
| 8.   | Engine                           | Loan word of English to Nepali   |
| 9.   | Camp                             | In military context camp seems better to use   |
| 10.  | Signboard                        | Lack of exact equivalent Nepali term, perhaps it is a loan words of English                    |
| 11.  | Blasting                         | In the field of construction blasting seems better to use                                      |
| 12.  | Bulldozer                        | Lack of exact equivalent term in Nepali language, perhaps it is used as a loan word of English |
| 13.  | Tractor                          | Lack of exact equivalent term in Nepali language, perhaps it is used as a loan word of English |
| 14.  | Ration                           | Contextually it seems appropriate to use   |
| 15.  | Label                            | Contextually it seems relevant to use  |
| 16.  | Machine                          | Due to the construction field it seems relevant  |
| 17.  | Motor                            | Loan words of English, colloquially it has been used in Nepali language                        |
| 18.  | School                           | Perhaps it is in the context of English medium school  |
| 19.  | Lighter                          | Lack of exact equivalent Nepali terms, may be loan word  |

|     |            |   |
|-----|------------|---|
| 20. | Fiber      | There is no any other equivalent terms in Nepali language   |
| 21. | Coat       | It is fitted to the brand to cloth                          |
| 22. | Rubber     | Dichotomy in exact equivalent Nepali term, may be loan word |
| 23. | Plate from | Lack of exact equivalent Nepali term                        |

The above table presents that the readers were given different readers to the impossibility for using synonymous Nepali terms for those mixed codes. They heartily agreed that the words rail-way, station, fruit, total, driver bad, guard, book, group canteen, gate pass, paint shirt, label, division, police, road and jail could easily be replaced by their equivalent synonymous Nepali terms, however they argued that the words cemented plate form, bus, motor, camp, sign board, jeep, rubber, lighter, fiber, coat could not be replaced due to various reasons. In conclusion, it can be under stood that the impossibility in using Nepali words in these mixed codes is due to the following reasons:

- ) Pragmatic and contextual grand of the word.
- ) Use of loan words of English into Nepali.
- ) Lack of exact equivalent/synonymous terms in Nepali language.
- ) The exact representation of the character's saying.
- ) Based on different register, etc.

## **CHAPTER - FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS**

This chapter solely deals with the overall summary of the study. The researcher has summarized his study and has drawn the conclusion of this study under this chapter. As the study aimed to find out the readers' perception why the codes are normally mixed up and to identify mixed codes along with the type of codes as assimilated or unassimilated into Nepali language. It has great value in different levels of application. So the conclusion of the study is followed by the implications of the study in policy level, practice level and further research along with few guidelines of recommendation for pedagogical improvement. Thus, the following description is about the summary, conclusion and implications of the study.

#### **5.1 Summary**

In this section, I have presented the summary of the process and findings of my study.

This research work was managed within five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction, statement of the problems, rationale of the study, objectives, research questions, significance, limitations and the operational definitions of the key terms of the present study.

The second chapter includes the review of both empirical and theoretical literature. It also consists implications of the review for the study and conceptual framework.

The design of the study, population and sample, sampling procedures, tools of data collection, data collection procedure and the data analysis procedures are subsumed under the third chapter.



The fourth chapter includes the result of the study derived from the discussion of the collected data. It also includes the discussion of the data into the themes like; reasons behind the use of English in the novel *Muglan*, alternatives for alternation of English words, synonymous Nepali terms for mixed code and reason behind the impossibility of using Nepali words instead of mixed codes respectively.

The final chapter is about the summary, conclusions and implications of the study at different levels. It is followed by the reference and appendix related to the study.

