

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language is the most unique gift that sets human being apart from the rest of living beings. 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, nation building, control, creation and so on. It is perhaps the most significant assets of human life.

To Block and Trager (1942 p:5), “A Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.”

Advance Learner’s Dictionary (2000p:721) defines language as, “The use by humans of system of sound and words to communicate.”

“Language is understood as the natural and universally ‘human’ aptitude and behavior of using words to communicate ideas by human beings”
Sharma and Chhetri (2005p:5)

Language is a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people of society. So language is a social phenomenon therefore, it has intimate relationship and influences the society. Language is not such entity being fixed for ever; it is dynamic and changes over time. Knowing a language means a great deal more than simply knowing how to produce sentences; it also means knowing how to use them. All human beings normally speak at least one language and it is hard to imagine much significant, social, intellectual or artistic activity-taking place in its absence.

There are hundreds of language in the world out of them English is most popular language. It has been a second language of billions of people worldwide and has been used as an official language in many countries. The factors that lead a speaker to mix codes is many like lack of facility, mood of speaker/writer, pragmatic reason etc. According to Hudson (1980p:53) “there are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. The kind of alternative is called code mixing.” Similarly, Wardhaugh (1986p:100) defines code mixing as “the speaker essentially chooses one code but elements of another code are mixing up in course of a single utterance.”

1.1.1 Literature

Literature is an art of writing especially in the tactful and joyful diction that express not only emotive feelings, opinions and experiences but also reflect social realities through figurative language or devices. It reflects human civilization, life styles of contemporary people in either form oral or written. “it is a curious and prevalent opinion that literature, like all art, is a mere play of imagination, pleasing enough, like a new novel but without any serious or practical importance.” (Long 2000p:7) Literature preserves the ideals of a people and ideals love, faith, duty, friendship, freedom, reverence are the part of human life most worth of preservation. Literature is the **expression** of life in words of truth and beauty, it is the written record of man’s spirit of his thoughts, emotions, aspiration; it is the history and the only history of the human soul.

If we describe something’s as ‘literature’ as apposed to anything else, the term carries with it, qualitative connotations which imply that the work in question has superior qualities; that it is well above the ordinary run of

written works. “Literature is vague term which usually denotes works which belong to the major genres: epic, drama, lyric, novel, short story, code.” (Cuddon 1992 p:505) An epic is a long narrative poem; on a grand scale, about the deeds of warriors and heroes. It is a ‘heroic’ story incorporating myth, legend, folk tale and history.

In general any work meant to be performed on a stage by actors is called drama. A more particular meaning is a serious play: not necessarily tragedy. Similarly, poem is a composition; a work of verse, which may be in rhyme or may be blank verse or a combination of the two. Lyric is a term used for any fairly short poem in the voice of single speaker, although that speaker may sometimes quote others.

1.1.2 Drama

It is an experience in which we participate on many levels simultaneously. On one level we may believe that what we see is really happening, on another level we know it is only make believe. “Drama is the art of representing for the pleasure of others that happened or that we imagine happening. The primary ingredients of drama are characters represented buy players; action spectacle, represented by scenery, music, costume described by gestures and movements; thought implied by dialogue, words and action and finally audiences who respond to this complex mixture.” (Jacobus 2001 p:1) For an audience, drama is one of the most powerful artistic experiences. When we speak about participating in drama, we mean that as a member of the audience we become a part of the action that inflows. This is a mysterious phenomenon. The elements of drama are plot characterization, setting, dialogue, movement, music and theme. Drama is a play written in prose or verse that tells a story through dialogue of actions performed by actors

impersonating the character of the story. Cuddon (1992 p: 259) says that “In general any work meant to be performed on a stage by actors.”

Drama encourages genuine communication. It both entertains and instructs. Among various genres of literature the field of drama is also not untouched from the trend of code-mixing. Earlier it was rare to be found English code mixing in Nepali drama but now a days it has become a fashion or a trend.

1.1.3 Present Situation of Drama in Nepal

In the field of Nepali literature, drama has its different and important place. If we go back to history of drama, we will find that earlier drama was performed in theatre of Durbar only for Ranas or Kings., for common people drama was just for reading. At that time tragic and drama full of typical Hindu religions and culture practices were very famous.

But as time passed people started performing dramas in stage and that was for common people also. So with reader drama got its audience too. Slowly tragic, romantic, comic drama started publishing. So in modern drama the illusion of reality includes not just the shape of an action, the events, and the characters but also the details of everyday life. Now, it has become a powerful medium which can give message for society, country or even for common people. Translation of Nepali dramas in other languages is proved to be beneficial aspect for Nepali literature. Because of this, our culture, society, festivals are being known to others. Nepalese government has also included dramas in school and university level. In present situation drama has become valuable aspect of literature because it is powerful instrument in raising moral and ethical concern. It all provides students an open floor for the discussion of challenging issues

and put critical views regarding these issues. After all this, we can say that Nepali literature will be incomplete if we don't talk about drama.

1.2. Fundamentals of Language Structures

Language is a system. That is to say it is made up of smaller units which are related to each other and perform particular functions. Every language has a fixed number of units; English has five units. Starting from the largest unit 'sentence' we have 'clause', 'phrase', 'word', and 'morpheme'. The relation between these five units of grammatical description is one of the composition.

1. Morpheme

The meaningful unit that makes words is called morpheme. To Aarts and Aarts (1986:17).” The morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it cannot be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis.

Morpheme is divided into two groups;

Free and bound

Free morphemes can be used independently. For example, Girl, nice, bright, etc. Yadav (2004:41) says 'such morpheme making an independent word and occurring in its own right is said to be free morpheme. Most roots are free morpheme. On the other hand such morphemes which are always attached to other free forms 9words consisting of one or more than one morpheme and cannot occur lone are called bound morpheme.

2. Word

Word is the smallest free form found in language .A word may be understood as a stretch of writing .The term word is used in various senses .It has been distinguished as follows in terms of its main senses;

- a. Orthographic phonological word,
- b. Lexical word, and
- c. Grammatical word

2.1. The Classification of Word on its Classes

There are two kinds of word classes .They are major word and minor word classes. There are four major classes. They are Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs .The minor classes are; preposition, Conjunctions, Articles, Numerals, Pronouns, Quantifiers and Interjections.

a. Major word classes

There are 4 major word classes. They are Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb.

1) Noun

Noun is a naming word. It typically names or denotes entities such as individuals, animals, places, objects or qualities. For example, Tiger, pen, success, mountain, table etc.

2) Verb

A verb is a word which refers to concepts like actions, sensations or states. The words like run, jump, feel, remain, can all be identified as verbs.

3) Adjective

An adjective is a word which refers to a property or attribute, its function is to modify a noun .For example, intelligent, foolish, and green. etc.

4) Adverb

An adverb is a word which typically denotes properties and attributes to actions, sensations or states designated by verbs .For example,

Hari left quickly

Sina is walking so slowly.

b) Minor word class

1) Articles

Articles are determines that are used before nouns. English has two kinds of articles, which function exclusively as constituents of the noun phrase. The definite article spelled the, the indefinite article is spelled a (before consonants or an before vowels)

2) Numerals

A word which is used to denote a number is called numeral. We can found two types of numerals in English language. They are cardinal and ordinal numerals. Example of cardinal numerals is one, twelve, ninety etc. Similarly example of ordinal numerals is fifth, thirty-seventh etc.

3) Quantifier

The word which shows the quantity of a noun is called quantifier. For example, anybody, none, some, etc.

4) Pronoun

Pronoun are words (me, they, he, him, himself, this ,it)used in place of noun phrases typically referring to things already known(he likes himself ,this is it.)

