

ENGLISH CODE MIXING IN CHINA HARAYEKO MANCHHE

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education
Sukuna Multiple Campus, Morang
in Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by
Draupada Niraula**

**Faculty of Education
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur
Kathmandu, Nepal**

2016

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DECLARATION

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

Date: 2 Apr 2016

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RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that **Ms. Draupada Niraula** has worked and completed this thesis entitled “**English Code Mixing in China Harayeko Manchhe**” under my guidance and supervision.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to

My little son **Sohan Adhikari** whose innocent smile has always encouraged me to accomplish this work.

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ABSTRACT

The researcher in this thesis has made an effort to find out the English expressions used in the book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*” and also to analyze the language of English code mixing in terms of different linguistic criteria. Using observation as the main tool for data collection, a descriptive survey was carried out to the book *China Harayeko Manchhe* in which all the mixed English expressions were used as the sample of population. The non-random purposive sampling procedure was adopted for the study. With the mixing of 569 English expressions in the book, the study depicted that English code mixing is a natural and regular phenomenon in Nepali language and literature. And the noun in word level was found as the most frequently used level of expression in Nepali discourse.

This research is mainly composed of five chapters. Every chapter consists of necessary headings and sub-headings. The first chapter is 'Introduction'. It consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, operational definition of the key terms. Chapter two deals with review of related literature and conceptual framework'. Under this chapter, reviews of theoretical and empirical research, the implication of the review of the study and conceptual framework have been incorporated. Chapter three reports the methods and procedures of the study. Under this heading, design and method of the study, population sample and sampling strategy, study area field, data collection tool and technique, data collection procedure and data analysis and interpretation procedure have been described. The fourth chapter analyzes and interprets the results. In this chapter, the analysis of data and interpretation of results have been described and also the summary of findings have been generalized in the similar other Nepali contexts. Chapter five consists of conclusions and recommendation of the research. Recommendation in this chapter has been further divided into three categories policy

related; practice related and further research related recommendations. Besides main chapter, the supportive materials such as references, list of table, list of charts, abbreviation have been incorporated along with the four different chapters of appendix.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CAT	Animal Treatment Centre
CD	Compact Disk
CDO	Chief District Officer
CID	Central Investigation Department
CHM	<i>China Harayeko Manchhe</i> (A Man without Identity)
CM	Code Mixing
CRP	Central Railway Police

CS		Code switching
DSP		Deputy Superintendent in Police
Et.al	And other people	
Etc.		Etcetera
FM		Frequency Modulation
GM		General Manager
HIV		Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICU		Intensive Care Unit
KFC		Kentucky Fried Chicken
MAHA		<i>Madan Krishna and Hari Bamsha</i> (Nepali comedian
artist)		
No.		Number
NRN		Non Residential Nepali
P		Page
PP		Pages
PHD		Doctor of Philosophy
PHECT		Public Health Concern Trust
RNAC		Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation
SLC		School Leaving Certificate
SMS		Short Message Service
S.N.		Serial Number
TB		Tuberculosis
TV		Television
UNICEF		United Nations Children's Fund
USAID		United States Agency for International Development
Viz		Namely (Latin Videlicet)
Vol		Volume

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Being originated and developed in a multilingual and multicultural country Nepal, Nepali language has experienced several examples of mixing expressions from other languages or dialects. Moreover, the context of mixing English codes in Nepali language has been a great fashion in this current Nepali society. Hence, the study aims to explore the general status of English codes when they are mixed in Nepali language and literary writings.

As an introduction, this chapter incorporates the main ideas based on which the study has been carried out. In this sense, it consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study and the operational definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The language is the most frequently used and most highly developed form of human communication. It is a human phenomenon which is as complex as human relationships in a society. This is specially a means of communication through which human beings express their feelings, ideas, emotions, wishes and desires to each other. An act of communication is basically the transmission of information of some kind – a ‘message’ – from a source to a receiver. In the case of language, both source and receiver are human, and the message is transmitted vocally, through the air, or graphically, by marks on a surface, usually paper.

There are many languages in the world. Among them English is one, which is international lingua-franca and used as an official language in many parts of the world. Actually, no language can be thought to be superior or inferior to other language in terms

of communicative values. However, some languages play more dominant role of a particular situation. English being one of the five official languages of the United Nations Organization plays a vital role in international communication. Wide knowledge of science and technology is impossible without the knowledge of English as nearly half of the world books have been written in English.

In the context of our country, English has been given priority over other international languages. Even in schools and campuses it is taught as a compulsory subject from Grade one to Bachelor's Degree and taught as a major subject from Proficiency Certificate Level to Master's Degree. So, English has been the most dominant language in almost all areas. It is claimed that one in every seven people can speak English in the world. Its literature is regarded as the richest one in the world.

Nepali is spoken in Nepal as a lingua franca. However, the percentage of people with Nepali as mother tongue is declining. Also, English is taking over as the lingua franca of educated population as English is sole language of higher education in all the technical, medical, scientific studies and some of the economics and trade. At the scenario, there is a significant rise in the number of English medium school throughout the nation and a decline in Nepali medium schools in private sectors. Except for the government funded schools, there are very few Nepali medium schools. Maithili is second lingua franca in wide area of Terai and is extensively understood and spoken as standard language.

Since it is the time of growing tension of the status of languages in Nepal, it is relevant to discuss the issues of English code mixing Nepali language. Though Nepali is the only one official language in Nepal, we can see these days that English is being used more and more in banks, markets, products, email, media, literature etc. And remarkably, mixing of English code is also quite common in these sectors. Now a days, English mixing in Nepali literary writing has also been very significant. The socio-cultural aspects of people are best expressed and preserved in their literature through language. To effectively and

adequately articulate the Nepali culture through literature, the Nepali language has undergone structural adjustments and changes through code mixing both in the areas of speech and writing. Moreover, Nepali is adopting its typical features in borrowings, vocabulary, phonology, morphology, grammar and discourse level as well. As exemplified by Dewan (2014) the titles of the movies such as *Mero Love Story*, *Mero Best Friend*, *Sorry La*; the words *andazification* and *khubility*; pronouncing the words school as /isku:l/ and class as /kila:s/; using the Nepali term *na* in discourse such as *go na*, *do na* and *take it na*; and *dot pen* for ball pen are some examples of Nepalization of English which justify the situation of English code mixing in Nepali.

Sometimes people insert English words into Nepali conversation because they do not find their equivalents in Nepali. Achary (2009) has done a great deal of analysis on mixing of English in Nepali commercials. To him, younger generations tend to mix English more often with Nepali in commercial sectors and English-mixing is used to indicate younger generations' modern identities, whereas the exclusive use of Nepali signifies older generations' traditional identities.

“China Harayeko Manchhe” - a man who does not have an identity - is an auto-biography of Haribansha Acharya, one of the most shining comedy artists of Nepal. He is not just a great actor, but also a philanthropist and an agent of social and political change in Nepal. The book shows how his life went through various ups and down. The book is full of the tragedy story of untimely demise of his beloved spouse Mira whom he used to love too much. This incident made a big black spot on the Haribamsa's mind which made him subtle, weak, enclosed and towards the path of depression. So, with the valuable suggestion of his sons, co-worker Madan Krishna and doctors, he reached a decision to get married. And luckily, he found a single woman called Ramila as his partner for the rest of his life. The book is very much insightful because the incidents in his life and presentation of the story are combined in such a way that, it touches every ones heart.

This is a story of sufferings. To quote Aryal (2013), it immersed with pain and anxiety of author's life. This book has made good purchases in the country and also collected diverse comments. Obviously, the book became popular not only because of its autonomous features, but also because of the writer's public personality, ebb and flow of his life and immense sympathy of the people. It also includes the role played by *MAHA Jodi* on the various political movements and awareness programs during different tenure of time.

Being an autobiographical book, it has a bag filled with toil, tear, and tragedy. The book is divided in different sections ranging from his birth, early days of childhood, career development and the present status. There are fifty-three chapters with two three pages writings relevant to the topics. Some of them are more than three pages. The first chapter "*Chhoro Tote Baau Thote*" is about his father and his age gap and public mockery at them. He was born when his father was 73 who died after seven years. There was a large age gap between his father and mother. She was the youngest of three wives of her husband. After her husband's death she looked after four of her children alone with a great difficulty. At that time, she was only 38 years old. She died at the age of 52. Then his life became alone and miserable. He couldn't get good educational environment. First he studied Sanskrit and then later he studied general subject. He failed twice in SLC and finally crossed Iron Gate from terai.

There was a golden locket with his horoscope caste. One day someone had stolen the golden locket along with horoscope. Since then he became a '*China harayeko manchhe* (man without identity).' He was only 11 years old when his mother died. Later he sold the house in RS. 37000, and started living in rental house. When the house owner knew that he had money he cheated him. Later, he got his money back with the help of his friends with a great difficulty.

Hence, the book is series of his struggle, pain and sufferings than the moments of happiness. It lacks coherence and rhetoric talent. Sometimes, he seems to be childish in his writing and sometimes quite philosophic. The book appeals sympathy to the writer as well as his writing. But it teaches us precise lesson in our life. We shouldn't run away from the problems but must face it by hook or crook. Death is inevitable and we shouldn't fear the death.

The book "*China Harayeko Manchhe* is a good compilation of code mixing situations. Though it is a Nepali autobiography, it replicates the current linguistic societies of modern Nepal in which code mixing is prevalent. Almost in each and every page in the book, the pattern of code mixing situation can be observed. This is so natural these days that the social structure and the linguistic applications in Nepali societies have become very much intricate in the sense that using typical Nepali independently is not a common practice. It may also be the result of misconception that mixing English in between discourse helps them maintain the social standards or it is because they do not have the proper expressions signifying the speaker's intention in Nepali. This book reflects all these types of code mixing that are likely to find in Nepal.

The author Haribamsa Acharya, along with his partner Madan Krishna Shrestha, combinely called as MAHA, have made a huge contribution in the sector of Arts and entertainment with the history of more than 35 years. The book *China Harayeko Manche* reveals the struggle that Haribamsa Acharya made to reach the present position, the happy and painful situation he faced and the path he followed in such circumstances. In the book, the reader can enjoy the mixture of several languages. Mixing of English and occasional Hindi codes in Nepali writing has been Haribamsa's great strategy of bringing joy and excitement to the readers by making them happy and laughing. Hence, this is another reason for analysis how his way of mixing of codes has brought fun to the audience.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Code mixing is a natural occurrence in every bilingual society. It has also been very usual in modern literary writing both in Nepal and outside. In the present day context, it has also been a part of Nepali language in modern society. So, this is equally important to figure out the extent in which Nepali literature borrows expressions from other languages especially English. Current study aims to explore the significance of these borrowings that occupy the linguistic slot in Nepali literature.

The autobiographical writing '*China Harayeko Manchhe*' is a good example of such text where code mixing has been a significant linguist element in almost all its chapters. The author has created his writing in Nepali language. However, he has mixed certain English words or even phrases as some concepts seem ambiguous for the readers to be conveyed in Nepali language. Another reason could be that some speech acts created in different sociolinguistic settings preferably required more use of English expressions and these English expressions apparently make the concept and the context more meaningful, clear and understandable. The current research attempts to explore such situation in which the status of mixed English expressions has been identified throughout the book that has been written in Nepali language.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the trend of code mixing in Nepali autobiography. However, the specific objectives are as follows.

- a. To find out the English expressions which are used in the book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*”.
- b. To analyze the language of English code mixing in terms of word, phrase, clause and sentence level.
- c. To suggest some pedagogical implications on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.4 Research Questions

The following questions were raised before this research was carried out.

- a. What kind of English expressions are mostly found in the book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*”.
- 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 book CHM in terms of word phrase, clause and sentence levels?
- d. Which class of word has frequently been used in the book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*”.
- e. What type of English nouns are more commonly mixed in Nepali language?
- f. Is it possible to find the equal occurrence of the mixed English expressions at the larger levels like phrases, clauses and sentences?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Every study has its own and unique significance. This study has its own outstanding significance in the field of sociolinguistic aspect of language. The study will be beneficial to the students, teachers, syllabus designers, the textbook writers, language planners, and sociolinguists and especially for those who are involved in literary creations. Moreover, this study will be directly or indirectly beneficial to the persons who are interested in Nepali/English code-mixing. Furthermore, this study will help other researchers who are interested to study code mixing in other areas. Hence, this research can have a global significance as it will be equally beneficial in the field of language and literature teaching, both in English and Nepali.

Mixing of English code has been a common feature of contemporary Nepali literature. With the change on the social expectation and linguistic standard of the readers, Nepali writing these days has been streamlined with a hybrid linguistic feature including multi-linguistic codes. Greatly influence with the migration and global awareness, Nepali writers use the hybridized Nepali language because some English expressions like coat, radio, generator, desk, bench etc do not commonly have Nepali equivalent terms. Hence, the use of different languages is prevalent in most of the current Nepali writings, especially the prose. For an example, the author in the book CHM has made use of English and some Hindi expressions along with the most Nepali expressions. However, this piece of writing has been a great asset in Nepali literature. In this sense, the present thesis centrally aims to facilitate all those who are involved with the growing trend of modern Nepali literary writings including English code mixing.

