CODE MIXING IN *'LEKHAKKI SWASNI'*

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education

In Partial Fulfillmentforthe Master of Education in English

Submitted By

Shivdhar Yadav

Faculty of Education

Tribhuvan University

Janta Multiple Campus,

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

2015

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is my own creation. No part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research to any university.

Date: 2072-04-05

(21st July2015)

…………………..

Shivdhar Yadav

RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE

This is to certify that Mr. Shivdhar Yadav has presented the thesis entitled **'CODE MIXING IN *'LEKHAKKI SWASNI'*** under my guidance and supervision.

I recommended the thesis for acceptance.

Date: 2072/04/05

(21[th]July 2015)

………………………

Mr. Tirtha Raj Acharya (Guide)

Lecturer

Department of English Education

Janta Muntiple Campus

Itahari,Sunsari, Nepal

RECOMMENDATION FOR EVALUATION

This thesis has been recommended for evaluation by the following "Research

Guidance Committee."

Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal ……………………………

Lecturer and Head   Chairperson

Department of English Education

Janta Multiple Campus

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

Mr. Tirtha Raj Acharya (Guide) ….………………………

LecturerMember

Department of English Education

Janta Multple Campus

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

Mr. Chetnath Niroula **………..**……………

LecturerMember

Department of English Education

Janta Multple Campus

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

Date:………………………….

EVALUATION AND APPROVAL

This Thesis has been evaluated and approved by the following Thesis Evaluation and Approval Committee.

Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal

Lecturer and Head   …………………….

Department of English Education   Chairperson

Janta Multple Campus

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

Dr. Govinda Raj Bhattarai   …………………

Professor   Expert

Central Department of English Education

Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur

Mr. Tirtha Raj Acharya (Guide)

Lecturer   …………………….

Department of English Education   Member

Janta Multple Campus

Itahari, Sunsari, Nepal

Date :………………………

DEDICATION

Dedicated

To

My Parents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my profound gratitude to my research supervisor **Mr.Tirtha Raj Acharya,** lecturer, Department of English Education, Janta Multiple Campus, for his incessant inspiring and learned guidance to complete this research study.Any expressions of appreciation would be insufficient for his noble guidance and kindly co-operation during the preparation of this research work.

I am greatly thankful to **Mr. Kamal Raj Dahal**, Head, Department of English Education, Janta Multiple Campus,Itahari for the precious academic assistance and spiritual encouragement to prepare this thesis. I am also indebted to **Mr. Chetnath Niroula**, assistant lecturerof the Department of English Education for his valuable help and suggestions.

Similarly, I am very much indebted to **Mr. NirKumar Rai**, Campus Chief as well as the other respected teachers for their administrative support and co-operation.

I am quite thankful to all the literary readers and writers for providing me with the data for study.My thanks are also due to my college at Janta Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari, for sharing their ideas with me. I would like to thank to my wife, **Mrs. Rubi Kumari Yadav** without whose love and co-operation, this thesis would not have been completed.

Finally my gratitude goes to **Mr. UgraNarayanYadav**librarian of Shree Harinagara Higher Secondary School, Harinagara, Sunsari and **Mr. Suresh Chaulagain**(R.S. Brothers' Books & Stationery, Janta College Road, Itahari)for the valuable help in computer typing, setting and binding of this research work.

Date: 2072/04/05   **Shivdhar Yadav**

    (21st July 2015)

ABSTRACT

This research study entitled, "**English Code-Mixing in *Lekhakki Swasni***", is a study of English code-mixing in the Nepali novel *"Lekhakki Swasni"*written by Pragati Rai. Its aim centralizes to the analyses in to the use of English code in the novel "*Lekhakki Swasni"*. It aims to find out and analyze English code-mixingin terms of major word classes, frequency of occurrence of the word and context in which code-mixing takes place and find out the attitude of literary writers and readers towards English code-mixing in the Nepali novel. The Primary sources of the data of this study were 20 literary writers and 20 literary readers from Sunsari Multiple Campus Sunsari and Gograha College, Biratnagar, Morang. The researcher used judgemental/purposive sampling procedure for the collection of data. The finding of this work shows that there is a large amount of English code-mixing in the novel, 'Lekhakki Swasni'. Nouns were maximally used followed by adjectives, verbs and adverbs respectively. Regarding the context of code-mixing, the writer was seen to have mixed English words on such context as: talking about Education, profession and post, science and technology, hotel and food, modern equipment, dress, film, vehicles, etc.

The study has been divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction which in turn, consists of general background, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the research, research questions, significance of the study and delimitation of the study. The second chapter deals with review of the Related literature and conceptual framework, implication of the reviewed literature and theoretical framework. The third chapter includes methods and procedure of the study which in turn, consists design of the study, sources of data,population of the study, sampling procedure and sample size, tools for data collection, process of data

collection, data analysis and interpretation procedure, result and discussion and summary, conclusion and Implication. The fourth chapter deals with analysis and interpretation which in turn, consists of result,frequency wise analysis of the English expression,context wise analysis of code-mixing,analysis of literary writers attitude towards English code-mixing in the Nepali novel,and analysis of literary reader's perception towards the English code in Nepali novel.The fifth chapter deals with finding and recommendations which in turn consists of finding of the study and pedagogicalimplication and recommendations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents   **Page No.**

Chapter - One: Introduction

Chapter - Five:Summary, Conclusions and Implications

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

%	=	Percent
Abbre.	=	Abbreviation
Adj.	=	Adjective
AP	=	Adverb
Clau.	=	Clauses
e.g.	=	for example
etc	=	etcetera
et.al	=	etalii/alia (and other people)
F	=	frequency
GT	=	Grand Total
Dr.	=	Doctor
i.e.	=	that is
N	=	Noun
NP	=	Noun Phrase
P	=	Page
SN	=	Symbol Number
V	=	Verb
VP	=	Verb Phrase
Mr.	=	Mister
Mrs.	=	Miss
T	=	Total

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Code in general sense is "set of conventions for converting one signaling system intoanother". But in sociolinguistic sense, it refers to any system of communication involving language. It is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register, or language. The particular language one chooses on any occasion is a code. A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. Both human beings and animals use a code which may be linguistic and non-linguistic. The non- linguistic codes are various types of bodily gestures and movements as well as traffic signs and symbols. Language is a linguistic code. It is widely used means of communication. Wardhaugh (2000:3) says "a code is a system used for communication between two or more parties". Thus he equates code with language when he describes code-switching.

1.1.1   Language

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

Trudgill (1983: 1) concludes that language is not just means of communicating information. It is a way of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. Varshney (1984:4) also says, "Language is also maker or non-maker of human relationship. It is the use of language that makes a life bitter or sweet. Without language man would remain only a dumb animal".

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

Language is a social phenomenon. It lives in the mind and tongue of its users. Language and society are interrelated. No society exists without language and vice – versa. According to Krishnaswamy and Verma(1994:13), "Language and society are so intertwined that it is impossible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language". Thus, we cannot study language divorced from society and society divorced from language.

1.1.2 Status of English Language

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

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

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

English has a status of international language in Nepal. For years it has been used mostly for academic purpose and it will remain so for years to come. Realizing the importance of it, it has been taught formally. Though, there is no English speech community in Nepal that uses English for oral day to day communication. However, we can see that the new generation developing almost bilingual or bicultural skill in English. This is the only language with which the educated mass, intellectual's freedom fighter and human right activist can need their dialogue with which the rest of the world. The nations would be surrounded in darkness of operation and atrocity if there was no English language (Bhattarai, 2006, 3). Thus, the influencing of English language in Nepalese society and culture is gradually developing its people towards being bilingual or multilingual and consequently we can see or observe the people even while using Nepali language, constantly switching or mixing English code knowingly or unknowingly.

1.1.3 Code-switching

A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. It is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register or a language. However, it generally refers to language. While talking or writing, people shift from one code to another which is called code- switching. Trudgill (1983:73) states code- switching as "…switching from one variety to another when the situation demands."Similarly Richard, et al. (1985:3) defines code- switching as "It is a change by a speaker from one language

variety to another. Code- switching can take place in conversation when one speaker uses one language and another answer in different language". According to Spolsky (1998:75) "Code -switching is the alteration of two languages within a single discourse, sentence or constituent".

Code switching is defined as the practice of selecting or altering linguistic elements so as to contextualize talk in interaction. The code- switching can take place between two or more than two languages in communication e.g. one may use Hindi for one friend and English for another. Certain topics are handled between more appropriately in one language than in another in particular bilingual context. Switching from one language code to another is not a matter of free individual choice. It is affected by topical and situational features which determine the speaker's choice from among and set of available codes. In multilingual setting in India today, it is quite common for speakers to switch from Hindi/ Tamil/ Panjabi to English according to the topics of discourse and they are talking to (Krishnaswamy, et al. 1999, 18). "If the shift from one code to another is absolute, it is then code- switching. However, if the switch is the middle of the sentence (lexical shift), then it is code- mixing" (Rai: 2000:183).

Code- switching is the use of two languages simultaneously or interchangeably. Wardhaugh (2000:99-102) states: "Command of only one a single variety would appear to be a rare phenomenon today. Most speakers command several verities of any language they speak, and bilingualism, even multilingualism, is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than unilingualism".

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

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

- Author's English knowledge.

- Author's intention to address new generation.

- Author's desire to reflect the reality through his writing.

- Due to the demand of the topic.

- Author's desire to catch the sentiments of young readers.

- Due to the lack of equivalent term.

- Due to cultural influence.

- Due to author's desire to give extra flavor on the part of readers, etc.

- Three types of code mixing can be seen to have been discussed in sociolinguistics: (en.widipedia.org).

a) Situational code-switching.

b) Metaphorical code-switching

c) Conversational code- switching

1.1.3.1 Situational Code-Switching

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

1.1.3.2 Metaphorical Code –Switching

Wardhaugh (2000:103) opines "when a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code- switching. Thus, the metaphorical code-switching occurs when the choice of language determines the situation. The interesting point is that some topics may be discussed in either code but the choice adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic. The choice occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of single utterance". Hudson (2001:52) states

metaphorical code-switching as to the "cases where the choice of language that determines thesituation rather than letting the situation define (i.e. determine) the choice of language". For example, Nepali speakers use English when they have to talk scientific topics.

1.1.3.3 Conversational Code –Switching

Conversational code-switching refers to the shifting of code from one variety to the next without any change in topics and situation. Gumpurz (1976) suggests the term conversational code-switching for this type in order to distinguish it from situational code-switching in which each point of switching corresponds to a change in the situation. There is no such change in the situation in conversational code neither -switching, nor is there any change in the topic which might lead to metaphorical code -switching. Instead, one gets the impression that the aim is simply to produce instances of the two varieties in some given proportion. The balance in uses of the two languages may be achieved by next one in the other, and so on, but it is equally possible for the two varieties to be used in different parts of a single sentence. Hudson (2001:53) calls this kinds of alteration as code-mixing.

1.1.4 Code-Mixing

Code- mixing is a bilingual or multilingual phenomenon. People in bilingual or multilingual societies, usually mix the different codes or language varieties while speaking or writing.When a person uses the structure of one language and inserts some lexical items or elements of another language, it is called code- mixing. We can see this type of mixing of ingredients of the English language when we speak the Nepali language. Krishnaswamy, et al, (1989:18) says, "If one uses a language and

mixes words phrases and sentences from another language, this is called code-mixing". Wardhaugh (2000:109) opines "code -mixing occurs when conversant use both language together to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of single sentence". We can take some examples from the Nepali novel *'LekhakkiSwasni'* for this purpose, such as-:

- *Shushant* sitting room *tiragayo.* P.4

- *Timihamro* magazine *koyespali* cover model. P.5

- *khanakhaiwori* office *janewalaShushantlaiuthaen.* P.150

Code-mixing is commonly seen in bilingual or multilingual communities. It refers to the mixing of two codes, usually without a change of topic, especially in a single sentence. According to Hudson (2001:53) "code-mixing is a kind of linguistic cock-tail, a few words of one language, then a few words of other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on". Similarly, Crystal (2003:79) states code-mixing is "the transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another". Code- mixing is similar to the use or creation of pidgins; but while a pidgin is created across groups that do not share a common language, code -mixing may occur within a multilingual setting where speakers share more than one language (http: //www.google/.cum).

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

code, but s/he can easily express those terms in English. It has widened the range of linguistic expression.

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

Insertion: The insertion of well-defined chunks of language A in to a sentence that otherwise belongs to language B. Here the process of code- mixing is conceived as something akin to borrowing: the insertion of an alien lexical and phrasal category in to a given structure. With insertion there is embedding. Insertion is akin to (spontaneous) lexical borrowing, which is limited to one lexical unit. There is considerable variation in what is or can be inserted: in some languages, this consists mostly single noun, and in yet others again determiner+noun combinations.

Alternation: The succession of fragments in language A and B in a sentence which is overall not indefinable as belonging to either A or B. In the case of alternation, there is a true switch from one language to the other, involving both grammar and lexicon. Alternation is just a special case of code-switching, as it takes place between utterances in a turn or between turns.

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

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

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

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

So far as my study 'Code-mixing in*LekhakkiSwasni''* is concerned, I want to find out and analyze mixed English code in the very novel *'LekhakkiSwasni'*. I also want to find out the context in which code mixing takes place.

1.1.5 An Introduction to the Nepali Novel *'LekhakkiSwasni'*

The term novel refers to the extended works of fiction written in prose form. "A novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional characters and events, usually in the form of sequential story", (en, wikipedia.org). The novel is distinguished from short story and from the work of middle length called 'novelette' as it is extended narrative, its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot,

ampler and more sustained exploration of character and motives, than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. So the characteristics of novel include factious, relatively longer narrative, consisting of characters, plot, theme, and reflection of real life. There are different types of novel like detective, historical, romantic etc. But today, there is a new trend in writing novel. Today, most novelists do not narrate events or stories. They are interested more in other things i.e. characters, social problems. Autobiographical novel is a new trend in writing novel. In this, the writer presents her experience and memory of her life.