5) Interjections

A word used as an exclamation is called interjection. This word class consists of items that have no referring function and are only used to express emotions such as surprise, joy, pain, pleasure, etc. For example, damn, wow, aha etc.

3. Phrase

A phrase is a constituent which can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of at least one of its constituent words. Phrases can be distinguished as noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, phrase, verb and prepositional phrase.

1) Noun phrase (NP)

A noun phrase is a phrase which has noun s its most important constituent which can replace the entire phrase. It consists at least a noun -head- word. It is characteristic of a NP that it has a dominant member (the head) which can replace the entire phrase.

For example

NP=H

e.g. they are singing.....etc.

NP= Pre m +H

-Pre d +H

e.g. All boysetc

-Det+Adv)H

e.g. the then principal.....etc

2) Verb Phrase

A word or group of words with a verb as a main head is called verb phrase. arts and Aarts, (1986;72) says,; The verb phrase exhibits a number of features that are not found in any of the other phrase types, viz. aspect, voice, tense, and mood.

Some structures of the verb phrase;

VP=LV

e.g.- John writes poems.....etc.

VP=LV+AUX of the perfective aspect.

e.g. He has spoken Englishetc.

3) Adjective phrase (Adj. p.)

It is a word or group of words that functions like an adjective. “like most other phrases, the adj. phrase can realize functions within the structure of other phrases as well as functions on sentence or clause level. The most usual phrase internal function of the adjective phrase is that of modifier in a noun phrase (Aarts and Aarts 1986:67)

Some structures of the adjective phrases are:

Adj. p = 4

Extremely interesting ok

e.g. Sila is beautiful, etc.

Adj. p = (Prem) e.g. very ugly

4) Adverb phrase (Adv. P)

A word or group of words which functions as an adverb is known as adverb phrase. In the internal structure of the adverb phrase. The same two functions are distinguished as in the adjective phrase, namely those of head and modifier. A constituent which precedes the head is a premodifier, on that follow the head is a post.

Some structure of the adverb phrases are:

Adv P= H

e.g. He talks fairly, etc.

Adv P = (Prem +) H

e.g. He truns up exceedingly and suspiciously often.

5) Prepositional Phrase (P)

A word or a group of words with preposition as a head word is called prepositional phrase. It starts with a preposition and ends usually with a noun.

Some structures of the prepositional phrase are:

PP=H (+pos+m)

H (+N/NP)

e.g. by the end of this month, on the table etc.

4) Clause

A phrase is a group of words built around a lexical category, (Noun, verbs, A or P). we combine phrases to form a sentence or a unit of a sentence. This unit is obviously larger than a phrase but equal or smaller than a sentence. That is to say, it is equivalent to a sentence or in between the phrase and the sentence. Such unit is called a clause.

From the structural point of view, clauses can be of the following types (Arts and Arts, 1986:84)

i) **Finite Clauses:**

The finite clause contains a finite verb. The finites verb is a verb which shows tense, aspect, mood and (or agreement with the subject.) for example

- Hari sleeps well.
- Ram charms that Hari is guilty

ii) **Non-finite clause**

The non-finite clause contains non-finite verbs. The non finite verb to a verb which does not show tense, aspect, mood and /or agreement with the subject. For example.

I remember your playing

The work completed, all workers left.

iii) **Verb less clause**

The verb less clause, also called a small clause contains no verb (finite or non-finite) as a predicate. Instead of a verb, predicate can be a noun phrase or an adjective phrase. For example.

When ripe, this orange will be tasty.

I consider you a scholar. (Uzba scholar)

5) Sentence

The sentence is the largest unit of grammar since there is no unit higher than this in grammatical analysis.

Sentences can be structurally classified as simple compound and complex (Aarts and Aarts, 1986:86)

- i) Simple sentence.
- ii) Compound Sentence
- iii) Complex sentence

i) Simple Sentence

It is a sentence made up of a single independent clause. In other word it is a sentence in which none of the functions is realized by a clause.

For example,

Jay is a teacher

You can go now.

ii) Compound Sentence

The sentence in which two or more sentences are coordinated is called compound sentence.

For example

I want to go market, but it's raining.

She is singing in her sister is diners.

iii) Complex Sentence

The sentence which consists of a simple sentence and one or more subordinate (or dependent) clause is called complex sentence.

She want when her father came.

I demand that he come at once.

1.3. Word Formation Process

There are various process of word formation some important. There are various ways in which the words are made up of formed. These ways are called the processes of word formation.

a) Shortening \ Clipping

Speakers of a language tend to delete one or more syllables from a polysyllabic mode and shorten it often to a single syllable. For example, examination is shortened to exam. This process is known as clipping or shortening.

For example,

‘Zoo’ for zoological garden

‘fax’ for facsimile

‘lab’ for laboratory

b) Back formation

It is a process of reduction in which shorter word is made out of a larger word. When a new word is made by the removal of an affix from the existing word, this is called back formation (Bhandari, 1996:82)

For example,

Editor from edit.

Writer from write

Advisor from advise

c) Blending

Words are sometimes formed by joining the first part of one word with the final part another word. The process of word formation is called blending. Blending has been a very productive and popular process of more information, especially in commercial advertisement.

For example,

Binary + digit = bit

Medical + care = medicare

Modulator + demodulator= modem

d) Conversion

In this process of word formation, a new syntactic category (noun, verb, adjective etc.) is given to an existing word. For example.

Finger (as a verb derived from a noun)

Permit (as a noun derived from a verb)

Dry (as a verb derived from an adjective). etc.

e) Acronymy

We sometimes take the initial letters of some or all of the words in a phrase or little and make up a name, this process of word formation is called acronym.

For example,

NATO, UN, HIV etc.

f) Borrowing.

It is one of the most common sources of new words in every language. It is the process of taking over of words from other language. In order to increase its vocabulary every language borrows words. Likewise, Nepali language has also borrowed many words from different language like Hindi, English, Sanskrit. We can find many English words in Nepali language. For example, football, school, hotel, table, bus etc.

g) Coinage

Sometimes words may be created from scratch e.g. Kodak, dicron, orion, Teflon etc. This process of word formation is called coinage. This process is common in industrial organizations which require new and attractive names for their products. For example, Xerox (for photocopy) Kleenex (for facial tissue) etc.

h) Derivation

Derivation words are such words which are made up of adding some bits of language to the root. It is the common process of word formation.

Derivation mainly involves:

i) Prefixation.

Un + happy= unhappy

ii) Suffixation

scholar +ship= Scholarship

man + hood= manhood

change +able= changeable

iii) Affixation involving both prefixation and suffixation

un + change + able = unchangeable

Among the above discussed different processes of the word formation borrowing is the most common in many languages. Many words have been borrowed from English language in Nepali language also. While speaking and writing Nepali people frequently use English code. These days we can find many English codes mixed in the latest, books, journals, broadcast media and advertisements. Similarly different genres of Nepali literature like, poem, story, essay, novel are also effected from this kind of mixing code. Among those various genres the researcher became interested to study the mixed codes in Nepal dramas. So, the researcher aims to conduct a research to find out the trend of mixing English code especially in Nepali drama.

1.4. Review of the Related Literature

Subedi (2001) has carried out a research entitled “English code mixing in Gorkhapattra: A descriptive and practical study.” The objective of his study was to find out and analyze English codes that are used on “The Gorkhapattra Daily.” His overall study comes to the end finding that urban people can make use and understand more English words than rural people.

Bhattraï (2003) has conducted a research to study the spoken English at tourist spots of Kathmandu Valley. He found some cases of Nepali code-mixing in English language when the guide, tourist and the hawkers spoke to each other. He found some Nepali words e.g. choli, sari, durbar, didi, kantipur, mala, tika, 'thik chha' and some Newari words e.g. jatra, Tibetan, mandala, stupa, were mixed when they spoke with one another. But he didn't focus his study on that point.