1.6 Delimitation of the Study

Any kind of research activity consists of the numbers of limitations. This study will also have the following limitations:

- i. This study will be limited only to the area of code mixing. It will not study any other portion of sociolinguistics.
- ii. The study will be limited on code mixing of English expressions in the Nepali autobiographical book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*”.
- iii. The study is will not be generalizable in other genres except descriptive prose like autobiography.
- iv. No any other data found in other languages (like, some Hindi expression) except English expressions will be studied in this research.
- v. Even the English expressions mixed in other language, except Nepali, will not be studied. (e.g. the use of English word “Please” in a Hindi sentence in page no. 222)
- vi. The study will be limited only to the frequency occurrence of English expressions in terms of grammatical categories like word, phrases, clauses and sentences.
- vii. For the study of expressions in the word level, no word will be counted from the phrase and sentence level. Similarly, no any phrases will be counted from the sentence level as well.

1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms

1. **Nepalization:** The process of borrowing English words into Nepali language in which the original English features especially in their structure and pronunciation are lost.
2. **Code:** any expression of language, either in English or in Nepali that is used or mixed in communication.
3. **Bilingual:** A person or society who can speak two languages, Nepali and English for an example.
4. **Code-mixing:** The mixing of English expressions in the book *China Harayeko Manchhe*.
5. **Code-switching:** The process of shifting from Nepali to English and vice-versa.
6. **Discourse:** A piece of any communicative event in which Nepali along with any other language is used with a communicative function and a context to it.
7. **Monolingual:** A person or society who uses only one language for the communication.
8. **Multilingualism:** A system in a society in which more than two languages are used for communitive purpose.
9. **Dendrite:** A kind of fabric glue used for sticking carpet, stone, mirrors, leather shoes etc. Dendrite glue sniffing has been found on the street children in Nepal to beat their hunger or as a drug abuse.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

English is one of the most prominent languages in the present world. One of the reasons why English so important is that it is spoken as the first language in many countries. To quote Kitao (1996), English is not the most widely spoken language in the world in terms of the number of native speakers - there are many more Chinese speakers than native English speakers - but Chinese is spoken little outside of Chinese communities, so English is the most widespread language in the world. It is difficult to estimate exactly how many English speakers there are, but Kitao (1996) further reports that there are more than 350,000,000 native English speakers and more than 400,000,000 speakers of English as a second language (a language used in everyday life, even though it is not the native language) or foreign language (a language studied but not used much in everyday life).

As emphasized by Kitao (1996) even these numbers however, do not really indicate how important English is as a world language, because less than fifteen percent of the world population uses English. The importance of English is not just in how many people speak it but in what it is used for. English is the major language of business, news and information in the world. For example, English is also the official language of airlines and airports. All airline pilots and air crew that fly to other countries must be able to speak English for the effective communication. In addition, English is the official language of the United Nations as well. A working knowledge of English has become a requirement in a number of occupations and professions. This increasing use of the English language globally has had a great impact on many other languages, leading to

many English words being borrowed into the vocabularies and speech acts of other languages.

Nepali is an Indo-Aryan language that is written in the Devanagari script. The script is written from left to right and each word is completed by giving a horizontal line on the top of the word. Wikipedia (2015) reports that historically, the language was first called the Khas language, then Gorkhali (language of the Gorkha Kingdom) before the term *Nepali* was coined. Other names include *Parbatiya* (mountain language), identified with the Parbatiya people of Nepal) and *Lhotshammikha* (Southern Language), spoken by the Lhotshampa people of Bhutan). Nepali is the official language of Nepal which is spoken by the majority of population in the country. Nepal's ethnic diversity is accompanied by linguistic diversity. Nepali is also spoken in some parts of India and Bhutan among the Nepali communities. The National Population and Housing Census (2011) enlists 123 languages spoken as a mother tongue (first language) in Nepal. Similarly, the percentage of people with Nepali as the mother tongue is 44.6%. In all these years, Nepali has had influences from many languages. As reported in Wikipedia (2015), Nepali language was derived from Sanskrit and some words from the English language are also used frequently in Nepali. While Nepali is technically from the same family as languages like Hindi and Bengali, it has taken many loan words. Words like *dhoka* "door", *jhyāl* "window", *pasal* "shop", *kukhura* "rooster" and *rāngo* "water buffalo" have Tibeto-Burmese roots. Words like *sahīd* "martyr" and *kānun* "law" come from Persian. Many English words are in use nowadays due to the rising proximity with the English speaking countries in the region and the previous British aid at schools and other fields.

‘A language or a variety of language is a code which can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. People are always faced with code choices when they speak on a particular occasion. When you open your mouth, you must choose a particular language, dialect, style, register or variety that is, a particular code’ (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 86). Language is essentially a code used to communicate

between human beings. The codes human beings use may be linguistic or non-linguistic. If language is a linguistic code, bodily gestures or movements, is a non-linguistic code. The present study is related to the linguistic code. Code, which is also termed and described earlier as language, is a system of human communication and through it; human beings express their thoughts, feelings, emotions etc.

A code is a system of communication. Richards et al. (1985, p. 2) say, "Code is a system of signals, which can be used for sending a message. A natural language is an example of a code and the medium through which a code is sent is called channel." Likewise, Wardhaugh (1986, p. 99) says, "The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties." So, in communication there must be at least a code.

In communication, code is regarded as a cover term, which may denote a dialect, register or a language. Both human being and animals use a code which may be linguistic or non-linguistic. Human beings use both linguistic and non-linguistic codes. Language is a linguistic code and different bodily movements, gestures, traffic signals and light systems are non-linguistic codes. There must be at least a code to communicate. Language is the most widely used code in the system of human communication. To Wardhaugh (1986, p. 86), a code is a language or a variety of a language. Similarly Crystal (2003, p. 78) opines code as "a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another". However, it generally refers to a language in case of human communication.

People in the bilingual and multilingual societies; usually speak mixing and shifting the languages from one to another. "Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism. People, then are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes". (Wardhaugh; 1986, p. 100)

Likewise, Richards and et al. (1985, p. 43) define code-mixing as 'a change by a speaker from one language to another. This can be well illustrated by the example like: *kati class ma padhchhau?* and *Change ke chha ta?*

2.1.1 Difference between Code-switching and Code-mixing

The difference between code-switching and code-mixing is well defined in sociolinguistics. However, the very first difficulty in this distinction according to Gafaranga (2007a) is the term 'code' itself. Some researchers use the two notions 'code' and 'language' interchangeably (e.g. Muysken, 2000), while others (Alvarez-Caccamo, 1998; Gafaranga and Torras, 2001) see the two notions as different.

The term "code" is frequently used nowadays by the linguists as an "umbrella term for languages, dialects, styles etc". (Gardner-Chloros, 2009, P. 11). Further, term "switching" refers to alternation between different varieties used by the bilingual/bidialectal during the conversational interaction. This phenomenon can be examined from various angles, but the important part of this study is to illustrate the conscious and unconscious patterns of such language behavior and the motivation behind it. On the other hand, code-mixing refers to embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes) words (unbound morphemes, phrases and clauses that participants in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand (Bokamba, 1989)

Bista (2009) also supports that Code-switching is the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeably. He opines that "Code switching (CS) is an alternation of words and phrases between two languages or dialects. This usually occurs between people who share those particular languages". Moreover, we can observe an absolute

shift in code switching. For example; 'I am feeling very hungry *tyesaile je bhete ni khanchhu.*' This type of shift is not possible in code mixing in which we may observe only the partial shift of the code. So, these are often the lexical shift. 'You should *milayera* understand' or '*tyo* pen give *garnus ta*'. In this way basically, code switching is conditioned by situation and topic which is not much possible in during code mixing.

The most general definition of code-switching proposed by Gumperz (1982, p. 59) is 'the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems.' In this sense, he views the term CS as an umbrella term to include all types of language contact phenomena within the sentence boundary or beyond that. But other researchers such as Muysken (2000) and Li Wei (2001) use the term 'code-mixing' and 'language mixing' respectively, in this sense of an umbrella term.

Similarly, in some other cases, code-switching is separated from code-mixing (CM). Kachru (1978) and Singh (1985) use the term code-switching for inter-sentential switches while the use the term code-mixing for intra-sentential switching. Moving away from a functional perspective, Bokamba (1989, p. 278) distinguishes the two phenomena as well, considering 'CM' (code-mixing) in the intrasentential level, while CS in the inter-sentential level, thus defining code-mixing as 'the embedding of various linguistics units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from two distinct grammatical (sub-) systems within the same sentence and speech event.'

Poplack (1980, p. 605) has identified three types of code switching (as cited in Romaine, 1992, p. 112):

i. Tag switching

In tag switching a tag in one language is inserted in to an utterance of the other language. For example: She is a very smart girl, *haina ra?*

ii. Inter-sentential switching

It takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. For example: I am fine here and *timi pani aaraamai chhau bhanne kaamana gardachhu.*

iii. Intra-sentential switching

It takes place within the clause or sentence boundary. For example: I am a simple person, *chhatyai fatyai jandina. Ma library tira gaye.* This kind of switching is called code-mixing too.

Similarly, Wardhaugh (1986, p. 130) describes two types of code switching: situational and metaphorical.

i. Situational Code Switching

When the language used changes according to the situation this change is called situational code switching.

ii. Metaphorical Code Switching

Metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used.

Based on the above discussion, the differentiation between code switching and code mixing can be made more clear by the following table:

Code Switching	Code Mixing
<p>1) Switching from one language to another in same conversation</p> <p>2) It is an absolute Shift. eg: It is sunny outside, <i>tyesaile bahira jana sakina</i></p> <p>3) Determined by situation and mood and topic</p> <p>4) It can be equated with intersentential code switching.</p>	<p>1) Use of elements, especially noun and verbs of one language in another while uttering the sentence.</p> <p>2) It is a lexical shift. Eg: <i>bholi shanibar chahi family lai time dinchhu. aruko</i> writing copy <i>nagara</i>.</p> <p>3) Irreverent of situation and topic change or it comes automatic</p> <p>4) It can be equated with intrasentential code switching.</p>

Code-mixing can be observed in every sphere of life where bilingualism exists and it is found in Nepali literary creation, too. The authors create their writings in Nepali language and mix certain English words or even phrases when certain concepts seem ambiguous for the readers to be conveyed in the Nepali language. They sometimes have to create some speech acts generated in different sociolinguistic settings in which English words or phrases are used and so as to give the natural feeling in writing, they are required to put them as it is. For this reason the author mixes English words/phrases to make the concept clear and understandable. We can realize the similar situation in this book "*China Harayeko Manchhe*" where the author has collected the pieces of his writing form different modes of sociolinguistic settings. For example, when the author goes to South Korea and the official at the immigration says: '*Oh, no good, no good voice, you go there.*' in which English is used as Lingua-Franca. And, the English expression used by the immigration officer here tries to make this context more meaningful and understandable to the intended audience.

2.1.2 Reason Leading to Code-mixing/Code-switching

Code-mixing can be seen on different perspectives. Sometimes speakers intentionally mix the codes and sometimes they unconsciously do so which helps to express their thoughts clearly. A bilingual, while speaking to other bilingual, may choose the appropriate language unconsciously with no extra time or effort.

To quote Shah (2010), existence of multiple languages is the obvious reason behind shifting from one language to another. Nevertheless absolute shifting and partial shifting have specific reasons behind them.

Sometimes, code-mixing/switching can be more convenient than waiting for one's mind to think of an appropriate words or sentences. Shah (2010) further states that code-mixing may be conditioned by ethnic background, age social and financial status, sex, educational background etc. of the participants in question. For example, the participant may have forgotten the exact term, the language they are using may not have the term for the concept they want to express, and there may not be a term which is similar in both languages. They may mix the languages to express emotions, close personal relationship and solidarity and to exclude a third person from part of a conversation. Hence, code-mixing/switching can help an ethnic minority community retain a sense of cultural identity; it also increases some groups of people a sense of identity and belonging, and to differentiate them from society.

Niraula (2011) opines that in the context of Nepali language, some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained in Nepali. So the speakers switch over the English or they mix English code to clarify the meaning. This happens mostly when we talk and write about the scientific and English subject matter. People also mix the word to show their social hierarchy because they think that English is a prestigious language and the sign of intellectual and elite class.

Wardhaugh, R. (1986, pp. 87-90) has mentioned the following reasons for code mixing and switching (as cited from Gautam 2010).

- Solidarity with listeners
- Choice of topic
- Perceived social cultural distance
- Lack of language loyalty
- Migration
- Inter-caste marriage

Among the aforementioned reasons, solidarity with listeners is one of the very good reasons for code switching. People can talk in their usual way but sometimes they switch code immediately if they meet their solidarity listeners. For e.g.; Gurung people, in our context are competent Nepali speakers, but as soon as one Gurung meets another they start talking in Gurung language.

People make the issues themselves for the discussion point. They choose the topic as their interest and mix or switch code in their conversation. Similarly, the speakers can mix or switch code from one variety to other being prestigious than other. In case of Nepali speakers, they want to speak/mix English code to become the elite speaker. Another reason for code mixing or switching is that the lack of loyalty of any language where the communication take place. We need to mix/switch code to fulfill the desire of the speaker.

Due to migration, people have to mix/switch their code over the next language to behave as the other speakers in the new place. Certain local languages, dialect or register play the vital role. Similarly, people mix/switch code gradually if inter-caste marriage occurs. For example if 'A' got married to 'B' who is from different linguistic background, then both of them have a high chance of mixing codes in their speech.