'LekhakkiSwasni is a modern Nepali novel written by PragatiRai. It is an autobiographical like social novel. In this novelthe writer presents the life and experience of a wife of a writer and journalist and appeals the society for the woman's emancipation and social justice.

The writer presents a small family living in Kathmandu as a tenant. The writer as an omnipresent character in the novel is a NumaRai. She is the wife of a writer and journalist, ShushantRai. She has two daughters reading in private English Boarding school. The family is haunted by economic crisis. Her husband ShushantRai earns Rs. 5000/ per month in a paper. It becomes insufficient for them to run the family. Besides helping her husband, looking after the house and taking care of her children, she herself holds a job in a private English Boarding school as a store keeper. Economically it is hard for her to run the family. There is the mixing of conflict and love in her family.

The maximum event and story takes place in Kathmandu valley. It moves to Bhojpur too. Wherever the story moves, the main character NumaRai is in the center. Her daily life has been presented vividly. What hardship and sorrows; trouble and trauma;

happiness and hopefulness she has gone through as a wife of a writer and journalist and as a general woman has been presented. From the novel, the writer gives the message that male should not ignore the female. Male and female are the wheels of a same cart; one should respect the other to run the family smoothly.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Code mixing is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism or multilingualism. In Nepal, English is regarded as international language. It has been taught in academic institution. Thus slowly and gradually people are being bilingual towards English language. People are constantly switching or mixing English code while speaking or writingeven the literary writers are mixing the English code while creating literature. The created literary work further helps people to be more bilingual. Slowly and gradually people may forget the original Nepali term and neat pattern of Nepali language though the writer may get the best expression in mixed English code it necessary to be aware about the purity of Nepali language.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Language and literature is the identity of the people. If language is lost, the identity is lost. In the present world, Englishis regarded as international language and linguafranca.There is the dominance of English language in all areas.People while speaking their mother tongue, use English words. They are habituated to mix English words in their speech.The Nepali speaking people are not exception to it. Frequently they select words and mix them in their speech and writing.

Language lives on literature. To maintain purity of language, there should be

purity of language and literature is spoilt. In order to sustain the purity of Nepali language ,it is necessary to use our own vocabularies as far as possible. Dominance of English language there is the threat to the Nepali language. The literary writes are constantly mixing English words. In this context the purity of language and literature is spoilt. In order to sustain the purity of the Nepali language, it is necessary to use our own vocabularies as far as possible. The present study analyzes mixed English words in the Nepali novel'*LekhakkiSwasni'* and collects the literary writers and readers opinion towards English code mixing in Nepali literature. Thus, this study helps to be aware about English code mixing in Nepali language and literature.

1.4 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the study were as follows:

  a) To find out and analyze English code-mixing in *'LekhakkiSwasni'* in terms of:

      I)   Word class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs).

      II) Frequency of occurrence of the words.

      III) Context in which code mixing takes place.

b) To find out the attitude of literary writers and readers (bachelor level students Majoring Nepali, towards English code- mixing in Nepali novel.

c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.5 Research Question

This study was oriented to find out the answers to the following research questions:

  1. What types of English words (noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) are being used in this Nepali novel?

2. In which context are the literary writers mixing English code in Nepali novel?

3. Is mixing English code in Nepali literature harmful or supportive?

4. What are the views/attitude of literary readers and writers towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel?

1.6 Significance of the Study

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

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

a) The study was limited to major word classes (noun, verb, adjective and adverb), the frequency of occurrence of these words, and the context in which code –mixing took place.

b) The study was not accounted for the mixed codes of other languages.

c) The study was limited to the English code- mixing in Nepali novel*'LekhakkiSwasni'*

d) To find out the attitude towards English code- mixing, the study was limited to the twenty literary figures and twenty literary readers (bachelor level students majoring (Nepali) from Sunsari and Morang district.

e) The informants i.e. literary readers were form bachelor level students majoring Nepali

f) The study was confined to the questionnaire diary notes and unstructured interview as a tool for data collection.

CHAPERTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of the Related Literature

A number of research works have already been conducted in different areas of code switching and code mixing in the department of English Education, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. However no one has attempted to carry out their research work on 'code mixing in *LekhakkiSwasni* up to now. That's why the researcher has selected this very new topic for his research work. Before selecting this topic for research work, he went through different researches available him. After that he reached the final conclusion to select this topic. Different researchers have found out different things in their different respective research works with their finding are cited below.

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

Pageni (2005) has carried out a research study entitled 'A Study of Code Mixing in Kantipur and Classic FM Radio Program in Nepal'. The main purpose of this research was to find out the English code-mixing in Kantipur FM.He listened many programs of Kantipur and Classic FMs and made notes in a diary. It was found that the programs oriented for lads were mostly mixed English code.

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

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

Humagain (2006) conducted a research study on 'Code-mixing in Nepali Pop Songs'. The objectives of his study were to find out English code- mixing in Nepali pop songs and to analyze English code- mixing in terms of word class, sentence types, and language functions. The researcher selected 25 Nepali pop songs using judgmental or purposive sampling procedures, analyzed the data and found out that Nepali pop singers and lyricists, very often, use English words, phrases, or even sentences in Nepali pop songs to make suitable rhythm. The study also found that nouns and adjectives were maximally used than verbs and adverbs and simple sentences than compound and complex one.

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

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

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

Khanal (2011) carried out a research on 'Code-mixing in Saptakoshi FM', A case of 'Request Time'. The researcher observed twelve F. M. programmes and selected twenty five radio programmes announcers and listeners of each in question using purposive sampling procedures. His main objectives were to find out and analyze English code- mixing in the program 'Request Time', in Sapatkoshi F.M and the reason for mixing it. He found that the words related to day to day communication were mixed with higher frequency of occurrence and they were mostly nouns. He also found that the reason for code- mixing in Nepali language was the result of dominance of English language in teaching and learning of higher studies.

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

2.2 Implication of Reviewed Literature

Out of nine different studies reviewed two were conducted regarding English code mixing in Nepali novel.These studies are to some extent related to my studies. After reviewing these works, I have got a lot of ideas regarding code mixing in Nepali novel and other genres. The researchers of the above studies have used observation, diary note and questionnaire and I also followed the same tool of data collection. In this way the research works are similar.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

The researcher listed the mixed English words in diary then he analyzed them under the different headings. In course of data collection, he consulted some text books; research books and took the view of students and teachers.The information received through questionnaire from random population was analyzed and discussed. Finally, a report was prepared for recommendation and implication.
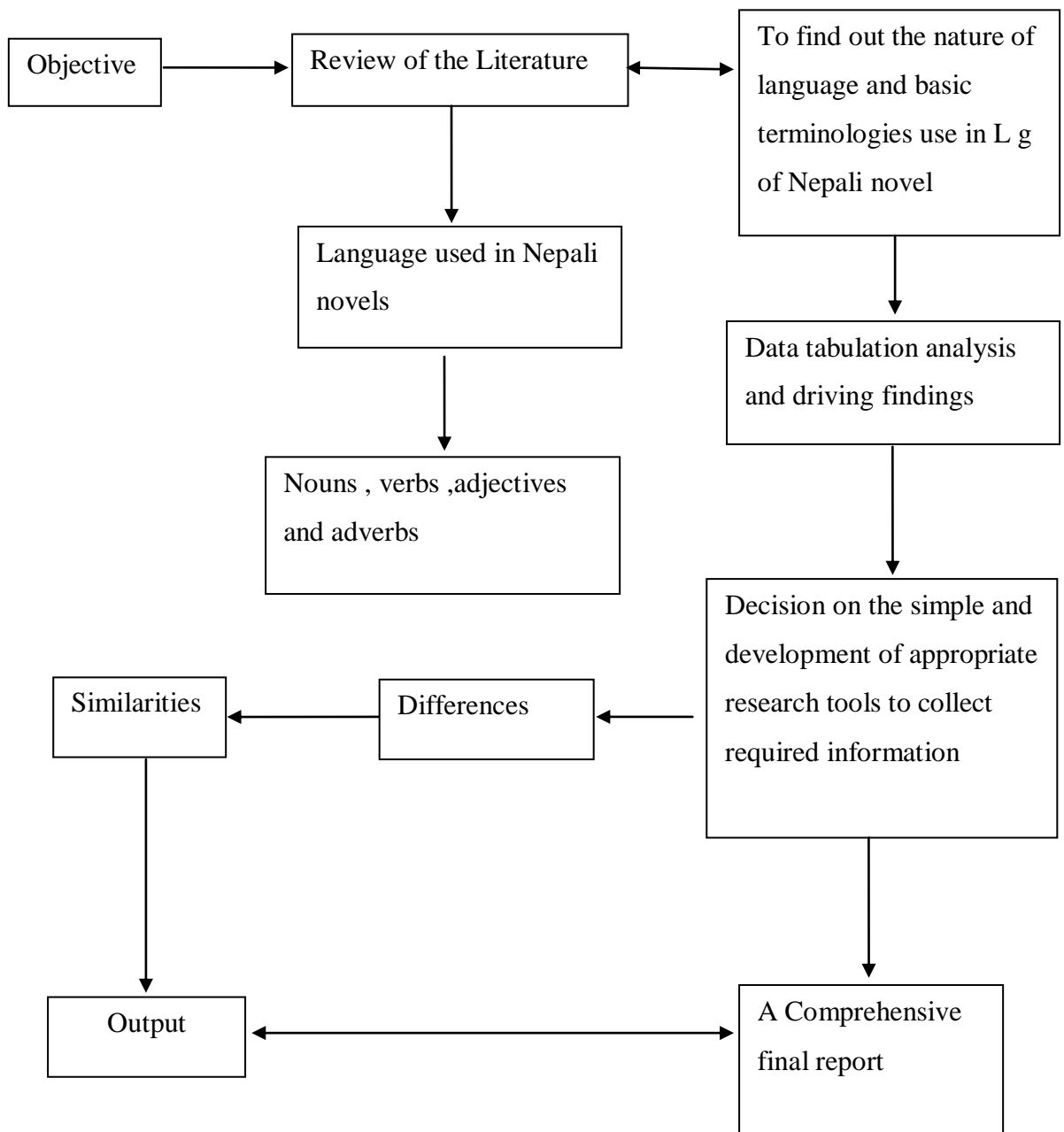
CHAPTER THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY

This section incorporates the research design, description of sources of data, population of the study, sampling procedure, tools for data collection, process for data collection. The following methodology was carried to carry out this research.

3.1 Design of the Study

A research design is a way of conducting any study. There are many ways of carrying out a research study. Some of them are qualitative, quantitative and mixed method. Among them I chose qualitative research design. Qualitative study does not bring hypothesis for testing to its research. It focuses on in depth (investigation, interview, observation and document analysis). The main purpose of a qualitative investigation is to describe some problems and analyze them without quantifying statistically. Qualitative data are analyzed in three steps: data organization, description of organized data and the interpretation of described data.

3.2 Sources of Data

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources for the collection of data.

3.2.1 Primary Sources of Data

The research mainly based on the primary sources of data. The primary sources of data for the study of code-mixing were the Nepali novel *'LekhakkiSwasni'* and twenty literary writers and literary readers (bachelor level students majoring Nepali) from Sunsari and Morang districts.

3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data for this study were some of the books about code - mixing like Krishnaswamyand Verma (1999), Wardhaugh (2000), Hudson (2001), Philipson (2007), Holmes (2008) etc. the thesis approved in the Department of English Education, journals, internet based articles were consulted.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study was the twenty literary writers and twenty literary readers (bachelor level students majoring Nepali) from Sunsari M.Campus Inaruwa, Sunsari and GograhaCollege, Biratnagar, Morang. (See Appendix - VIII for detail)

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The researcher took all the mixed English expressions in the novel *LekhakkiSwasni*as sample for the study. The researcher selected twenty literary writers, and twenty literary readers (bachelor level students majoring Nepali) from Sunsari and Morang districts using purposive sampling procedure for the data collection.

3.5 Tools for Data Collection

Observation and questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. The researcher made a questionnaire for literary writers and literary readers to find out the attitude towards English code- mixing in Nepali novel. He prepared a check list containing details about the items such as; word class, frequency of words, context in which code-mixing took place in order to find out English code -mixing in the Nepali novel, '*LekhakkiSwasni'*.

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

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

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results

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

4.1.1 Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

1. Analysis of Mixed English Expressions in terms of:

    a) Holistic analysis,

    b) Major word classes (noun, verb, adjective and adverb),

    c) Frequency of mixed English words, and

    d) Context in which code mixing takes place.