The present study is about the Readers' perception on mixing code: A case of the novel '*Muglan*'. It aimed to find out the reader's perception on why the codes were normally mixed up and to identify mixed codes along with the types of codes as assimilated or unassimilated into Nepali language. Further it aimed to suggest some pedagogical implications as well. Survey research was the main research design of the study. It was conducted in natural setting. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used to achieve the objectives. For the purpose of data collection the researcher had purposively selected twenty readers of the novel *Muglan*. He utilized only one tool i.e. questionnaire for data collection. The questionnaire contained forty sentences with mixed codes used in the different pages of the novel and the readers were asked why those mixed codes were used in the novel, what could be the synonymous Nepali terms for those mixed codes and in case of impossibility of Nepali terms to replace mixed codes what could be the possible reasons. After the collection of data, the researcher analyzed and interpreted them qualitatively. And, the results and discussion is presented systematically under the far basic themes like reasons behind the use of English words (i.e. Mixed codes) in the novel *Muglan* from the readers' perception,

alternatives for alternation, synonymous Nepali terms for mixed codes and reasons behind the impossibility of Nepali terms to replace those mixed codes respectively.

The research had given an emphasis of and the reasons for the widespread use of code mixing in literary writing like a novel. It has argued that code mixing is becoming a general trend in literary writing. The findings suggested that in general, most of the literary writers have been mixing different codes in their writing due to several reasons. This study had shown that the readers of the novel *Muglan* positively perceived code mixing. One of the more significant findings emerged from this study was that even a single piece of writing is not exceptional from code mixing, many mixed codes found in the novel are loan words taken from English language into Nepali lexical entry. The author himself accepted that novel is also influenced from the trend of code mixing. Thus, study had found that generally those mixed codes were the typical examples of character's saying. The novel was written into the consideration of foreign land so contextually the author is obliged to use mixed codes as well. The second major finding was that most of the mixed code could be replaced by the alternative Nepali terms however, some loan words and the other whose typical equivalent forms could hardly be found in Nepali language could not be replaced by any other alternatives. Equally, the result of this investigation showed that there are large number of synonymous Nepali terms to replace the mixed codes and in case of the difficulty of replacement, the respondents gave various reasons as well which included contextual variation, loan words, established trend of code mixing to make comprehensible to the readers and the writers wishes and so on.

The most obvious finding emerged from study was that the types of mixed codes that were used in the novel '*Muglan*' could be assimilated

into Nepali language as well. Readers were found to be able to identify mixed codes and they were agreed that the most of the English words used in the novel give typical example of code mixing. One interesting finding of the novel was that the writers academic background is also a crucial factor of code mixing. Since the author of this novel is from English academic background the preferred more English words in such mixing.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The researcher had concluded this study with the discussion of major findings and his fair evaluation. The summary of my research enabled me look for different reasons behind the trend of code mixing in literary writing from readers' point of view. The findings of the study helped me to figure out conclusions. I have presented the conclusions as follows:

The mixture of the two or more codes by the parties in communication either to make their speaking noble or to clarify the topic is called code mixing. It is a universal phenomenon. In fact code mixing adds the extra flavour of to the readers'. Some elements of English codes are mixed in the Novel 'Muglan'. It is a single of communication best considered by two pointiest viz. author and the readers. The readers of this novel positively perceived the mixed codes used in different places. They understood them and heartily accepted by means of their own explanations. Most of them viewed it as the general trend of literary writing. I would like to quote one readers' perception here "jasari tarkari mitho banayna masala prayog garinchha, tesari nai sahityekar ko kriti lai pathak samu swadista banavna code mixing gradachhn." Another important reason for such writing is the writer's obligation to depict the contextual reality and pragmatic sense. Though the writer might be

influenced from English academic background his intention is not to present his academic expertise rather we wanted to address character's saying, contextual reality, difficulty of synonymous Nepali terms and the lexical entry of loan words. The reader's perception on the assimilation of those different types of mixed code used in the novel presents a real picture of linguistic harmony among the speakers of Nepali language. Though the readers owe much to their language they are not, in fact, critical in code mixing.