2.1.3 Fundamentals of Language Structure

Every language has various grammatical units. A grammatical unit in a language is the stretch of the language that carries grammatical pattern. The units carry the structures of grammar in different sizes. To Arts and Arts (1986, as cited in Poudel 2008), the grammatical units in English language are five in number which make a hierarchy called rank scale. Hence, the structure of the language goes around the same five grammatical units.

2.1.3.1 Morpheme

Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit of grammatical analysis. So, it is the minimal unit of grammatical description. Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 15) say, “The morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it cannot be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis.” For example: The word 'unconsciously' has been composed of three morphemes, since we can divide three irreducible units viz. un-, -conscious- and -ly. Some morphemes can be used meaning independently where as some can't. To Hockett (1958, p. 123), “Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language.”

2.1.3.2 Word

Words are independently meaningful units which may consist one or more morphemes. Richards et al. (1985, p. 311) define a word as the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing. This definition reflects Bloomfield's classical definition of the word, i.e. the word is the minimum free form of a language.

Robins (1978, p. 5) says, “The sentence is free linguistic form and the word is its minimal version.” An Encyclopedia Dictionary of Language, pp. 419-420 defines word as ‘a

word, which is a grammatical unit consisting of morphemes (minimally, one free morpheme) and functioning to phrases, clauses and sentences.’ So, there is no universally accepted definition of word since different linguists define word differently.

According to Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 22), “It is possible to distinguish words between major and minor word classes respectively.” Similarly, Dionysius Thrax, a Greek grammarian classified words into eight parts of speech which modern grammarians like to call word classes.

i. Major Word Classes

The major word classes are also called open classes; their membership is unrestricted and indefinitely large since they allow the addition of new members. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs come under this class.

ii. Minor Word Classes

The membership of minor word classes is restricted since they do not allow the creation of new members. So these classes are also called closed classes. Prepositions, conjunctions, articles, numbers, quantifiers, interjections and pronouns come under this class.

On the basis of the morpheme constituents, Jindal et al. (1999, p. 64) classify words mainly into the following three types:

- (i) Simple words: They consist of a single free morpheme followed, or not, by an inflectional suffix, e.g. good, plays, stronger.
- (ii) Complex words: They consist of a base and derivational affix, e.g. enable, boy hood, determination.

- (iii) Compound words: They consist of two (or more) free stems which are independent words by themselves, e.g. over-ripe, happy-go-lucky.

2.1.3.3 Phrase

A phrase is another grammatical unit, which consists of group of words and equivalents to a single word and plays a vital role to form a clause. So, it functions as a single word or as a unit. Berry (1975, p. 92) says, “The unit that carries the element of MHQ (Modifier, Head and Qualifier) is called group or phrase.” For Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 60), “phrase can be distinguished as: noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase. A phrase can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of its most important constituent.” Thus we can generalize that each phrase is built around a lexical category: noun, verb, adjective, adverb and preposition.

2.1.3.4 Clause

“A clause is a group of words which contains a finite verb but which can’t occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence. In each complex sentence we have at least two clauses: a main clause (mostly like a simple sentence) and at least a dependent.” (Todd 1987, p. 63) So, a clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb and forms a sentence or part of a sentence. Functionally, clauses can be divided into two groups: a main clause and a subordinate clause. Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 84) say, “Clauses can be classified into three types from the structural point of view.” According to them, the three types are: finite clause, non-finite clause and verbless clause.

2.1.3.5 Sentence

Following Todd (1987, p. 66), “the most workable definition of sentence was the one that had been provided by Bloomfield in 1933. According to which sentence is an independent linguistic form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger linguistic form. Simply, we can define a sentence as a linguistic unit which begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. It is a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb. The sentence is regarded as the largest unit of grammatical description.

The expressions can be realized as sentence and can be analyzed with different ways. In this point, Todd (1987, pp. 66-67) has classified sentences into two types: (i) minor and (ii) major. Major has four types: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory which contain finite verbs whereas minor sentences do not contain finite verbs and they are frequently found in colloquial speech, e.g.

Got a match ?

Not likely!

Just a minute

Not a joke.

2.2 Review of Empirical Literature

In reality, code mixing takes place not only in spoken language but also in written language. Thus, the Nepali autobiographical writings like "*China Harayeko Manchhe*" is not an exception form code mixing. The following related and existed studies have been reviewed by the researcher to carry out this research.

Baral (2005) has carried out a research entitled “Code-mixing in Nepali Cinemas- A Descriptive Study”. The main objective of the research was to analyze the English language used in Nepali cinema. For this purpose, fifteen Nepali cinemas were chosen using judgmental sampling procedure. The study concluded that most of the Nepali cinemas at present mix English codes which became a regular phenomenon and it further stated that code mixing is mainly due to the imitation habit of Nepali speakers. He also reported that code mixing is often caused by context, language function and sentence type. English words and expressions are used in Nepali language because of the richness in vocabulary and imitation of others. The researcher has found out that words that are used in day to day communication were used maximally in Nepali cinema and regarding the use of word classes, nouns and verbs were maximally used.

Lamichhane (2006) has carried out a research entitled "A Study on Code-mixing in the Nepali Language in Supermarkets". The main objective of the study was to find out the trend of code mixing of English/Nepali languages in supermarkets. The main tools of data collection for this study were the mechanical recording device, i.e. recorder and participant observation. The researcher recorded 100 of speech events from the ten selected departmental stores using a non-random sampling procedure. The study reveals that the greatest and the least number of words of both the languages occur according to the situation, mode of the speaker, their performance level, age and sex. Mostly, the researcher found the word level switching, i.e. code-mixing rather than sentence level switching, i.e. code switching in supermarkets.

Dahal (2006) has carried out a research entitled “English Code-mixing in the Gorkhapatra Daily and the Kantipur Daily: A Comparative Study”. His study is limited to compare the instance of code mixing of English expressions and their frequency of occurrence only. He has found that words that are used in day to day communication were used maximally and nouns and verbs were maximally used in both of the dailies. On the basis of instances of code-mixing more mixed word were found in the Kantipur daily than the

Gorkhapatra daily. His study was not as broad as the present study since he has not talked about sentence types, type of news in which code-mixing takes place.

Paudel (2008) has carried out a research entitled "Code-mixing in The Kantipur Daily: A Descriptive Study". The main objective of this study was to analyze the language of code-mixing in the Kantipur Daily in terms of word class: nouns, verbs, adjective, adverbs. He used an observation sheet as the tool of data collection in which he studied 10 issues of Kantipur daily to analyze mixed English codes. He used the technique of judgmental or purposive non-random sampling procedure to collect the data from those issues. The researcher has found out that words of usual communication are mixed maximally. He also found out that nouns are mixed maximally than adjectives and adverbs. The greatest number of mixed English words is found in sports news and least in valley news.

Aryal (2008) has also carried out a research on " Code switching : A case of Palpasa Cafe". His main objective in the study was to analyze the mixed English expressions from different perspectives along with the reasons for code switching in the novel. The researcher has adopted non-random judgmental sampling procedure to select one novel from the modern Nepali novels. Then, he used observation schedules, questionnaire and diary as tools for collect the data. He mainly analyzed the data obtained from the book 'Palpasa Cafe' and also analyzed the responses received from its readers to find out reasons for code switching. He finally came up with the number of mixed English expressions in the novel and these expressions are used because of the developing global interest and knowledge of the people.

Khanal (2009) has done a research on "Code mixing in Email messages". Her study aimed at analyzing the languages of code mixing in terms of grammatical hierarchies of the expression like; word, phrase, sentence and context types. The researcher has used observation as a tool of data collection. Then, applying judgmental or purposive sampling

design, she visited different cyber cafes which to collected 80 e-mail messages that have code-mixing. Her conclusion was that code-mixing is a natural phenomenon among bilingual and multilingual people in which noun phrase is commonly mixed in the expressions of emails.

Tambahang (2009) has carried out a research on “English and Nepali Code Mixing in the Limbu Language”. The main objective of his study was to categorize the Nepali and English code mixing into Limbu language in terms of words, phrases, sentences and the context. He has used the details about his linguistic items such as language function, sentence types, the word class and the context in which the code mixing has taken place. Implying the judgmental or purposive non-random sampling design the researcher has observed the scripts and sound records of the Limbu News Bulletin for four weeks period from Radio Nepal Eastern Region Transmission Center, Dhankuta. The major finding of his study revealed that English code mixing occurs in a greater number than Nepali in the Limbu language. Similarly, his study concluded that code mixing is found in the word and phrase levers but not in the sentence level.

Gautam (2010) has also carried out a research on Code mixing in Hospitals. His objective in the study was to determine the situation of English code mixing and to find out the frequency of the code mixing. He has mainly used non-participant observation tool in the sample population taken in Gandaki hospital by narrative method. He implemented the stratified random sampling method to collect the data with the using a voice recorder and distinguished the mixed English codes from those speech events. He also analyzed the mixed English words according to the situation, mood of the speakers, their age, sex, etc. Further, he has also specified the list of frequently mixed English word in hospitals.

Sah (2010) has carried out a research entitled “English Code Mixing in Maithili FM Programs”. The general objective of the study was to find the situation of mixing English expressions in the Maithili language used FM programs. Audio cassette recording, oral

interview and questionnaire were the three kinds of tools for the process of data collection used by the researcher. The researcher studied the English code mixing in three different programs with telephone conversational nature from Mithila and Janaki FM radio programs. The study showed that the English expressions of word level have the highest frequency and sentence level have the least frequency. It also concluded that most speakers tend to mix English codes for socializing purpose. However, of the Maithili mother tongue opined that English code mixing in the Maithili language has a negative impact in the society.

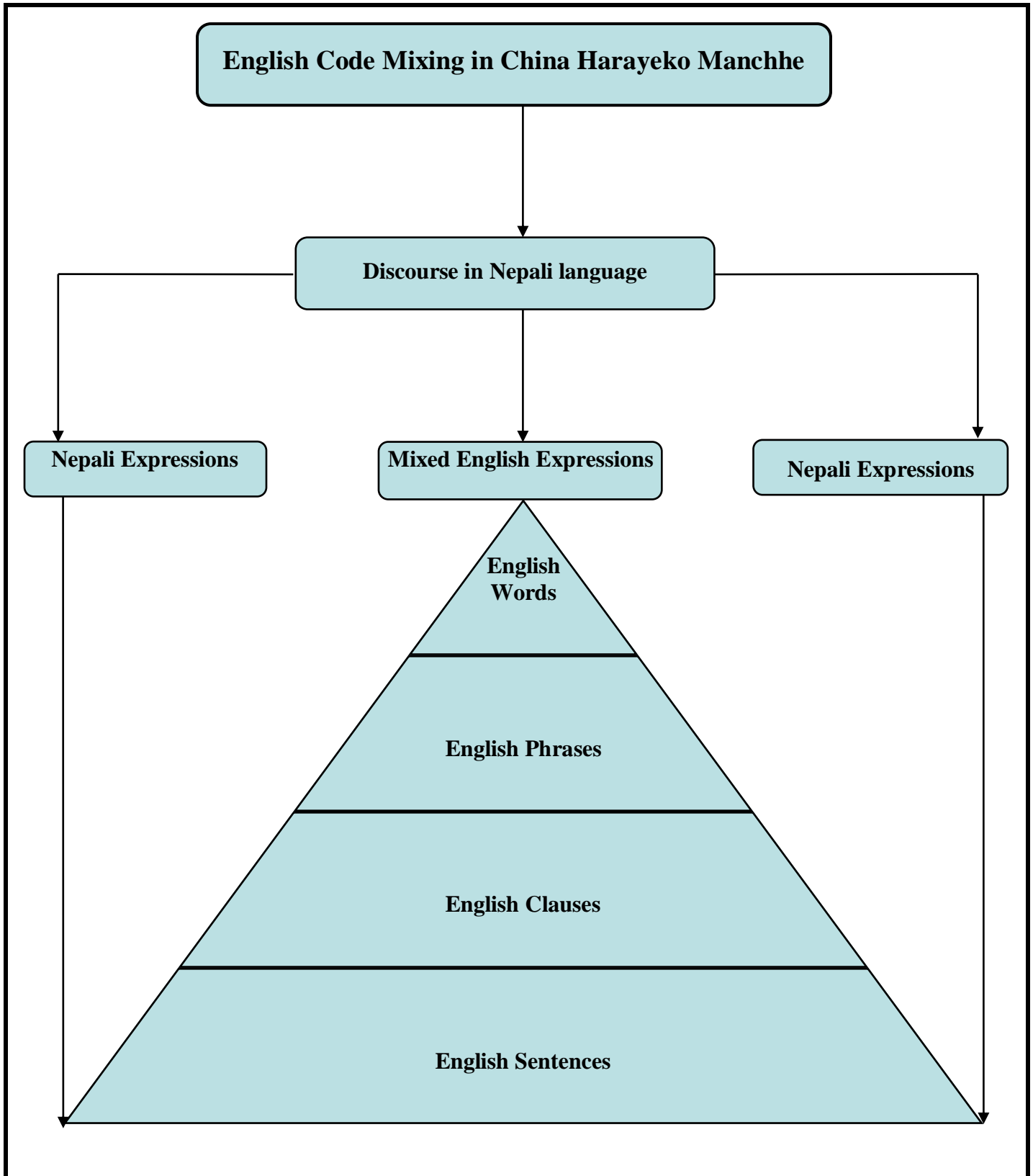
Niraula (2011) has carried out a research entitled "Code-mixing in the Nagarik Daily: A Descriptive Study". The main objective of this study was to analyze the frequency and percentage of the mixed words in all the news types of the Nagarik Daily. An observation was the main tool of data collection. The researcher used an observation tool to analyze the news of the different issues of the Nagarik Daily for 10 days. The researcher came to the conclusion that the mixing of English words in the Nagarik daily is a regular and natural process. In terms of major word classes, nouns were remarked as in the highest position to be used in the Nagarik Daily.