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

4.1.2 Holistic Analysis of Code-mixing

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

Table 1: Holistic Analysis of English Expressions in the Novel '*LekhakkiSwasni'*

S.N	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Words	539	84.48
2	Phrases	40	6.27
3	Clauses	2	0.31
4	Sentences	38	5.96
5	Abbreviations	19	2.98
6	Grand total	598	100.00

The table no.1 shows that the English expressions mixed in the novel '*LekhakkiSwasni*' were all together 598. Among them 539 words were mixed in the novel and hence have 84.48 percent occurrence. It was in the first position in the total occurrence of mixed English expression in the novel. In the same way, there were 40 phrases mixed and have 6.27 percent occurrence. These phrases level expressions were in the second position in terms of frequency of the mixed English expressions. Similarly, the third position was received by sentence level expressions and hence have 5.96 percent occurrence in the novel. The clauses level expressions were found only two and have 0.31 percent occurrence. Similarly, there were 19 instances of abbreviations which covered 2.98 percent occurrence of the entire

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

4.1.3 Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level/Analysis of Major Word Class

English expression at word level has occurred maximally in comparison to other levels. Words, which have been mixed in the novel are of different types viz. noun, verb, adjective and adverb. For example

mailepanichhoriharupadne boarding *mai* store-keeper *kokampae* (P.02)

Don't*phikar*(P.20)

- *Mailetimrosahityajivanma* disturb *gare*(P.74)

- IA *paddanaisusantkiphuphusanga* love *parerabihegareka*(P.75)

- *Unlebiramikohatma* injection *lagaidiin*(P.195)

- Junior *ketahare ma bhandasenior bhaisake*(P.135)

- Mummy Sunday *bata* exam *chha*(P.114)

- *Bholisathiko* birthday *re* mummy(P.115)

- *Bahni* ready *bho* (P.57)

These have been presented in the following table:

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

S.N	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nouns	452	86.26
2	Verbs	38	7.25
3	Adjectives	32	6.12
4	Adverbs	02	0.38
Total		N=524	100.00

The table no. 2 shows thatthe total number of words mixed in the novel was 524. Among them nouns have occurred 452 times and hence have 86.26 percent occurrence in the novel. Verbs have occurred 38 times which was in the second position. In terms of frequency of four major word classes, verb occurred 7.25 percent in the novel. Similarly, adjectives have 32 occurrences and hence have 6.12percent out of the total occurrence. This was in the third position in terms of the frequency of occurrence. There were only two adverbs which occupied 0.38 percent. So, among these four major word classes nouns have the highest position and adverbs have the lowest position in terms of the mixed English words in the novel.

Examples of Nouns Mixed in the Novel

- *Malai* air- hostage *bannekastomanachha.* (p.44)

- *Aamarisaudai* toilet *bhitrachhirnubhayo.*(p.84)

- *Malaidekhepachi* receptionist *mahima canteen tirahidi.*(p.108)

- *Ghumgham*programme*aaudairahechha.*(p.118)

- Hundred *ko* speed *ma*

  rahekoSusantkokamotejaksawariakkasirokioragadipaltiyo(p.129)

- *Mahima le*loud-speaker*mairakhera* phone *ka* number *haruthichi.*(p.131)

- *Bholi ma* principal sir *laibainiko* hostel fee *ma* discount *garimangchhu.*(p.171)

- *Ballapo*officetime*bhaechha.*(p.141)

Examples of verbs Mixed in the Novel

- *Ma panibahirjane* try *ma chhu.*(p.36)

- *Ma chupchapbasekodekheraholauesleaaphai* order *garyo.*(p.32)

- *Kanchha, Japahile* uniform change*gara*(p.10)

- Phone *gareuthena.*(p.102)

- *Pheri* callback *gardamahima le bhani,chado* office *aaunu re?*(p.130)

- *La,yo* new client *haruko* information type *gara.*(p.151)

Examples of Adjectives Mixed in the Novel

- Realy*sodhekoni.*(p.33)

- *Khainiyati ho* last.(p.20)

- *Ma bhanda* handsome *chha .*(p.153)

- Sorry *haikanchhi.*(p.103)

- Major *kun bisayrakhnubhachha.*(9P.69)

- *Sodhiyo,ki* bore *lagyo?*(p.80)

- Good *Sushant le hat milayo*(p.123)

- *Uhasadhe* busy *hoisinchha.*(p.192)

- *Manchhejastai* handsome *kotha.* (p.192)

Examples of Adverbs Mixed in the Novel.

- *Buini* ready *bho.*(p.57)

- *Hehehe*!so funny; *Prabhakar le raksi* cheers *garyo.*(p.63)

- *Khichnewala* ready *bhanhaibuhari; aamalebhanubhayo.*(p.98)

- Birthday gift *lierjanumaliebhane.*(p.118)

- Coming Sunday *basnuparne!*(p.139)

4.1.4 Analysis of English Phrases Mixed in the Novel

When I went through this very novel,Ifound English Phrases are also beingmixed.Out of 638 mixed English expressions, it was Phrase level expressions which occurred 40 times and hence occupied 6.27percent as a whole.For example:

- *Belkabhaneko* light foods *khane ho.*(p.13)

- *Sanile* remote *lai* cartoon channel *tirathichichha.*(p.13)

- *Thulichhori* class first *thie*(p.2)

- Kantipur photography.(p.3)

- Mum tution fee,*chhorikoaawajle ma hoshmaaaen.*(p.21)

- *Hehehe*!So funny ;*Prabhakar le raksi* cheers *garyo*(p. 63)

- Coming Sunday *batabasnuparne re!*(p. 139)

- By the way, *dajubhojuchahikasari*intercast marriage *garnubho* (p. 146)

- *La yo* new client *haruko* information type *gara* (p. 151)

- *Ahilemero* mind disturb *nagara* (p. 167)

- Teaching hospital *agadihamiorliyo* (p. 202)

When we talk about phrases, they generally refer to noun phrase, verb phrase adverb phrase and prepositional phrase among these different types of phrase,only noun phrase occurred in the novel. This can be shown in the following table.

43

Table 3: English Phrases Mixed in the Novel

S.N.	Types of Phrase	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun Phrase	51	100 %
2	Verb Phrase		
3	Adjective Phrase		
4	Adverb Phrase		
5	Prepositional Phrase		
Grand Total		51	100 %

According to the above table, only noun phrase occurred in the holecontext of the novel.It occurred fifty one times and hence has got the position of hundred percent. No any other phrases are seen to be occurred phrases in the novel.

4.1.5. Analysis of English Abbreviations Mixed in the Novel

Abbreviation refers to the short form of name of place, thing, educational degree, radio station etc. Some abbreviated forms of English were also found in the novel to be more species there were 19 abbreviated forms of English mixed in the novel and hand 2.98 percent. The examples of abbreviated forms of English is as given bellow

- *Thuliko?Ki* SLC *walakopaniuhihal ho?*(p. 47)
- *Aajaiketaharulai* PCO *bata* phone *garchhu.* (p. 101)
- Ok; *purnalebhanyo.* (p. 163)
- *Jasto ma bis* KG *uthaunasakchhu.*(p. 179)
- *Yo* NGO *le kina meronabalakchhorimathiaakhagadeko.* (p.184)

4.1.6.Analysis of English Clauses Mixed in the Novel

English code- mixingwas also found at clause level, but it was lowest position in comparison to others. A clause can be of three types i. e. adverb clause , adjective clause and noun clause there were only two instances of clause which covered 0.31 percent of the total occurrence of mixed English code . The clauses mixed in the novel were noun clause.

e.g. ……………… Long time no see ………………

You are great.

4.1.7 Analysis of English Sentences Mixed in the Novel

Some English Sentences were also found being mixed in the novel. When I went through this novel, I found 38 sentences being mixed and it covered 8.45 percent out of the total mixed English code in the novel. Some of the examples of Sentences mixed in the novel are as follows;

- I am very sorry. (P.48)

- Hi; how are you?(P.56)

- Ok! Thanks you. (P.86)

- I understand (P.144)

- Again I understand. (P.144)

4.2 Frequency Wise Analysis of the English Expression

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

Table 4: English Expression Mixed in the Novel with their Frequency and Percentages

S.N.	Occurrence	N	V	Adj.	Adv.	T	NP	VP	AP	Cla.	Sen.	Abbr.	T	GT
1	Single	248	28	23	10	309	31			2	35	12	80	389
2	Double	63	4	5		144	7				3	3	26	170
3	3 times	36		2	1	117	2					2	12	129
4	4 times	29	3			128								128
5	5 times	21				105								105
6	6 times	8		1		54								54
7	7 times	6				42						1	7	49
8	8 times	5				40								40
9	9 times	5		1		54								54
10	10 times	3	1			40								40
11	11 times	2				22								22
12	12 times	2	1			36								36
13	13 times	1				13								13
14	14 times	2				28								28
15	15 times	1				15						1	15	30
16	16 times	1				16								16
17	17 times	3				51								51
18	18 times	3				54								54

19	21 times	1				21							21
20	24 times	1				24							24
21	26 times	1				26							26
22	28 times	2				56							56
23	29times	1				29							29
24	33 times	3				99							99
25	36 times	-	1			36							36
26	38 times	1				38							38
27	55 times	1				55							55
28	61 times	1				61							61
29	62 times	1				62							62
Grand Total	458	38	32	11	1775	40		2	38	19	140	1889	

The table no.4 shows how often each number of English expression occurred and their total frequency of occurrence within the novel '*LekhakkiSwasni*'. The expression that occurred only single time has the highest occurrence. It occurred 389 times. Similarly, the expressions that occurred only two times had 130 occurrence 3 times 129, 4 times 128, 5 times 105, 6 times 54, 7 times 49, 8 times 40, 9 times 54, 10 times 40, 11 times 22, 12 times 36,13 times 13, 14 times 28, 15 times 30, 16 times 16, 17 times 51, 18 times 54, 19 times 21,20 times 44, 21 times 26, 22 times 56,23 times 29,24 times 99,25 times 36,25 times 36, 26 times 38,27 times 55,28 times 61,29 times 62 occurrence.

The above table shows that the maximum no. of occurrence of expression was 62 times that was the noun word Mobile. Similarly the words office occurred 61 times, phone 55times, glass 38 times. The majority of the words occurred only asingletime.

4.2.1 Frequency Wise Analysis of Most Frequent Words in the Novel

This section deals with the analysis of the major words most frequently used in the novel. The word frequency of which occurred was one or more than one time has been listed here. This is presented in the following table.

The above table noun has the highest occurrence. The maximum occurrence of this was 62 times. The word 'mobile' occurred. In the same way, the word 'office' occurred 61 times, phone 55 times, glass 38 times etc. The maximum occurrence of verb was 38 times. The word 'phone' occurred 36 times. The highest frequency of adjective was 32. The adjective words 'sorry' occurred 9 times and the word 'handsome' occurred 6 times.'good' 3 times, and really, super, beautiful etc. occurred 2 times. Most of the adjectives occurred only one time. The adverb word 'ready' occurred 3 times and 'Sunday' occurred 2 times. Most of the adverbs like late, so, Friday, birth-day etc. occurred only one time

4.3 Context Wise Analysis of Code-Mixing

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

1. **While Talking about Education**

- *Mailepanichhoriharepadne* boarding *mai*store-keeper*kokampaen.* (P.02)

- *Thoolichhori* class-first *thie, nihsulk panda pauthi.* (P.02)

- Mom, tuition fee; *chhorikoaawajle ma hosmaaaen.*(P.21)

- *kanpadnunityatro?* Batchlor*matrai ho.*(P.39)

- *Kun bisay ma?*Commerce.(P.39)

- *Thulko? Ki* S.L.C *walakopaniuhihal ho?*(P.47)

- First division *kolagiekhapta* tuition *choderakehihunna* (P.64)

2. **While Talking about Film**

- Film script *lekhnekamaaekochhatyahabatapani challis lazar ta aaehalchha.*(P.44)

- *Yasaibhaer ta* film *kanayanayakahaniharubanekaholan.* (P.78)

- *Katha pugerchhoriharu* film *hernalage.*(P.200)

3. **While Talking about Vehicle and Transportation**

- *Maile* taxi *tiraaankhatankeen,* taxi *paniaaihalyo.*(P.28)

- *Prabhakarle* bike start *garerajanihoina?Kosanketgaryo.*(P.31)

4. **While Talking about Hotel and Food**

- *Duitaichhoriharuphalphulraaaluka* chips *mukyaudaithie.* (P.38)

- polythene *haruek-ekgardaiheren-* signature, whisky, biscuit *syauramasu–rahechha*

5. **While Talking about Media and Communication**

- *Timiharukopatrikakonam are?', 'kantipur* photography.' (P.3)

- *Timihamro* magazine *koyaspaliko* cover-model (P.5)

- *Maile*kantipur channel *tira* remote *ghumare.* (P.118)

6. **While Talking about Dress**

- *hansidantalibahiraaepaniseto* T-shirt, sport *shoesanicatrisekokhairo* pant *ma uslaisuhaekaitheyo.* (P.27)

- Brush-cutting *kapalaagadikehijurothadoparekojeansko*pant *ranilo* shirt(P.52)

- *mapanihunesammakosingarpatargarera*inchi hill *ma*sexi blouse *ra*sadi*dhareragaen.* (P.76)

- *kurtasalwarkholermaile* trouser *ra* vest lagaen. (P.152)

7. **While Talking about Profession/Job and Post**

- *Thalijatrohatkelapasardai* boss *aagadiko* sofa *ma basyo.(*P.111)

- Receptionist *le galigarin* inform *ta garnuparchani.* (P.173)

- Engineer *ho.* (P.192)

- *Jhanthuloawasar ho* doctor *kopilarailebhanin.* (P.210)

- *Guard lainamaskargarenrasodhehijo* sir *le malaikhojnubhayo?* (P.114)

8. **While Talking about Sex**

- *Yo beer ra* mutton *katimilekani* boyfriend- girlfriend *jastai.* (P.36)

- *Ma pani*handsome*thitokekam?* (P.)

