

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

According to Cambridge International Dictionary of English “Code is a system of words, letters or signs which is used to represent a message in secret form or a system of numbers, letters or signals which is used to represent something in a shorter or more convenient form”. In general system code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another.

Code is a cover term which may denote a dialect, register or a language. Any particular language a person chooses in any situation is a code. A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. Following Wardhaugh (1972:5) a 'code' can be linguistic as well as non linguistic and it is shared by both human as well as animals. 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."By vocal system, language is a universal characteristic of human species" (NewColumbia Encyclopedia, 1975: 33).According to Crystal (2003: 78) 'the term has come to the fore in sociolinguistics, where it is mainly used as a neutral level for any system of communication involving language...?.

1.1.1 Language

Language is the most unique gift that sets human beings apart from the rest of the living creatures. It is the greatest accomplishment of human civilization. It is a

means by which we can perform several things- communications, thinking group solidarity, inter linguistic conflict, notion building, control, creation and so on. We cannot think of any social, academic, financial and artistic activities going on without language. It is also said that no language is superior or inferior in terms of communicating ideas in the development, maintenance and transmission of human civilization. It is human specific in the sense that it is possessed only by human beings.

According to Sapir(1978: 8) “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. 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". Language is thus a means for conveying the common facts and feelings of daily life of human beings. Trudgil (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 (1993: 4) also adds:

'Language is a set of conventional communicative signals used by humans for communication in a community. Language in this sense is a possession of a social group, an indispensable set of rules which permits its members to relate to each other, to interact with each other, to co-operate with each other: it is a social institution'.

Hornby (1993: 700) states language is “system of signs, symbols, gestures etc. used for conveying information”. It can be defined as “a voluntary vocal system of human communication”. Language is the means of communication that helps to

exchange of ideas, message or information between two or more persons. So, language is means of communication through which information and ideas are exchanged among human beings. It is used to send and receive message. It is the most powerful convenient and permanent means of human communication. Language is voluntary because it is used according to the desire of the speaker.

In the same way, Bhattarai (1994: 11) defines language as, Universal medium of conveying facts including complete thoughts, emotions and feelings of everyday life. Language has enabled man to establish great civilization. Man differs from the other species on this earth only because she/he possesses a unique faculty of speech man expresses his personality through language. Language is a social phenomenon that lives in the mind and tongue of its users. Language and society are interrelated. No society exists without language and vice-versa.

Regarding the relationship between language and society, Krishnaswami and Verma (1989: 13) say: '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 imagine language without society and the society without language.

Similarly, Richards et al. (1999: 191) defines language as "...the system of human communication which consists of the structural arrangement of sounds for their written representation into longer units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances.

1.1.2 Status of English Language

English is no doubt the most widely used international language. It is the lingua

franca for most of the major words of the works of the world. It is frequently used not only in the day to day communication but also in the other different fields of such as international trade, commerce, transport, politics, and business and so on. Because of the wide spread of English, it has been the situation that either learn/speak English or die. So it has been the principal language for international communication and gate way of the world knowledge body. Sthapit et al.(1994) says that English has been given great importance in education system of Nepal.

Nepal is the third world for English. English is taught and learnt as a foreign language. It is taught for the academic purpose and it has a long possibility that it will remain so for years to come. In the context of Nepal there is no particular speech community of English but it doesn't mean that it keeps less importance.

English is the only language through which people can make their voice international. Bhattarai(2006: 3) opines that the nation would be surrounded in darkness of operation and atrocity if there were no English language. In this sense, we can conclude that the influence and importance of English in Nepalese society is increasing day by day. Influence of English is making us bilingual and bicultural which often leads towards the situation of code mixing as well as code switching.

1.1.3 Code Switching

The term code switching refers to the situation in which the speaker makes a choice of another code while he or she is speaking in one. Asher (1994: 581) states "code switching refers to juxtaposition of elements from two or more languages or dialect." According to Spolsky (1998: 75) "Code-switching is the alteration of two languages within a single discourse, sentence or constituent. Wardhaugh

(2000,:101) views that bilingual speakers are usually required to select a particular code, whenever they speak within a social situation. They may also be required to switch from one code to another when certain changes take place in the situation or in the social context, such as arrival of a new person, change of the topic, change of the style and so on. Hudson (2001: 51) says 'code switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism or multilingualism.' Code switching can take place in conversation when one speaker uses one language and other answers in different language.

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 such as signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with the addressee or may be motivated by the identity and relationship between 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. Aryal (2008) has listed some of the reasons of English code-switching in Nepali. The main reasons of English code-switching according to him are author's English knowledge, his intention to address new generation, as per the demand of the topic, his desire to catch the sentiments of young readers, due to the lack of equivalent terms, due to cultural influence etc.

According to Rai (2005: 151), three types of code-switching can be seen to have discussed in sociolinguistics:

- a) Situational code-switching
- b) Metaphorical code-switching
- c) Conversational code-switching

1.1.3.1 Situational Code-Switching

Situational code-switching as the name itself suggests, occurs according to the situation. Situational code switching can be observed in the context of Nepal. Students in their classroom 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 situation. Similarly Nepali Hindus switch to Sanskrit when they perform certain religious rituals: this kind of code switching is called situationalcode-switching (Rai 2000: 184).According to Wardhaugh (2000,:103) “situational code-switching occurs when the language used change according to the situation in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in different one.One variety is in a certain set of situations and another in an entirely different set”. Hudson (2001: 52) calls it as situational code-switching when “the switches between languages always coincide with the changes from one external situation (for example, talking to members of the family) to another (for example, talking to the neighbours)”.

1.1.3.2 Metaphorical Code-Switching

Wardhaugh(2000: 103) opines “when a change of 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 topic 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, et al (2001: 52) states metaphorical code-switching as to the “cases where the choice of language

that determines the situation 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

Speakers may switch codes within a single sentence and may even do so many times. Gumperz (1976) suggests the term conversational code switching for this type in order to distinguish it from situational Code-Mixing, in which each point of switching corresponds to a change in the situation. There is no such change in the situation in conversational code-switching, nor is there any change in the topic in the topic which might lead 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 expressing one sentence in one variety and 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 kind of alteration as Code-Mixing.

1.1.4 Code-Mixing

Code-Mixing is the process of inserting or mixing some words or phrases of one language into the discourse of another. Krishnaswami (1994: 18) says “If one uses a language and mixes words phrases and sentences from another language, this is called Code-Mixing”. According to Wardhaugh (2000: 109) “code- mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of single sentence. For this purpose some examples from the novel 'Karnali Blues' can be cited below:

- *TVcaudhainchkoblackand whitethiyo*. (p. 213)

- *sabaipassbhaye, ta failbhais*. (p, 84)

- *utaiusakoprivatehospital cha*. (p. 146)

Hudson (2001: 53) says there are cases when a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alteration is called Code-Mixing. According to him 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. The change generally takes place more or less randomly as far as subject matter is concerned, but they seem to be limited by the sentence structure.

Crystal (2003: 79) defines Code-Mixing as “the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another”.

Code-Mixing is a bilingual or multilingual phenomenon. People in bilingual or multilingual societies, usually mix the different codes or language varieties while speaking. When the speakers use the structure of one language and insert some lexical items of another language, it is called Code-Mixing.

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. Code-Mixing, therefore, seems to be a certain stage of borrowing which may not have yet been recognized by the community.

Maschlerf(<http://www.google/.com>) defines Code-Mixing or a mixed code as

“using two language such that a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated in to a structurally definable pattern. In other words, the Code-Mixing hypothesis states that when two code switched languages constitute the appearance of a third code. It has structural characteristics special to that new code.”

In code-mixed sentences, pieces of the one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. Muysken (<http://www.google.com>) mentions basically three types of Code-Mixing.

Insertion: The insertion of well-defined chunks of language A into 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 into 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, 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 languages 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 growth and development of trade and commerce, science and technology and revolutionary development of information technology, has brought people, with different culture and language, living in the different parts of the world in different societies, into close contact with one another. In this situation, people constantly borrow words from other languages. Code-Mixing has now become an unavoidable of any language because of its regular use of 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 codes. As the grammatical structure 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 *'KarnaliBlues'*' is concerned, I want to find out and analyze mixed English codes in the very novel 'Karnali Blues'. I also want to collect the literary writers' and the readers' opinions towards English Code-

Mixingin Nepali novel.

1.1.5 Reasons of Code Mixing and Code-Switching

Nepal is a Multilingual and Multicultural nation where people speak many languages. So, code mixing and code switching are usual activities, as people from one language community must come in contact with another language community for different purposes. When they communicate with the people of another language community, they switch their language from one to another or they mix the elements of two languages together. There may be various reasons behind code mixing or code switching. Rai(2000: 150) opines that there are three reasons for code switching.

They are discussed in brief below:

i) Solidarity with Listeners or Addressee

Solidarity with listeners or addressee is one of the very good reasons for code switching. Newari people, for example, are competent Nepali speakers. As soon as one Newari speaker meets another Newari speaker, he switches from Nepali to Newari just to show that he belongs to the same community.

ii) Choice of Topics

People also mix or switch their code to suit their topic of discussion or subject matter. It is also believed that some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained through same code so the speakers mix or switch another code. For example, Nepali people find it difficult to discuss scientific topics in Nepali language, so they mix or switch to English as soon as they have to deal with

science.

iii) Perceived Social Cultural Distance

Speakers mix or switch codes because they think that one variety or code is more prestigious than the others. For example, sometimes Nepali people switch from Nepali to English because they think that English is prestigious language, and speak English is the sign of being intellectual or elite. Except above these reasons, speakers also mix or switch their code in the following situation.

-) To acculturate in the new society.
-) To clarify meaning.
-) To facilitate gap(s).
-) To compensate gap(s).
-) Respective context and global understanding

1.1.6 An Introduction to the Nepali Novel '*Karnali Blues*'

'The term novel is applied to a great variety of writings that have in common on the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose', (Abrams, 1993).

A novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional characters and events very often in the form of sequential story (en.wikipedia.org.). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines it as 'A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes'. Roughly speaking, "A novel is a long story in prose, meant primarily for entertainment, and presenting a realistic picture of life"(Tilak, 1993). The important characteristics of a novel include fictitious story,

relatively longer narrative, the characters, plot, theme, and the reflection of real life. A novel also exhibits the author's views of life and of some problems of life. So a novel does not provide escape from life and its problems, but rather a better understanding of them. It also reflects the very spirit of the age in which it is written.

There are various types of novel like detective, historical, romantic etc. But today there is a new trend in writing novel. Most of the novelists at present are interested in depicting the characters and the existing social problems. Autobiographical novel is a new trend in this age to present the novelist's personal experiences and the memory of his/her life.

Karnali Blues is an originally a Nepali novel by Buddhisagar who is also a poet and article-writers in newspapers. He is associated to Nagarik Daily. He won gold medal in 'KabitaMahotsab' in 2060 B.S. He was also awarded 'PratibhaPuraskar' from the government of Nepal in 2066 B.S. Most of his poems have been collected in his book entitled 'BuddhisagarkaKabita' published by Fine-print.

The plot of the novel 'Karnali Blues' is set in the Far Western Terai as well as Mountain Region of Nepal, from Madera village to Katase Bazaar to the headquarters of Kalikot. The narrator, born to a doctor spends his early childhood in Madera and as he grows up, the place changes. His father, in search of better life for the family, keeps them moving from one village to another until they finally settle in Kalikot. The Son believes that there is no other person as wise, as loving and as strong as his father. However, his perception of his father changes as he grows up. The story is balanced with humor as well as heart touching stories. The playfulness and mischief of the children makes you laugh while the stories of

various characters bring tears to our eyes. The book is successful to take the readers into the life and hardships of people living in the far western region of Nepal. The novel moves along with introduction of various characters and the story of their struggle. The plot, character, presentation and the language of the book are vivid. Although the book is written in Nepali, there are many places where the writer has used English expressions as well as the typical languages (Tharu language and the language used by porters as well as the rural people in Kalikot) of the people and communities residing in the Far Western Region.

'Karnali Blues' published in 2067 BS has already printed three editions within two years time and has become one of the most popular books in Nepal. Although the book is the first attempt of the writer and poet Buddhisagar as a novelist, the book is excellent and has set a new milestone in the field of Nepali literature. The book that marks the birth of a new promising novelist in Nepal is a must-read for all.

'Karnali Blues' is an epic story about a young boy who travels to different phases of his life; with his parents. The story's main plot focuses on the character's father who develops in our own spirits by the layers of Buddhisagar's writing. We are made to see the character's father from different angles, i.e. from being strict to loving. Though the main character is the father, the writer also adds a major chunk of his life into it while holding the story and binding it together with several in-and-out characters like ParvatiDidi, Ekraj, MamataDidi, Sharmila, Chandre, Bhagiram, Batu, Sadham, Mandire, Ramesh, Shiva, Shankar etc. The story contains the naughtiness of childhood that is hilarious as well as moments of heart-breaking chapters that will keep us wanting more of Buddhisagar's easy words and perfectly structured sentences.

The sentences are short and the words are simple but the impact is deep. The novel is realistic, the novel is not decorated by the fancy words which makes novel easy to understand and fun to read. The story's plot can be divided into two parts: one in which the narrator is young and he considers his father as an amazing person; In second, his father lying in his death-bed struggling hard.

'Karnali Blues' presents the life style of far western people of Nepal. It especially presents the localness of people, their uniqueness in their life style, culture, and simplicity in living, their sorrows, and occurrences of happiness, needs, conservativeness, and relations among family kinship. The Writer himself presents as a main character and observes his father's predicament and responsibility towards his offspring.

"Karnali Blues" is a rare Nepali novel that has almost totally displaced Sanskrit in its narratives. There are no speechifying politicians and pseudo-intellectuals in the book, nor development gurus and social workers and other farmers waxing their lingo and lacing their reports with mind-blowing idiotic idioms. The settlements' carpetbaggers don't fuss with Sanskrit. Rather, the pages have local Tharu dialects of Bhagi Ram, west Nepal's guttural expressions delivered by Brisha's mother, and the Kumaon-Garhwal-Khasan-Sinjali vernacular of Nepali spoken by Jarilal in Kalikot. These variations are Nepal's very own, and readers will enjoy deciphering their nuances.

This novel is very much fruitful for the study of language perspective. Though it has used local language, very often we see English code mixing, like, emergency ward, stretcher, hospital, bed, syringe etc. Such words can be translated in Nepali but Kamali people use those words letting them untranslated or use as a Code-

Mixing.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Code mixing is the inevitable consequences of bilingualism and multilingualism. In Nepal, English is being taught in academic institutions. Thus slowly and gradually people are being bilingual towards English language. They are constantly switching or mixing English codes while speaking or writing. Even the literary writers are mixing the English codes while creating literature. The created literary work further is helping people to be more bilingual. If this trend continues, people may forget the original Nepali terms and neat pattern of Nepali language in near future. On one hand, due to the Code-Mixing, the ordinary readers may find it difficult to understand Nepali literature, and on the other hand, because of the lack of equivalent terms in Nepali, literary writers are under compulsion to mix English codes in their writings. Although the writer may get the best expressions through mixed English codes, it is necessary to use maximally available Nepali equivalent terms so as to retain the purity of Nepali language intact.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Language and literature is the identity of the people. If language is lost, the identity is lost. People, while speaking their mother tongue, they use English words. They are habituated to mix English words in their speech. The Nepalese people do the same. Often they use English words in their speech deliberately or indeliberately. Code-Mixing in Nepali language is common everywhere in Nepal.