Luitel (2005) has carried out a research entitled "English code mixing in Nepali Stories." The objective of his study was to find out English codes mixed in Nepali stories. He further point out the frequency of shifted words. The researcher has found that there is a large amount of English code mixing in the Nepali. He also found that the trend of English code mixing in Nepali stories is increasing day to day.

Baral (2005) has carried out a research entitled "Code Mixing in Nepali Cinemas: A Descriptive study." The objective of his study was to find out the English codes used in Nepali Cinemas. The main findings of his study are simple words/sentences are maximally used in Nepali cinemas. Similarly, he also found that the use of contracted forms like; nouns and verbs are frequent.

Pangeni (2005) has conducted a descriptive and practical study of code-mixing in Kantipur and Classic FM radio programmes in Nepal. His overall study concluded that English code-mixing in Nepali language took place while speaking. Various kinds of English expressions covering language structure function and topic areas were occurred in mixing. In the structural aspect, expressions of word level have the highest frequency and sentence level had the least frequency in mixing. Similarly expression related to various language functions appeared in

mixing. For socializing purpose, he concluded, speakers mixed English codes mostly. But his study was not related to any literary genre and he also did not try to find out whether the mixed English codes were assimilated or not in the Nepali Language.

Neupane (2007) has carried out a research entitled “An Analysis of English Code Mixing in Nepali Folk Songs.” The objective of his study was to found out and analyze English code mixing in Nepali folk songs in terms of word classes ,frequency of the occurrence of words and context in which code mixing takes place. The main findings of his study show that there is a large amount of code mixing in Nepali folk songs.

Many researches have been carried out about the code mixing under the English Department of Education but no researches yet has been carried out to find out the status of English code mixing in Nepali dramas and this is the main point where this study differs from rest of the others .

1.5. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out English code mixing in Nepali dramas. However the specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To analyze the code mixing in Nepali Dramas in terms of
 - word class
 - Sentences types. (Simple, complex, compound)
 - To enlist some pedagogical implications.

1.6. Significance of the Study

The study will be beneficial for teachers, students and linguists as well. More specifically, the study will be directly or indirectly useful to the persons who are interested in Nepali dramas. In the sense that, they can know about the status of code mixing in Nepali dramas. Further more the findings of this study will provide an open floor for the discussion of challenging issues related to the code mixing in dramas.

CHAPTER – TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study.

2.1 Sources of Data

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

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data were:

- Different books of dramas.
- Some other books related to drama
- Some other books e.g. Wardhaugh (1986), Yadava (2004), Yule (1996) and some research studies as Baral (2005), Luitel (2005) were also consulted.

2.2. Sampling Procedure

For the purpose of descriptive study the researcher selected, different books of dramas and some other books related to drama using purposive sampling. The researcher selected the dramas using the purposive sampling procedure from these sources. She selected only those dramas which have English code mixing.. In this way she got altogether 20 dramas to compare and analyze.

2.3 Process of Data Collection

At first the researcher studied different books, journals and researchers that were related to her research. She visited Central Library, Kirtipur to collect the dramas. She also visited Sajha Prabashan to collect the dramas. She gathered the selected Nepali dramas and read them out intensively from the beginning to end. She underlined the mixed words, phrases, clauses and sentences in those dramas. Then after, she listed down the English code and analyzed them comparatively.

2.4 Limitation of the Study

- 1) The area of the study was limited to the English words, phrases, clauses and sentences mixed in the Nepali dramas selected for the study.
- 2) The sources of data were confined to literary collection of dramas and other books related to drama.
- 3) Only mixed English code were analyzed.
- 4) Mixed codes of other language were not counted in the study.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter the data collected from the different sources are analyzed and interpreted to fulfill the specified objectives.

Corresponding to the objectives, the data collected from the different sources are classified and compared in terms of structure and year.

The data are analysis and compared under the following headings:

1. Analysis and comparison of the mixed English expressions:
 - a. Linguistic unit based comparison
 - b. Theme based comparison

3.1 Analysis and Comparison of the Mixed English Expressions

Under this heading the data are analyzed and compared from different way as below:

3.1.1 Linguistic unit Based Comparison

English code mixing in the form different linguistic units was found in the study of Nepali dramas so the linguistic unit wise analysis of code mixing is presented below:

I. Word

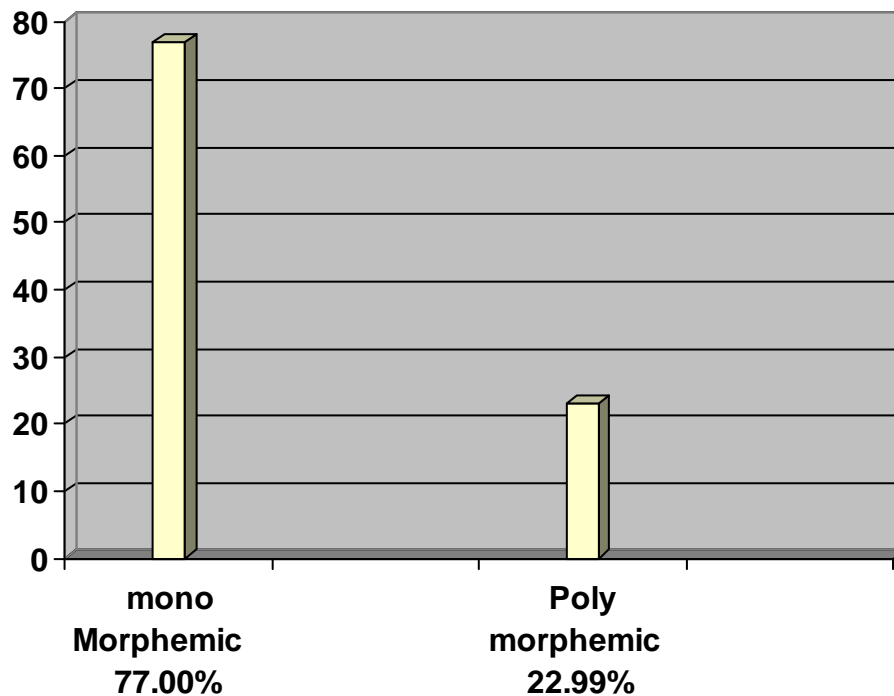
In the word level mixing mono morphemic words (Appendix-III) is greater in number than poly morphemic words (Appendix-IV).

Comparative presentation is as follows:

- Mono morphemic words have 77.00% occurrence of the total mixed English words.
- Poly morphemic words have 22.99% occurrence of the total mixed words.