- *Yasbatayasari* number *thicher* handsome-handsome *ketalai* phone *garne.* (P.131)

- *Josangatimi* sex *kolagitayarhunchhau, tyobhandapahiletimiledaspaltasochnuparchha.* (P.136)

- *Ha haha*, funny girl! (.138)

- Handsome boy, *kabi; susantlemalaijhimikkaaankhajhimkayo.* (P.146)

- Madam *le meroanuhar ma thapadhamisiyo.* (P.148)

- Hostel *ko* ward no *lo ki* miss *le chhoriharujmma li in*. (P.188)

- *Ma meroketasathilaibhanchhu, hajurpanihajurkohusbandlaibhanus.* (P.192)

- *Arukehibhachhain, thulilesasaileboli, baini ta usko* boy friend*sangabihana* hostel *pachhadi* kiss *garirahethyo.* (P.219)

9. **While Talking about Medicine and Health**

- *Lagne* brain *tummer le umermaibitepachhiteen santankolalanpalanunkaithaplomakhaniekochha.* (P.55)

- *Kakalemerogodaherdaibhanubhayo* clinic *hidasisabhasiekohunasakchha.* (P.164)

- Doctor *le sisakadniwalatukraharujhikidie.* (P.166)

- *Citamole ma pani doshunchha.* (P.180)

- Operation *garda ta jhan kali biramipharkidainanai, marinchhabhanerarog paler basnbhaena.*(P.181)

- *Mailemanmanaibhane-bholi* hospital *janchharabiramilaibhatchhu.* (P.182)

- Nurse *aain.* Uncle *biramikohatma* injection *lagaidin, slinpheridin.* (P.195)

- *Hya di*, health problem *bhayobhanisyona!* (P.222)

10. **While Talking about Science and Technology**

- *Bampadkiyo are!*(P.3)

- *Chhorikataijalikibhaneko;* calculator *ma hisabpo garn thali.* (P.9)

- *Sanile* remote *lai*cartoon channel *tirathiehi.* (P.13)

- *Turungturung;* mobile *ma* message *kosankatbajyo.* (P.34)

11. **While Talking About Measuring Instrument**

- *Panch* fit *chha* inch *kouchai, binamasukosasir, Angreji ma bhanuparda* 'slim'.(P.2)

- *Tyas ma bigyapanko* fifty percent *paniaudakamtinabis bazaar huncha.* (P.42)

12. **While Talking about House**

- *Churotsalkaereksarkoduwan ceiling tirafalyo.* (P.45)

- *Maileuskojholalai* sitting-room *sammalagidinebichargarekithien*

  ,susantaaphainbhitrachhiryo. (P.59)

- *Make pakaubhaer* kitchen *ma thing ubhien.* (P.61)

- *Ma* sitting-room *saphagardaithien. (*P.95)

- *Harichahi* kitchen *ma chiyapakaudaithiyo.* (P.164)

- Flat *jhalmallaujyalothiyo.* (P.183)

- Bag *line are; maile* bed-room *kobati bale.* (P.190)

- *Balkumari*sun-rise home *ko gate ma dui janaubhiekathie.* (P.121)

- Cottage *ma biwahko* party *rahechha.* (P.112)

4.4 Analysis of Literacy Writers' Attitude towards English Code-Mixing in the Nepali Novel

This sub chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the literacy writers' attitude towards the English code-mixing in the Nepali novel. The researcher has analyzed 12 statements of opinion collected from 20 literacy writers of Sunsari and Morang district. The generalization of the statements, therefore, has been based on the perception of 20 literary writers of Sunsari campus, InaruwaSunsari and Gograhacollege and Degree campus BRT, Morang districts.

The population of this study (i.e.the 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang district each) was asked to put a tick mark (√) against each of the statements in terms of their degree of attitudes (i.e. Strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree). Only the persons who have published at least a literary work from any genre (i.e. poetry, story, drama, and essay) were taken as informants because they are familiar with

English code mixing while creating Nepali literature. The researcher clarified the term, code-mixing, to those who were not familiar about the term. First of all among the four options, agreed number of literary writer's attitudes towards English code-mixing was counted. Similarly, the other three (i.e. Strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree) options of their attitudes on each of the statements were counted in turn. The number and percentage of literary writers on the respective degree of attitude towards each of the statements have been shown in the table below.

Table 5: Literary Writer's Attitude towards the English Code-mixing in the Nepali Novel

S.N	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Nepali novels having English code-mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.	5 (25%)	10 (50%)	5 (25%)	
2	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomenon.	2 (10%)	7 (35%)	10 (50%)	1 (5%)
3	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.	5 (25%)	9 (45%)	6 (30%)	
4	Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.	1 (5%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	
5	English code is mixed in Nepali as	2	13	5	

	a fashion.	(10%)	(65%)	(25%)	
6	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others.		2 (10%)	17 (85%)	1 (5%)
7	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali of Nepali writers and readers who do not know English.	5 (25%)	10 (50%)	5 (25%)	
8	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.	3 (15%)	16 (80%)	1 (5%)	
9	Nepali novel having English code – mixing are more standard than other novels.	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	13 (65%)	3 (15%)
10	English code-mixing in Nepalinovel is the influence of western culture.	5 (25%)	12 (60%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)
11	Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life.		7 (35%)	11 (55%)	2 (10%)
12	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.	7 (35%)	12 (60%)	1 (5%)	

The table no. 5 shows the whole interpretation of 12 statements. The table no. 5 clearly presents the number and percentage of strongly agreed,agreed,disagreed,andstrongly disagreed attitude of literary writers on each statements. The analysis and interpretation of the whole statements are as follows:

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

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

The second statement of questionnaire was English code mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomena'. Among the sampled 20 literary writers 10(50%) of them disagreed ,7(35%) agreed,2 [10%] of them strongly agreed, 7(35%) agreed ,and 1(5%)strongly disagreed the statement. It shows that the number of disagree respondents were greater than those of other.

In response to third statement,"Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language."9(45%) of the literary writers agreed the statement whereas 6(30%) disagreed. Similarly, therewere5(25%) strongly agree but there were no one to stronglydisagree. This statement was highly agreed by the literary writer.

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

On the fifth statement, "English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion" 13(65%) on the literary writers agree the statement but 5(25%) of them disagree the statement and 2(10%) of them strongly agree.

The sixth statement on the questionnaire was, "English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than other." Out of 20 literary writer 17(85%) of them disagree the statement whereas 2(10%) of them agreed the statements and only 1(5%) of them strongly disagreed the statement. There were no agree the statement. The table shows that majority of the literary writer disagreed this statement.

In response to seventh statement, "Mixing English- code in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali language and readers who don't know English." 10(50%) of the literary writer agreed the statement,5(25%) strongly disagreed the statement. There wasnone to strongly disagreed. However, we can see that majority of the literary writer i.e. 10(50%) those who agreed and 5(25%) those who strongly agreed supportedthe statement.

Regarding the eighth statement, "English code is Mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language" 16(80%) of them agreed the statement,3(15%) strongly agreed whereas 1(5%) disagreed. There were none to strongly disagreed. This table clearly shows that the largest number of literary writer

those who agreed 16(80%) and those who strongly agreed 3(15%) were for the statement.

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

About the tenth statement, "English code is Mixed in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture." 12(60%) of the respondents agreed the statement,5(25%) strongly agreed,2(10%) disagree and1(5%) strongly disagreed . it is clear that maximum number 17(85%) of the literary writer those who agreed 12(60%) and those who strongly agreed 5(25%) were for disagreed.

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

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

In addition to the 12 statements, one subjective type of question was also asked to find out the literary writer attitude towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel (literature). Out of twenty literary writers majority (9 of them) stood against the idea

mixed English code in Nepali novel(literature). According to them,' mixed English code in Nepali literature (novel) is not good for Nepali language and literature'. If we do so, the originality of Nepali language will be lost'. Denying the mixing of English code in Nepali novel(literature) they said because of mixing of English code in Nepali novel(literature), we are going to lose our identity.

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

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

4.5 Analysis of Literary Reader's Perception towards the English-code in Nepali Novel

This sub chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the literary reader's perception towards English code mixing in Nepali Novel. The researcher has analyzed 13 items of statement collected from 20 literary readers from Morang district. The

persons who had at least +2 and above academic qualification were taken as informants. The population of the study was asked to put a tick(√) mark against each statement.

Table 6: Literary Reader's Attitude TowardsEnglish Code-mixing

S.N.	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Nepali novels having English code mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.	5 (25%)	15 (75%)	-	**-**
2	English code mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon.	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	*1* *(5%)*	2 (10%)
3	Mixing code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.	3 (15%)	10 (50%)	6 (30%)	*1* *(5%)*
4	Mixing code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.	-	15 (75%)	4 (20%)	*1* *(5%)*
5	English Mixing code i/n Nepali novel as a fashion.	3 (15%)	12 (60%)	5 (25%)	-
6	English Mixing code in Nepali novel because it has	-	4	16	-

	no prestige than other		(20%)	(80%)	
7	English Mixing code in Nepali novel is a negligence of nepali language & readers who don't know English	3 (15%)	9 (45%)	7 (35%)	*1 (5%)*
8	English Mixing code in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.	5 (25%)	14 (70%)	*1 (5%)*	-
9	Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels.	-	3 (15%)	11 (55%)	6 (30%)
10	English Mixing- code in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.	2 (10%)	18 (90%)	-	-
11	Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a modern life.	*1 (5%)*	9 (45%)	10 (50%)	-
12	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.	5 (25%)	12 (60%)	3 (15%)	-

The table no. 6 presents the literary reader's attitudes towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel. The researcher has clearly presently the number and percentage of the literary readers who agreed, strongly agreed, disagreed, strongly disagreed on each of the statement. The analysis and interpretation of the whole statements are as follows: The first statement on the questionnaire was 'Nepali novels having English code-mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people." Among the 20 literary readers 15(75%) of them agreed the statement and 5(25%) of them strongly agreed. There were none to disagree. It is clear that 100% of the literary readers supported the statement.

Regarding the second statement "English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon", 9 (45%) of the literary readers agreed the statement. 8(40%) of them strongly agreed and only one of them disagreed, there was no one to strongly disagree. It is clear from the table that majority ofliterarywriters supported the statement.

In response to third statement "Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language", 10(50%) of the literary writers agreed, 6 (30%) of them disagreed, 3(15%) of them strongly agreed, only 10 of them strongly disagreed the statement. According to table, 65% of the literary readers i. e.those who agreed 10(50%) and those who strongly agreed 3 (15%),stood in favor of the statement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One subjective type of question was also included in the questionnaire in order to find out the literary readersattitude towards English code-mixing in Nepali novel or in literature. The subjective type of question was "Please write your opinion towards English code mixing in Nepali novel." half (i.e.50%)of the literary readers gave the mixed reaction. They were in favor of optimum level of code- mixing in Nepali novel but they were against the over use of it which affects the originality of Nepali language and literature. The literary readers who gave mixed reaction had the opinion as follows:

Code-mixing in Nepali novel is not wrong in itself,but using unnecessarily and frequently is not tolerable for the readers who are unfamiliar in English language. For the flourishing of the language, we may accept the code of other language. Since English is the world language, it is mixed in Nepali literature (novel) consciously and unconsciously.The optimum use of it is tolerable.

- Theuse of English words in Nepali literature to some extent is tolerable if it is used for better expression.
- We cannot avoid the mixing of English language. We must be liberal but originality should not be destroyed.
- Thereweresome i.e.7(35%)of literary readers who stood against English mixing in Nepali novel(Literature). According to them mixing of English code in Nepali novel is threat to Nepali language and literature.They had the opinion as follows:
- Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is threat to Nepali language and literature.
- Nepali original words can be lost by the use of English. So, it is better to use original Nepali words.

- Imitating others but forgetting own words cause the loss of our identity.

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

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY,CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Summary and Conclusion

Summary and conclusion are preparedon thebasis ofbased the analysis and interpretation of the dataare given in points.

1.Word level mixing was found in the highest number in the novel. Out of 1889 mixed English expressions in the novel,1775(93.96%) were words. They all were from major class word, i.e. noun, verb, adjective, and adverb whereas 51(2.69%) were phrases, 38(2.01%) were sentences, 19(1.005%) were abbreviations and 2(0.11%) were clauses. They all were found to have been mixed in the novel '*LekhakkiSwasni*'.

2.Among the four major class word, nouns were remarkably in the highest position. Out of 1774 words mixed in the novel '*LekhakkiSwasni*' 1556(87.71%) were noun. Thus second position of the word was verb. There were 106(5.97%) verb. Adjectives were in the third position. There were 54(3.04%) adjective. last position was adverb. There were only 13(0.73%) adverbs.

a)Out of 1556 instances of nouns mixed in novel '*LekhakkiSwasni*' the following instances of nouns were found to have been used maximally, i.e. mobile 62 times,Office 61 times, Phone 55times,Glass 38times,Kathmandu, kitchen and sitting – room33 times,Bike 29times, Gate and hostel 28times,school 25times,Table 24 times,Toilet 21times, Mummy , table and sir 18times,Bed-room, computer and daddy 17 times, sofa 16times,boss 15 times,Ceiling and meeting 14times,taxi 13 times,Bottle and fee 12 times,Seat and bath-room11 times,Class ten , photo and message 10 times,Fit, gas, micro, bill and manger 9 times,Building, number , paint, plate 8times, Cup, guard, t-shirt , tray and reception7timesetc.

b)Out of 106 instances of verbs mixed in the novel, phone, type, please, disturb, ring, free, try, start,dial, send, etc. were found to have been mixed with higher frequency of occurrence.

c)Out of 54 instances of adjectives mixed in the novel,sorry, handsome, good,black, really, super, second, fresh,beautiful, etc. were found to have been mixed with higher frequency of occurrence.

d) There were only 13 instances of adverbs that wereready, late, Friday,Sunday, and,so,birthday,etc.

3.Frequency ofOccurrence of Words

a. Words that that are related to education, profession, post, vehicle, transportation, media and communication, institution, etc. were mixed with higher frequency, for example mobile, phone, college, bike, school, table, toilet, sofa, boss, computer, ceiling, taxi, bottle, mummy, daddy bed-room, sitting-room, etc.

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

4.In Terms of Context, the Writer Mixed English Words in the Following Situation

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

5. Reasons for English Code-Mixing in Nepali Novel '*LekhakkiSwasni*'

a.English code mixing in Nepali novel is the result of linguistic imperialism of English language in the word.

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

c.Because of the influence western culture, English code is mixed in Nepali.

d.Majority of the literary writer and readers thank that mixing of English code in novel is not harmful rather supportive.

e.Nearly half percent of literary writer and majority of literary readers thank that English code mixing in the Nepali novel is natural phenomenon.

f.Large number of literary writer and reader regard English code mixing in Nepali novel as a fashion.