Nowadays, we find domination of English language everywhere which seems to be threat for other languages. Nepalese speakers are frequently mixing codes in their

speech and writing. In this context it is necessary to use our own vocabularies as far as possible. The purity of language and literature is spoilt. The present study analyses mixed English words in the Nepali novel *Karnali Blues* and collects the literary writer's and reader's 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 study has the following objectives:

a) To find out and analyze English Code-Mixing in '*Karnali Blues*' in terms of

-) Word classes (noun, verb, adjective, and adverb)
-) Frequency of occurrence of the words.
-) Context in which code mixing takes place.

b) To find out the attitude of literary writers and readers (Bachelor level and above) towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel.

c) To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.5 Research Questions

This study has tried to find out the answers to the following 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 code in Nepali literature harmful or supportive?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will be significance 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, linguists, textbook writers, language planners, syllabus designers, methodologists and sociolinguist. Lastly, this research work will be much beneficial to the perspective researchers who want to carry out research related to this field.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

- a) The study was limited to the English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel '*Karnali Blues*'.
- b) 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 districts.
- c) The study was confined to the questionnaire, diary notes and unstructured interviews as a tool for data collection.
- d) The study was limited to the major word class (noun, verb, adjective and adverb), the frequency of occurrence of these words, and the context in which Code-Mixing takes place.
- e) The study did not incorporate the mixed codes of other languages.

CHAPTER: TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of the Related Literature

Though a great number of studies have been carried out on English Code-Mixing in Nepali contemporary novels, there is no research conducted on English Code-Mixing in the Nepali novel '*Karnali Blues*' written by Buddhisagar. So this research claims to be the first research on English Code-Mixing in the novel '*Karnali Blues*'.

Several researches have been carried out on English Code-Mixing in different literary genres. Some of them have been mentioned below:

Subedi(2001) carried out a research entitled "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. Following the process of both probability and non-probability sampling for data collection, the researcher shows that urban people make maximum use of English words in comparison to rural people and that the use of English acronyms is very popular in Nepali newspapers.

Baral (2005) carried out a research on "Code-Mixing in 'Nepali Cinemas'". His main objective was to find out and analyze mixed English codes in the cinemas. He collected CD records of fifteen Nepali cinemas and used the process of purposive non-random sampling procedure. He found that there were both word level and

sentence level Code-Mixings 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 2052BS to 2062 BS. The study concluded that the English words are repeatedly used in Nepali stories by modern story writers while writing stories. Moreover, he came to the conclusion that English words mixed in Nepali stories are mostly nouns.

Pageni (2005) carried out a research 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 and classic FM radio programme in Nepal. His study concluded that English Code-Mixing in Nepali language took place while speaking and that various kinds of expressions covering language structures, functions and topic areas were found Code-Mixing. Structurally, expression of word level mixing was found having the highest frequency.

Humagain (2006) carried out a research entitled "English 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 words class, sentence types and language functions. The researcher, selecting 25 Nepali pop songs using judgment or purposive sampling procedure, 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 out that nouns/adjectives are found to have been mixed more

often than verbs/adverbs and that simple sentences are mixed more often than compound and complex sentences.

Lamichhane(2006) conducted a research on "A Study on Code-Mixing Used in Supermarket". The main objectives of the study were to find out and analyze the types and frequency of English codes mixed by people in the area of supermarket. Finally he found out that people constantly use English words in the supermarket area but the words mixed by people in the area are mostly related to the field of Economics and Business.

Regmi (2006) carried out a research on "The Mixing of English Code in Nepali Public Speaking". The main purpose of his study was to find out and analyze the mixed English words in public formal speaking. Analyzing the data taken from formal speech, he came to the conclusion that speakers, frequently and in great numbers, mix the English words in public speaking.

Similarly, Neupane(2007) carried out a research on "Analysis of English Code-Mixing in Nepali Folk Songs". He studied 25 Nepali Folk songs with the objectives to find out and analyze English Code-Mixing in Nepali folk songs in terms of words class and to find out the reasons for English Code-Mixing in Nepali folk songs. The study concluded that word level Code-Mixing, especially the nouns, was in the highest number and that they were mixed to make the songs rhythmic, famous in urban areas and to make them appear more standard than others.

Aryal (2008) carried out a research on "A study on Code-Switching: A Case of Palpasa Café". In this study, he predominantly focused on the reasons of code switching. His findings claimed some reasons for mixing English codes. English

is mixed in the novel due to developing global interest towards it; to catch the sentiments of young readers; due to demand of the topic; author's English knowledge background; lack of equivalent terms; cultural influence and so on.

Devkota(2009) carried out a research study on "Code-Mixing in Nepali Dramas". The main objectives of her study were to find out English Code-Mixing in Nepali dramason the basis of word classes (nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs) and sentence types (simple, compound and complex). For the study, she only used the secondary sources of data. She collected randomly 20 Nepali dramas using purposive sampling procedure. From the study she found out that mixing of English codes in Nepali dramas was a natural phenomenon. The English words used in all the sampled dramas were simple and commonly used in day-to-day communication. Her findings also showed that simple sentences were maximally used in comparison to compound and complex ones in the sampled Nepali dramas.

Puri(2010) conducted a research on "A Study on Code-Mixing in SukaratkaPaila". The main objectives of his study were to find out and analyze the mixing of English words in 'SukaratkaPaila' and to find out the opinions of different literary figures on Code-Mixing. The researcher took all the 278 mixed English expressions as a sample size and selected 20 literary figures from Chitwan and Nawalparasi district in question 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 occurred most frequently. From the opinions of twenty literary figures, it was found out that the English words 'distinction' and 'thesis' were not appropriate to mix in the Nepali expression.

Khanal (2011) carried out his research on "An Analysis of English Code-Mixing in Saptakoshi FM": A Case of Request Time. His objectives were to find out and analyze English Code-Mixing in the programme Request Time in Saptakoshi FM in terms of word class, frequency of occurrence of the word, context in which Code-Mixing takes place, to find out people's attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in FM Radio programme and to suggest some pedagogical implications. He found out that the word level mixing was more frequent than other level of expressions. Out of 1810 English expressions mixed in programme of Request time, 1308 (72.26%) were words {including 1121 (61.93%) major word class, i.e. noun, verb, adjective and adverb and 187 (10.33%) minor class word, i.e. pronouns, prepositions, articles, interjections, conjunctions etc.}, whereas 235 (12.98%) were phrases, 150 (8.29%) were sentences, 13 (0.72%) were clauses and 104 (5.75%) were abbreviations found to have been mixed in the programme of Saptakoshi FM .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.

Basnet (2014) conducted a research entitled "English Code-Mixing in Ghurmi: A Linguistic Study". Its main objectives were to find out and analyse the English codes mixed in the novel Ghurmi in terms of major word classes, phrases, sentences and abbreviations with their various frequencies of occurrence and the context in which Code-Mixing took place. The study also tried to find out the attitudes of literary writers and readerstowards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. The primary sources of data of this study were 20 literary writers and equal number of readers from Sunsari and Morang districts of Nepal. Basnet used judgmental/purposive sampling procedure for the collection of data. He found a

large number of English codes mixed in the novel 'Ghurmi'. His findings showed that nouns were maximally used followed by adjectives, verbs and adverbs. His study also showed that English codes were used in different contexts like in the field of film, education, profession, post, science and technology, hotel, food, modern equipments, dress and so on.

Although the research works mentioned above are related to Code-Mixing, no research yet has been carried out on English Code-Mixing in '*Karnali Blues*'. This study also has tried to find out the attitude of literary writers and readers (bachelor level and above) towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel.

2.2 Implication of Reviewed Literature

Out of the twelve different studies reviewed, three were conducted on 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 have followed the same tool for the data collection.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The present study has developed some related theories, hypotheses and references to create the ground for the theoretical framework for the research work entitled Code-Mixing in the Nepali novel '*Karnali Blues*'. The content of the study are related to the theories of sociolinguistics, bilingualism or multilingualism, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, code switching, and code mixing.

Sociolinguistics is a study of the relationship between language use and the society.

According to Fishman (1966: 3) 'sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community'. Holmes (1992: 1) says that sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides well information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community. According to Hudson (1999: 1) 'we can define sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society'. When people interact with others in society at anytime and anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find some troubles when they do their activities toward the others. There are no people or society without a language. The role of a language among the people in this life is very important. Putting forth the definition of sociolinguistics crystal (2003: 422) says: 'a branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics study such matters as the linguistic identity of social groups, social attitudes to language, standard and non-standard forms of language, the patterns and needs of national use of language, social varieties and levels of language, the social basis of multilingualism and so on'.

Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. The most of people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) is called bilingualism or multilingualism (Wardough, 2006: 101). This phenomenon also happens in Indonesia. Most Indonesian people can speak more than

one language. They can speak ethnic or regional language themselves and other ethnic languages. They also can speak Indonesian language. So, if they speak with other person, they choose language who understands by him in the situation. Meanwhile multilingualism is the ability to use more than two languages. Code switching usually happens in bilingual society or even in multilingual.

According to Holmes (1992:45) switching for affective functions do not need to understand the words but need to get the affective message. This function is including in two codes. There are code switching and code mixing. Affective function consists of some functions: The first, it is used to serve quotation function. In this case, the speaker wants to recite another person's speech and report it in the conversation. The speaker quotes the original speech from another speaker's statement. The second is the function of marking personalization and objectification. It is used to express a degree of emotional involvement by the speaker in the message. The third is to qualify and clarify a message. Usually, it depends on the speaker's understanding of particular topic of conversation. Sometimes, one topic introduced in language A and then explained further in language B to qualify the message. The last function is to specify an addressee. The speaker wants to invite a certain person to participate in the conversation.

People may select a code from one code to another code to make communication comfort among the people. So, people sometimes switch their language with another language when communicate with other people. According to Wardaugh (2006: 101) code switching can arise from individual choice or be used as a major identity marker for a group of speakers who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuits. Code switching has also two kinds. There are situational code switching and

metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. Metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used. People communicate with another people in different social group. People sometimes switch their language to another language in order to the listener get the appropriate message.

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling.

According to Holmes (1992: 50) code mixing is borrowing of the words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language by using. For Crystal (1993: 79) " Code-Mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another. Such mixed forms of language are often labeled with a hybrid name such as (in the case of English) Spanish, Français and Singlish (Singaporean English), and attract attitudes ranging from enthusiastic community support(as an expression of local identity) to outright condemnation (from some speakers of the related standard languages)".

According to Wardaugh (2006: 101) a code can be defined as "a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions". When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code. Code mixing can be seen in spoken and written language. There are two types in code mixing; word and phrase. In addition, Holmes says that the cause of using code mixing and code switching;

a. Asserting Power, Pride and Status

Holmes (1992: 48), people switch or mix two languages because code switching or code mixing will increase the speaker's status, power and authority.

b. Declaring Solidarity

To express solidarity with particular social group or listeners.

c. Expressing Ethnic Identity Language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has become an identity of a social group. A speaker can switch his or her code because of self-emotion, such as angry, sad, or happy (Holmes, 1992: 47).

e. Being More Competence The speaker is unable to find the appropriate word in the language that is being used; he or she will switch or mix his or her language to another one (lack of vocabulary).

f. Being More Informative (message oriented)

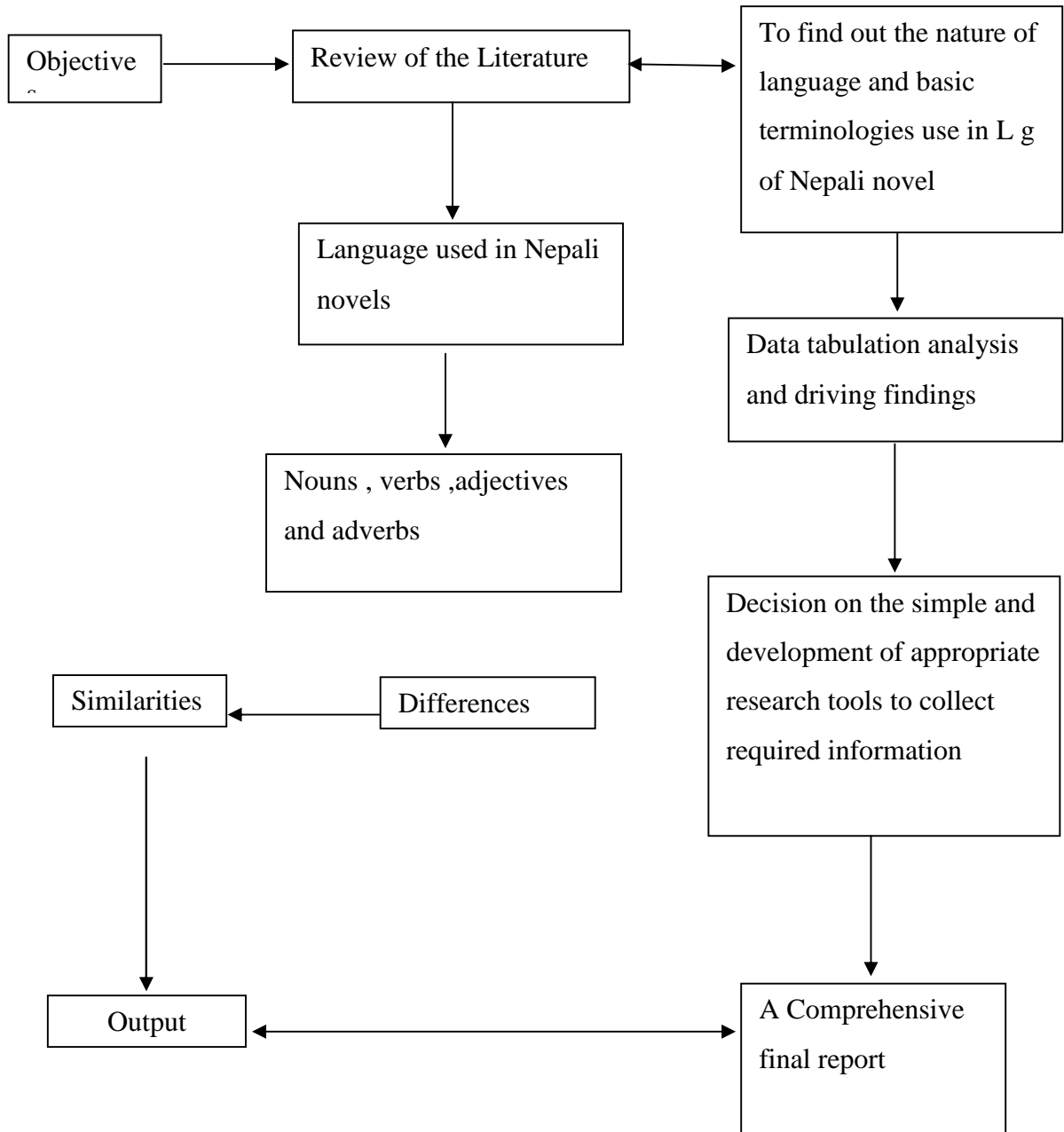
People may select a particular variety of code to make the conversation easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking (Holmes, 1992: 29). In addition, according to Hudson (2001: 131) speakers in every language can use language to locate themselves in relation to the people they are talking to and also in relation to people they are talking about. In some languages central parts of the grammatical system are dedicated to this important social function, so it is important to bear these languages in mind as a corrective to the idea that the sole purpose of language is to convey messages efficiently.

g. Conveying the Speaker's Attitude to the Listener.