Many researches have been taken place in different area of language and language learning but the study of code mixing in Nepali literature is very rare. Furthermore, even if some researches were carried out on Nepalese literature especially short stories, essays or novels, no research work has been carried out on mixing of English codes in the Nepali autobiography. Thus, this study differs from the rest of studies carried out till present as it is a fresh and unique research in the study area.

2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study

The researcher has intensively gone through all the above mentioned studies so that the patterns on which these studies have been carried out can be generalized. All these studies made so far have emphasized on the nature of language mixed in another language. As prevalent in the history of M.Ed. English made so far from the year 1979, numbers of researches have been made on the topic of 'code mixing'. Most researches have dealt with the mixed English expressions in Nepali language; some few are also with English code mixing in non-Nepali language like Maithili, Bhojpuri and Limbu languages. However, the study of code mixing in Nepali literary books is not so common. Although, some studies have been carried out on English code mixing in Nepalese literature specially the short stories, essays or novel, no research work has been carried out on mixing of English codes in Nepali autography. So, the present thesis aims to fill out the gaps between previous researches.

2.4 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

The researcher in this study was mainly concerned with finding out the frequency of English expressions and to analyze those mixed expressions of the book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*” in terms of different linguistic levels like word, phrase, clause and sentence. To achieve the set objectives of the proposed study, the following method and procedures were adopted.

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

The current study is the descriptive survey in which both qualitative and quantitative research designs have been used to accomplish the objectives. The collected data were descriptively illustrated by the researcher using the technique of observation. The study was based on the linguistic parameters like words, phrases, clauses, sentences and the abbreviations. The quantitative outcome of the study was presented through the table and charts.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy

Only the secondary sources of data were collected for this study. All the mixed English expressions were collected from the book “*China Harayeko Manchhe*”. And, all those expressions were taken as the sample population for the study. However, the researcher is in the opinion that the data taken from this book has represented all the current Nepali literary writings specially the autobiographies.

Researcher has selected a Nepali autobiography “*China Harayeko Manchhe*” for this study by adopting non-random judgmental or purposive sampling procedure to select one book from the modern Nepali autobiographical writings. From the very book, the

researcher has figured out all the instances of English code-mixing and analyzed them in different grammatical categories. All the recorded English expressions have been used by the researcher as her sample for analysis.

3.3 Study Area Field

Since this is a descriptive study of a book, the researcher has selected the area of Nepali literature - specifically, the autobiographical prose. For the linguistic study of the expressions mixed in the concerned book, all the mixed English codes have been gathered for the purpose of analysis. So, all those mixed English expressions from the whole book "*China Harayeko Manchhe*" made up of the study area field for this research.

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

'Observation ' was major instrument for data gathering. In this study, the researcher has used the observation schedules and the diary to collect the data. Then, she has also used the excel spread sheet in computer for the proper calculation of the selected data.

Observation schedules specifying different grammatical categories were also used to collect data from the book "*China Harayeko Manchhe*" and they were first recorded in the diary and then to the schedules prepared on the excel sheet were used for the linguistic analysis.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher followed the following procedure to collect the data for this study:

- i. At first, the researcher went through the book "*China Harayeko Manchhe*" minutely and listed out all the mixed English expressions.
- ii. The very book was re-consulted and re-read time and again to make sure that all the data was collected.

- iii. Then, all these data were recorded in the diary under specific topics with page no. given on the book.
- iv. Those collected data were copied on the excel spreadsheet and verified again looking into the book.
- v. The expressions on the data were then calculated on that excel sheet noting their frequency of occurrence.
- vi. The data with their frequency of occurrence were finally categorized into different linguistic levels and sub-levels in the separate excel sheets and analyzed in terms of the objective of the study.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

Once the data has been collected, the researcher has analyzed the collected data from the book "*China Harayeko Manchhe (CHM)*" into different grammatical categories; like words, phrases, clauses and sentences. She read and re-read the autobiography multiple times and made the collection of all the mixed English expressions into a excel spreadsheet. Those expressions were again grouped according to various grammatical categories noting their frequencies and percentage. The data has been shown in different tables and charts so that the figures are presented and analyzed precisely.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Analysis of Data and Interpretation of the Results

Code mixing is a significant feature of a natural language. It is observed in every sphere of life where bilingualism exists. Undoubtedly, Nepali language is a good example to support the existence of code mixing. This is quite common to borrow words or larger expressions from English during the use of Nepali language. People and the communities are being exposed to the external world day by day. Going abroad and adopting foreign culture and language has been a great fashion in Nepali society. This all has been an important plus point for code mixing, especially the English codes, in Nepali language. This is not only prevalent in oral form but equally being reflected in the written form too. Nepali diaspora is another major effect for the justification of English code mixing in Nepali language and literature. 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 covers the total English expressions mixed in the book CHM. All the mixed English expressions are classified into five categories which include word, phrase, clause, sentence and abbreviation. But, no deliberate use of expressions at clause level was found in CHM; so further analysis has not been made any more at the clause level. The following table illustrates the mixed English expressions in the book CHM.

Table No. 1: Holistic Analysis of Mixed English Expressions in CHM

S.N.	Expression category	Number	Percentage
1	Words	381	67%
2	Phrases	146	26%
3	Clauses	0	0%
4	Sentences	18	3%
5	Abbreviation	24	4%
Total		569	100%

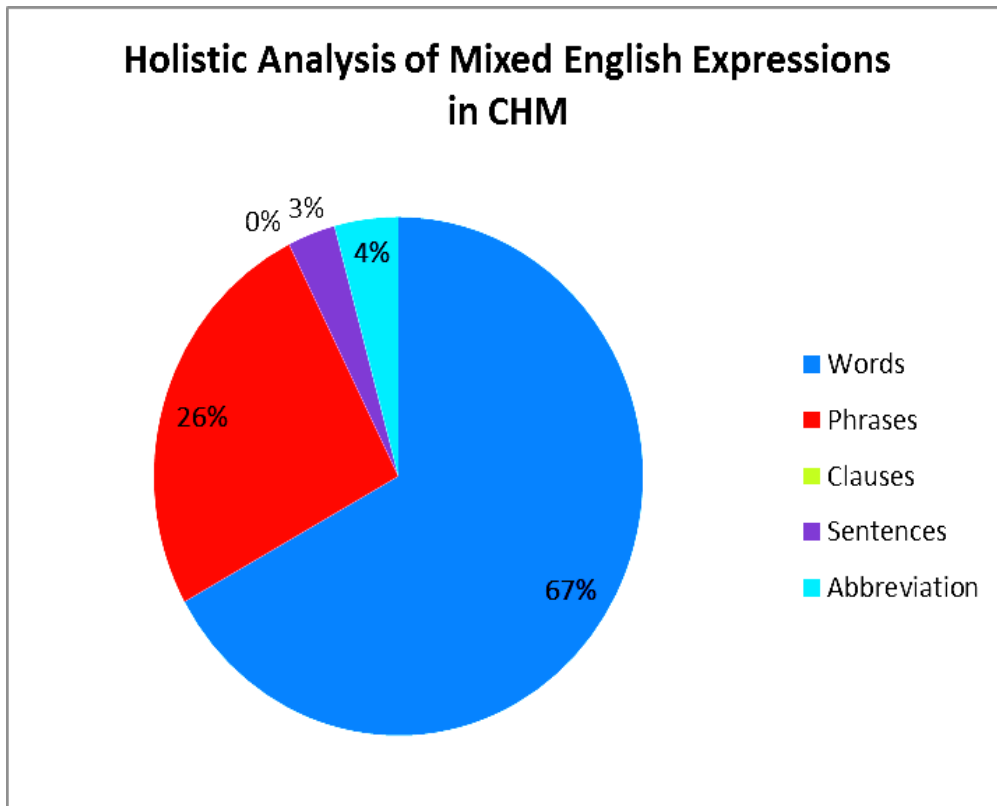
The current study found that altogether 569 different English expressions were used in the book CHM. Among them, 381 were from word level which occupies 67% of the total expressions. This is the most frequent category in the comparison to others that follow. Similarly, there were 146 different phrases in the book occupying 26% of the total. Whereas, the researcher did not find any expressions in the clause level but 3%, consisting of 18 different expressions, were observed in the sentence level. Likewise, the study has also noticed the use of 24 different types to abbreviations which comprises of 4% of the total expressions. The above table illustrates that the maximum number of the English expressions mixed in the book CHM is in word level. The least but significant number of English expressions are found in the sentence level but none of the clauses have been used in the autobiography CHM.

In addition, there are 53 different topics in the book CHM. Out of those 53 topics, English code mixing can be found in 5 different topics. These mixing can be found in two levels i.e. word level and sentence level. As illustrated in the below mentioned examples, code mixing in word level can be observed in 3 different topics whereas 2 topics are found with code mixing in sentence level.

Examples:

- *Chautho* division. (Word level; p. 42)
- Donation *hoina*, Do for Nation. (Sentence level; p. 148)
- *Hariyo* passport. (Word level; p. 152)
- Thank you *ko matlab* (Sentence level; p. 200)
- Dendrite *ra bal kalakar* (Word level; p. 244)

Figure No. 1: Holistic Analysis of Mixed English Expressions in CHM



4.1.2 Frequency wise Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

One of the important features of the mixing of expressions in CHM is their repetitions. Many expressions were found repeated in all the categories. But repetitions are most

commonly found in the word level. However, they are prevalent in abbreviations as well. The frequency of their repetition has been illustrated in the following table.

Table No. 2: Frequency wise Analysis of Mixed English Expressions in CHM

Category	S.N	Frequency	Number	Example
Words	1.	34 times	1	Cassette (Casset)
	2.	30 times	1	police
	3.	27 times	1	Film (filim)
	4.	23 times	1	shooting
	5.	20 times	1	doctor
	6.	17 times	1	telefilm
	7.	16 times	1	camera
	8.	15 times	3	Motorcycle, television, model
	9.	13 times	1	Toilet
	10.	12 times	2	Airport, phone
	11.	11 times	1	Passport
	12.	8 times	4	College ticket, beer, mike
	13.	7 times	3	Hotel, bedroom, ambulance
	14.	6 times	6	Photo, mobile, jacket, license, cabin
	15.	5 times	15	Shirt, operation, restaurant (restura), pant, rehearsal, reserve, radio, music, taxi, jaundice, media etc.
	16.	4 times	21	Report, school, type, cheat, whisky, land, seat, jeep, result, script, recording, duplicate, banking, glass, etc.
	17.	3 times	31	Internet, Facebook, engineer, petrol, division, plastic, paralysis, order, compound, kidney, hope, depression etc.
	18.	2 times	69	Daddy, uncle, list, party, message, dress, tourist, plaster, syringe, hall, fail, pass, overcoat, dialogue, file, etc.
	19.	1 time	218	Mummy, remote, band, brand, email, upload, ultrasound,

				Montessori, laboratory, chocolate, etc.
	Total		381	
Phrases	1.	8 times	2	Head sir, peace maker
	2.	7 times	1	make up man
	3.	6 times	1	Petro max
	4.	5 times	1	symphonic recording studio
	5.	4 times	1	Jet plane
	6.	3 times	6	model democracy, audio cassette record, thank you, camera man, gang fight, dodge injection.
	7.	2 times	16	red label, gold medal, cock fight, first class, man of the year, make up, washing machine, mobile camera etc.
	8.	1 time	118	Super star, hording board, first come first, guest house, mouth harmonium, intestinal cancer, Double silencer etc.
	Total		146	
Sentence	1.	3 times	1	Save the children
	2.	1 time	17	Give me one rupee, How can I sit here?, What is your religion?, My religion is tourism., you wait here. etc
	Total		18	
Abbreviation	1.	9 times	1	ICU
	2.	7 times	1	CDO
	3.	6 times	1	SLC
	4.	4 times	1	HIV
	5.	3 times	4	GM, AIDS, CD, TV
	6.	2 times	4	CAT, RNAC, UNICEF, NRN
	7.	1 time	12	CID, DSP, CRP, BBC, USAID, PHD, KFC, SMS, TB, CC, FM
	Total		24	
Grand Total			569	

As stated above, maximum numbers of repetitions were found in the word level. The table presented above demonstrates that the word cassette (which has been used as ‘*casset*’ in CHM) is the most frequently used word repeating 34 times in the book. Similarly, the words like police, film (*filim*), shooting, doctor are the frequently used words repeating for more than 20 times. The study has observed the list of 218 different English words that have been used only once.

In case of phrases, two expressions i.e. ‘head sir’ and ‘peace maker’ are the most frequent ones that have been repeated for 8 times. Likewise, the study found that 118 different phrases have been used in the book CHM without being repeated.

Similarly, frequency of repetition has also been observed in the sentence level. Only one expression ‘Save the children’ has been noticed repeated for 3 times in the book CHM. But the remaining all sentences have been used only once. There were 17 different types of sentences which have not been repeated in the book.