5.2 Pedagogical Implications

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

5.2.1   PolicyLevel

Policy makers and curriculum designers should analyze the needs and interests of the literary readers and writers. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is not harmful, rather supportive but over use of English in Nepali novel (literature) can create problem in understanding to the readers. Teachers and students of language and linguistics try to know English codes due to the influence of western culture. Literary writers may not be strict towards using English code-mixing in Nepali novel (literature). Literary readers of Nepali language try to learn the English words with high frequency of occurrence in Nepali language.

5.2.2 Practical Level

English code-mixing in Nepali novel (literature) is supportive but literary writers should be conscious enough towards the over use of English code in Nepali novel because it creates problem in understanding to the readers. In practical life, code-mixing maximally occurs in the context of film, education, science and technology, media and communication, health and medicine, urban than rural, educated than uneducated, etc.

5.2.3 Further Research

The literary writers are using English code deliberately or in-deliberately while creating literature. English code-mixing in other types of literary genres such as poem, songs, drama, essay and formal and informal speaking and writing of Nepali language should also be the topic of research study to find out the overall influence on Nepali language. The followers can follow the research to carry out research based in 'Code-Mixing' to develop fluency on the part of students and it would be the helping hand for following research.

REFERENCES

Adhikari, P. N. (2009). *Professional writing.* Kathmandu: Pairavi Prakashan.

Aryal, J. (2008). *A study on code switching: A case of 'Palpasa Café.* An unpublished thesis of M. Ed. Kathmandu: T. U.

Baral, P. (2005). *Code- mixing in Nepalese cinemas.* An unpublished thesis of M. Ed. Kathmandu: T. U.

Bhattarai, G.R.(2006).*English teaching situation in Nepal*: Appraisal.

Crystal, D. (2003). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics.* London: Black Well.

Gumpurz, J. (1976). *Discourse strategies: conversational code-switching.* Cambridge: CUP.

Holmes, J. (2008). *An introduction to sociolinguistics.* Cambridge: CUP.

Hudson, R. A. (2001). *Sociolinguistics.* Cambridge: CUP.

Humagain, B. P. (2006). *Code-mixing in Nepali pop songs.* An unpublished M. Ed. thesis. Kathmandu: T.U.

http://www.en:wikipedia.org.

Khanal,R.R.(2011)*. 'Code mixing in Saptakoshi FM, A case of 'Request Time'.*An unpublished M. Ed. thesis. Itahari.

Krishnaswami, N. and Verma, S.K. (1999). *Modern linguistics: An introduction.* Oxford:Oxford University Press.

Luitel, R. B. (2005). *English code- mixing in Nepali stories.* An unpublished M. Ed. thesis. Kathmandu:T. U.

Malla, K. (2011). *English code -mixing in Deuda songs.* An unpublished M. Ed. Thesis. Tribhuwan University. Kathmandu: Nepal.

Muysken (http://www.google/.com)

Philipson, R. (2007). *Linguistic Imperialism. Oxford : OUP.*

Rai, B. S. (2000). *Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics.* Kathmandu: Hira Books

    Enterprises.

Richards, J.C., Platt, I & Platt, H. (1985). *Longman dictionary of applied linguistics*

    and language teaching. London: Essex.

Sapir, E. (1978). *Language:An introduction to the study of speech.* New York:

    Harcourt Brace.

Spolsky, B. (1998). *Sociolinguistics.* Oxford: OUP.

Sthapit, S.K., Basnyat, S., Giri, A. & Bhattarai, G.R. (1994). *General English.*

    Kathmandu: Sahayogi Press.

Subedi, D. (2001). *English code- mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily. An unpublished M.Ed.*

    *thesis.*Kathmandu: T.U.

Trudgil,P.(1983). *Sociolinguistic: An introduction to language and society.* London:

    Penguin.

Varshney, R.L. (1984). *An introduction to language and society.* London: Penguin.

Wardhaugh, R. (2000). *An introduction to sociolinguistics.* Delhi: Basil Backwell.

Wren, C.L. (1978). *The English language*. India: Bidash Publishing House.

APPENDIX - I

Sentence Level Code-mixing in the Novel

SN	Sentences	F
1	Oh! Yes.	1
2	Yes, oh! Yes.	1
3	Bye, yes.	1
4	Hello! Hello!	1
5	Hello! Sorry!	1
6	Sorry! I am sorry?	1
7	Why not yar?	1
8	Of course!	1
9	Bye.	2
10	Hi good Friday.	1
11	Sorry! Sorry!	1
12	I am very sorry.	1
13	Once more please!	1
14	Hi! how are you?	1
15	Miss you yar!	1
16	Hello! Sir.	1
17	OK! thank you.	1
18	Hello! Long time no see, sorry!	1
19	Woe! What's an interesting line?	1
20	Woe! woe!	1
21	Hi! good morning.	1
22	Bye! Bye.	1
23	I understand	2
24	Again, I understand.	1
25	Happy birth-day to you!	2
26	Sorry Mrs!	1
27	Give me yours some words.	1
28	Hay! ABCD, M for W bye! bye!	1
29	Missing all of you.	1
30	Woe! long time no see; good morning yar;	1
31	Bye! See you, nice to meet you.	1
32	Same to you.	1
33	Hi! sorry hero!	1
34	Woe! good my dear Mrs.	1
35	Thank you!	1
36	Woe! I am proud of you;	1
37	You are welcome.	1
38	No, thanks.	1

APPENDIX-II

Clause Level Code-mixing in the Novel

S.N	Clauses	F
1	……….. long time no see.	1
2	……….. you are great.	1
	Total	2

Phrase Level Code-mixing in the Novel

SN	Phrases	F	SN	Phrases	F
1	Fifty-percent	2	21	Fee commission	1
2	Ground floor	1	222	Dance institute	1
3	Human-sports	1	23	Class first	1
4	Inchi-hill	1	24	Coaching class	2
5	First division	1	25	Meeting hall	3
6	Full sound	2	26	Store keeper	1
7	Hardware –suppliers	1	27	Funny girl	1
8	Human sports menpowers	1	28	Mutton fry	1
9	Health problem	1	29	Staff college	1
10	Intercast marriage	1	30	Sport shoes	1
11	Information typing	1	31	School fee	2
12	Kitchen fry	2	32	One piece	1
13	Kantipur channel	1	33	Sexy blouse	1
14	Chopping board	1	34	Twenty -twenty cricket	1
15	Hotel fee	1	35	By the way	1
16	Brush cutting	1	36	Sound box	3
17	Cover model	1	37	Seniour class	1
18	Boarding school	2	38	Loud speaker	2
19	Birth gift	1	39	Light color	1
20	Black and white	1	40	Drinks party	

APPENDIX-IV

Word Level Code-mixing in the Novel

i) Nouns Mixed in the Novel

SN	Noun	F
1	Mobile	62
2	Office	61
3	Phone	55
4	Glass	38
5	Kathmandu, kitchen , sitting –room	33
6	Bike	29
7	Gate, hostel	28
8	School	25
9	Table	24
10	Toilet	21
11	Mummy, table , sir	18
12	Bed-room, computer, daddy	17
13	Sofa	16
14	Boss	15
15	Ceiling, meeting	14
16	Taxi	13
17	Bottle, fee	12
18	Seat , bath-room	11
19	Class ten , photo, message	10
20	Fit, gas, micro, bill, manger	9
	Building , number ,plate , tension, paint	8
21	Cup, guard, t-shirt , tray, reception ,remote	7
22	File, driver ,mom, steel, campus, doctor , clinic , minute	6
23	Cottage, homework, dad, canteen , face-book, chock , jacket, miscall , party, phone-number , polithine, shopping, tuition , truck , tempo ,tool	5
24	Beer, boarding, button, bus, cheers , calculator, dinning –table ,collage, guest, helmet , inch, juice, joke, cartoon , note, Mrs., rice-cooker ,signature, stage, bed, airport , mood, plastic , staff	4
25	Committee, film, husband, injection,bag, diary ,flat , jail ,meeting hall, Namaste ,receptionist, ringtone,press, programme, magazine , Sunday , tiffin, tractor , vest, sound box , lighter, Citamole , carpet, disco ,Document , mouse	3
26	Sweater, story, star, switch, sprite, school fee, tie, tuition fee, traffic, ticket, whisky, waiting room, plus, poem, picnic, sandal, loud-speaker, commission, bank, boy friend, doctor, cycle, fifty-percent, fan, exam, bruin, bench, channel, candle, fashion, full sound, counter, boarding school, coaching	2

	class, Friday, hill half-pant, joker, jungle, kitchen fry, mines, one, piece, money plant, machine, madam, mike, pants, pencil-hill, register, response, passport, packet, room , teaching hospital	
27	Accident, bachelor, air hostage, Brain tumor , commerce, chips, dot pen, duty, class, biscuit ,car, alarm, acid, bomb, brush-cutting, black & white, batch, allergy, bit, bazaar, beranda, battery, birth-day, balance, birthday gift, class-first, chopping-board, cover-model, capture, card, dandifore, charger, dance institute, distinction, dictionary, farming, first division, English, film hall, furniture, funny-girl, fee-commission, filter, free, engineer, girl friend, ground floor, galen, gold star, gift, game, hot-case, health, human-sports, hardware suppliers, hanger, human sports manpower, head-line, hall, hotel fee, health problem, institute, interview, inchi-hill, intercast marriage, information typing, India, ice, jeans, jeans pant, just time pass, kantipur channel, kings way, mutton fry, mutton, mango juice, marks, music, money plant, math, manpower, morning walk, model, mini-boss, mini-room, motorcycle, main-gate, mini-micro, mind, micro-stand, night-bus, networking, office-boss, office-time, option, omelet, new client, operation, nail-polish, nurse, purse, project, photography, plane, passage, plot, poster, problem, period, presser-cooker, parking, proof, plan, piece, quarter, Pepsi, pack, print, wrestling, ready-made, routine, report, reserve seat, romance, slice, stray, set, script, scale, store-keeper, science, sport, sunrise home, shoot, staff college, scooter, stop, sport-shoes, sexy-blouse, sugar tie, tom & jerry, tape-recorder, teaching, tube-light, topic, tuition-class, television, tender, thanks, time, tower, training, antenna, by the way, aunty, walk, vision, ward number, wine, uncle, principal, polish, speed, shield, senior class, suspense, loot, liter, light foods, light, line, level, light color, location, lungi, list, chocolate, compart, dating, camera, day, cooker, curry, competition, class-mate, control, chewing gum, diary, demand, client, certificate, dress, dedication, discount, crane, chat, document, coffee, drinks party, couple, cline, club, climax, counter, congratulation, typing, uniform , vibration ,uncle , twenty –cricket , climax, typing , suspense	1

II. Verbs Mixed in the Novel

SN	Verbs	F
1	Phone	36
2	Type	12
3	Please	10
4	Disturb	4
5	Ring	4
6	Free	4
7	Try	2
8	Start	2
9	Dial	2
10	Send	2
11	Sign	1
12	Change	1
13	Confuse	1
14	Don't	1
15	Reply	1
16	Order	1
17	Love	1
18	Feel	1
19	Miss	1
20	Choose	1
21	Convince	1
22	Clear	1
23	Mint	1
24	Threaten	1
25	Call back	1
26	Rest	1
27	Damage	1
28	Invite	1
29	Reside	1
30	Teaching	1
31	Inform	1
32	Set	1
33	Photography	1
34	Joke	1
35	Hold	1
36	Exercise	1
37	Call	1
38	Pick up	1

IV)Adverbs Mixed in the Novel

SN	Adverb	F
1	Ready	3
2	Late	1
3	Friday	1
4	Sunday	1
5	And	1
6	So	1
7	Birthday	1
8	Coming Sunday	1
9	Morning	1
10	Well	1
11	Tata	1
12	Sure	1

APPENDIX-V

Abbreviations Mixed in the Novel

SN	Abbreviations	F
1	S.L.C	3
2	H+2+O	1
3	I.A	1
4	PCO	1
5	USA	1
6	SMS	7
7	OK	3
8	TV	15
9	AZ	1
10	KG	2
11	BF	1
12	RR	2
13	PS	2

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

Example of Nouns Mixed in the Novel

- *Malai* air- hostage *banne kasto mana chha.* (p.44)
- *Aamarisaudai* toilet *bhitra chhirnubhayo.*(p.84)
- *Malai dekhe pachi* receptionist *mahima* canteen *tira hidi.*(p.108)
- *Ghumgham* programme *aaudai rahechha.*(p.118)
- Hundred *ko* speed *ma raheko Susant ko kamotejak sawari akkasi rokio ra gadi paltiyo.* (p.129)
- *Mahima le* loud-speaker *mai rakhera* phone *ka* number *haru thichi.*(p.131)
- *Bholi ma* principal sir *lai bainiko* hostel fee *ma* discount *garimangchh.*(p.171)
- *Balla po* officetime *bhaechha.*(p.141)

Example of verbs Mixed in the Novel

- *Ma pani bahir jane* try *ma chhu.*(p.36)
- *Ma chupchap baseko dekhera hola usle aaphai* order *garyo.*(p.32)
- *Kanchha, Ja pahile* uniform *changegara.* (p.10)
- Phone *gare uthena.*(p.102)
- *Pheri* callback *garda mahima le bhani,chado* office *aaunu re?*(p.130)
- *La,yo* new *client haru ko* information type *gara.* (p.151)

Examples of Adjectives Mixed in the Novel.