This comparison can also be presented in the following bar diagram:

Bar Diagram No.1 : Word Level Comparison



Words

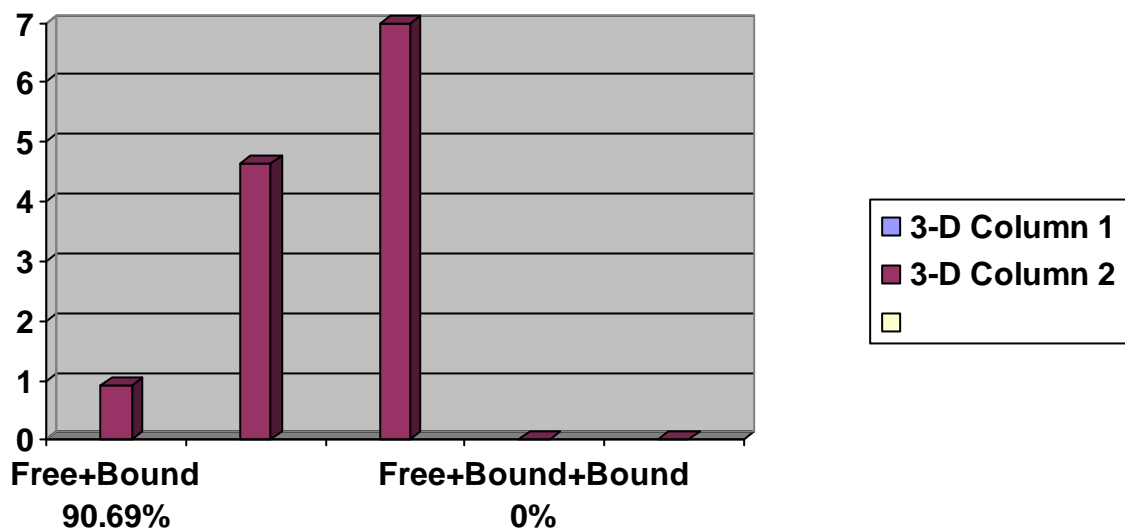
The structures of words vary in poly morphemic words (Appendix-v). Comparative presentation is as follows:

- Free + Bound word structure has the highest frequency in mixing. In the study, there are 90.69% poly morphemic words.

- Free + Free word structure has 4.65% of the total poly morphemic words.
- Bound + Free word structure has 6.97% of the total poly morphemic words.
-) There is not Free + Bound + Bound word structure.
-) There is no any word in Bound+ Free + Bound word structure.

This distinction can also be presented comparatively in the following bar diagram:

Bar Diagram No. 2: Word Structure Level Comparison



Word Class Based Comparison

Many English words from different classes are found mixed in the study (Appendix-VI). Most of the mixed words are from the major word class. Comparative presentation is as follows:

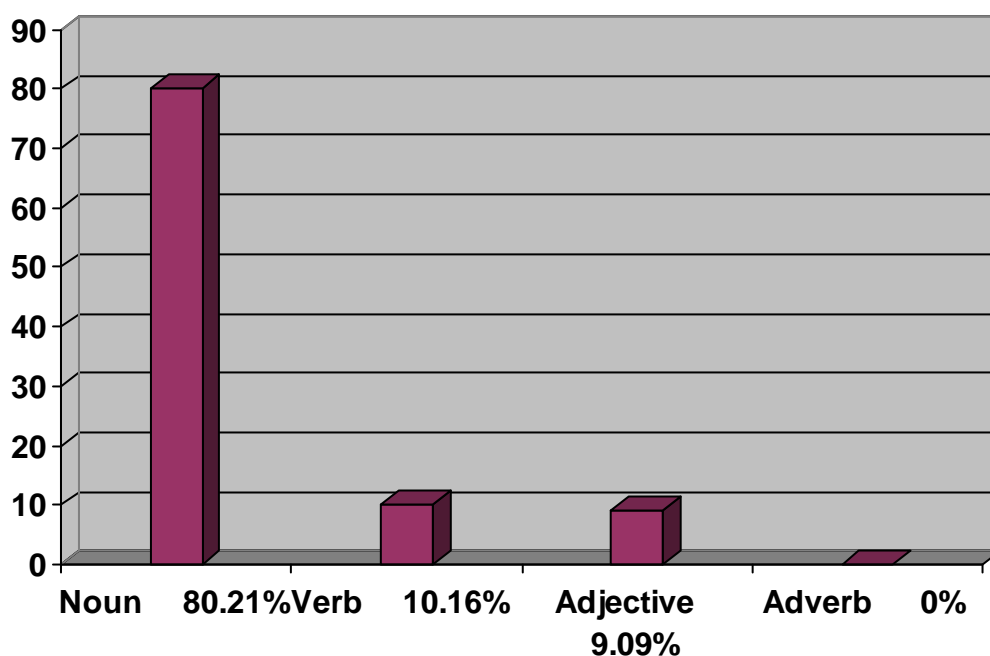
- Nouns have the highest frequency in mixing.

Nouns have 80.21% occurrence in mixing words.

- Verbs have only 10.16% occurrence in mixing.
- Adjectives have occupied 9.09% in the mixing.
- Adverb has 0% occurrence in the total mixing.

This distinction can also be presented in the following bar diagram.

Bar Diagram No.3: Word Class Level Comparison



The words from minor word class (Appendix-VI) do not have any too few in mixing. There are not any interjections. None of the articles, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, quantifiers are used.

English abbreviations are also mixed in Nepali dramas. There are 3 mixed abbreviations in total.

II. Phrase

There are 27 English phrases (Appendix-VII) in total:

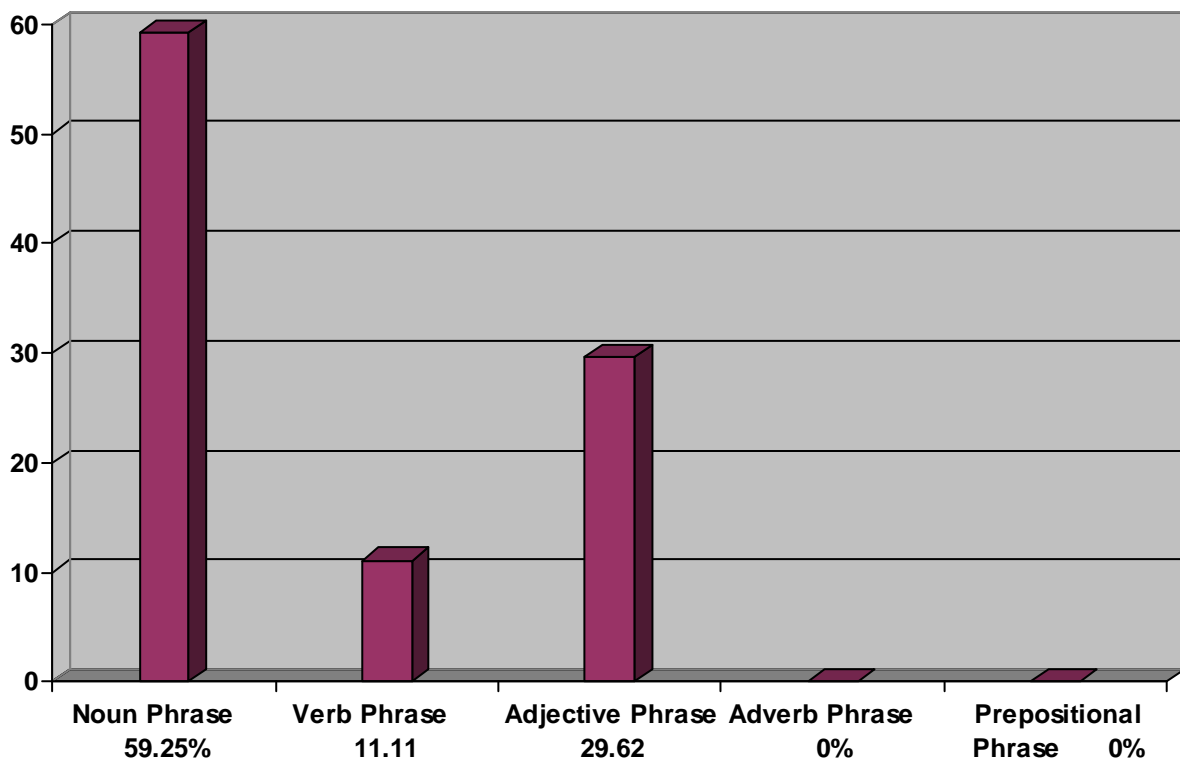
In the phrase level comparison (Appendix-VIII), Noun phrase expression has the highest frequency in mixing. Comparative presentation is as follows:

- Noun phrase (NP) has 59.25% of the total phrase expressions.
- Verb Phrase (VP) has 11.11 % of the total phrase expressions.
- Adjective Phrase (Adj. P) has 29.62% occurrence of the total.
- Adverb Phrase (Adv. P) does not have any occurrence.