Abbreviations are also hold the significant space in case of repetition. Out of total 24 different forms, the abbreviation ICU has been used for 9 times which is the most frequently used abbreviation used in CHM. Other forms like SLC and CDO have also been used for more than 5 times in the book. Similarly, there were other 12 different abbreviations that have been used only once.

4.1.3 Analysis of Mixed English Expressions at Word Level

The study has categorized the mixed English expressions in two ways. First, the mixed words have been studied in terms of their word class. And secondly, researcher also found that some of the words seem to be borrowed from English but they have been spelled and pronounced differently when mixed in the Nepali book CHM. Hence, it is

convinced that these words are in the process of Nepalization. So, this second feature of those words has also been outlined in the separate sub-topic.

4.1.3.1 Categorization of Words in Terms of Word Class

For the analysis English expression at word level, the mixed words have been categorized in terms of their word class. Words can be classified under major and minor word classes. Although there are some expression from minor word class used in the sentence level, researcher found only two words (i.e. What and Cheers) used in the word level as minor word class. Hence, only the expressions as major word class have been taken into account in this section. In terms of major word class, words can be further classified into four types. The mixed English words categorized under major word classes have been presented in the following table.

Table No. 3: Description of Words in Terms of Word Class

S.N.	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun	323	85%
2	Verbs	36	9%
3	Adjectives	20	5%
4	Adverb	0	0%
5	Interjection	2	1%
Total		381	100%

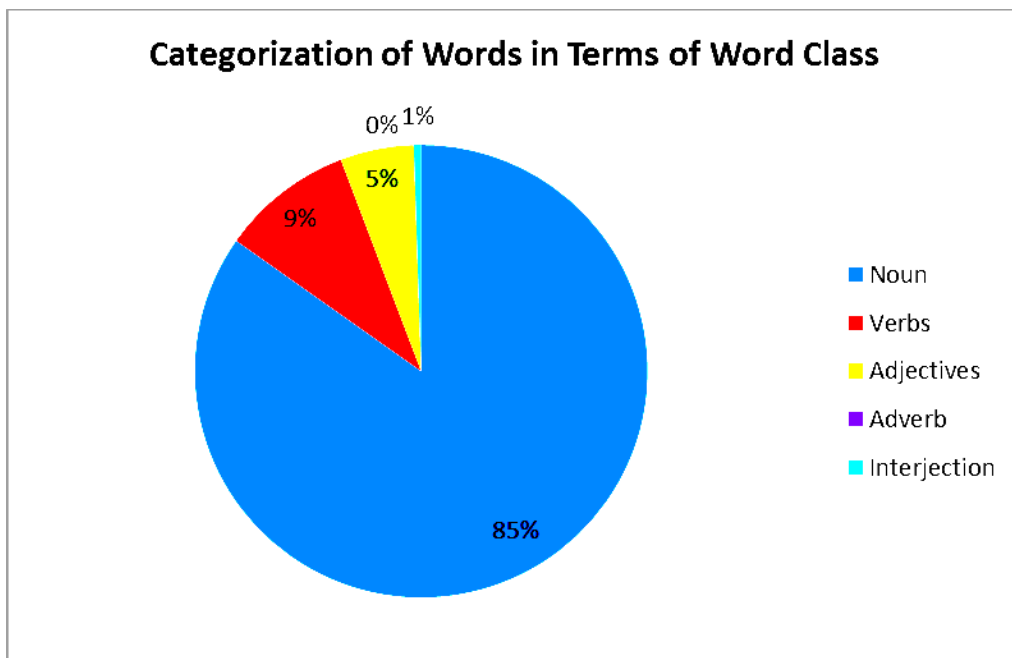
As stated in table no 3, most of the expressions at word level are the nouns. Nouns cover 85% of the word occurrence which contains 323 words out of total 381. Similarly, the verbs are in the second position consisting of 9% with 36 words. 20 different words are the adjectives that constitute 5% of the total words. Unfortunately, none of the adverb was found distinctly used at the word level.

In addition, except major word class, the researcher also found 2 words viz. ‘What’ and ‘Cheers’ mixed as minor word class. And, both of these have been used as ‘interjection’ in the CHM. Let’s see the example of context in which they have been mixed.

Examples:

- *Tourist haru akkana bakka bhayera sunirahanthe ra 'What' bhanthe.* (Interjection; p.11)
- *Ganeshman Singh sanga 'Cheers' garera beer piuthyeun.* (Interjection; p.76)

Figure No. 2: Description of Words in Terms of Word Class



i. Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the CHM

There is a significant use of English nouns in the book CHM. Nouns are conventionally classified into five types. They are: proper noun, common noun, material noun, collective noun and abstract noun. All these types of nouns were found in CHM. The following table reflects these nouns used in the CHM.

Table No. 4: Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the CHM

S.N.	Types of Noun	Number	Percentage	Examples
1	Proper	17	5%	Facebook, Avro, Horlicks, Indian, Rotary, Lyons, Jaycees, India, Pizza etc.
2	Common	268	83%	Daddy, uncle, mummy, party, remote, photo, internet, mobile, laboratory, chocolate etc.
3	Material	15	5%	Petrol, glass, acid, diesel, stone, plastic
4	Collective	5	1%	List, band, brand, gang, team
5	Abstract	18	6%	Misunderstanding, sensitivity, diagnosis, hope, pressure, depression etc.
Total		323	100%	

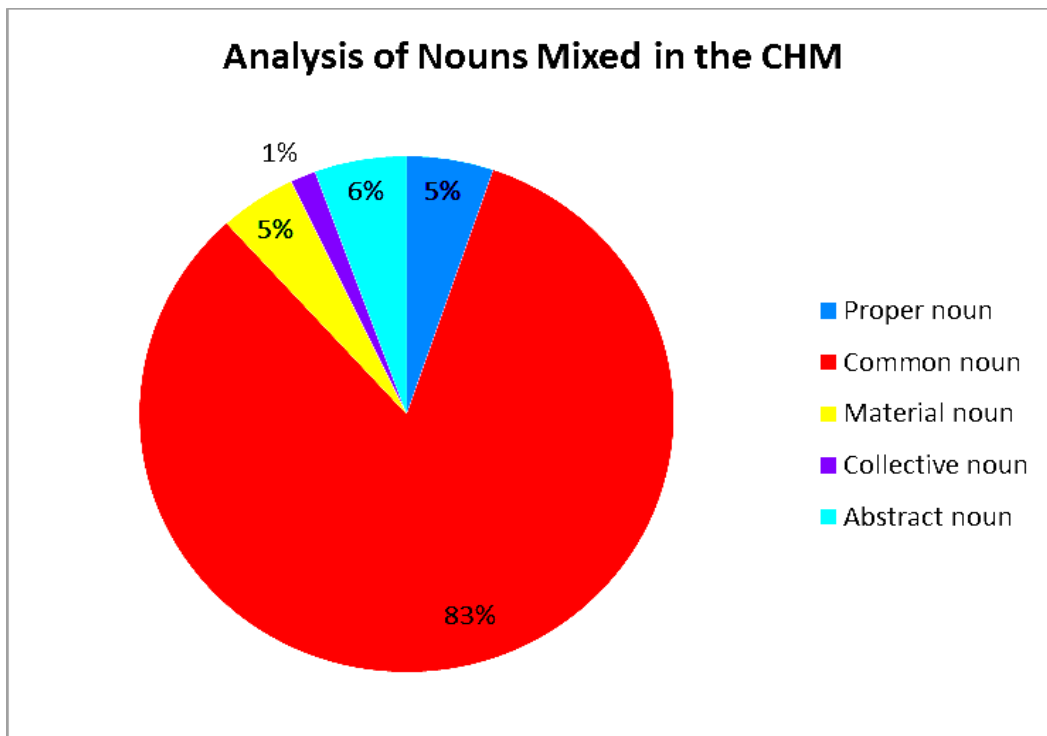
There are altogether 323 different nouns used in the book CHM. As shown in table no 4, most frequent type of noun is the common noun and collective noun the least frequent one. Common noun consists of 268 different words which is the 83% of the total number of nouns. Next to common noun, abstract noun holds the second largest coverage which is 6% i.e. 18 words out of total. Similarly, proper noun and material nouns comprise of 17 and 15 different words respectively. And, there are 5 instances of collective nouns which hold the only one percentage of the total occurrence.

Here are some examples of the contexts in which the nouns have been mixed:

- Indian *haru Dasain ma tika lagauda rahenachhan.*(Proper noun; P.71)
- *Praya karyakram aayojana garna Rotary, Lyons, Jaycees jasta sanstha lai mahatwa dienthyo.*(Proper noun; P. 103)
- *Padhmodaya school maa ma kakshyama padhna bhanda sathiharusanga ramailo garna patti lagthye.* (Common noun; P. 32)

- *SLC fail bhayera Bangkok jane saath dinko schlorship nai thiyo tyo mero Thiland yatra.* (Common noun; P. 45)
- *Kasaile whiskey khaye, kasaile beer, kasaile wine.* (Material noun; P. 43)
- *Tribhuwan bimansthalma yek yek wota plastic ko jhola pani dieyo.* (Material noun; P. 45)
- *Saleharu, bhage hamro gang dekhera.* (Collective noun; P. 246)
- *Gayek Gayikaharule bhanechhan – haina, Team lai diyeko ho.* (Collective noun; P. 250)
- *Lagchha, Yi ghinga lai samet ke ko rish, ke ko ego hola !* (Abstract noun; P. 115)
- *Pachhi mera sathiharu sanga misunderstanding hunchha.* (Abastract noun; P. 245)

Figure No. 3: Analysis of Nouns Mixed in the CHM



ii. Analysis of Verbs Mixed in the CHM

The study has come up with an ample of instances where English verbs have been used in the book CHM. For the purpose of this study, the verbs have been categorized into two types viz. transitive and intransitive. As per Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary, the transitive verbs are those which are used with the direct objects whereas intransitive are used without a direct object. During the study, both transitive and intransitive verbs were found in the CHM. This section covers the proportion of these verbs calculating their number and percentage in the following table:

Table No. 5: Mixed English Verbs in the CHM

S.N.	Types of Verbs	Number	Percentage	Examples
1	Transitive	27	75%	Message, upload, break, reserve, land, recording, printing, duplicate, renew, drinks dressing, receive, telecast, announce, fit, note, scroll, cancel, release, switch, show, zoom, pluck, dispose, start, check, research
2	Intransitive	9	25%	disturb, fail, pass, discharge, salute, compromise, hit, care, depress
Total		36	100%	

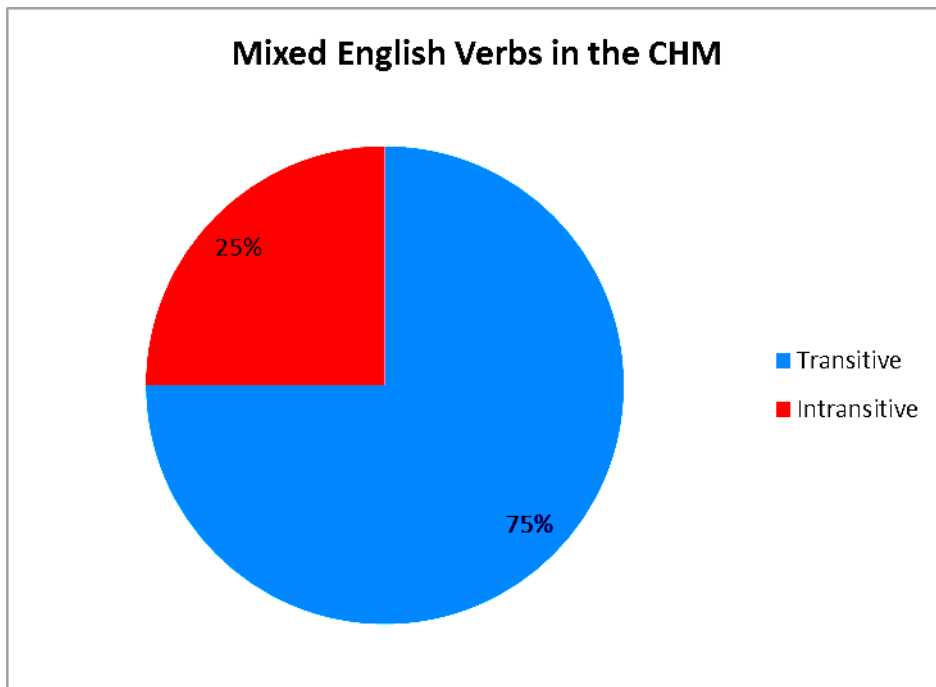
The above table no. 5 depicts that the third quarter of the verbs used in the book CHM are transitive. Whereas, only one quarter of the words have been used intransitively. In other words, out of the total 36 verbs in the word level, 27 of them were the transitive and 9 of them are intransitive. This shows that the missing of transitive verb is more common than that of intransitive ones.

Following examples illustrate the mixing of transitive and intransitive verbs in the CHM.

- *Mero photo upload garnu hunthyo hola.* (Transitive verb; P. 2)

- Cassette duplicate *garera bechne kalobajari lai tapai jaso byakti le nai chhutai dinus* (Transitive verb; P. 77)
- *Bharatiya guard haru le Nepali lai salute garne chhan.* (Intransitive verb; P. 155)
- *Hajur le care nagareko bhaye, hajur jasto manchhe sanga mamu ahile samma kaha bachhnu hunthyo ra.* (Intransitive verb; P. 266)

Figure No. 4: Mixed English Verbs in the CHM



iii. Analysis of Adjectives Mixed in the CHM

The use of various adjectives is also found in the book CHM. The researcher found 20 different adjective used in the book. Though there are different kinds of adjectives, there is no use of any other types of adjectives except adjective of quality in the CHM. The words like; ok, duplicate, nervous, stable, normal, serial, Australian, ideal, nuclear, readymade, medical, friendly, Symphonic, handsome, deputy, senior, facial, popular, genuine and loud have been used as adjective in the CHM.