The speaker usually conveys his or her attitude to make the listener able to involve in the conversation.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The researcher has listed the mixed English codes in a diary then she has analyzed them under the different headings. In course of data collection, she has consulted some text books, research-books and has taken the views of students and teachers. The information received through questionnaire from random population has been analyzed and discussed. Finally a report has been prepared for recommendation and implication.



CHAPTER-THREE

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Methodology is a vital element in a research. It is designed in such a way that it helps to carry out a study systematically, statistically and scientifically. In this research the researcher was mainly interested to find out the English Code-Mixing in the Nepali novel 'Karnali Blues' and to analyze and interpret them being based on the objectives mentioned in chapter one. The following methods and procedures were applied to carry out this research work.

3.1 Design of the study

The researcher was interested to find out the English Code-Mixing in the Nepali novel 'Karnali Blues'. For this purpose, firstly, she has listed all the mixed English codes existed in the novel 'Karnali Blues' in a diary, categorized them under different headings (viz. sentence, phrase, words, abbreviations and acronyms) and count their frequencies. Secondly, the researcher visited two campuses of Itahari municipal area and selected twenty literary readers (bachelor level and above) from each campus and twenty literary writers from Sunsari and Morang district to get their attitudes and opinions towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel using simple random sampling procedure. The researcher made questionnaire and distributed the copies of it to the informants to get their attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novels. She collected and study the information obtained from the literary writers and the readers. And then she interpreted and analyzed the data and prepared a report.

3.2 Sources of Data

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

3.2.1 Primary Sources of Data

This research is mainly based on the primary sources of data. The primary sources of data for the study of Code-Mixing were the Nepali novel '**Karnali Blues**' and twenty literary writers and the twenty literary readers (bachelor level and above from Sunsari and Morang districts).

3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary data for this study were some of the books about Code-Mixing like Verma and Krishnaswamy (1999), Wardhaugh (2000), Hudson (2001), Philipson (2007), Holms (2008) etc, the theses approved by the Department of English Education, journals, net based articles and many other references have been consulted.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study were the twenty literary writers (see Appendix VIII) and twenty literary readers (bachelor level and above) from various colleges of Sunsari and Morang districts of Nepal.

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample size

The researcher took all the mixed English expressions found in the novel '**Karnali Blues**' as a sample for the study. The researcher selected twenty literary

writers and twenty literary readers (bachelor level and above) from Sunsari and Morang district using purposive sampling procedure for the data collection.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

Observation and questionnaire were the main tools for data collection. The researcher made a questionnaire for the literary writers and the literary readers to find out the attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in the Nepali novel '*KarnaliBlues*'. The researcher also collected various opinions of the literary writers and the readers towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novels.

3.6 Process of Data Collection

Firstly, the researcher had an intensive study of the novel. she collected all the mixed English expressions and 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, she went through the novel several times and tallied the note. To find out the attitudes of English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel, she prepared questionnaire for literary writers and readers. After that she visited them, explained the purpose of visiting them and requested them to fill the questionnaire with their attitudes.

CHAPTER- IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This Chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data. The data collected from different sources have been analyzed and interpreted in order to achieve the designated objectives and the results have been presented statistically. The collected data have been analyzed under the following headings:

4.1 Analysis of Mixed English Expressions

1. Analysis of mixed English expressions on the basis of:
 - a) Holistic analysis
 - b) Major word classes (viz. Noun, adjective, verb and adverb)
 - c) Frequency of mixed English words and
 - d) The context in which the Code-Mixing take place.
2. Analysis and interpretation of the literary readers and the writers towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. Under these headings, the data are analyzed and interpreted from the various perspectives mentioned below:

4.1.1. Holistic Analysis of English Code-Mixing

English expressions have been classified into five categories, viz. word, phrase, clause, sentence and abbreviation.

Table 1.Holistic Analysis of English Expressions in the Novel ‘KarnaliBlues’

SN	Categories	occurrences	Percentage
1	Words	305	79.65
2	phrases	60	15.67
3	Clause	—	—
4	Sentences	9	2.34
5	Abbreviations	9	2.34
	Grand Total	383	100

Table No.1 shows that the English expressions mixed in the novel "Karnali Blues" were 383 in total. Out of 383 English expressions, 305 words were mixed in the novel and hence they have 79.65 percent occurrence. Word level English Code-Mixing was the highest occurrence in the novel. Similarly, there were 60 phrases (Noun phrases, adjective phrases and adverb phrase) mixed and have 15.67 percent occurrence. These English phrase level expressions were in the second position in terms of their occurrence in the novel. In the same way, sentence level expressions have 2.34 percent occurrence in the novel. The researcher didn't find any instance of the clause level English expression in the novel. There were 9 instances of English abbreviations mixed in the novel which occupied 2.34 percent occurrence of the entire English expressions. There were equal number of sentences and abbreviations in the novel.

From the table above, it was deduced that English expressions at word level were higher in occurrence than other levels. Word level expressions occupied maximum mixing and the expressions at abbreviation and sentence level occupied the lowest mixing in the novel.

4.1.2. Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level

English expressions at word level were found higher in number in relation to other levels. The novel has mixed various types of words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverb. Interestingly, the researcher did not find any example of the use of preposition in the novel. The following examples show the mixing of major English words in the novel "*Karnali Blues*".

- a) b le dui rupiy *konotedinubho*. (P. 33)
- b) *driverhuttiyerahospitalbhitrapasekothiyo*. (P.121)
- c) jharile iwabi *depotk karkatp t bajirahekothiyo*. (P. 203)
- d) unuhos, ma mero*handsome* photo dekh chu. (P.196)
- e) baj raiyasto cha . m nche*educatedchainan*. (P. 183)
- f) sabaipassbhaye, tã*failbhais*. (P. 84)
- g) driverle jip *startgaryora phnositcheukod ok ugh ridiyo*. (P. 368)

The occurrences of the numbers of three types of major words have been shown in the following table.

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

SN	Word class	No. of occurrence	percentage
1	Nouns	277	90.82
2	Adjectives	19	6.23
3	Verbs	8	2.63
4	Adverb	1	0.32
Grand Total		305	100

Table No. 2 shows that the total number of English lexical items mixed in the novel was 305. Among them 277 were nouns and they occupied 90.82 percent place in the novel. Likewise, there were 8 verbs with their different frequencies and they occupied 2.63 percent place of occurrence in the novel. Throughout the novel, there were 19 adjectives with various frequencies used and hence they occupied 6.23 percent place of the total occurrence of the English words in the novel. Interestingly, the researcher found only one adverb with different frequencies and therefore it covered only 0.32 percent place in the total occurrence of English words in the novel.

So among these four major word classes nouns had the highest and adverb had the lowest occurrences in terms of mixed English words in the novel. So the study showed that commonly English nouns are maximally mixed in Nepali novel. Some of the examples are shown below:

a) Examples of Nouns Mixed in the Novel

- a) *bholipaltaschoolbid bhayo.* (p. 111)
- b) *tysaileunakoniloshirtkojebam kalamakocliptalkirahanthyo.* (p. 89)

- c) *Emergency ward* kob hirapa_im nisharuyat ut phanphaniirahek thiye. (p.52)
- d) tith h panutheb l *iparalysis* bhayeko cha. (P.89)
- e) ramit hernachaukikogatem m nisharuubhiyek thiye. (P. 230)
- f) didil *ibuscad* nagarhobhayo. (P. 263)
- g) mailer *tiradiosunnaich* nd . (P. 325)
- h) mailepanisu ukkab ra m *kphotob* gam luk yekothiy . (P.351)

b) Examples of Adjectives Mixed in the Novel

- a) unuhos, ma mero*handsome* photo dekh chu. (P.196)
- b) helicopter m yek americanle*beautiful mountain*ag iubhiyeraphot khice. (P.10)
- c) baj raiyasto cha . m nche*educated*chainan. (P. 183)
- d) pheriduitind n c ler*aminalwater* le pakh lnubho (P.123)
- e) utaiusakopr*ivate* hospital cha.
- f) har *amedical*hall lekhiyekosignboardko enamel ukkiyerathiyokewal 'has m ak la. (P. 266)
- g) b tom usailesun yeko, birendrar*unnings*shieldm u sadha *fir*sthuncha re. (P. 289)
- h) kohalpurako *teaching*hospitalkot lo gate muntira ma t ingaubhi . (P.

5)

i) TVcaudhainchkoblackand *whitethiyo*. (P. 213)

c) Some Examples of Verbs Mixed in the Novel

a) candreletabhy gut jha *diveh* nnapanij nisakekothiyo. (P. 27)

b) s tkak *passbhayepachimal* ibhin julepadauch bhany chan. (P.43)

c) tyasbel didilemal *phonegarekithiin*. (P.259)

d) narmad lepard t nirafoldgarerakun m t adyai. (P.148)

e) tara phufailbhayekokur samjhera ma jhaskiy . (P. 142)

f) sabai*passbhaye*, ta *failbhais*. (P. 84)

g) drivarle jip *startgaryora* phnositcheukod ok ugh ridiyo. (P. 368)

h) b lecekam kehilekhersingnarnubhoracheukom nchel idinubho. (P. 293)

i) mapäckak *passbhyepachicis* p nibhand m thij nchu. (P. 28)

j) *helpgarnuhos*, m l ibhan . (P. 55)

d) Example of Adverb Mixed in the Novel

Howsad! usaleyattibhani. (P. 10)

4.1.3 Analysis of English Phrases Mixed in the Novel

Code-mixing occurred not only at word level but also at the phrase level in the novel "*Karnali Blues*". The novel used various types of English phrases like Noun phrase, Adjective Phrase and Adverb phrase. It was interesting to know that there were no instances of verb phrase used by the novelist. Out of 377 mixed English expressions, there were 60 English phrases including noun phrases, adjective phrases and one adverb phrase with their different frequencies. These English phrases occupied 14.86 percent place in the total occurrences of the Code-Mixing in the novel.

Some examples of phrase level Code-Mixing in the novel have been shown below:

- i) kohalpurako *teachinghospital*kot lo gate muntira ma t ingaubhi . (Adjective phrase, P. 5)
- ii) utaiusakoprivate *hospital* cha. (Adjective phrase, P. 146)
- iii) '*Brain hemorrhage*', doctor le b kod yāh tsam yeraekchinau l cal dai banyo. (Noun phrase, P.12)
- iv) *How sad!*, usaleyattibhani. (Adverb phrase, P.10)
- v) Ratank b *tailor master*thiye. (Noun phrase, P. 228)
- vi) unuhos, ma mero*handsome* photo dekh chu. (P.196)
- vii) *Emergency ward*kob hirapa_im nisharuyat ut phanphaniirahek thiye. (p.52)

While talking about English phrases in grammar, we generally refer to noun phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. Among the

various phrases used in the novel, it was noun phrases that occurred maximally and the adverb

phrases minimally. The adjective phrases were less in number in comparison to noun phrases. Only one instance of the use of adverb phrase was found in the novel 'Karnali Blues'. There were no verb phrase and preposition phrase in the novel. The table below shows the number of different English phrases occurred in the novel along with their percentages of occurrence.

Table 3:English Phrases Mixed in the Novel

S.N.	Types of Phrase	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Noun Phrase	42	70.00
2	Adjective Phrase	17	28.33
3	Verb Phrase	-----	-----
4	Adverb Phrase	1	1.67
5	Prepositional Phrase	-----	-----
Grand Total		60	100

The enumeration above in the table shows the occurrences of various types of English phrases mixed in the novel. Among them, noun phrases occurred maximally and adverb phrase minimally. It was found out that the novel used 42 noun phrases with various frequencies and they occupied 70% place in the entire occurrence of the phrase level English expressions in the novel. In the same way, adjective phrases with different frequencies covered 28.33% place in the total occurrences of phrases as there were 17 adjective phrases mixed in the novel. The researcher found only one adverb phrase 'How sad!' which occupied 1.67% in the entire mixing of phrase level

expressions. The study showed that the novel did not use any verb phrase or prepositional phrase.

Table 4: English abbreviations mixed in the Novel with their various Frequencies

SN	Abbreviations	Full forms	F
1	ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector Of Police	2
2	CDO	Chief District Officer	5
3	CID	Crime Investigation Department	1
4	DSP	Deputy Superintendent Of Police	7
5	SLC	School Leaving Certificate	2
6	TV	Television	9
7	UN	United Nations	1
8	ISC	Intermediate of Science	3
9	MA	Master of Arts	1
Total frequency			31

4.1.4 Analysis of English Abbreviations Mixed in the Novel

Abbreviation refers to the short form of name of thing, place, educational degree and so on. The novel '*Karnali Blues*' was also found mixing English abbreviations. There were 9 English abbreviations used in the novel that occupied 2.36% of the total occurrences of English expressions. The abbreviation TV occurred maximally followed by DSP and CDO. Similarly, ISC occurred three times and ASI/SLC occurred two times. Other abbreviations occurred in lower frequencies in the novel '*Karnali Blues*'. The table below shows the number of English abbreviations used in the novel along with their full forms and frequencies.

The table no.4 shows that there were nine abbreviations used in the novel '*Karnali Blues*'. The abbreviation TV was maximally used which occurred nine times in the novel. So it had the highest frequency among the abbreviations used in the novel. Similarly the abbreviation DSP was used seven times, CDO five times and ISC three times in the novel. ASI and SLC occurred two times each and other abbreviations occurred singly in the novel.

The novel was highly affected by the English abbreviations because perhaps Nepali people, even in the rural areas are better acquainted with these short forms and they use them more often. Some examples of the use of English abbreviations are shown below:

i) *UN*ko helicopter swargab ajharejha raw fsāgabasyo. (P. 10)

ii) *CDO*le bol yera koh . (P. 290)

iii) sspaillecinne *CID*panir tabharbyastahunchan re. (P. 320)

iv) *SLC unail kothiyo, saraleramraripad unehoina.* (P. 321)

v) *DSPs ph e, abajhanapter din ul jasto cha.* (p. 319)

vi) *tyaspachita sadhal TV hernabanda.* (p. 213)

4.1.5 Analysis of English Clauses Mixed in the Novel

The researcher did not find any Code-Mixing at its clause level, but it consisted of English expressions at sentence level.