Preposition Phrase (PP) also does not have any occurrence.

The comparison can also be presented in the following bar diagram:

Bar Diagram No. 4: Phrase Level Comparison



Phrase Types

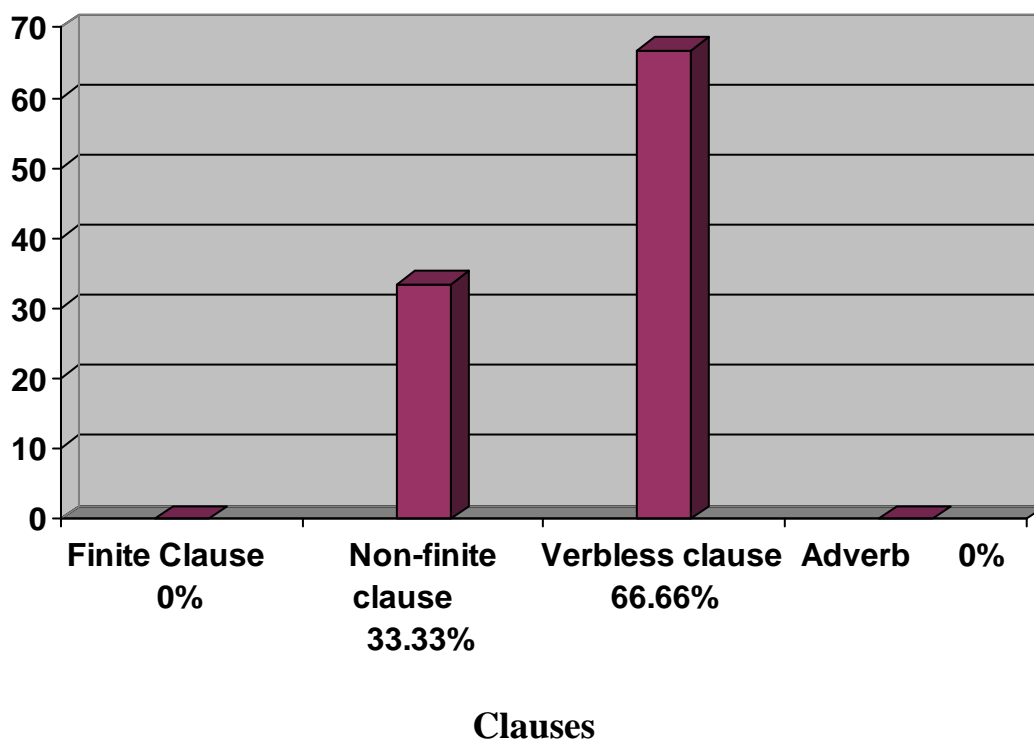
III Clause

There are three (3) English clauses, in total. In the clause level comparison (Appendix-IX), only two types of clauses are found in the study. Comparative presentation is as follows:

- Finite clause does not have any occurrence.
- Non- finite clause has 33.33% occurrence of the total clauses.
- Verb less clause has 66.66% occurrence of the total clauses.

This comparison can also be presented in the following bar diagram:

Bar Diagram No.5: Clause Level Comparison



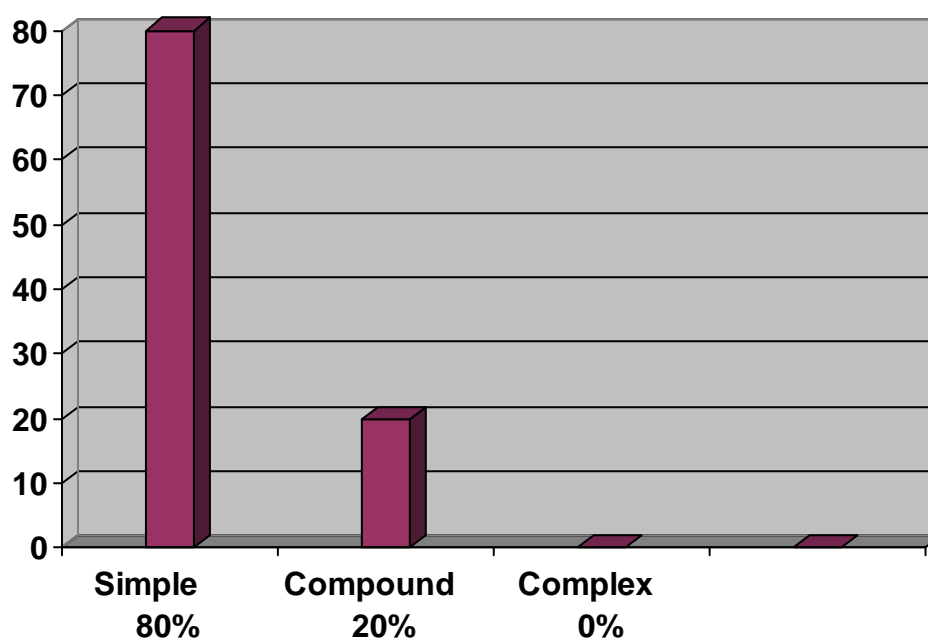
IV. Sentence

There are 10 English sentences in total in selected Nepali dramas. In the sentence level comparison (Appendix-X) only two types of sentences are found in the study. Comparative presentation is as follows:

- Simple sentence has 80% occurrence of the total sentences mixed in selected Dramas.
- Complex sentence does not have any occurrence.
- Compound sentence has 20% occurrence of the total sentences mixed in selected Dramas.

This comparison can be presented in the following bar diagram:

Bar Diagram No. 6. : Sentence Level Comparison.



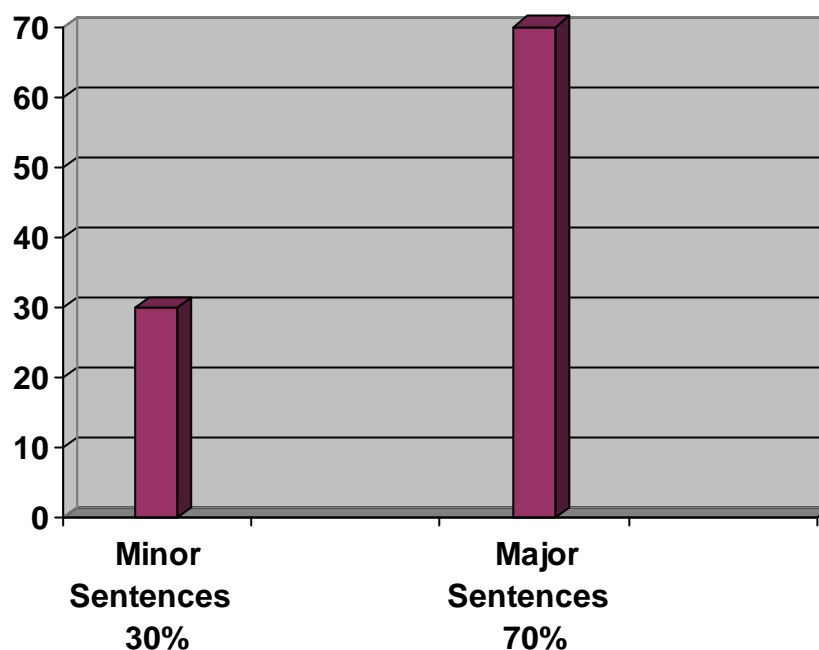
Sentences

According to Todd, (1987), sentences can also be grouped in two broad categories (Appendix-XI). They are major sentences and minor sentences. Both types of sentences are found in the study comparative presentation is as follows:

- Major sentences have occupied 70% occurrence in total sentences.
- Minor sentences have occupied 30% occurrence in total sentences.