Followings are some of the examples depicting the mixing of adjective in the CHM.

- *Sansar bhari readymade technology haru chhan.* (Adjective; P.150)
- *Narayan Gopal le gayeko geet duplicate nikalyo.* (Adjective; P.54)
- *Bacha operation garera phaalidiyo bhane aamako swasthya stable rahana sakchha.* (Adjective; P. 95)
- *Tapaiharu le malai kasto popular banai dinu bhayo mero geet film ma rahera.* (Adjective; P.232)

iv. Analysis of Adverbs Mixed in the CHM

In course of the study, the researcher did not find any use of adverbs in the word level. Henceforth, no further analysis has been made under this section.

4.1.3.2 Mixed English Words in the Process of Nepalization

One of the notable features of English words mixed in the book CHM is ‘Nepalization’. Some of the mixed words seemingly borrowed from English have been deviated from their original features in English when mixed in Nepali discourse. In other sense, it can be observed that such words have either been Nepalized or in the process of Nepalization. When these words are mixed in Nepali discourse, they are pronounced differently, hence scripted in a Nepalized way in the book CHM. So, the researcher has called that these words are in the process of Nepalization. All these words are the nouns. Among them, the word casset (for cassette) has the maximum use of 34 times. In the CHM, researcher found the following 6 words which have been used and are pronounced differently than how they are pronounced in English.

Table No. 6: Mixed English words in the process of Nepalization in the CHM

S.N.	Nepalized English Words in CHM	Frequency	Original Use in English
1.	<i>Casset</i> [kæset]	34	Cassette
2.	<i>Filim</i> [filim]	27	Film
3.	<i>Restura</i> [restura:]	5	Restaurant
4.	<i>Tanki</i> [tæŋki:]	1	Tank
5.	<i>Garnel</i> [zərnel]	1	General
6.	<i>Carnel</i> [kərnel]	1	Colonel
Tota 1	6 words		

Followings are the examples of mixing these words in CHM.

- *Hamile 'yemalok' lai casset [kæset] ma nikalera bikri garaun bhanne sallaha garaun.* (Nepalization for 'cassette'; P. 68)
- *Kahilekahi hamile nirman gareko Filim [filim] CD ma herchhu.* (Nepalization for 'film'; P. 68)
- *Mamacha Restura [restura:] bhitra mamacha, chhoyela, kachila, Bhutan sabai khaiyo.* (Nepalization for 'restaurant'; P. 26)
- *Hamile hamra sasaana dui chhora chhori lai yeuta lai agadi petrol Tanki [tæŋki:] ma, arko laibichma ra pachhadi srimati lai rakhera hidnuparthyo.* (Nepalization for 'tank'; P. 168)
- *Sena ka doctor bhayekale doctor ka agadai garnel [zərnel] carnal [kərnel] pani jodiyeko hunthyo.* (Nepalization for 'tank'; P. 169)

4.1.4 Analysis of English Expressions at Phrase Level

Phrases can be divided into 5 different type viz. noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase and prepositional phrase. Mixing of English expressions at phrase level is also very common in the book CHM. In total, there are 146 different types of phrases used in the CHM. Among them, the vast majority are the noun phrases. The table no. 7 drawn below, mentions that 134 different phrases, holding 92% of the total phrases, come under noun phrase. Similarly, verb phrase and adjective phrase consist of 5 instances each which is just the around 3.5% in the total. Moreover, there are only 2 examples of adverbial phrases and there is no use of any prepositional phrase in the book CHM.

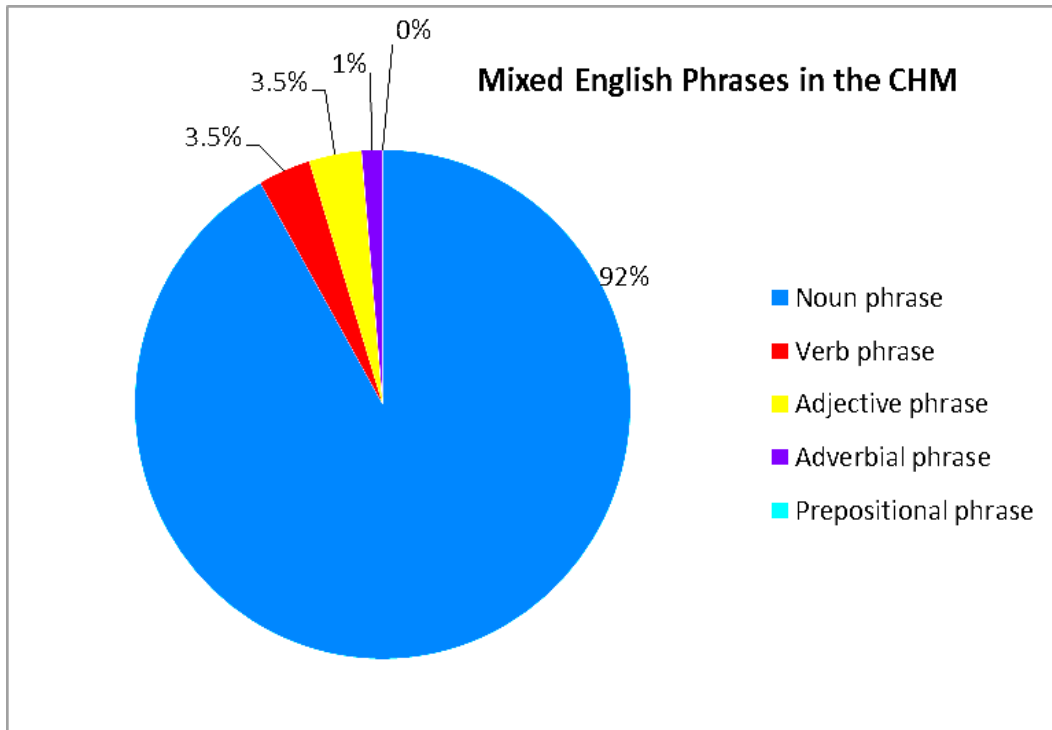
Table No. 7: Mixed English Phrases in the CHM

S.N.	Types of Phrase	Number	Percentage	Example
1	Noun phrase	134	92%	super star, hording board, guest house, mouth harmonium, intestinal cancer, air condition etc.
2	Verb phrase	5	3.5%	switch off, close up, thank you, get out, thanks god
3	Adjective phrase	5	3.5%	first class, second class, third class, sugar coated, sound proof
4	Adverbial phrase	2	1%	first come first, over acting
5	Prepositional phrase	0	0%	-
Total		146	100%	

Following are some of the contexts in which different phrases have been mixed in CHM.

- *Thamel ma ahile Kathmandu guest house bhayeko thaun ma hami sangai padhne sathi Man Nath Paudel ko ghar thiyo.* (Noun Phrase; P. 11)
- *Yeuta barga ko kukur le bidesh bata aayat gareko khana khadai air condition bhayeko gadi ma malik malikni ko mukh chatdai hidna paunchha.* (Noun Phrase; P. 37)
- *Tyesko dui din pachhi phone garda ta unko mobile switch off chha bhayo.* (Verb Phrase; P. 147)
- *Yek ghanta jati pachhi raja Birendra le hamilai thank you bhane.* (Verb Phrase; P. 201)
- *First class ticket liyera baseka hami half time ma hall mai basi rayaun.* (Adjective Phrase; P. 88)
- *Antibiotic aushadhi titi bhaye pani tyeslai sugar coated gareko hunchha.* (Adjective Phrase; P. 112)
- *First come first bhane jasto mero naam Haribansha bhayo.* (Adverbial Phrase; P. 5)
- *Maile over acting garyo bhanera gali gare.* (Adverbial Phrase; P. 229)

Figure No. 5: Mixed English Phrases in the CHM



4.1.5 Analysis of English Expressions at Clause Level

In the book CHM, the researcher did not find any expressions in the clause level. Since no any clause has been used distinctly, further analysis has not been made under this section.

4.1.6 Analysis of English Expressions at Sentence Level

Oxford advance learners' dictionary defines sentence as "a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb." Sentence can be classified into different types from two different viewpoints. Firstly, in terms of functional viewpoints, they are of 5 types which are statement, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory and optative. Whereas structural viewpoint classifies sentences into 3 types: simple, compound and complex.

For the analysis of expressions at the sentence at sentence level, the present study has attempted to analyze the sentences from the both ways. The below table no. 8 depicts that all the five different types of sentences, except exclamatory, have been mixed in the book CHM.

Altogether, there were 18 different sentences found in the CHM. Out of them, 9 were the statements which consists of the half of the total sentences. Similarly, there were 6 imperative i.e. 33%, 2 interrogatives i.e. 11% and one, consisting 6%, optative type of sentences were found in the book CHM.

Table No. 8 : Mixed English Sentences in the CHM (functional view)

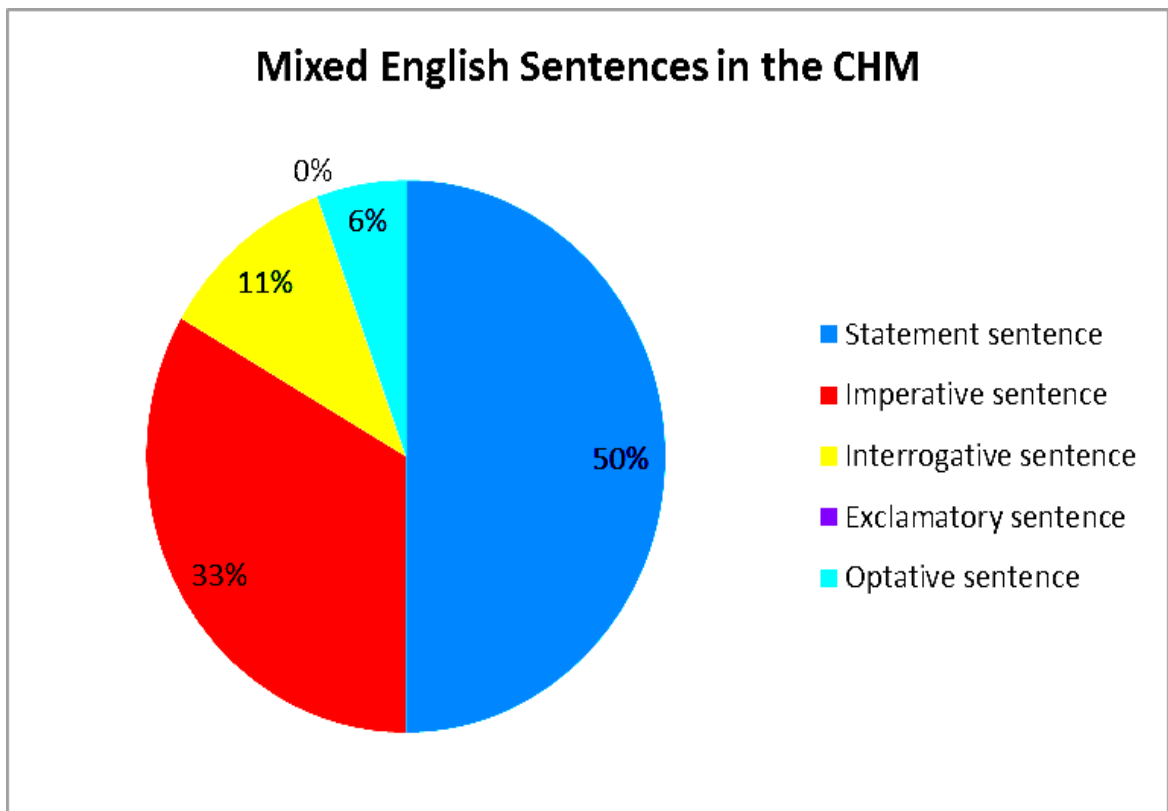
S.N.	Sentence Types (Functional viewpoint)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Statement/Assertive sentence	9	50%
2	Imperative sentence	6	33%
3	Interrogative sentence	2	11%
4	Exclamatory sentence	0	0%
5	Optative sentence	1	6%
Total		18	100%

The examples of the mixed English sentences in the CHM are as follow:

- *Kiran le my religion is tourism bhani jawaf diyechha.* (Assertive sentence; P. 145)
- *Unle aunla thadyaudai bhane* “ We will see you.” (Assertive sentence; P. 191)
- *U bhok lagera andrabhundi pwatt,* give me one rupees *bhantyo.* (Imperative sentence; P. 11)
- Donation *hoina* Do for Nation (Imperative sentence; P. 148)

- *Charpi herdai* 'How can I sit here?' *bhanera royi raheki thiyi.* (Interrogative sentence; P. 80)
- *Yeutale* What is your religion? *bhanera sodhechha.* (Interrogative sentence; P. 145)
- *Bhutanle jastai* 'Sir, May I go to toilet' *bhanera bhaarat lai sodhnu parthyo.* (Optative sentence; P. 192)

Figure No. 6: Mixed English Sentences in the CHM (functional view)



The sentence level expressions in the CHM were also analyzed from the structural perspective. In terms of structural view, sentences are categorized into 3 types. However, all the sentences used in the CHM were only simple sentences. Hence, no any compound or complex sentence was found in the book CHM.