- Realy *sodheko ni.*(p.33)
- *Khaini yati ho* last.(p.20)
- *Ma bhanda* handsome *chha.*(p.153)
- Sorry *hai kanchhi.*(p.103)
- Major *kun bisay rakhnubhachha.*(9P.69)
- *Sodhiyo,ki* bore *lagyo?*(p.80)

- Good Sushant le hat milayo(p.123)
- *Uha sadhe* busy *hoisinchha.*(p.192)
- *Manchhe jastai* handsome *kotha.* (p.192)
- Examples of Adverbs Mixed in the Novel.
- *Buini* ready*bho.*(p.57)
- Hehehe ! so funny; *Prabhakar le raksi* cheers *garyo.*(p.63)
- *Khichnewala* ready *bhan hai buhari; aamale bhanubhayo.*(p.98)
- Birthday gift *lierjanu maliebhane.*(p.118)
- Coming Sunday *basnuparne!*(p.139)

APPENDIX-VII

Page Wise Mixing of English Expression

Page	Nouns	F	Other Expressions	F
1	Cup Lighter Inch	2 1 1	**<u>Adjective</u>** -slim	1
2	Fit inch cup boarding store-keeper class-first staff	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
3	Acid kathmandu bomb office photography magazine table	1 1 1 1 1 1	**<u>Adjective</u>** -Basic	1
4	Rice-cooker Chopping-board kathmandu sitting-room tool	1 1 1 1 1		
5	Hot-case chock building magazine photo pencil hill boss hill cover-model model counter	1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	**<u>Sentence</u>** -Oh! Yes.	1
6	Sofa mini-boss Shirt Brush-cutting table bathroom mini-room Register polythene Sir	1 2 1 3 3 1 2 1 1	**<u>Adjective</u>** -slim **<u>verb</u>** -sign	1 1

7	Mini-boss Bus poster	1 1 2	**Verb** -try **sentence** -yes, oh! Yes.	
8	Ceiling liter sprite minute kitchen table bedroom	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1
9	T-shirt calculator	1 1	**Verb** -please **Adjective** -golden	
10	School sitting-room kitchen bathroom polythene dining-table gas plate uniform	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**Verb** -change	1 1
11	glass	2	**Adjective** -black and white -handsome	1
12	glass daddy tray ceiling problem tension tiffin exam boarding- school fee	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**Adjective** -slim -forty-five	1 1

13	tension	2	**<u>Abbreviation</u>**		3
	period	1	T.V		
	seat	1			
	school	1			
	mummy	1			
	light-foods	1			
	health	1			
	remote	2			
	cartoon.	2			
	bottom	2			
	channel	2			
14	cartoon	1	**<u>Abbreviation</u>**		2
	T.V	2	T.V		
	Remote	1			
	joker	1			
	bedroom	1			
	pressure-cooker	1			
	fee	1			
	kitchen	1			
15	Sitting-room	1			
	mummy	1			
	ceiling	1			
	flat	1			
	Miss-call	1			
	mobile	1			
	bedroom	1			
	bed	1			
16	response	1			
	kathmandu	1			
	building	1			
	tension	1			
17	light	1			
	candle	1			
	mobile	5			
	homework	1			
	cartoon	1			
	mom	1			
	dad	1			
	miss-call	1			

18	stray table ceiling	1 2 1	**Verb** -disturb	1
19	toilet	1	**Verb** -confuse	1
20	vest toilet	1 1	**Adjective** -last **verb** -don't	1 1
21	fit mom tuition-fee math science Friday sir Sunday tuition mom canteen bed-room	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**Adjective** -late	1
22	bill computer institute receptionist boss truck driver car	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	**Verb** -disturb	1

			Adjective	
23	bike	1		
	truck	1		
	Menpower office	1		
	airport	1		
	gate	1		
	building	1		
	computer on/off	1		
	interview	1		
	line	1		
	table	1		
	office	1		
	parking	1		
	level	1		
	waiting-room	1		
	sofa	1		
	shirt	1		
	tie	1		
	pant	1		
24	receptionist	2		
	mood	1		
	manpower	1		
	minute	1		
	Human-sports	1		
	Light-color	1		
	Proof	1		
	phone	1		
	money plant	1		
	framing	1		
25	Note	1		
	Toilet	2		
	Scooter	1		
	Bike	3		
	Document	1		
	Passport	1		
	Office	1		
	Capture	1		
	Helmet	1		
26	Cart	1	**Adjective**	
	Office	1	-sorry	1
	Hardware suppliers	1		
	Bike	1		
	Seat	1		
	Stop	1		
27	T-shirt	1		
	Sports-shoes	1		
	Pant	1		
	Fit	2		
	Inch	1		

	Manager	9		
	Phone	1		
	Table	2		
	Bill	1		
28	Office	1	**Sentence**	
	Note	1	-Bye, yes.	1
	Bus	1		
	Taxi	1		
	Driver	1		
	Bike	1		
29	Bike	1	**Adjective**	
	Office	1	-Sorry	1
	Taxi	2		
30	Office	3	**Verb**	
	Tempo	2	-Phone	1
	Sitting	1		
	Boss	1		
	Mobile	1		
	Message	1		
	Building	1		
	Gate	2		
	School fee	1		
31	Bike	7	**Verb**	
	Bus	1	-replay	1
	Taxi	1	-start	1
	Tempo	1	**Sentence**	
	Cycle	2	-Hello! Hello!	1
	Accident	1		
32	Bike	1	**Verb**	
	Guard	1	-order	1
	Cottage	1	**Sentence**	
	Toilet	1	-hello!	1
	Seat	1	-sorry!	1
	Table	2		
	Kitchen fry	1		
	Beer	1		
	Bill	1		
33	Lighter	1	**Sentence**	
	Mobile	1	-sorry, I am sorry?	1
	Cottage	1	**Adjective**	
	Party	1	-really	1
	Stray	1		
35	Bill	1	**Verb**	
	Purse	1	-please	1
	Toilet	3		
	Meeting-hall	1		
	Mobile	1		
	Tension	1		
	Office	1		

36	Husband	1	**Verb**	
	Cottage	1	-try	1
	Bank	1	**Sentence**	
	Photo	1	-why not yar.	1
	Mobile	1	**Clause**	
	Message	1	-of course!	1
	Set	1		
	Beer	2		
	Mutton fry	1		
	Mutton	1		
	Boy friend-girl friend	1		
37	Cheers	1	**Verb**	
	Beers	1	-phone	1
	Phone	4	**Sentence**	
	Bike	3	-bye	1
	Phone number	1		
	Number	3		
	Miss call	1		
	Message	1		
	Mobile	1		
38	Ground floor	1		
	Kathmandu	1		
	Carpet	1		
	Pencil hill	1		
	Signature	1		
	Whisky	1		
	Bottle	1		
	Table	1		
	Glass	3		
39	Fit	1		
	Cheers	1		
	Project	1		
	Minse	1		
	One piece	1		
	Sweater	1		
	Facebook	1		
	Masters	1		
	Bachelor	1		
	commerce	1		
40	Glass	3		
	Juice	2		
	Mango juice	1		
	Chips	1		
	Bathroom	1		
41	Bed-room	1	**Adjective**	
	Loot	1	-super	
	Toilet	1		
42	Daddy	2	Sentence	
	Kitchen	1	-Hi	
	Fee	2	Good Friday	

	Fifty percent	1		
	Plate	1		
43	Toilet	2	**Adjective**	
	Glass	1	-local	
	Signature	1		
	Dad	1		
	Tom and jerry	1		
	Marks	1		
	Kitchen	1		
	Music	1		
44	Film	1		
	Script	1		
	Bank	1		
	Air hostage	1		
	Ceiling	1		
45	Ceiling	1		
	Time	1		
46	Ceiling	1	**Adjective**	
	mummy	1	-sorry	1
47	Mom	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Homework	2	-S.L.C	
	School	1	**Verb**	
	Story	1	-Love	
48	Tuition	1	**Verb**	
	Class	1	-please	2
	School	1	-feel	1
	Sir	8	**Adjective**	
	Scale	1	-sorry!	2
			Sentence	
			-I am very sorry.	
49	Sir	4		
	Tuition	1		
	Gate	1		
	Kitchen	1		
	Gas	1		
50	Gas	1		
	Wrestling	1		
	Morning walk	1		
	hotel	2		
51	Tray	1	**Adjective**	
	Fan	1	-success	1
			Verb	
			-miss	1
52	File	1	**Adjective**	
	Committee	1	-brilliant	1
	Gas	1	-Long lasting	1
	Dot pen	1		
53	Tape-recorder		**Sentence**	
	Hotel		-one more please!	1

55	Mom Kitchen Hotel Boss Office Brain tumor	1 1 2 2 1 1		
56	Kathmandu Mobile massage	1 1 1	Sentence -Hi! How are you? -Miss you yar!	 1 1
57	Hotel Kathmandu Night-bus Sater Plate Bike Galen	2 2 1 2 1 1 1	**<u>Adverb</u>** -ready	1
58	Jeans Pant ticket	1 1 1	**<u>Adverb</u>** -and Verb -choose	 1 1
59	Jeans pant T-shirt Dandifore Mobile Charger Sitting-room Gate Kathmandu Seat	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2	**<u>Sentence</u>** -Hello sir!	1
60	Driver Kathmandu Boss Tempo Mobile Ring tone Sitting-room Dance Institute Sir	2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
61	Sir Boss Fifty percent Room Kathmandu Number Mobile Phone Location Hotel	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	**<u>Verb</u>** -dial -phone	 1 1

	Money plant	1		
	Kitchen	1		
	Gate	1		
62	Mummy	1	**Verb**	
	Trouser	1	-fry	1
	Bed-room	1	**Adverb**	
	Polythene	1	-so	1
	Signature	1		
	Whisky	1		
	Biscuit	1		
	Sofa	1		
	Rice-cooker	1		
	Juice	2		
	Sitting-room	1		
	Fee	1		
	Sir	1		
63	Daddy	1	**Adjective**	
	Net-working	1	-funny	1
	Cheers	1		
64	Office	1		
	Glass	1		
	Phone	1		
	Tuition class	1		
	Distinction	1		
	First-division	1		
	Tuition	1		
	Kathmandu	1		
	Bus	1		
	Cheers	1		
65	Glass	1		
	Brufin	1		
66	Phone	1		
	Bottle	2		
	Toilet	1		
67	Plane	1		
	Airport	1		
68	Party	1		
	Phone	1		
	School	1		
	Plastic	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Sweater	1		
69	English	1	**Adjective**	
	Dictionary	1	-major	1
	Bench	1		
	Kitchen	2		
	Passage	1		
	Plastic	1		
	Airport	1		

	Film hall	1		
	College	1		
70	Party	3		
	Sport	1		
71	Allergy	1	**Adjective**	
			-tender	1
			Phrase	
			-H plus two plus o	1
			abbreviation	
			-H+2+O	1
72	College	1		
	Walk	1		
	Coaching class	2		
	School	1		
73	Tractor	3		
	Traffic	2		
74	Campus	1	**Verb**	
	Jail	1	-loading	1
			-disturb	1
75	School	2	Verb	
			-love	1
76	School	1	**Verb**	
	Comport	1	-pass	1
	Kathmandu	2	**Abbreviation**	
	Campus	2	-I.A	1
	Chock	2	**verb**	
	Motorcycle	2	-convince	1
	Inchi-hill	2		
	Sexy-blouse	2		
	Micro	3		
77	Airport	1	**Adjective**	
	Chocolate	1	-Herbal	1
	Pant	1		
	Gold star	1		
	Photo	1		
78	Film	1		
	Plot	1		
79	Glass	2		
	Bit	1		
	Festival	1		
	Kathmandu	1		
80	Dating	1	**Adjective**	
			-bore	1
81	Brufin	1		
	Thanks!	1		
82	Steel	1		
	Glass	1		
	Table	1		
	Kathmandu	1		

83	Sugartie	1		
	Kitchen	1		
84	Bazaar	1		
	Toilet	2		
85	Toilet	1		
	Kathmandu	1		
86	Boarding	1	**Sentence**	
	Boarding-school	1	-Ok! Thank you.	1
			Verb	
			-Welcome	1
88	Building	1		
	Fit	1		
	Vest	1		
	Lungi	1		
89	Kathmandu	2		
	Daddy	1		
90	Hanger	1		
91	kathmandu	1		
92	Sitting-room	4	**Adjective**	
	Time	1	-second	1
95	Sitting-room	2		
	Daddy	1		
	kathmandu	1		
96	School	1		
97	Kathmandu	2		
	Plan	1		
98	Ticket	2	**Adverb**	
	Photo	1	-ready	2
	Camera	1		
99	Jungle	2		
	Kathmandu	2		
100	Dining table	1		
101	Phone	2	**Abbreviation**	
	Homework	2	-PCO	1
	Daddy	1		
	Bed-room	1		
	Beranda	1		
	Kitchen	3		
102	Kathmandu	1	**Verb**	
	Mobile	1	-please	1
	Mummy	2	-phone	2
	Joke	1		
103	Phone	1	**Adjective**	
	Mobile	1	-sorry	1
	Gate	4		
	Namaste	2		
	Mood	1		
104	Kathmandu	1		
	Sir	1		

93

105	Bill	1		
	Polythene	1		
	Piece	1		
	Gas	1		
106	Machine	1	**Verb**	
	Phone	1	-phone	1
	Tuition	1		
	School fee	1		
	Fee	1		
	Press	1		
107	kathmandu	1		
108	Bath-room	1		
	Office	1		
	Gate	1		
	Chock	1		
	Tiffin	1		
	Building	1		
	Bottle	1		
	Receptionist	1		
	Canteen	1		
	Phone	2		
109	Phone	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Canteen	1	-USA	1
	Sofa	1	**Verb**	
	Passport	1	-type	1
	Sitting-room	1	-ring	1
	Visa	1	**Sentence**	
			-Hello!	1
			-Long time no see	1
			-Sorry!	1
110	Mobile	4	**Verb**	
	Office	3	-phone	2
	Phone	3		
	Boss	2		
	Receptionist	1		
	Glass	1		
	Bike	5		
	Sir	1		
111	Hospital	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Bike	1	-SMS	2
	Office	2	**Verb**	
	Boss	5	-phone	1
	Sofa	1	-mind	1
	Sir	2		
	Cottage	1		
	Quarter	1		
	Signature	1		
112	Cottage	1		
	Seat	1		
	One piece	1		