This comparison can also be presented in the following bar diagram:

Bar Diagram No. 7: Sentence Level Comparison, According to Todd



3.1.2 Theme Based Comparison

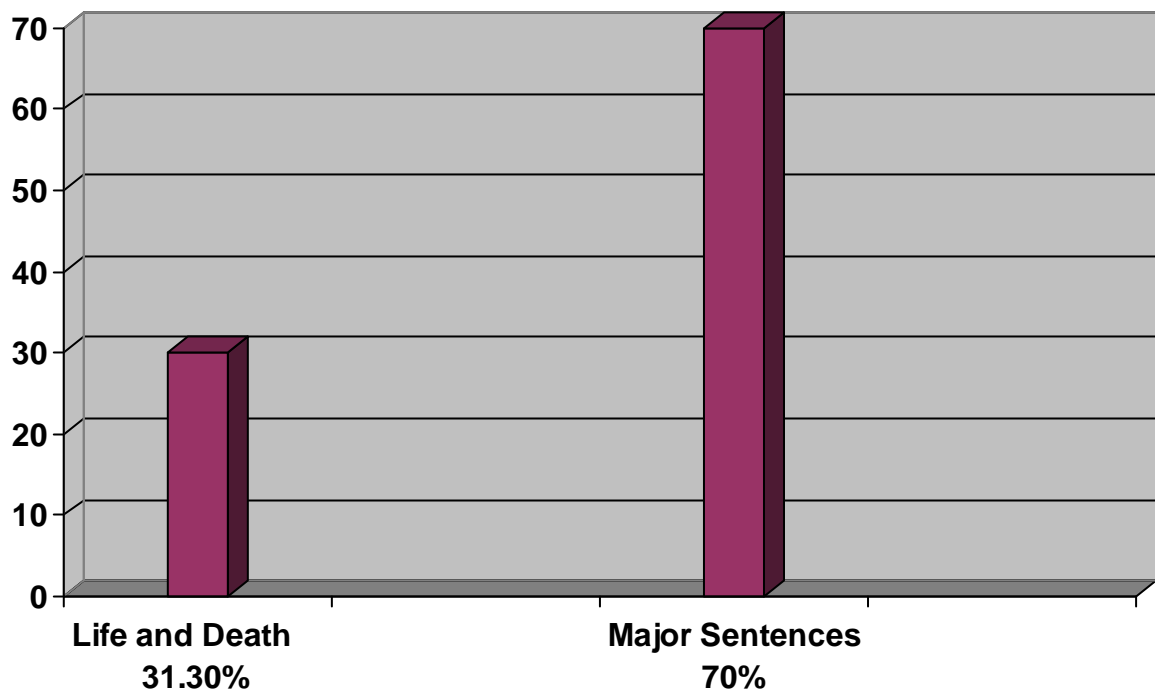
The researcher has collected the dramas for the analysis and interpretation of English code mixing in the Nepali drama writing. The researcher herself has made different category of themes and she has grouped the stories in those themes thinking that the theme determines the amount of code mixing need a lot of code mixing but other themes do not need as much.

The researcher has developed five categories of themes in which all the selected dramas can be grouped thematically. Different themes and amount of English code mixing in theme are presented in Appendix-III. To compare the amount of code mixing in the selected Nepali dramas having different themes, the code mixing in these themes can be collectively presented in the following table:

Table no. 1: Theme Based Comparison

S.N	Description of Themes	Total case of code mixing	Percentage
1	Life and Death	72	31.00
2	Technology	22	9.56
3	Different Problems	25	10.86
4	Conflict	36	15.65
5	Humor and Satire	74	32.17
	Total	229	100.00%

These thematic categories of code mixing can also be presented in the following Bio Diagram(No.8)



CHAPTER - FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consists of findings, pedagogical implications and recommendations of the study.

4.1. Findings

After the completion of analysis and interpretation, this study has derived the following findings;

- a) English expressions were found mixed on different structures in the study as below:
 - i) Word level mixing was found in the greatest number in the whole study.
 - ii) Mono morphemic words were found greater in number. (i.e. 77.00%)
 - iii) 'Free + Bound' poly morphemic word structure had the highest level of occurrence. (i.e. 90.69%)
 - iv) None of the words was found in 'Bound + Free + Bound' and 'Free +Bound+ Bound' word structure in all selected word structure.
 - v) Nouns were remarked in the highest position in mixing. Their occurrence was 80.21%
 - vi) The phrases of all phrase type were found in the study but 'the noun phrase' was found in the highest position. (i.e. 59.25%)

- vii) None of the mixed words from prepositions, conjunctions, articles, pronouns and quantifiers words classes was found in the Nepali dramas.
- viii) The clauses of ‘verb less structure’ were found in the greatest position (i.e. 66.66%)
- ix) The sentences of ‘major class’ (i.e. 70%) were found greater in number than minor class (i.e. 30%) in mixing.
- x) From the theme based comparison of code mixing, it was found that most of the dramas were under the theme ‘Life and Death’ but the theme ‘technology’ was found to have the least amount of code mixing among different themes.

4.2 Pedagogical Implications

This research has some pedagogical implications, which are listed below:

- i) The implications of this research may be for the acute analysis of Nepali language in terms of English code mixing in Nepali Dramas.
- ii) The study shows the mixed English words, phrases, clauses and sentences so it helps to show the nature of English code mixing in Nepali language.
- iii) This research may be useful for the teachers and students to show how language is changed because of code mixing.

4.3. Recommendations

On the basis of the study, its analysis and findings, the researcher attempts to present some recommendations for the betterment of future research of this nature.

- i) English code mixing in other Nepali literary genres e.g. essays, novel have to be also studied.
- ii) Mixed words of other language besides English should also be the topic of the research
- iii) Underlying factors, which compel the dramatists to mix the English codes into Nepali language should be identified.
- iv) The study area and the population of the study should be increased as much as possible to achieve the more applicable and valid results.
- v) The effects of code mixing in the dramatists and the language itself should also be analyzed. Workshop, seminars, talk programmes and conferences of teachers, linguists, scholars, course designers, should be organized for this.

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APPENDIX - I

The selected Nepali dramas for the study of English code mixing.

S.N	Title of the Drama	Writer	Year
1	समानान्तर	ध्रुवचन्द्र गौतम	२०३०
2	चढिरहेको दिन	गोपाल पराजुली	२०३७
3	सिंहासन	शिश अधिकारी	२०५५
4	घामसँग	जनार्दन पुडासैनी	२०३७
5	युगको शिकार (नाटक, एकांकी र निबन्ध)	गोविन्द गोठाले	२०४३
6	नीलाम्बरको आकाशयुद्ध	बिल्लव ढकाल	२०५२
7	कालो आकृति	गोपी सापकोटा	२०५५
8	बेला बितेपछि	जितेन्द्र महत	२०४९
9	भोक	टंकप्रसाद चौलागाई	२०६५
10	अश्रुज्वाला	कृष्ण उदासी	२०५६
11	संयोग वियोग (नेपाली नाटक यात्रा)	मनबहादुरगुरुङ	१९७७
12	डाक्टर साईको (सप्तरंग)	रमेश विकल	२०३९
13	नाम नभएको मान्छे (सात नाटक)	विजय मल्ल	२०५१
14	सान्कान्छा (साभ्ना नाटक)	शंकर कोइराला	२०२५
15	महागुरु	श्यामदास वैष्णव	२०५०
16	संघ चाहियो संघ	रुद्रराजपोण्डे	२०४४
17	व्यक्ति विसंगत	अशेष मल्ल	२०४९
18	क्रिया यनि नाम सर्वनाम विशेषण (निमाविय)	सरुभक्त	२०५५
19	स्टेशन (बासबद्धता)	श्री प्रकाश कोविद	१९६६
20	म भनेको हामी	कृष्ण प्रधान	२०४१

APPENDIX - II

Transliterated version with findings and classification of the mixed English expressions.