4.1.6 Analysis of English Sentences Mixed in the Novel

The novel has incorporated some of the simple English sentences, but they are few in number. When I went through the entire novel, I found only 9 sentences mixed in the novel which occupied 2.36% in the total occurrences of the mixed English codes in the novel. Basically it has used three types of sentences found in English grammar such as affirmative sentences, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences. In some places, along with the sentences, the dative cases were also found. Some of the English sentences coded in the novel have been shown below:

i) *I'm a disco dancer.* (p.228)

ii) *How are you doctor?* (p. 195)

iii) *Father!i love you.* (p. 198)

iv) *Don't worry.* (p. 184)

v) *Hello doctor (sap)! How are you?* (P. 165)

vi) You should call the doctor. (p.235)

4.2 Frequency-Wise Analysis of the English Expressions

It was obvious to the researcher that the novel has used various kinds of words, phrases, sentences and abbreviations with their different frequencies. The table below shows the English expressions mixed in the novel at various levels with their frequencies. The number of occurrences of English expressions along with their frequencies throughout the novel has been shown in the table below:

Table 5: English Expressions Mixed in the Novel with their Frequencies

SN	Occurrence	N	V	Adj	Adv	T	NP	AP	Ad P	S en	Abb	T	GT
1	Single	112	3	14	1	130	24	14	1	9	3	51	181
2	double	36	1	2		75	6	1			2	18	93
3	thrice	27	1	1		83	7	1			1	23	106
4	4 times	19				76	1					4	78
5	5 times	10	1	1		52		1			1	10	62
6	6 times	7		1		43	2					12	55
7	7 times	11				77	2				1	15	92
8	8 times	8				64							64
9	9 times	7				63					1	9	72
10	10 times	5				50							50
11	11	4				44							44

	times												
12	12 times	4				48							48
13	13 times	2				26							26
14	14 times	2				28							28
15	17 times	1				17							17
16	20 times	1				20							20
17	21 times	2				42							42
18	22 times	1	1			23							23
19	23 times	1				23							23
20	24 times	1				24							24
21	25 times	1				25							25
22	26 times	3	1			79							79
23	28 times	1				28							128

24	30 times	1				30							30
25	33 times	1				33							33
26	36 times	1				36							36
27	39 times	1				39							39
28	41 times	2				82							82
29	49 times	1				49							49
30	62 times	1				62							62
31	65 times	1				65							65
32	83 times	1				83							83
33	93 times	1				93							93
Grand Total		277	8	19	1	1712	42	17	1	9	9	142	1952

Table No.5 shows the kinds of English words occurred with their total frequencies of occurrence throughout the novel 'Karnali Blues'. The expressions that occurred one time were the highest in number (181) in comparison to other occurrences. In the

same way, the expressions that occurred only two times were 48 in number, 3 times 38, 4 times and 20 and so on.

The foregoing table shows that the maximum number of occurrence of the expressions was 93 and it was an English noun **doctor** and it was orthographically presented as 'd k ara' in Nepali language. Similarly another expression 'medical' occurred 83 times, 'bed' 65 times and 'cycle' 62 times and so on. To sum up, in the novel 'Karnali Blues', English expressions occurred with different frequencies ranging from single to 93 times.

4.2.1 Analysis of English Expressions with their frequencies in the Novel

In this part, the researcher has incorporated those English expressions whose frequency of occurrence ranged from the highest to the lowest. But the researcher has not included those expressions whose frequency of occurrence was below two times.

Table 6: The Occurrence of Words in Descending Order in Terms of Their Frequencies:

SN	Nouns	F	Adj.	F	Verbs	F
1	Doctor	93	Black, white, first	5	Pass	26
2	Medical	83	Handsome, mineral	3	Fail	22
3	Bed	65	Second, teaching	2	Phone	5
4	Cycle	62			Dive	3

5	School	50			
6	Helicopter	49			
7	Sir	44			
8	Police, helicopter	41			
9	Shirt	39			
10	Nurse	36			
11	Photo	33			
12	Stretcher	30			
13	Gate	28			
14	Radio, pipe, pant	26			
15	Ambulance	25			
16	Saline	24			
17	Syringe	23			
18	Tablet	22			
19	Bench, Waistcoat	21			
20	Plastic	20			
21	Bag	17			
22	Counter, Machine	14			
23	Jeep, Torch	13			
24	Boot, Copy, Dozer, Truck	12			
25	Bathroom, bus, hospital	11			
26	American, seat, signboard, phone, toilet,	10			
27	Thermometer, result, line, helipad, driver, bottle, brucet,	9			

28	chain, goldstar, walkman, operator, bank, table, tonic, signpen	8				
29	Skirt, note, manager, film, emergency ward, drawer, ceiling, bomb, bank manager, aluminium,	7				
30	Bed no. 13, cap, diary, time, uncle, number,	6				
31	Army, coat, first division, tool, harmonium, litre, list, pneumonia, sweater,	5				
32	Antenna, class, carrier, coupon, duty, depot, gallon, tyre, tie, toothpaste, x- ray, minute, pad, pharmacy, polythene, postcard, phensedyl, receiver, stand, slip, symbol no.,	4				
33	Telephone, heroine, jug, juice, leather jacket, licence, mineral water, mike, needle, paralysis, paddle, pump, staff hotel, tubelight, ambulance driver, battery, blood pressure, break dance, cycle tyre, compounder, cheat, dotpen, date, duster, frybin,	3				
34	Tile, teaching hospital, hero ranger cycle, hero, inspector, ISC sir, jeans pant, joker, jeans, mitre, nursery, oxygen, power, party, postcard, pencil, rickshaw, room no.206, register, report, road, scanner, shutter, airport, ariel, blackboard, CT scan, clip, CT scanner, cetamol, cycle store, cup, certificate, enamel, good evening, generator	2				

Table above shows that the word class noun has the highest occurrence. The maximum occurrence of it was 93 times. In the novel the word 'doctor' occurred 93 times. The words 'medical' and 'bed' occurred 83 and 65 times respectively. There were 128 words that occurred more than 5 times and 65 words occurred 2 and more than 2 times. The maximum occurrence of adjectives was 5 times and they were black, first and white. The verb 'pass' had the highest frequency of occurrence among the 8 verbs. There was no frequency of adverb because it was singly used throughout the novel 'Karnali Blues'. It was deduced from the study that nouns have been maximally used with different frequencies in the entire novel.

4.3 Analysis of English Code-Mixing in Various Contexts in the Novel

Language is generally used in different contexts for different purposes. So the context of the language used determines the function and meaning of the linguistic units a speaker tries to convey. It is not always easy to find the meaning of any linguistic units without the prior knowledge of the context in which the language is used. The author of the novel '*Karnali Blues*' has been found mixing various English expressions in different situations or contexts. Some of the situations in which Code-Mixing took place have been shown below with a few examples:

a) The Context Related to Medical Treatment in a Hospital

- i) *Nursegayepachi ma cheukaibed no.4 m sar . (P. 17)*
- ii) *Wardm kuruw harupatal daigaye. (P. 16)*
- iii) *abahospital chaubh i, thika ta bhaih lcha. (P. 13)*
- iv) *emergengy wardkat ho? mailesodh . (P. 5)*

v) usale saline kobotalam duipaltacora l lehirk . (P. 7)

b) The context related to SLC results

i) yesp liarukasaile *first division*ly yek thiyenan. (P. 342)

ii) *result* yekobhayerahol baj ram hall khall thiyo. (P. 343)

iii) *operator*le hāsdaibhanyo, '*second division*'. (P. 342)

iv) m nmab ajamm 18 jan *pass*bhayek thiye. (P.343)

v) hijor ti t abajekosam c ram *SLC*koresultniskekosunepachi ma r tabhari
nid unasak n. (P.339)

c) The Context Related to Costume

i) saf *shir*trajāghel yepachi ma citikkadekhiy . (P. 19)

ii) tyasdinb le k sera akoistacoatl unubhayekothiyo. (P. 19)

iii) nilaipant...gh dasammak *boot*. (P.19)

iv) ekchinam pharkada m koh tam nilo*shir*trajāghethiye. (P. 18)

v) *jacket*ly idinu. J dom pherimutukam cha.(P. 306)

vi) kastoly idinu? *Leather*kokalo. (P. 306)

vii) mailehat rhat *rjeans*r*T-shirt*l . (P.188)

viii) *Blouse*ek kapada, g d r torangakophikk hariyopani (P.305)

d) The Context Related to Musical Instrument, Machinery and Equipment

- i) b lekapad kot lolemachinekapwalpwalm bhariyekomasinodhulo puchnubo. (P. 318)
- ii) sājhapakhadok nam *harmonium*rab ko w jsuniyo. (P. 319)
- iii) tyh *harmonium*thiyo.(P. 318)
- iv) pahilogallim omeleTVrageneratorly yekothiyo. (P. 214)
- v) nurselesyringenik l . (P. 7)
- vi) eut m niskh l *strectcher*ghis rirahekothiyo. (P. 5)

e) The Context Related to Medicine

- i)narmad le..... *tabletracapsule*gan k gajam keh lekh ramal id daibhani. (P. 222) 9862036110
- ii)aba *tasaline*cadayobhaneb *kopneumoni*ara dam bad acha. (P. 302)
- iii)dui*pin*tragatsalinekodandim jhundio. (P. 188)
- iv) un koth m phanphaniye, yepanike, *cetamol*khw yerap*neumoni*athika huncha? (P. 146)
- v) dui*bottle* *saliner*akehisyringethiye. (P. 8)

f) The Context Related to Classroom Activities

- i) t liko w jacirdaikarnabah dur *sirkakshy* m chire. (234)

- ii) sirleh jirkapiherdairoll *numberphal* ke. (P. 235)
- iii) *dustersam* daikakshy kothal najarlag ye. (P. 235)
- iv) yoISCsirkokakshy ho. (P. 235)
- v) khoi*homework* hero? (P. 236)
- vi) mat ral gekocar jha *benchm* pach ri . (P. 236)
- vii) pach dikob*enchm* kina koc koc ? (235)
- viii) unalek lop ticheum *chalkradusterr* khe. (P. 234)

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

This part of the study deals with the analysis and interpretation of the literary writers' attitudes towards the English Code-Mixing and their personal opinions towards Code-Mixing in the Nepali novel. The researcher has analyzed the 12 statements and their personal written opinions. The generalization of the statements was based on the perception of 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang districts of Nepal.

The sampled population (twenty literary writers from two districts of Nepali) of this study was asked to put a tick mark () against each of the statements on the basis of their degree of attitudes (i.e. strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree). For this study, only the literary writers, who have published at least a literary work of any genre (prose, poetry, drama, essay) were taken as informants. The questionnaire were collected, and at first among the four options, strongly agreed number of literary writers attitudes were counted and calculated and then the strongly agreed,

agreed, disagreed and finally strongly disagreed writers' attitudes were counted separately. The number and percentage of literary writers on the respective degree of attitude towards each of the statements have been presented in the table below:

Table:7: Literary Writers' Attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali

Novel

SN	Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.	7 (35%)	10 (50%)	2 (25%)	1 (5%)
2	English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomenon.	.....	16 (80%)	4 (20%)	
3	English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion.	5 (25%)	8 (40%)	7 (35%)	.....
4	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.	5 (25%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	1 (5%)
5	Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful, rather supportive.	3 (15%)	13 (65%)	4 (20%)	.....
6	English Code-Mixing in	2	9	9	.....

	Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali writers who do not have command over it.	(10%)	(45%)	(45%)	
7	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others	.....	10 (50%)	9 (45%)	1 (25%)
8	Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are more standard than other novels.	.....	1 (5%)	14 (70%)	5 (25%)
9	English code is mixed in Nepali novels because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.	3 (15%)	16 (80%)	1 (5%)	.....
10	Nepali novel having mixed English codes reflects a modern life.	4 (20%)	11 (55%)	5 (25%)	.....
11	English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.	8 (40%)	11 (55%)	1 (5%)	.....
12	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.	6 (30%)	13 (65%)	.....	1 (5%)

Table No.7 shows the entire interpretation of 12 statements of the 12 literary writers

from Sunsari and Morang districts. The table has presented precisely the number and their percentages of the alternatives such as strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed and strongly disagreed opinions of literary writers. Their attitudes and opinions towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel have been interpreted below:

The first statement on the questionnaire was 'Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people'. Out of 20 literary writers of Sunsari and Morang districts, 7 (i.e. 35%) of them strongly agreed, 10 (i.e. 50%) agreed, 2 (i.e. 10%) disagreed and 1 (i.e.5%) strongly disagreed. The literary writers who agreed were higher in number.

The second statement in the questionnaire was 'Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon'. Among the 20 literary writers, 16 (i.e.80%) agreed 4 writers disagreed, 7 strongly agreed and there was none to strongly disagree. It was clear to the researcher that maximum writers accept that English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon.

In response to the third statement, 'English code is mixed in the Nepali novel as a fashion', 8 literary writers (i.e. 40%) agreed, 7 disagreed, 5 strongly agreed and there was no one to strongly disagree. It showed to the researcher that generally writers accept that code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion.

While responding to the fourth statement, 'Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language', out of 20 writers, 7 (i.e. 35%) agreed and 7 disagreed. There were 5 writers who strongly agreed and one strongly disagreed. It showed to the researcher that mixing English codes is not actually a threat.

Responding to the fifth statement, 'Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not

harmful, rather supportive', 13 (65%) literary writers agreed and 3 strongly agreed. There were 4 writers who disagreed. There was no one to strongly disagree with the statement. It was clear that the highest number of literary writers supported the statement.

On the sixth statement, 'English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali writers who do not have a command over it', 9 writers agreed and the equal number of writers disagreed. There were 2 to agree the statement strongly. Although the agreed writers' percentage was higher, it still had a mixed result.

Regarding the response of seventh statement, 'English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others', 10 (50%) writers supported the statement and other 9 writers went against it. One writer strongly disagreed with the statement. So it could be deduced from the study that to some extent it feels prestigious to mix English codes in Nepali novel.

On the eighth statement, 'Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are more standard than other novels', 14 (70%) literary writers rejected the statement. Moreover, there were 5 writers to disagree with it strongly. So the researcher came to the conclusion that English code-mixed Nepali novels cannot be considered as standard.

Responding to the ninth statement in the questionnaire, 'English code is mixed in Nepali novel because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language' maximum writers (i.e. 80%) ticked the agree-option supporting the statement. besides, other 3 writers strongly agreed the statement. It showed that the reason given in the statement is acceptable.

Regarding the tenth statement, 'Nepali novel having mixed English code reflects a

modern life', 11 (55%) writers were in favour of the statement and also other 4 strongly supported the saying. So it was clear from the study that the post-modern Nepali novels reflect the modernity.

In response to the eleventh statement of the given questionnaire, 'English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture', 11 writers supported the statement and there were 8 others to agree the statement strongly. So it was clear from this study that there is deep influence of western culture in Nepali novels.