Table No. 9 : Mixed English Sentences in the CHM (structural view)

S.N.	Sentence Types (Structural viewpoint)	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple	18	100%
2	Compound	0	0%
3	Complex	0	0%
Total		18	100%

Here are some examples of the simple sentences used in the CHM:

- Save the children *sanga milera nirman gareko*(Simple sentence; P. 139)
- *Srilankan le jawaf diyo* - I am a singer. I came here to sing for Sri-lankan people". (Simple sentence; P. 152)
- *Koriyan le bhanyo* "Oh, you are singer. You sing song". (Simple sentence; P. 152)
- *Ushlai* you wait here *bhanera tyehi rakhyo*. (Simple sentence; P. 153)

4.1.7 Analysis of Mixed English Abbreviations

The study found the number of abbreviated forms used in the book CHM. Abbreviation refers to a shortened or contracted form of a word or a phrase, used to represent the whole as Dr. for doctor, U.S. for United States etc. The abbreviated form can be used to denote the name of place, thing, educational degree, name of disease etc. These abbreviations are more or less already assimilated in the Nepali language. These abbreviations are also used in the day to day communication in Nepali societies. There were 24 abbreviated forms found in the book CHM. These forms have been given below:

CAT, GM, SLC, RNAC, CDO, CID, DSP, PHECT, UNICEF, HIV, AIDS, CD, CRP, BBC, USAID, PHD, NRN, KFC, SMS, TV, TB, CC, FM, ICU

As mentioned earlier, out of 24, the abbreviated form “ICU” is the most frequently used form in the book CHM. This form has been repeated 9 times in the book. Followings are some examples of abbreviated forms used in CHM.

- **GM** *aauda sabai jana uthera namaskar garnai parthyo.* (Abbreviation; P. 57)
- **CDO** *le bhane hernuhos ‘Panchanarayan’ bhaneko panchayeti byabastha ho.* (Abbreviation; P. 82)
- **DSP** *karyalaya Hanumandhoka gayera yekai chhin ma license nabikaran garihale.* (Abbreviation; P. 68)
- *Tyesta kustharog sambandhi yek yek minute ka telesandeshharu ra ‘Oho!’ naam ko telefilm BBC ko sahayogma nirman bhayeko thiyo.* (Abbreviation; P. 138)
- *Chhoraharu Trilok, Mohit ra Ma ICU ma gayaun.* (Abbreviation; P. 268)

4.2 Summary of Findings

As targeted, the current research has studied the English expressions mixed in the autobiographical book China Harayeko Manchhe (CHM). The language of these mixed expressions was studied in terms of different grammatical levels like word, phrase, clause and sentence. Besides, the researcher also found the different abbreviations mixed in the CHM, hence these abbreviated forms have also been studied. The summary of the findings of this study has been discussed in the followings:

- i. There were 569 different English expressions mixed in the book CHM. Out of them, 67% (381 words) were the words, 26% (146 phrases) phrases and different 3% (18 sentences) were the sentences. Similarly, the study has found

noticed the use of 24 different English abbreviations consisting 4% of the total expressions.

- ii. There was no use of any expression at the clause level in the book CHM.
- iii. The maximum number of the English expressions, consisting 67 %, mixed in the book CHM is in word level.
- iv. The least but significant number, consisting 3%, of English expressions were found in the sentence level.
- v. English code mixing was also prevalent at the 5 different topics of the book.
- vi. In terms of frequency, the most frequently repeated expressions were the words. The word ‘cassette’ (which has been used as ‘*casset*’ in CHM) is the most frequently used word repeating 34 times in the book. Similarly, the words like police, film (*filim*), shooting, doctor are the frequently used words repeating for more than 20 times. However, there were 218 different English words that have been used only once.
- vii. In case of phrases, two expressions viz. ‘head sir’ and ‘peace maker’ were the most frequent ones which have been used for 8 times. However, a group of 118 different phrases have been used only once.
- viii. Frequency of occurrence has also been observed in the sentence level. Only one sentence ‘Save the children’ has been repeated for 3 times in CHM and the remaining all 17 sentences have been used only once.
- ix. In case of abbreviations, the form ICU was the most frequent one which repeated 9 times in the book CHM. Likewise, the other forms like SLC and CDO have also been used for more than 5 times in the book and 12 different abbreviations have been used only once.
- x. Words were studied in terms of their word class. The use of noun, verb and adjective was observed from the major word class whereas; only two examples of interjection (i.e. What and Cheers) were noticed from the minor word class.
- xi. At the word level, most of the mixed expressions were the nouns. Nouns covered 85% of the word occurrence, containing 323 words out of total 381. Secondly,

the verb holds 9% with 36 words. Likewise, 20 different words are the adjectives that constitute 5% of the total words. In addition, the use of interjection is 1% (only two words). Remarkably, none of the adverb was found to be used at the word level.

- xii. During the analysis of noun, the study showed 323 different nouns used in the book CHM. The common noun consisting 268 words (83% of the total number of nouns), was found as the most frequent type of noun whereas the collective noun (consisting only 5 instances) was the least frequent one. After common noun, abstract noun holds the second largest coverage with 6% (i.e. 18 words). Similarly, proper noun and material nouns comprised of 17 and 15 different words respectively.
- xiii. Under the study of verb, the researcher found the use of both transitive and intransitive type of verbs in the CHM. However, the third quarter of the verbs used in the book CHM is transitive. Whereas, only one quarter of the words have been used intransitively. In other words, out of the total 36 verbs in the word level, 27 of them were the transitive and 9 of them are intransitive. There are 20 different English adjectives used in the book CHM and all of them are the adjective of quality. The words like; ok, duplicate, nervous, stable etc. are some examples of adjectives.
- xiv. There is no use of adverb at the word level in the book CHM.
- xv. One interesting feature found at the word level is the words mixed in the book CHM is 'Nepalization'. Some of the mixed words seemingly borrowed from English have been deviated from their original features in English when mixed in Nepali discourse. In other sense, it can be observed that such words have either been Nepalized or in the process of Nepalization. When these words are mixed in Nepali discourse, they are pronounced differently, hence scripted in a Nepalized way in the book CHM. So, the researcher has called that these words are in the process of Nepalization. All these words are the nouns. Among them, the word casset (for cassette) has the maximum use of 34 times. In the

CHM, researcher found the following 6 words which have been used and are pronounced differently than how they are pronounced in English: Casset (Cassette), Filim (Film), Restura (Restaurant), Tanki (Tank), Garnel (General), Carnel (Colonel)

- xvi. Ample of instances for the mixing of different kinds of phrases have also be observed in CHM. The total of 146 phrases has been used. Among them, the noun phrase covers the vast majority of 134 expressions holding 92%. Similarly, verb phrase and adjective phrase consist of 5 instances each which is just around 3.5% in the total. Moreover, there are only 2 examples of adverbial phrases and there is no use of any prepositional phrase in the book CHM.
- xvii. At the clause level, there is no use of any English expressions in the CHM.
- xviii. From the functional point of view, all the five different types of sentences, except exclamatory, have been mixed in the book CHM. Out of total 18 different sentences, 9 were the statements which consists of the half of the total sentences. Similarly, there were 6 imperative i.e. 33%, 2 interrogatives i.e. 11% and one, consisting 6%, optative type of sentences were found in the book CHM.
- xix. From the structural perspective, all the English sentences used in the CHM were only simple sentences. Hence, no any compound or complex sentence was found in the book CHM.
- xx. There were also a significant number of English abbreviations mixed in the book CHM. Out of total 24 expressions; “ICU” is the most frequently used abbreviated form which has been repeated for 9 times in the book. Some other examples of these abbreviations mixed in CHM are: CAT, GM, SLC, RNAC, and CDO.

The present autobiographical book ‘*China Harayeko Manchhe*’ was found very rich in English code mixing. Although, some mixings of Hindi codes were also traced in the book, vast majority of English codes were outlined in the interesting background of Nepali language. The researcher found altogether 569 different English expressions

mixed in the book; among which, many of them have been repeated several times. For example, a single expression like ‘cassette’ (which has been used as ‘*casset*’ in CHM) was found to be used for 34 times in this single book. Most of such repetitions of mixing English codes were found in the word level. This signifies that the most frequently mixed linguistic level in Nepali language is the word. Even under words, nouns are most frequently mixed in Nepali language and literature. It is hereby, justified in the current study where the use of 85% of words (out of total 381) were nouns, especially the common nouns.

On the basis of the present study, it can be assumed that the mixing of transitive verbs is more common than intransitive ones. Similarly in case of the mixing of adjectives, it is needless to expect other type of adjectives except the adjective of quality. The study has also proved that the adverbs are seldom mixed distinctly at the word level in Nepali literary writings.

Borrowing codes from other languages is a traditional fashion of Nepali language. With the practice of borrowing, it normally takes a longer period of time for any expression to be assimilated in the new language and it is the same case in Nepali language and literature. In the book CHM, some of the mixed words seemingly borrowed from English have been deviated from their original English features when mixed in Nepali language.

Hence, it is convinced that such words have either been Nepalized or are in the process of Nepalization. When these words are mixed in Nepali discourse, they are pronounced differently, hence scripted in a Nepalized way in the book CHM. It is also presumed that in course of time, one day these words can be completely assimilated in Nepali language. Such words for Nepalized expressions are mostly the nouns. For example the word ‘cassette’ has been Nepalized as *casset* and the word ‘film’ into *filim* .

Based on the enough supporting evidence from the present research, we can say that the mixing of English expressions at the phrase level is also quite common in Nepali language. The book CHM comprises of 146 different phrases among which 92 % were the noun phrase, whereas the mixing of expressions distinctly at the clause level is almost rare. Rather, it is easy to find the use of English expressions at the sentence level. Simply, the simple statements are most commonly mixed in Nepali language and literary writing.

The book CHM also illustrates that the mixing of abbreviated forms is quite common in Nepali language. Upon the study of these expressions, it is realized that these abbreviations are used in the day to day communication in Nepali societies and some of these abbreviations are more or less being assimilated in Nepali language and society. This is so because it is really very hard to find the alternative Nepali expression for some of these English abbreviations like SLC, AIDS, CD, SMS, FM, TV, KFC, UNICEF etc.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusions

The present thesis was carried out to find out the English expressions used in the book '*China Harayeko Manchhe*' and also to analyze the language of English code mixing in terms of different linguistic criteria. It mainly consists of five different chapters with different headings and sub headings. The researcher went through the number of the related literature including previous theses carried out in the department of English Education, TU and the other different books related to sociolinguistic in general and code mixing in particular. This has helped the researcher build a strong empirical and theoretical background to perform the research.

This is the descriptive survey in which both qualitative and quantitative research designs have been implemented. All the mixed English expressions from the book CHM were used as the population of the study. The book CHM is an interesting Nepali autobiography of the famous Nepali comedy artist and the writer Haribamsa Acharya. Observation was the major tool for data collection. And the collected data was analyzed based on the linguistic categories like words phrases, clauses, sentences and abbreviations. Then the occurrence of those data was interpreted using different tables and charts.

The study concluded that the situation of code mixing is quite prevalent in the language and literature of Nepali society. The book '*China Haryeko Manchhe*' is the burning example of the situation on which significant use of English code mixing is found. The author Haribamsa Acharya has tried to portray the present Nepali society entailing how the English expressions at different linguistic levels are mixed in Nepali discourse.

The research found that 569 different English expressions have been mixed in the book CHM and many of them are repeated several times. Expressions mixed in the book lie under various linguistic levels. Most English expressions used in the book are in the word level consisting 76% of occurrence. Similarly, the expressions occurred at the phrase level were also 26% and likewise, 3% at the sentence level. But not a single occurrence was found at the clause level. This indicates that it is quite common to use English words in the Nepali literary books specially the proses. Hence, majority of these expressions were found at the word level, particularly the common nouns. This concludes that mixing of English nouns is quite normal in Nepali language and literary writings. The study also showed that it is also normal to find English transitive verbs and adjectives of quality in Nepali literary area since transitive verbs occupy 3 quarters of the total occurrence in book. But the mixing of English adverbs is rare at word level. In addition, the research also showed the possibility of mixing English interjections at word level.

Nepali language has a great practice of borrowing words from other languages. Some English words seemingly borrowed from English are in the process of Nepalization. Mixing of such English words is also very common in Nepali language. These words when mixed in Nepali discourse are deviated from their genuine feature of English. The words 'cassette' and 'film' for example, pronounced and spelled as [kæset] and [filim] respectively when mixed in Nepali discourse.

The study also concludes that English code mixing at phrase and sentence level is also quite normal in Nepali language and literary area. However, mixing of clauses is quite rare. Vast majority of phrases mixed in the Nepali discourse are the noun phrases and the sentence type is the simple statement. Likewise, the research claims that the mixing of English abbreviations is a common practice of the present Nepali language and literature. With the finding of 24 different English abbreviations in the book CHM, it implies that the use of English abbreviations is comfortable and more common in Nepali societies.

5.2 Recommendations

Shifting one code from another is a common feature of a bilingual society. With the change on the social expectation and linguistic standard of the readers, Nepali writing these days has been streamlined with a hybrid linguistic feature including multi-linguistic codes. Greatly influence with the migration and global awareness, Nepali writers use the hybridized Nepali language because some English expressions like coat, radio, generator, desk, bench etc do not commonly have Nepali equivalent terms. Hence, the use of different languages is prevalent in most of the current Nepali writings, especially the prose.