(Note: the researcher has shown only the first occurrence of the mixing in the transliterated version, in case of mixing the same English expression frequently in the same story, to show the way of mixing the English expression in Nepali dramas other occurrences are shown only in the chart of frequency of occurrence.)

I) The mixed expressions at word level.

1. समानान्तर

- plane crash देखें
- रोगीलाई Doctor को र Doctor लाई रोगीको सधै चाहना र खोज हुने गर्छ ।
- Tranquilizer दिन्छु अनी सुत्नु ।
- भयो, भयो मैले prescribe गरेपछि मात्र ।
- यो Capsule दशओटा र Injection सात वटा लिएर आउनुस् ।
- Overtime मा खटेर होला ।
- Major Operation पेटको ।

2. चढिरहेको दिन

- एकाध Accident सुनेको छु ।
- हेर्नेस Driver को हातमा String छ ।
- यस्को खुट्टामा Break छैन ।
- मान्छेलाई factory ले किन्न सक्तैन ।
- तपाई किन त्यो pose मा ?
- Oh! God कति बोल्न सकेको ।

3. सिंहासन

- आज तँ निकै Romantic छस् ।
- यो Central Jail हो, धाम्पुडको भेडींगोठ हैन् ।
- अकै तरिकाको Game गर्नुपर्छ ।
- यत्रो Democracy मा वर्ष को हविगत जंगलका उखान जस्तै छ ।
- त्यतिन्जेलसम्म त रक्सीको Taste नै विर्सिएला हगि ।
- बौलाउन कसैको Restriction छ ?

4. घामसंग

- Minus तीन पुगिसकेकोछ ।
- हटा त्यो हिउको डल्लो उता Idiot
- त्यही Sports को बारेमा ।
- आफुलाई absolute सम्भनेको अन्त्य यही हो ।
- यहि उत्पात जाडोले गर्दा कुनै समय रेगनको खुल्ला सपथ ग्रहण cancel भो ।
- हामीलाई पनि एक एक heater मिलाइदिबक्से काम पनि fast हुने ।

5. नीलाम्बरको आकाशयुद्ध

- अचेल यस globe मा कहाँनेर छुँ ।
- Road बाट container मा उठाएर फलिएको अनाथ कवि
- कस्तो type को कान्छे हँ तिमी ।
- तँ आज Red hand पक्राउ परेको छस् ।
- मेरो family देखि सिंगै दरबार थर्कमान हुन्छ ।
- मेरो भाई Scientist हो ।
- मेरो फुपाजु minister हुनुहुन्छ ।

6. कालो आकृति

- Nurse हरु सुतिसके ।
- Doctor हरु हामीलाई medicine खुवाएर मृत्युमाथि षडयन्त्र गर्दैछन् ।
- हामी निदाउन चाहन्छौं sister कहिल्यै नविउभने गरी ।
- तपाइहरुलाई mental hospital मा लैजानै पर्ने
- अहिले भरखरै मृत्यु हाफ्रै room मा आएर गयो ।
- ऊ सुन्यौं मृत्यु siren बजिरहेछ ।
- fees पनि बाँकी नै छ ।

7. बेला बितेपछि

- अनी यस्को principal design कहाँ उतै छ ।
- Room को Oxygen कसैले तानेर कमजोर पारेको जस्तो छ ।
- किन, कुनै Planet, computer, मंगल ।
- हँ..... side effect, कमला, त्यहाँ त्यो Switch off गर त ।
- त्यहाँ बाहिरपट्टी headline मा switch छ ।
- O.K. भाउनु Thank You ।
- मैले आमाले ready गर्नुभएका सारा music का symphony हरु collect गरेर राखेकी छु ।
- यस्मा जुन lens, sound box, print paper, by scope हरु सुसज्जित छन ।
- जगतदाईले शीलाको जन्म tube बाट दिनुभएकोले त्यस्तो भएको हो की ।

8. भोक

- एक kilo को अस्ती-अस्ती हामीले बिसमा किनेको ।
- तेल त भन् Double भएछ ।
- हजार जना भन्दा बढीको line थियो रे ।
- साभ्रँ school मा sir लाई पनि भेट्नु छ ।

- खान्न म तिमेरुकाँ चिया, खाइसके दुधदुधको horlicks हालेर ।
- मान्छे gas लाई पाँच हजार तिर्न ready छन ।
- उता Meatball बाँकी नै छ ।

9. अश्रुज्वाला

- युग मन्सिएको बोका भएको विजयादशमीको जन्मोत्सवका लागि तयार victim ।
- private भएर के भएको थियो र office नै हो क्यारे ।
- म रातभर भट्टीमा पिउदै गर्दा तिमी घरको gate मा keeper बसिरहने ।
- heater मा पकाउ ।
- एक शिशी poison लिएर आउ ।
- तिमी बिल्कुल slowthinker छौ ।
- आजैमात्र line काट्यो ।
- युग नै multiparty system को युग ।

10. संयोग वियोग

- क्या हो, मलाई पनि office को अर्दली जस्तै डाक्नुभएको ?
- File हरु छुन पाउँदा तिमी पनि गति पर्छ्यौ ।
- सुन्यौ, हाम्रो लागि एक second पनि मुल्यवान छ ।
- मञ्जरी, म ता चोर डाकु र राजनितिज्ञहरुको पो C.I.D.
- मेरो कुरालाई easy लिएर यसै उडाइदिनुहुन्छ ।
- म तपाईंलाई serially भन्दैछु ।
- बनारस university मा छ ।
- म Vegetarian मान्छेको मासु खाएर के ज्वरो बल्काउनु छ र ?
- जाओस, नाक जाओसको मुख जाओस बजारबाट plastic surgery गराएर अब राम्रो नाक लाउँछु ।

- त्यस्तोसँग नघुमेर Motor Stand मा गाडी पुछ्ने cleaner सँग घुम्नु त ?
- केटो त एकदम perfect छ ।
- Good Good मेरो तर्फबाट बाटो खुल्ला छ ।

11. डाक्टर साइको

- हो Doctor psycho को घर हो ... हुनुहुन्छ ।
- यहीकी nurse ... ल...म भनिदिन्छु ।
- कस्को telephone हो विमला
- के-को fees
- कुन patient मेरो हातमा त चार - छ case छन् ।
- cabin को number ५ को patient
- मलाई किन उस्को change दिन्छन् ।
- म receive गरौं ।
- मेरो साथमा police inspector पनि छन् ।
- तर सौभाग्य के भयो भने त्यतिबेला telephone hospital सँग connect थियो ।
- त्यसैले त्यहाँ भएको अस्वभाविक Drama को भनक त्यो खसेको Receiver बाट पाँए ।
- तर तपाईंहरूको mind आफै primitive age मा रडमडिरहेको छ ।

12. नाम नभएको मान्छे ।

- पसलहरूमाथि भुण्डयाइएका signboard हरु पढ्दै आफुलाई भुल्ने चेष्टा गरिरहेको थिए ।
- म यहाँ पस्ने थिईन, बाहिर signboard देखें, neurologist, psychiatrist, बहुलाको Doctor.
- बरु तपाईं बहुलाको Doctor, म तपाईंको बिरामी patoent
- तपाईंको fees लिनोस doctor सहेव, मलाई रोग लागेको छैन ।
- hotel मा गएर रक्सी पिउनेछु आज