Responding to the final statement, 'mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world', 13 writers i.e. 65% supported it and six other writers strongly approved the statement. Therefore it was crystal clear to the researcher that linguistic imperialism of English has great impact upon the Nepali novels.

Besides the 12 statements, at the end of the questionnaire, opinions of the 20 literary writers were collected. Studying the collected opinions of them, the researcher found out that some of them fully supported mixing of English codes in Nepali novel. For example: 'English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel writing is just natural for reason of the global influence of the English language as well as due to the limitation of the Nepali vernacular felt strongly when there are subtle areas/ideas/issues to be described'.

Among the 20 literary writers, 13 writers supported the English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel and 7 others stood against the idea of English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. For example:

‘नेपाली उपन्यास लेखनमा अंग्रेजी भाषाका शब्दहरू मिसिनु एक किसिमको भाषिक समस्या हो । सकेसम्म शुद्ध नेपाली भाषाकै

प्रयोगवाञ्छनीयमानिन्छ । मानक नेपाली भाषाबाट मात्रभाव सम्प्रेषण नभएमा नेपालीकाप्रचलित भाषिकाहरूबाट शब्द, पद, वाक्य, क्रियापदआदि ग्रहण गर्न सकिन्छ । त्यसले नेपालीभाषाको मौलिकता सुरक्षित हुन्छ । पारिभाषिकशब्दहरू चाँहि नेपालका राष्ट्रिय भाषा र अंग्रेजीआदि भाषाबाट ग्रहण गर्न सकिन्छ' ।

From the opinions above, it could be deduced that there were mixed reactions regarding the code mixing in Nepali novel.

4.5 Analysis of Literary Readers' Attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in

Nepali Novel

This part deals with the analysis and interpretation of the literary readers' perspectives towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. The researcher has analysed and interpreted 12 statements and finally their written opinions. For the study 20 literary readers were chosen from Sunsari and Morang districts of Nepal. The readers, who had bachelor degree or above academic qualification were taken as informants. They were given the questionnaire to put a tick mark () against each of the statements and finally to write their opinions towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. The collected data were calculated and tabulated for analysis.

Table: 8:Literary readers' attitudes towards English Code-Mixing

SN	Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.	1 (5%)	15 (75%)	3 (15%)	1 (5%)

2	English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomenon.	3 (15%)	11 (55%)	6 (30%)	.....
3	English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion.	3 (15%)	11 (55%)	5 (25%)	1 (5%)
4	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language.	2 (10%)	8 (40%)	9 (45%)	1 (5%)
5	Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive.	1 (5%)	13 (65%)	3 (15%)	3 (15%)
6	English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali writers who do not have command over it.	1 (5%)	5 (25%)	14 (70%)	.....
7	English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others.	.....	6 (30%)	11 (55%)	3 (15%)
8	Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are more standard than other novels.	.....	2 (10%)	13 (65%)	5 (25%)
9	English code is mixed in	4	16	.....	.....

	Nepali novels because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language.	(20%)	(80%)		
10	Nepali novel having mixed English codes reflects a modern life.	1 (5%)	16 (80%)	3 (15%)	
11	English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture.	5 (25%)	15 (75%)	.....	.....
12	Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world.	3 (15%)	11 (55%)	4 (20%)	2 (10%)

Table No.8 shows the literary readers' attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. The researcher has presented the number and percentage of the literary readers who agreed, strongly agreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statements given. Their attitudes towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel has been analysed and interpreted below:

The first statement given to them was, ' Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people'. Out of 20 literary readers, 15 or 75% readers were in favour of the statement. It made the researcher clear that majority of readers support the statement.

In response to the second statement, ' English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is natural

phenomenon', 11(55%) readers agreed with the statement and 3(15%) readers again strongly agreed the idea of Code-Mixing, but 6(30%) literary readers disagreed with the statement. So the researcher came to the conclusion that mixing English codes in Nepali novel is generally accepted.

On the third statement, ' English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion', 11 readers supported the statement and perhaps indicated that Code-Mixing in Nepali language is more or less a fashion.

Regarding the fourth statement in the questionnaire, ' Mixing English code in Nepali novel is a threat to Nepali language', 8% readers agreed with it and 9% of them disagreed with it. So it was clear that Nepali readers have different attitudes towards Code-Mixing.

About the fifth statement, ' Mixing of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful rather supportive', 13 (65%) literary writers agreed and 3 strongly agreed. There were 3 writers who disagreed. There was who one strongly supported and 3 others strongly disagreed with the statement. It was clear that the majority of literary readers support the statement.

Responding to the sixth statement, 'English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali writers who do not have command over it', the majority of readers refused to accept and hence disagreed with it. Therefore it could be concluded that it was not writers' negligence but their deliberate and conscious effort to contextualize the narration in novels.

The seventh statement read, ' English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others', half of the readers disagreed with it and rejected the idea

that mixing English codes in Nepali novel would bring prestige to them.

Regarding the eighth statement, ' Nepali novels having English Code-Mixing are more standard than other novels', 65% or 13 readers disagreed with the statement and interestingly, 5 others strongly denied its reality. So it was concluded that English Code-Mixing cannot make a novel standard, but its content.

Responding to the ninth statement,' English code is mixed in Nepali novels because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language', majority of the readers (i.e. 80%) were in favour of the statement. There were only 3 readers who disagreed with the statement. So it was evident that previously borrowed terms of English in Nepali novel become the main reason of Code-Mixing.

Regarding the tenth statement, ' Nepali novel having mixed English codes reflects a modern life', majority of the readers (i.e. more than 80%) supported the view and there was none to disagree with the statement. So it was clear from the study that the post-modern Nepali novels reflect the modernity.

In response to the eleventh statement, ' English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture', 75% (15) literary readers supported it. There was not a single reader to go against it. Therefore it became evident that Nepali novels have indelible influence of the western culture.

Responding to the last statement, 'Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world', 55% literary readers supported the statement and 3(15%) strongly supported it. As the majority of the readers supported the view, it was clear to the researcher that more or less, one of the reasons for mixing codes in Nepali novel is the linguistic imperialism of English in the world.

The subjective type of question in the questionnaire was "please, write your opinion towards English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel", majority of literary readers put forth the mixed reaction. They were in favour of mixing English codes wisely, consciously and scientifically so that the literary message can be conveyed meaningfully economizing the use of unwanted words to describe the events in the given context. So they were against the overuse of it which affects the originality of Nepali language and literature. Some striking mixed reactions of the literary readers have been presented below:

- i) It sweetens Nepali language and makes it modern and contemporary society is reflected through it.
- ii) I'm not in favour of the deliberate use of English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel. Such phenomenon could be tolerable for Nepali readers as long as it comes without coercive distortion of the flavor and flair of Nepali language.
- iii) English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is not appropriate. Nepali novel should be written using only Nepali language.
- iv) Although English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is supportive to understand the content of the text, it can gradually lose the grip of the extensive use of Nepali words.
- v) Borrowed words can be used to some extent but code mixing is not necessary in Nepali novel.
- vi) Although English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is supportive to understand the content of the text, it can gradually lose the grip of extensive use of Nepali

words.

vii) Nepali novel especially post-modern novel mix English code. It is because in Nepali post-modern age, there is a great influence of western culture that is western accent. So as novel or any literary art has to reflect the reality of the society, this novel also has done justice in doing so.

vii) Some terms borrowed from English language (not having Nepali influence) is okay, but the other English Code-Mixing is linguistic attack and threat to Nepali language.

viii) English Code-Mixing is not essentially bad. It might support inter-cultural studies and in some cases, facilitate a common reader's understanding.

Among the 20 literary readers, 14 readers fully supported mixing of English codes in Nepali novel whereas 6 others denied the access of them keeping in mind that the original pattern and the purity of Nepali language might be lost in the days to come if such trend continues unaware. But majority of them accepted the idea that mixing the terms of other languages in native one is trend these days.

CHAPTER –V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The final chapter of the thesis consists of the summary, conclusion and pedagogical implications based on findings of the study

5.1 Summary

- i) The novel consisted of the highest number of English expressions at word level. Out of total 383 mixed English codes, there were 305 words. They were nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. The word level expressions occupied nearly 79.65% place in the entire novel. There were 60 English phrases that covered 15.67% place throughout the novel. From the study, the researcher found 9 English sentences and the equal number of abbreviations which occupied 2.34% place in the novel.
- ii) The novel consisted of four major class word, viz. noun, adjective verb and adverb.

Out of 305 words mixed, there were 277 nouns which occupied the highest occurrence in the novel. They covered 90.82% space among the words used in the novel. Adjectives, 19 in number, occupied 6.23% space. The novel consisted of only one adverb. It occupied only 0.32% space all over the novel.

- iii) Out of 277 nouns mixed in the novel, some nouns were found to have been used maximally. For example, the word 'doctor' was used 93 times, medical 83 times, bed 65 times, cycle 62 times, school 50 times, helicopter 49 times and

so on. This shows that these English words appeared to be the most frequent in the novel. Most of the Nepalese people use them freely and they are easy and familiar to them. So the writer seems to have incorporated them without any hesitation.

- iv) Out of 19 adjectives mixed in the novel, the adjectives like black, white and first were used five times, still they had the highest frequency among the adjectives used in the novel.
- v) The novel consisted of only 8 verbs with their various frequencies. Some verbs got the highest frequency. The verb 'pass' was used 26 times and 'fail' was used 22 times. So they were the most frequent verbs throughout the novel.
- vi) Words related to hospital, education, dress and profession were mixed with higher frequencies. For example, doctor, school, hospital bed, sir, etc.
- vii) Codes that are related to day to day communication were also found to have been mixed in the novel. For example, telephone, phone, radio, walkman etc.
- viii) On the basis of the context, the writer mixed English expressions in various situations depicted in the novel 'Karnali Blues'. He used some expressions in the following situations:

While talking about hospital, patients, school activities, costumes, medicines, transportation, food, media communication, profession, health, science and technology, house activities, musical instruments, rural scene, medical equipments, he used a lot of English words. Perhaps, he tried to place the novel in the post-modern era where the multicultural activities are common and

acceptable.

Finally the researcher found out that Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is the result of linguistic imperialism of English language in the world. English codes are mixed in the Nepali novel because a great number of English words have already been borrowed from English language. There is influence of western culture and majority of literary writers and readers that the mixing of English codes in Nepali literature is supportive, not harmful. They think that English Code-Mixing is a natural phenomenon.

5.2 Conclusions

- a) The researcher found out that Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is the result of linguistic imperialism of English language in the world. English codes are mixed in the Nepali novel because a great number of English words have already been borrowed from English language. There is influence of western culture and majority of literary writers and readers agreed that the mixing of English codes in Nepali literature is supportive, not harmful. They think that English Code-Mixing is a natural phenomenon.
- b) The Nepali novel 'Karnali Blues' used nouns maximally and other word classes were used minimally. So the researcher deduced from the study that generally the literary writers use nouns of other languages while mixing them in their literary creation.
- c) The study also concluded that mixing English codes in Nepali novels is common due to the influence of English language in Nepali literature.

- d) Large number of literary writers and the readers regard English Code-Mixing a fashion in Nepali novel.
- e) The study also came to the conclusion that while depicting something in a particular context, Code-Mixing is obligatory because of the lack of equivalent terms in that language in which something is being written.
- f) After reading the Nepali novel Karnali Blues, one comes to know that in order to express the feelings and emotions of the characters depicted in the novel, Buddhisagar has used Code-Mixing as a device of narrative technique. It is observed that Code-Mixing has become obligatory for him to bring local flavour and local colour to the setting of the novel and to show foreign cultural influence on the Nepalese societies.
- g) It may therefore be concluded that Buddhisagar has profusely used English words in his Nepali narration for the purpose of Code-Mixing due to which his novel acquires a peculiarly Nepali socio-cultural ethos.

5.3 Pedagogical Implications

Code-Mixing enhances the understanding of the situations of a bilingual or multilingual society. Study of Code mixing is a major approach of socio-linguistics. It is considered as a tool of natural and normal interaction within a bilingual/multilingual community. The behaviour of Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in Nepali novel is socio-linguistically and pragmatically determined.

From the pedagogical point of view, this study may play important role in the formation of the syllabus for different courses in Spoken English, Functional English,

and English for General Purpose and Remedial Teaching. Some of the pedagogical implications have been suggested in terms of the findings of the research. They are as follows:

5.3.1 Policy Level

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. Literary readers of Nepali language try to learn the English words with high frequency of occurrence in Nepali language.

5.3.2 Practice Level

Many more English terms have already been borrowed in Nepali language. The literary writers and readers should have the knowledge of specific vocabulary used in the specific field and the context in which a particular word is used to make themselves competent in creating literature. English Code-Mixing in Nepali novel is supportive to some extent but literary writers should be conscious enough towards the over use of English codes in Nepali novel because it creates problem in understanding to the readers. In practical life, Code-Mixing maximally occurs in the context of education, science and technology, media and communication, health and medicine, urban and rural scenario. The literary writers are using English codes deliberately or unknowingly while creating literature. So students should try to learn the foreign

words with their high frequency of occurrence in Nepali language to understand and fully enjoy the content of the text.

5.3.3 Further Research

Speaking about the way in which research should or could be done and the way it is done in the real world, Fishman (1966) asks:

'Why is there such a difference? Because researchers are limited in time, funds, ideas and ability; nevertheless, they must do the best they can with what they have. They cannot wait until the best of all possible worlds come to pass (for it never will), so they try to conduct their studies as best they can.'

The research work on English Code-Mixing in other literary genres such as essay, drama, poems songs etc. can also be extensively carried out. Mixed words of other languages besides English can also be chosen to broaden the field of research work. The study area and the population of the study can be broadened in order to achieve more applicable and valid results while carrying out research in the area of Code-Mixing. The literary writers are using English codes deliberately or indeliberately while creating literature. English Code-Mixing on other genres like songs, drama, essay and formal and informal speaking and writing of Nepali language can also be made the topic of research work to find out the overall influence on Nepali language. The more and more study in the field of English Code-Mixing can help the curious research scholars in the days to come to carry out their research easily and perfectly.