English code mixing has been a common feature of contemporary Nepali literature. Such code mixing can be found usually in both oral and written forms. Hence, code mixing has also been a great fashion in the language and literature of current Nepali society.

Literature is the reflection of society and culture. Basically, the language used in the literary text resembles the language used in that society based on which the literary text was created. In this sense, the language used in the book '*China Harayeko Manchhe*' represents the language used in our current Nepali society. Therefore, the outcome of this study influences all the concerned parties who are involved either in linguistic or sociolinguistic sphere in any way. The recommendation of this research has been further discussed below:

5.2.1 Policy Related

The current research certainly works as guidelines to those who are involved in policy making especially in the area of language and language teaching. The syllabus designers, the textbook writers and language planners can be benefitted with the outcome of this thesis. They can emphasize on the proper selection of contents balancing the required

linguistic areas for the particular level from the literary texts. They should also be aware that inclusion of such literary texts with code mixing can lead the students develop their understanding of the present global society as well as well as multilingual vocabulary.

Based on the outcome of this thesis, the syllabus designer and the language planner should prioritize the teaching of words, especially the common nouns while teaching English language and literature because they can frequently occur in Nepali literature too. Similarly, they can understand through this research the importance of including English abbreviations in the language courses as they are quite common in the Nepali linguistic contexts.

This should also be brought to the attention of the policy makers that the code-mixing is a developing process and the distinction between two codes should be made clear to the students otherwise the entities of one code may collapse due to the influence of another. For example, the Nepali word ‘police’ has been used for 30 times in the book CHM. So, it is occupying the space of its Nepali term ‘*Prahari*’ which is having a risk of disappearance. Similarly, the learning of words in the process of Nepalization should not affect the learning of these words in English class. In other words, students’ knowledge of pronouncing the word ‘*filim*’ in Nepali should not influence their pronunciation of ‘film’ in English class.

5.2.2 Practice Related

The practice of real language using environment can directly be benefitted by this research. The teaching of code mixing is fruitful to the students and teachers who are studying Nepali literature, particularly the prose or autobiography. Language teachers can better enjoy the advantages regarding code mixing through this research. This study also

provides some guidelines for those linguists who are analyzing the Nepali language in terms of English code-switching.

This research gives the clear picture of the proportion on which definite English codes are mixed in Nepali language. So, this may guide the teachers for the selection and gradation of those English terms in language classroom settings. After reading this research, the language teachers for example, may get alerted to teach the distinction between some English words and the similar borrowed words in Nepali discourse which are in the process of Nepalization. This may reduce the risk of one language interference in learning another language.

Since the code mixing is prevalent in every sphere of human life, while teaching the teacher should be able to mix the codes as per the need of students for the better understanding of the content. This also entails that even the teacher of Nepali should have better understanding of some English words which are often mixed in Nepali language these days. This also motivates the students to discover the meaning of those expressions which have been identified for being mixed in Nepali language. Not only to the teachers and students, the reading of frequently mixed English expressions raises the awareness to the readers for their betterment in reading habits.

5.2.3 Further Research Related

The present study will obviously help other researchers who are interested to study the situation of code mixing in other areas. Since the researcher has applied the newly prescribed methods of research writing of T.U. and the fellow researchers would get vast ideas in research writing procedures. This study will equally be an asset to the upcoming researchers in terms of theoretical literature and background. Hence, this research work can be a fruitful entity to anyone who is keen to know about English code-switching.

For the further researches, this study can be used to impart knowledge about the dynamic reality of language and trend of English code-switching in Nepali language and literature. Even at the study of the present book CHM, the researcher found the remarkable use of Hindi expressions. This implies that Hindi code mixing is also exists in Nepali literature. Therefore, one of the recommendations made by the researcher is that the further researcher work should give the space to the study of Hindi code mixing in Nepali literary writings.

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APPENDIX - I

List of Mixed English Words Found in CHM

S.N	Frequency	Number	Words
1.	34 times	1	Cassette
2.	30 times	1	police
3.	23 times	1	Shooting
4.	27 times	1	Film (film)
5.	20 times	1	doctor
6.	17 times	1	telefilm
7.	16 times	1	camera
8.	15 times	3	Motorcycle, television, model
9.	13 times	1	Toilet
10.	12 times	2	Airport, phone
11.	11 times	1	Passport
12.	8 times	4	College ticket, beer, mike
13.	7 times	3	Hotel, bedroom, ambulance
14.	6 times	5	Photo, mobile, jacket, license, cabin
15.	5 times	15	Shirt, operation, restaurant (Restura), pant, rehearsal, reserve, radio, music, taxi, jaundice, media, communist, scanning, vodka, ventilator
16.	4 times	21	Report, school, type, cheat, whisky, land, seat, jeep, result, script, recording, duplicate, banking, glass, typhoid, incubator, pre-clinic, university, telephone, immigration, injection
17.	3 times	30	Internet, Facebook, engineer, petrol, division, plastic,

			paralysis, order, compound, kidney, officer, hero, disturb, battery, antibiotic, sound, volunteer, guest, ideal, commission, doctorate, fit, van, guide, villain, fight, sign, machine, hope, depression,
18.	2 times	69	Daddy, uncle, list, party, message, dress, tourist, plaster, syringe, hall, fail, pass, overcoat, dialogue, file, inspector, section, office, campus, compound, chocolate, peg, board, bottle, boxing, carpet, sample, nervousness, lodging, fooding, discharge, medal, meeting, telecast, curfew, teleserial, setting, lodge, announce, India, chance, budget, lunch, professor, readymade, donation, technology, underwear, college, university, record, bulletin, bed, autograph, Symphonic, release, power, remix, engineering, spirit, expression, cancer, role, number, speaker, character, sensitivity, biopsy, stretcher, photographer, depress, narration
19.	1 time		Mummy, remote, band, brand, email, upload, ultrasound, Montessori, laboratory, chocolate, biscuit, what, mouth , pilot, Bathroom, caricature, break, pistol, bus, routine, night, morning, toilet, commode, sorry, wine, Avro, scholarship, label, Rickshaw, gate, comment, take, ok, director, extra, hydrocele, gravel, tension, Horlicks, printing, press, loudspeaker, piece, club, Indian, partnership, garage, handle, stone, cheers, square, tank(Tanki), duplicate, governor, driving, renew, nervous, Skirt, bag, bank, plaster, agency, form, drinks, stable, delivery, normal, abortion, ward, infection, saline, dressing, pipe, syndrome, receive, guesthouse,

		<p>Rotary, Lyons, Jaycees, cycle, trust, discount, foundation, editing, serial, clinic, ego, whitener, doormat, stove, barrack, coca, Fanta, shopping, plane, Australian, counter, history, permit, canteen, nuclear, church, September, turbine, layer, table, recorder, salute, guard, light, sound, calorie, Pizza, Macdonald, transit, house, store, remittance, Youtube, wig, kilometer, dinner, palace, line, editor, present, General (garnel), colonel (Karnel), diary, note, medical, truck, satellite, scroll, cancel, diesel, deposit, receipt, siren, May, T-shirt, captain, vigilante, union, sofa, friendly, compromise, career, studio, partner, scale, class, Handsome, deputy, fluff, hit, shot, senior, mixing, switch, trend, hospital, hooting, show, resolution, facial, cream, lamer, zoom, secretary, fusion, resort, pluck, popular, harmonium, mayor, genuine, interest, millionaire, polythene, coke, dendrite, gang, traffic, misunderstanding, jeepsy, quarter, veterinary, tranquilizer, team, trouser, dispose, nephrologist, diagnosis, center, colony, cap, dodge, start, emergency, neurologist, pressure, physiotherapy, care, Skype, loud, Pump, acid, sweater, hanger, café, company, software, tablet, petroleum, lobby, celebrity, check, channel, research, chemotherapy, blues (Karnali blues)</p>
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APPENDIX - II

Mixed English Phrases in the CHM

S.N.	Phrase Type	Number	Percentage	Example
1	Noun phrase	137		super star, hording board, guest house, mouth harmonium, intestinal cancer, first day first show, Head sir, double silencer, honda Motorcycle, air condition, Animal Treatment Centre , plate system, plane ticket, head master, Jet plane, air hostage, silencer pipe, double pant, seko five, Ray ban Gog, red label, jeans pant, rail station, salt trading, third division, board first, gold medal, hotel Yellow pagoda, bank governor, blood bank, model democracy, audio cassette record, cover design, cellophane paper, tempos reserve, cassette player, cock fight, tele-serial, jeepsy motor, bottom factory, driving license , college dress, starlet taxi, marutiJeepsi, travel agency, bed rest, senior nurse, incubator machine, health assistant, pace maker, sick science, chief minister, public health, concern trust, intraocular lens, dining table, make up, petrol max, water colour, British colony, black American, army camp, British standard, sweet valley, South Indian, load shedding ,

				<p>little star, Greenford International University, good voice, tourist guide, star hotel, washing machine, software company, steel camera, video camera, mobile camera, second hand, hotel Radiation, spring festival, democratic king, democracy day, walky talky, nurse staff, royal communist, human right award, waiting room, three sitter sofa, symphonic recording studio, studio digital</p> <p>music tract, harmonium cord, film band, camera man, outdoor shooting, fifty fifty, background music, trial music, town planning, blood pressure high, make up man, eye glass, make up man, share market, sense of humour, get out, bank manager, truck driver film shooting, production manager, scene shooting, shooting break, vodka half, gang fight, half bottle, handle with care, shooting cancel, morning walk, curable disease, vascular disease, dodge injection, scanning machine, comfort housing, brain hambrage, breaking news, traffic city, brain death, television channel, comfort housing, psychiatric doctor, Breaks café, laptop phone, departmental store, family lobby, blood pressure, care center, Antenna foundation</p>
2	Verb phrase	5		switch off, close up, thank you, get out, thanks god
3	Adjective phrase	5		first class, second class, third class, sugar coated, sound proof
4	Adverb phrase	2		first come first, over acting

5	Prepositional phrase	0		
Total				

APPENDIX – III

List of total English Expressions at Sentence level in the CHM

S.N.	Expressions	Chapter Name	Page No. in CHM
1	ऊ भने भोकलागेर आन्द्राभुँडी प्वाट, give me one rupeesभन्थ्यो ।	Aamale Ba panihunuparyo	11
2	धीरेन्द्रले pistol देखाउँदै 'Hu Bastard, Prounce that word to me ' भनेर सानो स्वरमा सोधे ।	Ma Kattike	33
3	चर्पी हेर्दै 'How can I sit here?' भनेर रोइरहेकीथिइन् ।	RajnitikYetraKaJunkiri	80
4	Save the children सँगमिलेर निमार्ण गरेको	HasyabangyakoAusadhi	139, 290
5	एउटाले What is your religion? भनेर सोधेछ ।	Balchhi	145
6	किरणले My religion is tourismभनीजवाफदिन्छ ।	Balchhi	145
7	Donation हेइन्Do for Nation	Donation हेइन्Do for Nation	148
8	श्रीलङ्कनले जवाफदियो - I am a singer. I came here to sing for Sri-lankan people”.	Hariyo Passport	152
9	कोरियनले भन्यो – “Oh, you are singer. You sing song”.	Hariyo Passport	152
10	कोरियनले भर्कदै भन्यो - “Oh, no good, no good voice, you go there.”	Hariyo Passport	153
11	कोरियनले उसै गरी भन्यो “Oh, singer, you sing song”.	Hariyo Passport	153
12	उसलाई you wait hereभनेर त्यही राख्यो ।	Hariyo Passport	153
13	care for care giver भन्ने सेवादियो ।	Jana AandolonPrathamikUpacharKosh	187

14	उनले औला ठड्याउदै भने “ We will see you.”	Jana AandolonPrathamikUpacharKosh	191
15	भुटानले जस्तै ‘Sir, May I go to toilet’ भनेर भारतलाई सोध्नु पथ्यो ।	Mao Tse Tung koTakma	192
16	Scanning गरेर doctor राजशले भने, No hope, No hope, I am sorry.	Mira KahilyaiBudhiHunnan	264

APPENDIX - IV

List of English Abbreviated Forms Mixed in CHM

S.N.	Abbreviations	Full form of the Abbreviations	Frequency	Page Number in CHM
1	CAT	Animal Treatment Centre	2	37
2	GM	General Manager	3	41, 57, 112
3	SLC	School Leaving Certificate	6	42,47, 85
4	RNAC	Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation	2	2
5	CDO	Chief District Officer	7	70, 82
6	CID	Central Investigation Department	1	76
7	DSP	Deputy Superintendent in Police	1	78
8	PHECT	Public Health Concern Trust	1	105
9	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund	2	111, 255
10	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	4	111, 142
11	AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	3	111, 142
12	CD	Compact Disk	3	135, 150,162
13	CRP	Central Railway Police	1	136
14	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	1	139
15	USAID	United States	1	139
16	PHD	Doctor of Philosophy	1	147

17	NRN	Non Residential Nepali	2	154, 163
18	KFC	Kentucky Fried Chicken	1	158
19	SMS	Short Message Service	1	198
20	TV	Television	3	206, 112, 130
21	TB	Tuberculosis	1	228
22	CC	Carbon Copy	1	245
23	FM	Frequency Modulation	1	253
24	ICU	Intensive Care Unit	9	263,264, 268