	Counter	1		
	Mobile	1		
	Vibration	1		
	Battery	1		
	Gate	2		
	Airport	1		
113	Citamole	2	**Adjective**	
	Doctor	3	-medical	1
	Number	1		
	Phone	1		
	Kitchen	1		
114	Main-gate	1	**Verb**	
	Gate	1	-clear	1
	Bill	1		
	Mummy	2		
	Sunday	1		
	Exam	1		
	Day	1		
	Friday	1		
	Daddy	1		
115	Mobile	2	**Abbreviation**	
	Miss call	1	-SMS	3
	Birthday	1	**Sentence**	
	Mummy	1	-time pass	1
	Gift	1	-what's a interesting line!	1
	Balance	1	-woe!	1
	doctor	1	**Verb**	
			-send	1
			-phone	1
116	Twenty-twenty cricket	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Office	4	-SMS	1
	Staff	1	**Sentence**	
	Balance	1	-by the way	1
	Mobile	1	**Verb**	
	School	2	-send	1
	Sofa	1		
	Tie	1		
117	Massage	1	**Adjective**	
	Computer	1	-Ok!	1
	Note	1	-Fresh	1
	Office	2		
	Sir	1		
	Mood	1		
	Phone number	1		
	List	1		
	Phone	1		
118	Dad	1	**Adverb**	
	Birthday	1	-birthday	1
	Gift	1	**Adjective**	
	Kitchen	2	-sorry	1

	Bath-room	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Sofa	1	-T.V	3
	Kantipur channel	1		
	Remote	1		
	Programme	1		
119	Remote	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Antenna	1	-T.V	2
	Bed-room	1		
	Gate	1		
	Injection	2		
120	Gate	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Sound box	1	-T.V	4
	Full sound	1	**Verb**	
	taxi	1	-phone	1
	phone	1		
121	Furniture	1		
	Sofa	1		
	Ready-made	1		
122	Hotel	1		
	Glass	1		
	Plate	1		
123	Plate	1	**Adjective**	
	Pepsi	1	-good	1
	Glass	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Lighter	1	-T.V	1
	Sound-box	1		
	Computer	1		
	Full-sound	1		
124	Kathmandu	1	**Adjective**	
	Glass	1	-Hundred	1
	Speed	1		
125	Computer	1		
	minute	1		
126	Mummy	1	**Verb**	
	Packet	1	-threaten	
	T-shirt	1		
	Jacket	1		
	Trouser	1		
	File	3		
	Calculator	1		
	Tool	1		
	Good morning	1		
127	Fees	1	**Abbreviation**	
	School	1	-T.V	3
			-A.Z	1
128	Kitchen	3		
	Tuition	1		
	Rice-cooker	1		
	Cooker	1		

	Plastic	1		
	Curry	1		
	Computer	1		
129	Bath-room	1		
	School	1		
	Glass	1		
	Tool	1		
	Bed-room	1		
	Note	1		
	Dinning	1		
	Table	1		
130	Ceiling	1	**Verb**	
	Bed-room	1	-call back	1
	Mobile	1		
	Ringtone	1		
	Office	4		
	Seat	1		
	Micro	3		
	Flat	1		
	Sofa	1		
	Cheat	1		
	Gate	2		
	Mini-micro	1		
	driver	1		
131	Office	1	**Verb**	
	Staff	1	-phone	1
	Calculator	1	**Adjective**	
	Phone	2	-Handsome	2
	Number	3		
	Loud-speaker	1		
	Visa	1		
132	Inch	1	**Verb**	
	Document	2	-ring	1
	Reception	1	-phone	1
	Mrs.	1	-rest	1
	Jacket	1	**Adjective**	
	Fit	1	-handsome	1
	toilet	1		
133	Phone	1	**Verb**	
	Plus	1	-dial	1
	Packet	1		
	Computer	1		
	Toilet	1		
134	Office	1	**Verb**	
			-phone	1
135	Doctor	1	**Adjective**	
	Competition	1	-senior	1
	Mense	1	-junior	1
	Mummy	3		
	Shield	1		

	Class-mate	1		
	Saddle	1		
136	Daddy	2		
	Control	1		
	Chewing gun	1		
	Sex	1		
	Life	1		
	Difficult	1		
137	Daddy	1		
	Fit	1		
	Diary	1		
	School	1		
138	Mobile	3		
	Message	1		
	Phone	1		
	Funny-girl	1		
	Fee commission	1		
	college	1		
139	Mummy	1	**Adverb**	
	Class ten	1	-Coming Sunday	1
	Hostel	1	**Verb**	
	Office	4	-phone	1
	Mobile	1		
140	Glass	1	**Adverb**	
	Clinic	1	-morning	1
	Office	2	**Verb**	
	Mobile	1	-phone	1
141	Office	3		
	Madam	1		
	Office-time	1		
	Phone	2		
	Tower	1		
	Sofa	1		
142	Tower	1	**Verb**	
	Sound box	1	-Type	1
	Senior class	1	-Phone	2
	Reception	1	-Damage	1
	Phone	1		
	Human sports	1		
	manpower	1		
	Staff	1		
	Visa	1		
	kathmandu			
143	Visa	1	**Sentence**	
	Phone	1	-Bye! Bye.	1
	Bottle	1	**Verb**	
	Tool	1	-phone	2
	Bill	1		
	Office	1		

	Bike	1		
144	Sitting-room	1	**Sentence**	
	Uncle	1	-I understand	1
	Kitchen	1	-Again I understand	1
	Dinning-table	1		
145	Sitting-room	1	**Sentence**	
	option	1	-I understand	1
			Verb	
			-phone	1
146	Dad	1	**Verb**	
	Poem	2	-recite	1
	Commission	1	**Adjective**	
	Carpet	1	-simple fast	1
	Picnic	2	Second	1
	Sunday	1		
	School	2		
	Fee	1		
	Programme	1		
	By the way	1		
	Intercast marriage	1		
	Tray	1		
147	Meeting	1		
	Omelet	1		
148	Tiffin	1		
	Madam	1		
	Kitchen	1		
	Sitting-room	1		
	Meeting-hall	2		
149	Phone	2	**Verb**	
	Number	1	-phone	1
	Gate	1	**Adjective**	
	Mobile	1	-plus	1
	Massage	1		
	Mummy	1		
	Hostel	3		
	Bedroom	1		
	toilet	1		
150	Sitting room	1	**Verb**	
	Office	4	-phone	1
	Gate	1	**Adverb**	
	Facebook	3	-Tata/exclamation	1
	phone	1		
	training	1		
151	Ceiling	1	**Verb**	
	Bathroom	1	-type	2
	Office	2	-ring	1
	Tension	1		
	Client	1		
	New client	1		

	Information typing	1		
	Mobile	2		
	computer	2		
152	Bed-room	1	**Sentence**	
	Trouser	1	-Happy birthday to you!	2
	Vest	1		
	Sitting-room	3		
153	Ceiling	1	**Verb**	
	Boarding school	1	-teaching	1
	Phone number	1	Abbreviation	1
	School	1	-L.K.G	1
	Certificate	1	**Adjective**	
	Boarding	1	-handsome	1
154	mobile	1		
155	Kitchen	2		
	Candle	1		
	Gas	1		
	Pant	1		
	Button	1		
157	Hostel	3	**Abbreviation**	
	Fee	2	-S.L.C	1
158	Sitting room	1		
	Kathmandu	2		
	Teaching	1		
	Photo	1		
	Shirt	2		
	Button	1		
	Jacket	2		
	Pant	2		
159	Tuition	1		
	Jail	1		
160	Jail	1		
	story	1		
161	Hostel	1		
	Fee	1		
	School	1		
	Kitchen	1		
	Glass	2		
	Plate	1		
162	Mood	1		
	Sofa	1		
	Glass	4		
	Cheers	1		
	Computer	1		
	Filter	1		
	Sitting room	1		
163	Bottle	1	**Adverb**	
	Committee	1	-Ok	1
	Photo	1		

	Table	1			
	Glass	1			
	File	1			
	Toilet	1			
164	Kitchen	1			
	Sitting room	2			
	Bed room	1			
	Tub-light	1			
	Table	1			
	Clinic	2			
	Mobile	1			
165	T-shirt	1			
	Sofa	1			
	Kitchen	1			
	Bathroom	1			
	Minute	1			
166	Clinic	2			
	Taxi	1			
	Doctor	1			
167	Mind	1	**<u>Verb</u>**		
	hostel	1	-free		1
			-disturb		1
			-please		1
168	Sofa	1	**<u>Verb</u>**		
	School	1	-phone		1
	Kitchen	2			
	Hostel	2			
	Daddy	1			
	Dress	1			
169	Kitchen	1			
	Vision	1			
	Gas	3			
	Ceiling	1			
	dedication	1			
170	Pant	1			
	Gate	1			
	Mummy	1			
	Shopping	1			
	Table	1			
	Minute	1			
171	Principal	1			
	Hostel	2			
	Fee	1			
	Kitchen	1			
	Police	1			
	Discount	1			
173	Mobile	3	**<u>Verb</u>**		
	Ringtone	1	-inform		1
	Sitting room	3			

	Phone	1		
	Table	1		
	School	1		
	Receptionist	1		
	Sorry Mrs.	1		
174	Namaste	1	**Adjective**	
	Remote	1	-Sorry	1
	Mobile	1		
	Game	1		
	Gate	1		
	Mrs.	1		
175	Cup	1	**Verb**	
	Topic	1	-please	1
176	Jokes	1		
	Sir	1		
	minute	1		
177	Sitting room	1		
	Sir	1		
178	Programme	1	**Adjective**	
			-sorry	1
179	Demand	1	**Abbreviation**	
	crane	1	K.G	2
180	Hospital	1		
	Citamole	2		
181	Operation	1	**Sentence**	
	Toilet	1	-Give me yours some words.	1
	Phone	1		
	Meeting	1		
	Suspense	1		
	Office	1		
182	Shopping	2		
	Hospital	2		
	Hostel	1		
	Computer	2		
	Office	1		
	Fan	1		
183	Facebook	2	**Sentence**	
	Chat	1	-Hay! ABCD	1
	Joke	2	-M for W	1
	Message	1	-Bye!	2
	Clinic	1		
	Photo	1		
	Switch	1		
	Flat	1		
184	Toilet	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Hostel	1	-N.G.O	1
	Shopping	1	P.A	1
	Phone	1	**Verb**	
	Mobile	3	-phone	2

102

	Loud speaker	1	**Sentence** -Missing all of you.	1
185	Gate Sprite Bottle Glass Cup Plastic packet	1 1 3 3 1 1 1		
186	Polythene Hostel Shopping Bedroom	1 2 1 1	Verb -set -please **Adjective** -good plus **Adverb** -Well done	 1 3 1 1 1
187	Mobile Kitchen Routine School	1 1 1 1	**Adjective** -alarm	 1
188	Hostel Ward number Office Bike Hospital Helmet Gate Bag Free Teaching Photo	2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1	**Sentence** -Woe! Long time no see -Good morning yaar. **Adjective** -sorry **Adverb** -sure	 1 1 1 1
189	Office Document Sir File Meeting Typing Bag Aunty Mummy	1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	**Verb** -type **Phrase** -Good morning	 5 1
190	Bag Bedroom Sir Sofa Carpet Coffee Wine	1 2 1 1 1 1 1	**Abbreviation** -T.V	 1
191	Half-pant T-shirt	1 1	**Adjective** - Bore	 1

	Photo	1	- free-frank	1
	Ceiling	1		
192	Engineer	1	**Adjective**	
	Just time pass	1	-busy	1
	Nail polish	1	-handsome	1
	Drinks party	1	-beautiful	2
	Disco	3	**Verb**	
	Husband	1	-disturb	1
	Couple	1	-invite	1
193	Husband	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Headline	1	-B.F	1
	Mobile	2	T.V	2
	Hospital	1	**Sentence**	
			-Bye! See you	1
			-Nice to meet you.	1
			-Hey! Sorry hero!	1
			Phrase	
			-Same to you.	1
			Verb	
			-ring	1
			-phone	1
194	T-shirt	1		
	India	1		
	Pant	1		
195	Nurse	1	**Sentence**	
	Injection	1	-Woe! Good my dare Mrs.	1
	Cline	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Bill	1	-T.V	1
	Report	1		
	Club	1		
	Phone Number	2		
	Mobile	1		
	Set	1		
	Switch	1		
196	Mobile	1		
	Pant	1		
	Sitting room	1		
	Cup	2		
	Table	3		
	Tray	1		
	Sir	1		
	Sofa	1		
197	Tray	1		
	Sitting room	2		
	Mobile	2		
	Computer	1		
198	Pack	1		
	Commission	1		
	Bottle	1		
	Mobile	1		

	Sitting room	1		
	Sofa	1		
	Collage	1		
	Hall	1		
	Seat	1		
199	Computer	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Micro	1	-P.S.G	1
	Staff-collage	1		
	Mobile	1		
	Photo	1		
	Seat	2		
	Guest	1		
	Reserve Seat	1		
	Stage	2		
	Mike	1		
200	Tempo	2		
	Film	1		
	Sofa	1		
	Kathmandu	1		
	Hotel fee	1		
	Mike	1		
	Taxi	1		
	Phone	1		
201	Phone	3	**Verb**	
	Hospital	1	-phone	1
	Micro-stand	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Micro	2	-T.V	1
202	Campus	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Meeting	1	-R.R	1
	Micro	1		
	Teaching hospital	1		
203	Dairy	2	**Abbreviation**	
	Phone	1	-P.S	2
	Bottle	2	**Verb**	
	Table	1	-photocopy	
	Stage	1		
	Glass	2		
	Steel	1		
204	Glass	1	**Abbreviation**	
	Uncle	1	-R.R	1
	Bed room	1	-S.L.C	1
	Mobile	1		
	Meeting	1		
	Phone	1		
	Campus	1		
	School	1		
205			**Verb**	
			-free	1
206	Diary	1	**Verb**	