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APPENDIX—I**Sentence Level Code-Mixing in the Novel**

SN	Sentences	Page No.	F
1	Doctor Sap! You are my best friend.	164	1
2	Don't worry.	184	1
3	Father! I love you.	198	1
4	How are you doctor?	195	1
5	How are you sir?	182	1
6	Hello doctor sap! How are you?	165	1
7	I love you.	158	1
8	I'm a disco dancer.	228	1
9	You should call the doctor.	235	1
Total frequency		9	

APPENDIX—II

Phrase Level Code-mixing in the Novel

i) Noun Phrase Level code-mixing in the novel

SN	Noun phrases	F	SL	Noun phrases	F
1	Ambulance driver	3	22	Motor cycle	1
2	Brain hemorrhage	1	23	Night bus	1
3	Blood pressure	3	24	Oxygen cylinder	1
4	Bus park	6	25	Polythene bag	1
5	Bank manager	7	26	Pressure cooker	1
6	Break dance	3	27	Room no.206	2
7	Bed no.13	6	28	Room no.31	1
8	Cycle tyre	3	29	Radio service	1
9	CT scanner	2	30	Roll no. 1	1
10	Cycle store	2	31	Rocket bomb	1
11	Cycle stand	1	32	SLC result	1
12	Cycle chain	1	33	SLC pass	1
13	CT scan	2	34	Symbol no.	4
14	Emergency ward	7	35	Shirt pant	1
15	Hero Ranger cycle	2	36	Staff hotel	3
16	Hairdresser saloon	1	37	Section B	1
17	Isc sir	2	38	Traffic police	1
18	Isc pass	1	39	Table clock	1
19	Jeans pant	1	40	Tailor master	1
20	Love letter	1	41	X-ray machine	1
21	Leather jacket	3	42	Yes sir	3
Total frequency					87

ii) Adjective Phrase Level Code-Mixing

SN	Adjective Phrases	F	SN	Adjective Phrases	F
1	Beautiful mountain	1	10	Good, second division	1
2	Filmy poster	1	11	Head sir	1
3	Second division	1	12	Mineral water	3
4	Teaching hospital	2	13	Medical hall	1
5	First division	5	14	Handsome photo	1
6	Good afternoon	1	15	Good evening sir	1
7	Good evening	1	16	Private hospital	1
8	Good morning	1	17	Running shield	1
9	Good question	1	Total frequency		24

iii) Adverb Phrase Level Code-Mixing

SN	Adverb Phrases	F
1	How sad!	1
Total Frequency		1

APPENDIX-III

Word-Level Code-Mixing in the Novel

i) Nouns Mixed in the Novel

SN	Nouns	F	SN	Nouns	F
1	Ambulance Driver	3	41	Copy	12
2	Ambulance	25	42	Coat	5
3	Air Port	2	43	Clip	2
4	American	10	44	Counter	14
5	Aluminium	7	45	CT Scanner	2
6	Antenna	4	46	Compounder	3
7	Ariel	2	47	Cetamol	2
8	Army	5	48	Cycle Store	2
9	Bed	65	49	Cycle Stand	1
10	Bottle	9	50	Cycle Chain	1
11	Beautiful Mountain	1	51	Cheat	3
12	Brain Hemorrhage	1	52	Chain	8
13	Brucet	9	53	Cup	2
14	Bench	21	54	Chalk	1
15	Bed Pan	1	55	Checking	1
16	Boot	12	56	Calculator	1
17	Battery	3	57	Cement	1
18	Bed No.13	6	58	Certificate	2
19	Bathroom	11	59	Campus	1
20	Blood Pressure	3	60	Coupon	4
21	Bill	1	61	Cemera	1
22	Bus	11	62	Capsule	1
23	Bus Park	6	63	Cooker	1
24	Board	1	64	College	1
25	Beer	1	65	Cheque	1
26	Bank Manager	7	66	Drawer	7
27	Bank	8	67	Daddy	1
28	Bomb	7	68	Doctor	93
29	Bag	17	69	Duty	4
30	Break Dance	3	70	Dotpen	3
31	Brush	1	71	Dress	1
32	Blackboard	2	72	Dozer	12
33	Ct Scan	2	73	Driver	9
34	Chowmein	1	74	Desk	1
35	Class	4	75	Date	3
36	Ceiling	7	76	Depot	4
37	Cycle Tyre	3	77	Disco	1
38	Carrier	4	78	Duster	3
39	Cap	6	79	Diary	6
40	Cycle	62	80	Dialogue	1

SN	Nouns	F	SN	Nouns	F
81	Emergency Ward	7	128	Litre	5
82	Enamel	2	129	Licence	3
83	Filmy Poster	1	130	List	5
84	Frypan	1	131	Love Letter	1
85	Film	7	132	Lighter	1
86	Frybin	3	133	Lodging	1
87	First Division	5	134	Line	9
88	Fee	1	135	Leather	1
89	Fooding	1	136	Meeting	1
90	Good Second Division	1	137	Medical	83
91	Gatekeeper	5	138	Mitre	2
92	Gate	28	139	Minute	4
93	Goldstar	8	140	Meningitis	1
94	Good Afternoon	1	142	Motor Cycle	1
95	Good Evening	2	143	Machine	14
96	Good Morning	1	144	Mineral Water	3
97	Good Question	1	145	Mike	3
98	Gallon	4	146	Manager	7
99	Generator	2	147	Math	1
100	Guard	3	148	MA Pas	1
101	Gang	1	149	Medical Hall	1
102	Glass	3	150	Military	1
103	Helicopter	49	151	Mask	1
104	Helipad	9	152	Marksheet	1
105	Hospital	11	153	Number	6
106	Handle	5	154	Nurse	36
107	Hotel	11	155	Note	7
108	Half-Time	1	156	Night Bus	1
109	Hat	1	157	Needle	3
110	Hero Ranger Cycle	2	158	Nursery	2
111	Hairdresser Saloon	1	159	Operator	8
112	Heroine	3	160	Oxygen Cylinder	1
113	Head Sir	1	161	Oxygen	2
114	Homework	7	162	Pilot	1
115	Hero	2	163	Pocket	1
116	Harmonium	5	164	Pipe	26
117	Inspector	2	165	Phone	10
118	Isc Sir	2	166	Pole	1
119	Isc Pass	1	167	Pad	4
120	Jeans Pant	2	168	Pharmacy	4
121	Jug	3	169	Power	2
122	Juice	3	170	Painkiller	1
123	Jeep	13	171	Paralysis	3
124	Jail	1	172	Plastic	20
125	Joker	2	173	Pant	26
126	Jeans	2	174	Paddle	3
127	Leather Jacket	3	175	Photo	33

SN	Nouns	F	SN	Nouns	F
176	Police	41	223	Steel	1
177	Plate	1	224	Sir	44
178	Party	2	225	Shirt Pant	1
179	Pneumonia	5	226	Scanner	2
180	Polythene	4	227	Scan	1
181	Polythene Bag	1	228	Staff Hotel	3
182	Pass-Pass	1	229	Section B	1
183	Private Hospital	1	230	Sweater	5
184	Poster	1	231	Sense	1
185	Postcard	2	232	Speaker	1
186	Phensedyl	4	233	Shampoo	1
187	Petrol	1	234	Shutter	2
188	Pint	1	235	Sticker	1
189	Pencil	2	236	Sandal	1
190	Pressure Cooker	1	237	Saloon	1
191	Pump	3	238	Symbol No.	4
192	Rickshaw	2	239	Thermometer	9
193	Radio	26	240	Tubelight	3
194	Ribbon	1	241	Table	8
195	Reaction	1	242	Toilet	10
196	Room No.206	2	243	Torch	13
197	Result	9	244	Tonic	8
198	Room No.31	1	245	Tyre	4
199	Radio Service	1	246	Tour	1
200	Roll No. 1	1	247	Tablet	22
201	Rocket Bomb	1	248	Tetanus	1
202	Running Shield	1	249	Traffic Police	1
203	Receiver	4	250	Truck	12
204	Register	2	251	Tube	1
205	Report	2	252	Table Clock	1
206	Road	2	253	Tile	2
207	Science	1	254	Tie	4
208	Second Division	1	255	Toothpaste	4
209	SLC Pass	1	256	Tool	5
210	SLC Result	1	257	Ticket	1
211	Stand	4	258	Tuition	1
212	Stretcher	30	259	Telephone	3
213	Saline	24	260	Tailor Master	1
214	Shirt	39	261	Tractor	1
215	Syringe	23	262	Training	1
216	Seat	10	263	Tailor	1
217	School	50	264	Tower	1
218	Skirt	7	265	T-Shirt	1
219	Signpen	8	266	Teaching Hospital	2
220	Siren	1	267	Time	6
221	Slip	4	268	Uncle	6
222	Signboard	10	269	Volume	1

SN	Nouns	F	SN	Nouns	F
270	Video	1	276	X-Ray Machine	1
271	Volume	1	277	Yes	1
272	Waistcoat	21			
273	Ward	41			
274	Walkman	8			
275	X-Ray	4			
Total Frequency Ë 1800					

ii) Adjectives mixed in the novel

SN	Adjectives	F
1	Beautiful	1
2	Medical	1
3	First	5
4	Second	2
5	Last	1
6	Mineral	3
7	Educated	1
8	Good	7
9	Sorry	1
10	Handsome	3
11	Running	1
12	Teaching	2
13	Filmy	1
14	Black	5
15	White	5
16	Filmy	1
17	Private	1
18	Head	1
19	Sad	1
Total Frequency		43

iii) Verbs mixed in the novel

SN	Verbs	F
1	Dive	3
2	Fail	22
3	Fold	2
4	Pass	26
5	Phone	5
6	Sign	1
7	Start	1
8	Help	1
Total frequency		61

ii) Adverb mixed in the novel

SN	Adverb	F
1	How	1

APPENDIX—IV**Abbreviation Mixed in the Novel**

SN	Abbr	Full forms	F
1	ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector Of Police	2
2	CDO	Chief District Officer	5
3	CID	Crime investigation department	1
4	DSP	Deputy superintendent of police	7
5	SLC	School leaving certificate	2
6	TV	Television	9
7	UN	United nations	1
8	ISC	Intermediate of Science	3
9	MA	Master of Arts	1
Total frequency31			

APPENDIX—V

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

i) Some examples of *Nouns* mixed in the novel

- a) bholipaltaschoolbid bhayo. (p. 111)
- b) tysaileunakoniloshirtkojebam kalamakocliptalkirahanthyo. (p. 89)
- c) *Emergency ward*kob hirapa_im nisharuyat ut phanphaniirahek thiye. (p.52)
- d) tith h panutheb l *iparalysis*bhayeko cha. (P.89)
- e) ramit hernachaukikogatem m nisharuubhiyek thiye. (P. 230)
- f) hrekdinasadarmuk mak ch n ch n m phank l unehelicopterpani har yo. (P. 324)
- g) mailer *tiradiosunnaich* nde. (P. 325)
- h) mabir mijhaibedm ukrukkabas . (P.50)
- i) animer kh m *torch*kotejiloprak schariyo. (P.23)
- j) mailepanisu ukkab ra m *kophotob* gam luk yekothiy . (P.351)
- k) didil *bascad* nagarhobhayo. (P. 263)

ii) Some examples of *Adjectives* mixed in the novel

- a) unuhos, ma mero*handsome* photo dekh chu. (P.196)
- b) helicopter *ye*k american*beautiful mountain*ag iubhiyeraphot khice. (P.10)
- c) baj raiyasto cha . m nche*educated*chainan. (P. 183)
- d) pheriduitind n c ler*aminal water* le pakh l nubho (P.123)
- e) utaiusakop*private* hospital cha. (P.146)
- f) har *amedical* hall lekhiyekosignboardko enamel ukkiyerathiyokewal 'has m ak la. (P. 266)
- g) b tom usailesun yeko, birendrar*unnings*shieldm u sadha firsthuncha re. (P. 289)

- h) kohalpurakoteachingospitalkot lo gate muntira ma t ingaubhi . (P. 5)
- i) Tvcaudhainchkoblackand whitethiyo. (P. 213)

iii) Some examples of Verbs mixed in the novel

- a) candreletabhy gut jha *diveh* nnapanij nisakekothiyo. (P. 27)
- b) s tkak *passbhayepachimal* ibhin julepadauch bhany chan. (P.43)
- c) tyasbel didilemal *phonegarekithiin*. (P.259)
- d) narmad leopard t *nirafoldgarerakun* m t adyai. (P.148)
- e) tara phufailbhayekokur samjhera ma jhaskiy . (P. 142)
- f) sabaipassbhaye, ta *failbhais*. (P. 84)
- g) drivarle jip *startgaryora* phnositcheukod ok ugh ridiyo. (P. 368)
- h) b lecekam kehilekhersingarnubhoracheukom nchel idinubho. (P. 293)
- i) mapackak *passbhyepachicis* p nibhand m thij nchu. (P. 28)
- j) *helpgarnuhos*, m l ibhan . (P. 55)

APPENDIX—VI

The Occurrence of Words in Descending Order in Terms of Their Frequencies

SN	Nouns	F	Adj	F	Verbs	F
1	Doctor	93	Black, white, first	5	Pass	26
2	Medical	83	Handsome, mineral	3	Fail	22
3	Bed	65	Second, teaching	2	Phone	5
4	Cycle	62			Dive	3
5	School	50				
6	Helicopter	49				
7	Sir	44				
8	Police, helicopter	41				
9	Shirt	39				
10	Nurse	36				
11	photo	33				
12	Stretcher	30				
13	Gate	28				
14	Radio, pipe, pant	26				
15	Ambulance	25				
16	Saline	24				
17	Syringe	23				
18	Tablet	22				
19	Bench, Waistcoat	21				
20	Plastic	20				
21	Bag	17				
22	Counter, Machine	14				
23	Jeep, Torch	13				
24	Boot, Copy, Dozer, Truck	12				
25	Bathroom, bus, hospital	11				
26	American, seat, signboard, phone, toilet,	10				
27	Thermometer, result, line, helipad, driver, bottle, brucet,	9				
28	an chain, goldstar, walkman, operator, bank, table, tonic, signpen	8				
29	Skirt, note, manager, film, emergency ward, drawer, ceiling, bomb, bank manager, aluminium ,	7				
30	Bed no. 13, cap, diary, time, uncl, number,	6				
31	Army, coat, first division, tool, harmonium, litre, list, pneumonia, sweater,	5				
32	Antenna, class, carrier, coupon, duty, depot, gallon, tyre, tie, toothpaste, x-ray, minute, pad, pharmacy, polythene, postcard, phensedyl, receiver, stand, slip,	4				

	symbol no.,					
33	Telephone, heroine, jug, juice, leather jacket, licence, mineral water, mike, needle, paralysis, paddle, pump, staff hotel, tubelight, ambulance driver, battery, blood pressure, break dance, cycle tyre, compounder, cheat, dotpen, date, duster, frybin,	3				
34	Tile, teaching hospital, hero ranger cycle, hero, inspector, ISC sir, jeans pant, joker, jeans, mitre, nursery, oxygen, power, party, postcard, pencil, rickshaw, room no.206, register, report, road, scanner, shutter, airport, ariel, blackboard, CT scan, clip,CT scanner, cetamol, cycle store, cup,certificate, enamel, good evening, generator	2				