I have also realized and come to the conclusion that every literary writings have some sorts of mixed codes. However, the writers should consider the target readers' wishes and level of comprehension. The readers have to search for reasons why the author has used those mixed codes and they should examine the relevancy aspects as well. Writing is also context dependent and it is especially for the readers so the most conceptualize the grass root reality. To conclude, code mixing is both general and universal phenomena of writing. It helps the readers to get extra flavour of writing. To produce good production, the writers always have to employ different strategies. As the good readers, they should positively perceive the mixed codes taking into considerations of writer's obligations and reality. The readers perception found in this study constructively helps to develop positive attitude over code mixing.

### **5.3 Implications**

Implications are the practical outputs and votes for further improvements. On the basis of the above results and conclusions, the following implications of this study have derived. The implications are further systematized into the policy level, practice level and further researchers.

### 5.3.1 Policy level implication

The implications at policy level concerns with the policy maker, course developers, writers and other concerned bodies related to such academic field of enquiry. The existence of good policy ensures the practical value of any work. So, the researcher would like to suggest following recommendations with their real applications:

- ) This study presents a vivid picture of code mixing in literary writing, so the policy maker, planners and any other concerned agencies should have positive attitude towards code mixing and bilingualism.
- ) The people duely discard linguistic domination and imperialism these days, so the results of this study suggest to be liberal to the use of different codes in different piece of writing but they should be careful to its appropriateness and pragmatic aspects.
- ) No language is independent in its own lexical entry. In this sense each and every languages have loan or borrowed words, indirectly, it suggests to the policy makers and the stoke holders to respect those loan words.
- ) No one has right to devaluate one's use of words. So the exact saying of the characters should deuly be valued in writing.
- ) To be specific literary writing, the literary personal, literary organization and literary publications should also respect the mixed code writing as well.
- ) As code mixing is becoming an independent style of writing, so due emphasis should be given to this very notion in language teaching and learning. It suggest that the issues related to code mixing should be discussed in policy level as well.

- ) As we have found that all the words cannot be altered and the words equally have their alternatives as well, however due emphasis should be given to the analysis of why such happens. So the writers, authors, and publishers should let the readers to analyze their publications.
- ) Last but not in least, readers should acknowledge the mixed code and writers and publishers should consider the target reader's level and wishes.

### **5.3.2 Practice Level**

The implications of this study at practice level is related to the importance and relevance of the study in real ground of language teaching and learning. This study has following implications in practice level:

- ) Teacher and students should have positive attitude to the mixed codes because it is the era of globalization. The global circulation of information provides the bundle of knowledge on different languages and their lexical entries.
- ) Presentation certainly widens the horizon of positive perception.
- ) The teachers, students and the target reader's become more clearly about the use of English words in writing Nepali literature. They encounter with the various reasons for what purpose the writer is obliged to do so.
- ) It exposes the reader's to create similar kind of text considering those reasons as discussed in the preceding sections of this study.
- ) The knowledge about types of code that could be assimilated and non-assimilated tends to develop linguistic competence as well as analytical ability critically.

- ) Another crucial implication of this study at this level is such literary text should be included in English language teaching to provide students with opportunity to examiner verify code mixing and switching.
- ) It helps them to give respect to different languages and encourage them to be bilingual and multilingual.

### **5.3.3 Further Researcher**

Research is continuous and ongoing process. No research becomes fully completed rather, it leaves some ground for further investigation and enquiry. Such kind of small-scale research gives an ample opportunity for both new researcher and research experts to investigate several interrelated areas in-deep level. The firm analysis of one's could be different after further studies, however, the completed (not complete) study provides significant inputs, research ideas and suggestion for further research. In this context, the present study has some implications and recommendation for the further studies and the investigators. Following points denote the implications of this study for further researcher and interested individual:

- ) Code mixing and code switching are becoming a fascinating area of research in language pedagogy. Undoubtedly, this study paves the ways for new researcher to carry out their studies in such concerns.
- ) I hopefully, would like to request to do similar kind of studies in other literary text which are included in our course.
- ) In a single sentence this study is based on the way of in literary writing. However, it provides both theoretical and methodological duplets for the researcher to carry out similar kind of research in future.

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