	Office	2	**-phone**	1
	Meeting	2		
	Campus	1		
	Canteen	1		
	Committee	1		
207	Guest	1	**Verb**	
	Office	1	-free	1
208	Machine	1	**Abbreviation**	
			-S.L.C	1
210	Doctor	2		
	Nursery	1		
	Mobile	1		
	Alarm	1		
	Night duty	1		
211	Meeting	1		
	Glass	1		
	Guess	2		
212	Hostel	1	**Abbreviation**	
	taxi	2	-O.K	1
213	Taxi	1	**Verb**	
	Joker	1	-Joke	1
	Climax	1		
214	Office	2	**Verb**	
	Guard	2	-phone	1
	Sir	2		
	Computer	1		
	Mouse	1		
	Table	1		
	File	1		
	Mrs.	1		
215	Guard	1	**Adjective**	
	Reception	3	-sorry	1
	Hostel	1	**Verb**	
	Bathroom	1	-phone	1
	Mobile	1		
	Meeting	1		
216	Print	1	**Sentence**	
	Sir	1	-Thank you!	1
	Meeting	2	**Verb**	
	Guard	1	-type	3
	Mrs.	1	-hold	1
	Reception	1	**Adjective**	
	Phone	2	-fresh	1
	Plate	1		
217	Toilet	1	**Sentence**	
	Counter	1	-Woe! I am proud of you	1
	Sitting room	1	-you are great.	1
	Batch	1	**Verb**	
	Photo	1	-phone	1

	Mobile	1		
	Meeting	2		
218	Meeting	2	**Adverb**	
	Office	1	-really	1
	Phone	2		
	Office-office	1		
	Ceiling	1		
	Helmet	1		
	Television	1		
	Money plant	1		
219	Phone	1	**Verb**	
	School	1	-phone	1
	Mummy	1	-kiss	1
	Boyfriend	1		
	Hospital	1		
	Fashion	1		
	Office	1		
	Helmet	1		
220	Press	2	**Verb**	
	Bike	1	-start	1
	School	1	-phone	1
	Ceiling	1	-exercise	1
	Hospital	1	-call	1
	Trouser	1		
221	Half-pant	1	**Verb**	
	Taxi	3	-pick up	
	Driver	1		
	Kings way	1		
	Seat	1		
	Sandal	1		
	Hill	1		
	Sunrise home	1		
	Gate	1		
	Building	1		
	Glass	1		
	Ice	1		
	Plate	1		
	Slice	1		
222	Glass	3	**Abbreviation**	
	Stage	1	CD	1
	Phone	2	**Verb**	
	Room	1	-phone	1
	Office	2	-continue	1
	Mobile	3		
	Health problem	1		
	cheers	1		
223	Phone	1	**Verb**	
	School	1	-phone	1
	Gate	1		
	Bench	1		

	Guard	1			
	Dad	1			
	Mom	1			
224	Fit	1			
	Romance	1			
	School	1			
	Guard	1			
	Office	1			
	Computer	1			
	Mouse	1			
	Phone	1			
225	Phone	2			
	Number	1			
	Gate	1			
	Bike	2			
	Phone number	1			
226	Mobile	1	**Phrase**		
	Message	1	-No, thanks!		1
	Congratulation!	1			

APPENDIX-VIII

Literary Writers and Readers

I)   Literary Writers

S.N.	Name	Sex	Address
1	Pro. Dr. Harihar Bhandari	M	Degree Campus, BRT
2	Pro. Dr. Chakrapani Khanal	M	" " "
3	Ass. Pro. Dr. Shumbhu Pd. Koirala	M	" " "
4	Ass. Pro. Gangadhar Kattel	M	" " "
5	Ass. Pro. Ramnath Sharma	M	" " "
6	Ass. Pro. Krishna wasti	M	" " "
7	Ass. Pro. Bharatraj Sharma	M	" " "
8	Ass. Pro. Dr.Gopal Bhandari	M	Gograha College, BRT
9	Ass. Pro. Baburam Timsina	M	M M Campus, BRT
10	Ass. Pr. Ekraj Bhattarai	M	" " "
11	Ass.Pro. Devi Niraula	M	" " "
12	Pro. Dr. Bhakti Poudel	M	" " "
13	Pr. Dr. Sitaram Poudel	M	" " "
14	Ass. Pro. Madham Regmi		" " "
15	Ass.Pro. Ramendra Koirala		" " "
16	Ass. Pro.Narayan Bhatari		" " "
17	Bal JKr. Khatiwada		" " "
18	Ramesh Timalsina		" " "
19	Assi. Pro. Nirmala Regmi	F	Gograha College, BRT
20	Gunraj Bnandari		Harinagara H H S Harinagara

II) Literary Readers

S.N.	Name	Sex	Qualification	Address
1	Kanak Katuwal	M	MA	Degree Campus, BRT
2	Suraj Bhattarai	M	"	" " "
3	Lal Bahadhur Chaudhary	M	"	" " "
4	Damar Choulagai	M	"	" " "
5	Nir Parsad Koirala	M	"	" " "
6	Styanarayan Chaudhary	M	"	" " "
7	Raj Kumar Karki	M	"	" " "
8	Ubraj Karki	M	"	" " "
9	Bir Bahadhur Chaudhary	M	"	" " "
10	Prasuram Dahal	M	"	" " "
11	Devendra Parsai	M	B.ED	Gograha College, BRT
12	Krishna Adhikari	M	"	" " "
13	Pitambar Ghimire	M	"	" " "
14	Khagendra Shresth	M	"	" " "
15	Sova Subedi	F	"	" " "
16	Khadag Bahadur Basnet	M	"	"
17	Delli Pd. Kaple	M	BA	M.M. Campus ,BRT
18	Gunsagar Pandit	M	"	" " "
19	Sujita Khanal	F	"	" " "
20	Kamala Magar	F	"	" " "

Questionnaires for the Literary Writers and Readers
i) Questionnaires for the Literary Writers

This questionnaire is prepared to accomplish a research work on **English code mixing in Lekhakki Swasni'** a linguistic study for the purpose of fullfillment of M.Ed. dissertation in English under the guidence of Thirth Acharya,an assistant lecturer of Janata Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari. You are kindly requested to fill in the following questiionnaire expressing your own view. I assure you that information provided by you will be used for research purpose only

Researcher
Shivdhar Yadav
JMC Itahari, Sunsari
Informant

Name:………………………………..

Age:…………………………………….

Sex:………………………………………..

Qualification:..........................

Literary work:………………………..

You are requested to give your opinion on each of the following statements. Please indicate a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

your opinion by putting tick (√) on the response.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Mixing English code in Nepali novel is to make Nepali novel famous.

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

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

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

7 To mix English code in Nepali noxel is to neglate Nepali language and culture.

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

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

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

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

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

10. Nepali novel having mixed English code are modern than others.

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

11. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic dominence of English in the world.

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

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

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

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

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………

ii) Questionnaires for the Literary Readers

This questionnaire is prepared to accomplish a research work on **English code mixing in Lekhakki Swasni'** a linguistic study for the purpose of fullfillment of M.Ed. dissertation in English under the guidence of Keshav Prasad Bhattarai,an assitant lecturer of Janata Multiple Campus, Itahari, Sunsari. You are kindly requested to fill in the following questiionnaire expressing your own view. I assure you that information provided by you will be used for research purpose only

Researcher
Shivdhar Yadav
JMC Itahari, Sunsari
Informant

Name:…………………………………..

 Age:…………………………………

Sex:…………………………………..

Qualification:.........................

Literary work:…………………………..

You are requested to give your opinion on each of the following statements. Please indicate a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly Disagree

your opinion by putting tick (√) on the response.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 Mixing English code in Nepali novel is to make Nepali novel famous.

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

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

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

7 To mix English code in Nepali noxel is to neglate Nepali language and culture.

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

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

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

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

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

10. Nepali novel having mixed English code are modern than others.

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

11. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic dominence of English in the world.

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

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

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

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

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………

Roman Translation of Devanagiri Script

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

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

Note: the traditional letters if\,q\ and 1\ are treated as conjunct letter, e.g. if\ = ks, ksh, kch;

q\ = tr, and 1 = gn gy

Frequency of Most frequent Major Words

S.N	Noun	F	Verbs	F	Adj.	F	Adv	F
1	Mobile,	62						
2	Office	61						
3	Phone,	55						
4	Glass,	38						
5			Phone	6				
6	Kathmandu, kitchen , sitting –room,	33						
7	Bike	29						
8	Gate, hostel,	28						
9	School,	25						
10	Table,	24						
11	Toilet,	21						
12	Mummy , table , sir,	18						
13	Bed-room, computer, daddy,	17						
14	Sofa ,	16						
15	Boss,	15						
16	Ceiling , meeting ,	14						
17	Taxi,	13						
18	Bottle, fee,	12	Type	12				
19	Seat , bath-room ,	11						
20	Class ten , photo, message ,	10	Please	10				
21	Fit, gas, micro, bill, manger ,	9			Sorry	9		
22	Building , number ,plate , tension, paint,	8						
23	Cup, guard, t-shirt , tray, reception ,remote	7						
24	File, driver ,mom, steel, campus, doctor , clinic , minute,	6			Handsome ,	6		
25	Cottage, homework, dad, canteen , face-book, chock , jacket, miscall , party, phone-number , polithine , shopping, tuition , truck , tempo ,tool	5						
26	Beer, boarding, button, bus, cheers , calculator, dinning –	4	Disturb, ring, free,	4				

	table ,collage, guest, helmet , inch, juice, joke, cartoon , note, Mrs., rice-cooker ,signature, stage, bed, airport , mood, plastic , staff						
27	Committee, film, husband, injection, bag, diary ,flat , jail ,meeting hall, Namaste ,receptionist, ringtone, press, programme, magazine, Sunday, tiffin, tractor, vest, sound box , lighter, Citamole, carpet, disco , Document, mouse	3			Ceiling , good,	3	Ready ,	3
28	Sweater, story, star, switch, sprite, school fee, tie, tuition fee, traffic, ticket, whisky, waiting room, plus, poem, picnic, sandal, loud-speaker, commission, bank, boy friend, doctor, cycle, fifty-percent, fan, exam, bruin, bench, channel, candle, fashion, full sound, counter, boarding school, coaching class, Friday, hill half-pant, joker, jungle, kitchen fry, mines, one, piece, money plant, machine, madam, mike, pants, pencil-hill, register, response, passport, packet, room , teaching hospital,	2	Try, start ,dial, send,	2	Really , super, second ,fresh ,beautiful	2		
29	Accident, bachelor, air hostage Brain tumor , commerce, chips, dot pen, duty, class, biscuit ,car, alarm, acid, bomb, brush-	1	Sign, change, Confuse, Don't ,reply ,order, love,	1	Basic, golden, forty-five, last ,local, Success, brilliant ,long-	1	Late ,Frida y , Sund ay, and , so,	1

cutting, black & white, batch, allergy, bit, bazaar, beranda, battery, birth-day, balance, birthday gift, class-first, chopping-board, cover-model, capture, card, dandifore, charger, dance institute, distinction, dictionary, farming, first division, English, film hall, furniture, funny-girl, fee-commission, filter, free, engineer, girl friend, ground floor, galen, gold star, gift, game, hot-case, health, human-sports, hardware suppliers, hanger, human sports manpower, head-line, hall, hotel fee, health problem, institute, interview, inchi-hill, intercast marriage, information typing, India, ice, jeans, jeans pant, just time pass, kantipur channel, kings way, mutton fry, mutton, mango juice, marks, music, money plant, math, manpower, morning walk, model, mini-boss, mini-room, motorcycle, main-gate, mini-micro, mind, micro-stand, night-bus, networking, office-boss, office-time, option, omelet, new client, operation, nail-polish, nurse, purse, project, photography, plane, passage, plot, poster, problem, period,		feel, miss, choose ,fry, pass, convince ,mint ,clear, threaten ,callback , rest, damage ,invite ,reside , teaching , inform , set, photography ,joke ,hold, exercise ,call ,pick up		lasting, funny , major, tender , herbal , medical ,Sunday , hundred , senior , junior , sure ,simple ,fast, plus , alarm ,busy ,		birthday , coming Sunday , morning ,well done , Tata ,

presser-cooker, parking, proof, plan, piece, quarter, Pepsi, pack, print, wrestling, ready-made, routine, report, reserve seat, romance, slice, stray, set, script, scale, store-keeper, science, sport, sunrise home, shoot, staff college, scooter, stop, sport-shoes, sexy-blouse, sugar tie, tom & jerry, tape-recorder, teaching, tube-light, topic, tuition-class, television, tender, thanks, time, tower, training, antenna, by the way, aunty, walk, vision, ward number, wine, uncle, principal, polish, speed, shield, senior class, suspense, loot, liter, light foods, light, line, level, light color, location, lungi, list, chocolate, compart, dating, camera, day, cooker, curry, competition, class-mate, control, chewing gum, diary, demand, client, certificate, dress, dedication, discount, crane, chat, document, coffee, drinks party, couple, cline, club, climax, counter, congratulation, typing, uniform , vibration ,uncle , twenty – cricket , climax, typing , suspense,		119						

Check List

English Word Mixed in the Novel with their Word Class

SN	Context of Code-mixed	Nouns	F	Verbs	F	Adjectives	F	Adverbs	F