APPENDIX-VII

Some Context-based examples of Mixed English expressions in the Novel

a) The Context Related to Medical Treatment in a Hospital

- i) *Nursegayepachi ma cheukaibed no.4m sar* . (P. 17)
- ii) *Wardm kuruw harupatal daigaye*. (P. 16)
- iii) *abahospital* chaubh i, thika ta bhaih lcha. (P. 13)
- iv) *emergengy wardkat ho? mailesodh* . (P. 5)
- v) *usalesalinekobotalam duipaltacora 1 lehirk* . (P. 7)

b) The context related to SLC results

- i) *yesp liarukasailefirst divisionly yek thiyenan*. (P. 342)
- ii) *result yekobhayerahol baj ram hall khall thiyo*. (P. 343)
- iii) *operatorle hãsdaibhanyo, 'second division'*. (P. 342)
- iv) *m nmab ajamm 18 jan passbhayek thiye*. (P.343)
- v) *hijor ti t abajekosam c ram SLCkoresultniskekosunepachi ma r tabhari nid unasak n*. (P.339)

c) The context related to costume

- i) *saf shirtrajãghel yepachi ma citikkadekhiy* . (P. 19)
- ii) *tyasdinb le k sera akoistacoatl unubhayekothiyo*. (P. 19)
- iii) *nilaipant...gh dasammak boot*. (P.19)
- iv) *ekchinam pharkada m koh tam niloshirtrajãghethiye*. (P. 18)
- v) *jacketly idinu. J dom pherimutukam cha*.(P. 306)
- vi) *kastoly idinu? Leatherkokalo*. (P. 306)
- vii) *mailehat rhat rjeansraT-shirtl* . (P.188)
- viii) *Blousek kapada, g d r torangakophikk hariyopani* (P.305)

d) The context related to Musical instrument, machinery and equipments

i) b lekapad kot lolemachinekapwalpwalm bhariyekomasinodhulopuchnubo. (P. 318)

ii) sãjhapakhadok nam *harmonium*rab ko w jsuniyo. (P. 319)

iii) tyh *harmonium*thiyo.(P. 318)

iv) pahilogallim omeleTVrageneratorly yekothiyo. (P. 214)

v) nurselesyringenik 1 . (P. 7)

vi) eut m niskh 1 *strectcher*ghis rirahekothiyo. (P. 5)

e) The Context Related to Medicine

i)narmad le..... *tabletra capsule*gan k gajam keh lekh ramal id daibhani. (P. 222)

ii)aba *tasaline*cadayobhaneb *kopneumoni*ara dam bad acha. (P. 302)

iii)dui*pintragatsaline*kodandim jhundio. (P. 188)

iv) un koth m phanphaniye, yepanike, *cetamol*khw yerap*neumoni*athika huncha? (P. 146)

v) dui*bottle salinerakehisyring*ethiye. (P. 8)

f) The context related to classroom activities

i) t liko w jacirdaikarnabah dur *sirkakshy* m chire. (234)

ii) sirleh jirkapiherdairoll *number*phal ke. (P. 235)

iii) *dusters*am daikakshy kothal najarlag ye. (P. 235)

iv) yoISC*sirkokakshy* ho. (P. 235)

v) khoi*homework* hero? (P. 236)

vi) mat ral gekocar jha *benchm* pach ri . (P. 236)

vii) pach dikob*enchm* kina koc koc ? (235)

viii) unalek lop ticheum *chalkradusterr* khe. (P. 234)

APPENDIX-VIII

Literary Writers and Readers

i) Literary Writers

SN	Names	Sex	Address
1	Prof. Dr. Tanka Prasad Neupane	Male	Dharan, Sunsari
2	Dr. BadriBishalPokhrel	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
3	Prof. Dr. Kedar Prasad Paudel	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
4	Manu Manjil	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
5	KumudAdhikari	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
6	Dinesh Kumar Paudel	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
7	ShreedharKattel	Male	Itahari, Sunsari
8	TikaAtreyaPaudel	Female	Itahari, Sunsari
9	SeemaAavas	Female	Biratnagar
10	Dr. GopalBhandari	Male	Dharan, Sunsari
11	UpendraPagal	Male	Madhesa, Sunsari
12	Lila nathsilwal	Male	Inaruwa,Sunsari
13	DambaruBallavBhandari	Male	Inaruwa, Sunsari
14	Ramesh Ghimire	Male	Dharan, Sunsari
15	Prof. Dr. BhimKhatiwada	Male	Dharan, Sunsari
16	Kunta Sharma	Female	Dharan, Sunsari
17	MadhuRai	Female	Biratnagar
18	PawanKhanal	Male	Kathmandu
19	SumanPokhrel	Male	Biratnagar
20	RamendraKoirala	Male	Babiya, Sunsari

ii) Literary Readers

SN	Names	Sex	Qualification	Address
1	DadhiramDahal	m	M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
2	ParshuramShrestha	m	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
3	Gunaraj Nepal	m	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
4	ArunDhungana	m	M.Sc	Biratnagar, Morng
5	TejrajPaudel	m	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
6	SumitraBhattarai	female	B.Ed	Biratnagar, Morang
7	BishnuSitaula	Female	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
8	Ganga Ram Phuyal	Male	M.A	Koshiharaicha, Morang
9	AratikhadkaBasnet	Male	MBS	Itahari, Sunsari
10	BaburamUpadhyay	Male	M.A/M.Ed	Itahari, Sunsari
11	RabindraBhurtel	Male	MBS	Itahari, Sunsari
12	DamodarBaral	Male	M.A	Balgram, Sunsari
13	KiranBajgain	Male	M.A	Sundarpurdulari, Morang
14	HariNarayanTimsina	Male	M.A	Balgram, Sunsari
15	Dilli Kumar Sharma	Male	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
16	DhirajRai	Male	B.A	Mahendra campus, Biratnagar
17	Mira Pokhrel	Female	M.A	Apgachhi, Sunsari
18	Kedar Man Shrestha	Male	M.A/M. Ed	Balgram, Sunsari
19	Damber Kumar Nepal	Male	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari
20	Santa Pokhrel	Female	M.A	Itahari, Sunsari

APPENDIX-IX

Questionnaire for the Literary Writers and Readers

Dear informant,

You are requested to give your opinion on each of the following statements. Please indicate your opinion by putting tick () on the response.

1. Nepali novels having English code-mixing are difficult to understand by ordinary people.
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
2. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomenon
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
3. English code is mixed in Nepali novel as a fashion
 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 of English code in Nepali novel is not harmful, rather supportive
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
6. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a negligence of Nepali writers who do not have command over it
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
7. English code is mixed in Nepali novel because it has more prestige than others
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
8. Nepali novels having English code-mixing are more standard than other novels
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
9. English code is mixed in Nepali novels because some of the terms are already borrowed from English language
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
10. Nepali novel having mixed English codes reflects a modern life
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
11. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is the influence of western culture
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree
12. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is due to linguistic imperialism of English in the world
 a) strongly agree b) Agree c) Disagree d) Strongly disagree

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

.....

APPENDIX—X

Page-Wise Code-Mixing of English Expression

Pages	Nouns	F	Other expressions	F
5	Teaching hospital Gatekeeper Emergency ward stretcher	1 1 2 1		
6	Bed Waistcoat Bottle Pipe Shirt Nurse Syringe saline	5 1 1 1 1 1 2 1		
7	Time Nurse Bed Syringe Thermometer saline	1 4 1 3 3 1		
8	Helicopter Bottle Syringe saline	5 1 1 1		
9	Bed Syringe Drawer Teaching hospital Phone Daddy saline	2 1 1 1 1 1 2		
10	Helicopter Report Helipad Beautiful mountain Jug Seat	9 1 2 1 1 1	<u>Abbreviation</u> UN <u>Adjective/Noun</u> American <u>Sentence</u> You should call the doctor. <u>Adverb phrase</u> How sad!	1 2 1 1
11	Helipad Helicopter Airport Ambulace Road	1 9 1 2 1		

12	Pole Rickshaw Filmy poster Hospital Doctor Pad Pharmacy Syringe Nurse Bed Power Painkiller Brain hemorrhage saline	1 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2		
13	Paralysis Hospital CT scan Doctor Bed Plastic Pharmacy Tubelight Brucet	1 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1		
14	Jug Juice Hospital Table Buff chowmein Litre Note Gatekeeper Gate bench	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		
15	Class Duty Nurse Bed Toilet Bed pan saline	1 1 3 4 3 1 2		
16	Bed Toilet Ceiling Nurse Doctor ward	3 1 1 2 1 2		
17	Nurse Bed Ward	2 8 1		

	Dotpen Drawer Stand Tubelight Syringe Nightbus saline	1 1 2 1 2 1 2		
18	shirt	1		
19	Shirt Waistcoat Pant Handle Paddle Cycle tyre	1 1 1 2 2 1		
20	doctor	1		
21	Doctor Carrier medical	1 1 1		
23	Torch Cap waistcoat	2 2 1		
24	Doctor Tonic Bottle shirt	1 8 2 1		
26	Cycle Carrier Waistcoat school	2 1 1 2		
27	school	1	<u>Verb</u> Dive	1
28			<u>Verb</u> Pass	2
30	copy	1		
31	copy	1		
32	Radio School cycle	1 1 1		
33	Cycle Dairy Boot Shirt Radio Waistcoat note	3 1 2 1 2 2 1		
34	Photo Boot shirt	1 1 1		
35	Radio	1		

	Battery school	1 1		
36	radio	5		
37	Doctor medical	1 1		
38	Torch Tyre cycle	1 1 1		
39	doctor	1		
40	Skirt Shirt Dress Ribbon radio	2 1 1 1 1		
41	Doctor radio	2 1		
42	school	1		
43	Fry pan photo	1 1	Verb pass	1
44	Photo School signpen	1 1 1		
45	Photo Video film	3 1 1		
46	Signpen photo	1 3		
49	Bed saline	3 1		
50	Brucet Nurse Saline pipe Reaction Drawer Syringe Bed ward	4 3 1 1 1 3 3 1		
51	Bed drawer	1 1		
52	Emergency ward Siren Gate Ambulance Hotel table	1 1 3 2 1 1		
53	Bed Pipe Nurse	3 1 1		

	Stretcher	6		
	Slip	1		
	Room no. 206	2		
	Bed no. 13	1		
	saline	1		
54	Bed	1		
	Ceiling	2		
	Stretcher	1		
	Bed no. 13	1		
	Toilet	2		
	mitre	1		
55	Toilet	2		
	Bed no.13	1		
	Doctor	4		
	Bed	2		
	Help	1		
	Plastic	1		
	Shirt	1		
	pipe	1		
56	Bed	1		
	Plastic	2		
	pipe	1		
57	tour	1		
59	Photo	1		
	waistcoat	1		
61	School	1		
	photo	3		
62	class	1	<u>Verb</u> dive	1
63	School	3		
	Half-time	1		
64	school	1		
66	Signboard	1		
67	Doctor	2		
	Dozer	1		
69	Torch	1		
72	Police	6		
	plate	1		
73	Police	7		
	Steel	1		
	Pant	1		
	note	1		
74	dozer	5		
75	dozer	5		
76	Torch	2		
	Coat	1		
	jeep	3		
78	doctor	1		

79	Cycle Police party	1 4 2		
80	Police school	4 1	<u>Verb</u> fail	1
81	Result Sir Photo Shirt Pant copy	5 5 1 1 1 3	<u>adjectives</u> First second	2 1
82	Sir Copy Gates Skirt shirt	7 3 2 1 1	<u>Verbs</u> Fail Pass <u>adjective</u> last	4 4 1
83	Gate Radio shirt	1 1 1	<u>Verbs</u> Fail Pass	1 3
84	radio	1	<u>Verbs</u> Fail Pass	2 1
85	Police Report school	1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> Fail	1
86	waistcoat	1	<u>adjective</u> second	1
89	Pneumonia Bed Shirt Clip Doctor paralysis	1 3 1 1 1 1		
90	Doctor Bathroom Ward Toilet Brucet drawer	2 1 1 1 1 1		
91	Time Tablet Doctor Ward CT scan Nurse Medical	1 1 5 1 1 1 1		
92	Ambulance Gatekeeper Duty	1 1 1		

	Hotel Ward Bed Thermometer	1 2 2 1		
93	Bed	1		
94	Plastic Bed Blood pressure Saline	1 1 1 1		
95	Tetanus	1		
96	Cycle School Police Jail Time Radio doctor	2 1 1 1 2 1 1		
99	doctor	1		
100	Shirt pant waistcoat	1 1		
101	Minute School doctor	1 1 1		
102	Photo Waistcoat School cycle	2 1 1 2		
104	School torch	1 1		
105	School Gate Aluminium	1 1 1		
106	skirt	1		
107	Meningitis Cycle Shirt	1 1 1		
108	Cycle school	1 1		
110	cycle	1		
111	Cycle Polythene bag Radio School	1 1 1 1		

	Roll no.31	1		
113	Radio	1		
	School	1		
	sir	1		
114	skirt	1		
115	School	1		
	photo	3		
116	photo	4		
119	Stretcher	3		
	Gate	2		
	ambulance	1		
120	Ambulance driver	1		
	Pant	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Ambulance	8		
	Seat	3		
	Road	1		
	x-ray	1		
	rickshaw	1		
	motorcycle	1		
	traffic police	1		
	truck	1		
121	Goldstar	1		
	Ambulance	3		
	Gate	2		
	Hospital	3		
	Stretcher	5		
	Driver	1		
	Pipe	1		
	Bill	1		
	Scanner	1		
	Bench	1		
	Counter	1		
	scan	1		
122	Polythene	1		
	Counter	1		
	Stretcher	7		
	Scanner	1		
	CT scanner	1		
	Machine	2		
	x-ray	1		
	hospital	1		
	gate	1		
123	Mineral water	1		
	Counter	1		
	CT scan	1		
	x-ray	1		
	ambulance	4		
	cycle	4		
124	cycle	1		

125	Note shirt	1 4		
126	skirt	1		
128	Fry bin	1		
131	doctor	1		
132	Bus truck ribbon	1 1 1		
133	Licence tile	1 1		
134	Pant shirt	1 1		
135	Syringe Plastic Needle Medical	6 1 1 1		
136	Needle Syringe Pant doctor	2 1 1 1		
137	Bus-park Staff hotel Hotel Bus truck Driver police	2 3 1 1 1 1 4		
139	Compounder Torch Waistcoat Doctor medical	1 2 1 1 3		
140	Torch medical	1 2		
141	Pass-pass Cycle Tyre Carrier Waistcoat School gate	1 3 1 1 1 6 1	<u>Verb</u> fail	2
142	Hat Sir Cycle Section B Desk signpen	1 5 1 1 1 2	<u>Verbs</u> fail pass	3 2
145	Board x-ray	1 1		

	dotpen paralysis bed pad	1 1 1 1		
146	Doctor Private hospital Cetamol nurse	3 1 1 1		
147	Saline Doctor Pipe saline	1 2 4 1		
148	Pipe Doctor cycle	7 3 1	<u>Verb</u> fold	1
149	Cycle Hero ranger cycle handle	8 1 1		
150	Cycle Sir School Half-time	4 3 1 1		
151	Cycle store Uncle Tyre Cycle Cycle stand Handle Hairdresser saloon Heroine poster	1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1		
152	Radio Plastic Beer bottle	1 1 1 1		
153	Doctor Date Cycle Tube Uncle Medical	1 1 3 1 1 1		
156	Table clock School Bench Sir Postcard Hero Cycle Half-time	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		
157	Cycle	5		

	Skirt	1		
158	Cycle paddle	1 1	Sentence I love you.	1
160	Mike Tile School Bench Sir Thermometer Syringe Compounder Doctor Medical	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1		
161	Depot manager	1 1		
162	Phensedyle Police Goldstar Sweater Shirt medical	4 1 1 1 1 5		
163	Tie Doctor Sense licence medical	1 1 1 2 3		
164	Doctor Medical	1 1	Sentence Doctor sap! You are my best friend.	1
165	Toothpaste Doctor Pant Tool Radio service Medical	2 2 2 1 1 1	Sentence Hello Doctor sap! How are you?	1
166	Volume Table Doctor Speaker medical	1 1 2 1 1		
167	Police Pant Shirt Tie Cycle chain Uncle medical	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
170	Battery	1		

	Cycle police	2 1		
172	Mike Signboard plastic	2 1 1		
173	Waistcoat joker	1 1		
174	Gate Cycle ticket	1 1 1		
175	Driver petrol	2 1		
176	Driver Pant Jeans Jacket Doctor medical	1 1 1 1 1 3		
177	Brucet Medical	1		
178	Ceiling Saline medical	1 1 2		
179	Waistcoat Plastic medical	1 1 1		
180	Thermometer Doctor Plastic Shirt Pant Coat Bank manager Medical	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 5	<u>Abbreviation</u> ASI	1
181	Bank manager Bank Manager Duty Medical	1 2 1 1 1		
182	Police Tool medical	1 1 1	<u>Sentence</u> How are you sir?	1
183	Medical	3	<u>Adjective</u> Educated good	1 1
184	Good question Good evening sir Yes Medical	1 1 1 1	<u>Sentence</u> Don't worry.	1

187	Bathroom shampoo	3 1		
188	Jeans Pant& shirt Coat Bathroom Bed Pint Saline T-shirt	1 1 1 1 3 1 2 1		
189	Mineral water Gatekeeper Bus Pipe note	1 1 1 1 1		
190	Emergency ward Bomb Bed juice	1 1 1 2		
191	List	2		
192	Waistcoat photo	1 3		
193	Litre medical	1 1	<u>adjective</u> sorry	1
194	Minute medical	2 1		
195	Minute doctor	2 1	<u>Sentence</u> How are you doctor ?	1
196	Cheat Good morning Good afternoon Good evening handsome	1 1 1 1 1	<u>Adjectives</u> Handsome <u>Adjective/Noun</u> American <u>Verb</u> Fail <u>Adjective</u> first	2 2 3 2
197	Black &white photo Photo Bag chain	1 3 2 1	<u>Adjective/Noun</u> American <u>Adjective</u> handsome	2 1
198	Homework Sir Depot tile	1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective/Noun</u> American <u>Sentence</u> Father! I love you.	1 1
199	Tile medical	1 1		

200	Boot depot	1 1		
201	boot	1		
202	Litre Gallon Boot medical	1 1 2 3		
203	Uncle Cycle Depot Tyre Radio medical	1 1 1 1 1 1		
204	medical	1		
205	Doctor Cycle Police medical	1 1 2 1		
206	Pant Police Doctor Buspark Bank Manager medical	1 2 1 1 1 1 1		
207	Waistcoat Table Uncle medical	1 1 1 1		
208	helicopter	3		
209	Helicopter jeep	1 1		
211	Love letter Half-time school	1 1 1		
212	Cup Antenna	1 1		
213	Generator Black& white Antenna pant	1 1 1 1	<u>Abbreviation</u> TV	8
214	Generator Tuition Table Pencil Bed medical	1 1 1 1 1 2	<u>Abbreviation</u> TV	1
215	Police Shutter	1 1		

	Bank manager	1		
216	Bank Guard manager	3 3 1		
217			<u>Verb</u> dive	1
218	Syringe Doctor medical	2 2 5		
222	Tablet Ward Hotel Ceiling Doctor Capsule Saline	1 1 1 1 1 1 2		
223	Nurse Bed pant	1 2 1		
224	Cycle Handle telephone	4 1 1		
225	Cycle Walkman Counter Radio School Doctor x-ray machine medical	2 6 1 1 1 1 1 3		
226	Tile Walkman Waistcoat Hotel Police medical	1 1 2 1 1 1		
227	Disco medical	1 1		
228	Tailor master Waistcoat Break dance Cycle chain	1 1 2 1 2	<u>Sentence</u> I am a disco dancer.	1
229	Nursery Lighter gang	1 1 1		
230	Nursery Police gate	1 1 2		
231	School	1	<u>Abbreviation</u>	

			ASI	2
233	Pant Joker Waistcoat Bench Seat medical	1 1 1 1 1 2		
234	School Bench Sir Chalk duster	2 2 1 1 1		
235	Sir Roll no. Bench Duster Math Isc sir Pencil power	7 1 3 2 2 1 2 1	<u>Sentence</u> Yes sir.	1 1
236	Isc pass Isc sir Homework Check Copy Sir Hero Bench School Gate Skirt Shirt	1 1 6 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> pass	1
237	chain	1	<u>Verb</u> fail	1
239	Cycle medical	1 1		
240	MA pass Plastic medical	1 2 1	<u>Abbreviation</u> MA	1
241	Hero-heroine Postcard Diary Sticker Photo	1 1 5 1 2		
242	Jug medical	1 1		
243	medical	1		
244	Shutter	1		
246	Pant School	1 1		

	medical	2		
247	Uncle	1		
	Truck	2		
248	Truck	8		
	Chain	2		
	Hero Ranger cycle	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Pant	1		
	Cap	1		
249	Dialogue	1		
	Fry bin	1		
	Film	1		
	Heroine	1		
	medical	2		
252	School	2		
	Bag	3		
253	Bench	1		
	Shirt	1		
	medical	3		
255	medical	2		
259			<u>Verb</u> phone	1
260	Gate	3		
	Rickshaw	1		
	Emergency ward	1		
261	Plastic	2		
	Bag	2		
	Sandal	1		
	Ward	1		
	pipe	3		
262	Bed	1		
	Pipe	1		
	Stand	1		
	saline	1		
263	Nurse	2		
	Saline	1		
	Ward	1		
	Syringe	1		
	Doctor	1		
	Bus	3		
	Pipe	1		
264	Gate	1		
	Pant	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Emergency ward	1		
	Bed	1		
	Doctor	1		
	Tool	1		
265	Ward	1		
	Doctor	1		

	Bed	1		
	Stretcher	7		
	Bag	1		
266	Bus	2		
	Bus park	1		
	Medical hall	1		
	Signboard	2		
	Enamel	1		
	Date	1		
	School	2		
	Cycle tyre	1		
267	School	1		
	Calculator	1		
	Cement	2		
	Bench	1		
	medical	1		
268	Waistcoat	2		
	Pant	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Brush	1		
	Toothpaste	1		
	Goldstar	1		
	Bag	1		
	power	1		
269	Brucet	1		
	Driver	1		
	Table	1		
	medical	4		
270	Doctor	3		
	Bomb	2		
	Rocket bomb	1		
271	Bag	5		
	Goldstar	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Bench	1		
273	Shirt	2	Verb	
	Bag	2	pass	1
	Pant	1		
	Certificate	1		
	School	1		
274	Helicopter	1		
	Cycle	2		
275	Litre	1		
	Gallon	1		
276	Bag	1		
	Waistcoat	1		
	Pant	1		
	Goldstar	1		
	Aluminium	1		
279	Tractor	1		

280			Adjective first	1
281	Signpen Hotel Bench	1 2 2		
282	Pant & shirt Sir	1 1		
283	Sir Police Time Military	2 2 1 1		
284	Gallon Pant	1 1		
285	cap	1		
286	shirt	1		
289	Sir Shirt Sweater Running shield Mitre	4 1 1 1 1	<u>Adjective</u> first	1
290	Training Hotel Signboard Lodging Fooding Saloon Coupon Line Gate Police	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	<u>Abbreviation</u> CDO	1
291	Plastic Helicopter Helipad	1 1 4		
292	Helicopter Coupon Line	3 2 6		
293	School Counter Cheque	1 3 1	<u>Verb</u> sign	1
297	Bed Doctor	1 1		
298	Pipe Tool Doctor Nurse Syringe Hotel ward	2 1 1 1 1 1 1		
299	Doctor	1		

	Ward	17		
	Shirt	1		
	Pant	1		
	Bed	2		
	Slip	1		
300	Doctor	2		
	Ward	2		
	Bed	2		
	Cycle	3		
	Film	2		
301	Emergency ward	1		
	Doctor	6		
	Radio	1		
	Oxygen	1		
	Oxygen cylinder	1		
302	Doctor	1		
	Slip	1		
	Pneumonia	2		
	saline	3		
303	Plastic	2		
304	Toilet	2		
305	Helicopter	1		
	Waistcoat	1		
	Pant	1		
	Goldstar	1		
	Pressure cooker	1		
	Machine	1		
306	List	1		
	Radio	2		
	Jacket	1		
	Leather	1		
	Plastic	1		
	Helicopter	1		
	Bag	2		
	Helipad	1		
307	Helicopter	6		
	Pilot	1		
	Police	1		
	Counter	1		
308	Counter		<u>Abbreviation</u>	
	School		CDO	1
	Glass			
309	Helicopter	1		
	Helipad	1		
311	Radio	2		
	Aerial	1		
	Counter	2		
	Leather jacket	2		
	Signboard	3		
312	Leather jacket	1		

	Sweater	1		
	Jacket	2		
	Camera	1		
313	Lighter	1		
314	Gallon	4		
	Coat	1		
	Camera	1		
	Photo	1		
316	Torch	1		
	medical	2		
317	Syringe	1		
	Pant	2		
	Brucet	1		
	Helicopter	2		
	Goldstar	1		
	Shirt	1		
	Waistcoat	1		
318	Bag	1		
	Harmonium	2		
	Machine	5		
	Plastic	1		
	Bottle	1		
319	Shirt		<u>Abbreviations</u>	
	Machine		DSP	4
	Harmonium		CDO	1
	Police			
320	Radio	1	<u>Abbreviations</u>	
	Police	2	CID	1
	Meeting	1	CDO	1
	Percent	1		
321	Radio	1	<u>Abbreviations</u>	
	School	1	DSP	1
	Sir	2	SLC	1
	Class	1		
	Enamel	1		
322	School	1	<u>Abbreviations</u>	
	Meeting	1	DSP	2
	SLC pass	1	<u>Verbs</u>	
	Sir	1	Pass	2
	List	1	fail	1
	Helipad	1		
	Harmonium	1		
	Belt	1		
323	Harmonium	4		
	Shirt	3		
	Tailor	1		
	Machine	2		
	Police	3		
	Torch	1		
324	Harmonium	4		

	Plastic	1		
	Helicopter	2		
	Boot	1		
325	Radio	1		
	Hotel	1		
	Army	1		
	Police	1		
	Sweater	2		
	Machine	2		
326	Plastic	1		
	Note	1		
	Litre	1		
	Cooker	1		
327	School	4	<u>Abbreviation</u>	
	Sir	2	SLC	1
	Blackboard	1		
	Police	1		
328	signboard	1		
329			<u>Abbreviations</u>	
			DSP	1
			CDO	1
333	Bathroom	1		
	Pneumonia	1		
	Polythene	1		
	Saline	2		
	stand	2		
334	Bed	4		
	Ward	1		
	saline	1		
335	Nurse	4		
	Ward	1		
	Oxygen	1		
	Cylinder	1		
	Polythene	1		
	Doctor	3		
	Emergency	1		
336	Doctor	1		
	Shirt	1		
337	Doctor	2		
	Ward	1		
	Gate	2		
	Telephone	1		
	Calculator	1		
	Receiver	1		
	Phone	2		
338	Receiver	1	<u>Verb</u>	
	Gate	3	pass	1
	Cheat	3		
	Police	2		

	Desk	1		
339	Cheat Sir Question paper First division SLC result	3 1 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> pass	2
340	Result Line Number Operator Toothpaste Solar Charge Telephone	1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1		
341	Symbol number Operator Telephone helipad	2 2 1 1		
342	Operator Second division First division Pant	3 1 2 1	<u>Verb</u> pass	2
343	First division Inspector Result Helipad	2 1 1 1	<u>Verb</u> Pass fail	1 1
344	Boot Police Army	1 1 1		
345	SLC pass	1		
346	Counter Marksheet Sir First division Line School Certificate Head sir Sign	1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
347	Marksheet Inspector School Number Sir second division good	4 1 1 3 1 1 1	<u>Abbreviation</u> DSP	1
348	Marksheet Sir Register Number	2 6 2 2	<u>Verb</u> fail	1

	Science School	1 1		
349			Verb fail	1
350	College Plastic Campus Time Helicopter Police Fee	1 2 1 1 1 1 1	Verb phone	1
351	Campus Photo Bag	1 2 1		
352	Helicopter Helipad Pocket	2 1 1		
353	Pant Bag Police List Helicopter		Verb phone	1
354	Phone Helicopter line	3 1 1		
355	Receiver Cheat Curfew Phone	1 1 1 3	Verb pass	3
356	Waistcoat Phone	1 1		
357	Receiver		Verb phone	1
358	Helicopter Bank Blood pressure Phone	1 1 1 2		
359	Tower Phone Helicopter	1 2 1	Verb phone	1
363	Nurse Table File Pant Ward Time	2 1 2 1 2 1		
364	bed	1		
365	Pump Nurse	2 2		

	Doctor Dotpen Slip Tubelight Pharmacy Receiver Minute Counter	1 1 3 1 1 2 1 1		
366	Pump Mask Cycle Film Bed Nurse Ward Office Light Jeep Gate Torch	2 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 1		
367	Emergency ward Bag Nurse Bed Cylinder Shirt Waistcoat Goldstar Tablet Drawer Pant Stretcher Pipe Ward saline	1 3 1 3 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
368	Bag Polythene Stretcher Ward Jeep Note Driver Jeans pant Seat	2 1 2 1 5 1 4 1 3	Verb Fold start	1 1
369	Jeep Checking Army Driver Bunker Plastic	2 2 2 3 2 1		

370	Driver	2		
	Mineral water	1		
371	Driver	4		
372	Driver	2		
	Jeep	3		
	Seat	1		
373	Driver	4		
	Side	1		
	Boot	1		
	Army	3		
	Jeep	3		
	Seat	1		
	Pant	1		
374	Radio	1		
Total Frequency 1952				

APPENDIX-XI
TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

The researcher has used the following transliteration system.

अ	a	:	h	ड		इ	y
आ		क	K	ढ	d	र	r
इ	i	ख	Kh	ण		ल	l
ई		ग	g	त	t	व	w
उ	u	घ	gh	थ	th	श	
ऊ		ड		द	d	ष	
ऋ		च	c	ध	dh	स	s
ए	e	छ	ch	न	n	ह	h
ऐ	ai	ज	j	प	p		
ओ	o	झ	jh	फ	ph		
औ	au	ञ		ब	b		
.	m	ट		भ	bh		
°	~	ठ	t	म	m		

(Source: Turner, 1993)