- त्यसपछि मैले यस परामनेविज्ञान, यो parapsychology क्षेत्रमा धेरै प्रगति गरीसके ।
- आहारको याने food problem को समस्या हल गर्नुछ भने मन्त्र मात्र जप्योस् ।

13. सान्कान्छा

- यसैवेला सडकमा mike सुनिन्छ ।
- Book मा सहीछाप गर्नुपर्छ ।
- School को जन्मोत्सव रे ।
- हातमा तरकारी बोकेको basket पनि थियो ।
- केहीबेरपछि postman आइपुग्छ ।
- Motor को tyre ले बनेको rubber को चप्पल लगाएको छ ।
- Poster लाई हावाले पल्टाउन लाग्छ ।
- सुब्बा कृष्णसुन्दर, रामशाह पथ block number हैन ।

14. महागुरु

- यहाँ साहित्यदेखि लिएर science सम्म, उता जडिबुटीदेखि लिएर politics सम्मका कुरा म कहाँ सोध्न आइपुग्छन् ।
- जस्तो जस्तो canteen भन्नु, कुनै house नै भनौं
- त्यसैले मैले आफ्ना छोरीहरुलाई school मा पढ्न पनि पठाइन ।
- फेरी त्यही भाषण record गरेको थियो ।
- हैन, एकदमै scientific कुरा छ यस्मा
- कुन्नि कहाँबाट हो, फर्केर आउँदा plane बिग्रेछ ।

15. संघ चाहियो संघ

- हामीले त्यो पनि के उसै बसी-बसी Table मा ठाडो खुट्टा लाएर आरामी मेचमा बसेर अर्जेको हक अधिकार हो र ?
- अब हामी हाम्रै Theatre देखाउँछौं ।
- तर अलिअलि note त तपाईंले टिपाईदिनुपर्छ ।

- त्यो त points नटिपेर राम्रो भाषण कहाँ तयार हुन्छ र ?
- फेरी press लाई report पनि दिनु पर्ला ।
- त्यसको rehearsal आज गरौत ?
- Record छदैछ ।

16. व्यक्ति विसंगत

- heart attach पनि त हुन सक्छ ?
- police लाई खबर भयो?
- hospital पुऱ्याउन पाए बाच्च्यो की
- case हुन सक्छ ।
- राती party छ ।
- आज overtime पनि छ ।

17. क्रिया याने नाम बिशेषण

- गोली चलाउ म तिमिले trigger थिच्नुभन्दा पहिले बन्दुकको नालले प्वाल थुनिदिन्छु ।
- count down
- mythology देखि history सम्म धेरैपल्ट सन्धीहरु भए ।
- thank you
- camera
- cut
- sound
- stop
- rewind
- forward
- congratulation

- excellent
- marvelous
- decent
- wonderful
- paramount gesture
- Shot एकदमै solid भएको छ ।

18. स्टेशन

- mummy म एकदमै progress गर्छु ।
- first class मा success हुन्छु ।
- जेठा Engineer भयो, माइला scientist भयो, अब त कान्छा Doctor भइस भने स्वर्गमा father को soul ले peace पाउछ ।
- आठ आना त rate नै हो ।
- school जस्तो होइननी उता त
- उता गएर आफ्नो family को standard नभुल्नु
- first class society सगँ मात्र संगत गर्नु
- तेरो daddy ले तलाई एक लाख यही study को निम्ति deposit गरीदिएको छ ।
- suit हप्तै पिच्छे change गर्नु नत्र university का ले down गर्लान ।
- मेरो idea लाई follow गर्नु नी

19. म भनेको हामी

- MA को certificate लिएर तीन वर्षदेखि Job खोज्दै गरेको दृश्य हुदैन र ।
- हामीसगँ stock के-के छ ?
- litre को २० रुपैया हो
- kilo को ३ रुपैया हजुर

- cheque भोली पठाइदिउला हुन्न, sir
- यो area बाट त 30% vote पक्का छ ।
- हेर्नोस न के गर्ने Board ले decision गरेर पठाएछ ।
- तपाइ तुरुन्त जानोस र चिठी पन्ध minute भित्रमा type गर्नुस
- मलाई थाहा छ तपाईकी श्रीमति delivery हुदैछ ।
- होइन होइन म drive गर्दिन ।

२०) युगको शिकार

-)] Double जेठालाई दिने भन्नासाथ मेरो आफ्नै मुटु पनि छियाछिया हुन्छ ।
-)] सितैमा professor बनाँएजस्तो लाग्छ ।
-)] पर्दा किन चाहियो, privacy किन ?
-)] तिमी कसरी पढाउने होला college मा कुन्नि ?
-)] Girls को college मा जम्मै Butterfly पढाउने त होनी ।
-)] फेरी, फेरि sweater लाउन पाइएन ।
-)] Engineer भएर पनि कुरा गर्न तपाई चाही कम होईन ।
-)] तर मेरो गम्भीरपनको, serious चाहि Side लाइ म भित्र भएको अर्कै रुपलाई तपाईले देख्न समेत सक्नुभएको छैन ।
-)] ओहो, तपाई Romance चाहनुहुन्छ, बिहे होईन ।
-)] बिहे गर्नलाई त लाज मान्ने पवित्र कुनै किसिमको कुरा नकाटेको Scandal नमच्चिएको चाहिन्छ गृहलक्ष्मी ।
-)] I. Sc. मा पढनुहुन्थ्यो क्यारे ।
-)] Mathematics मा दिन बिताउने तपाई ।
-)] Matric पनि pass नभएसम्मलाई तपाई पर्खिरहनुभएको छ ।
-)] हामी सँगै Cinema हेर्न जान्छौं ।

- । तिमी कति सचेत conscious छि ।
- । ओहो अतिशयोक्ति Exaggeration
- । एकचोटी जरिवाना नखाईए बात नलागी Retiree भए ।
- । तिम्रो साथीहरु School गएको देखेर तिमी रोयौं ।
- । तिमी college गयौं pass गयौं, M.A. पनि भयो ।
- । अँ त party मा सोचाई नै विकृत भइसकेछ ।
- । तिम्रो बाजे पनि एउटा character नै हो ।
- । तर के गर्नु Philosophy लेख्छु ।
- । त्यस्ले स्वास्नीमान्छेलाई नभैनहुने कुरा पुऱ्याउँछ नयाँ design का सारी, powder, cream सिंगारका सामान ।
- । अनि बच्चा पायो भने आमाको Whim मा बहदै बच्चालाई भनेजस्तै सिंगारीदिन्छ ।
- । अनि class मा पढाउदापढाउदै विचार एकदम शून्य भएर जान्छ ।
- । केही पकडमा नआउने केही grasp नहुने ।
- । मेरो emotion मेरो sentiment सगँ मिल्दैन ।
- । म politics मा M.A. भएँ ।
- । तिमी हामी सब victim हौ ।
- । त्यसो भए बिहे गर, adjust गर ।

-

II. The mixed expressions at phrase level

1. Plastic Surgery: नाक जाओस की मुख जाओस्, बजारबाट Plastic Surgery गराएर अब्भ राम्रो नाक लाउछु ।
2. Motor Stand त्यस्तासँग नघुमेर motor stand मा गाडी पुछ्ने cleaner सगँ घुम्नु त ?
3. Slow thinker तिमी बिल्कुल slothinker छौ ।
4. red hand तँ आज redhand पक्राउ परेको छस् ।
5. heartattack heartattack पनि त हुन सक्छ ।
6. food problem आहाराको याने food problem को समस्या हल गर्नुछ भनि मन्त्र मात्र जप्नोस
7. Police Inspector मेरो साथमा police inspector पनि छ ।
8. Mental Hospital तपाईंहरूलाई mental hospital मा लैजानैपर्ने ।
9. major operation major operation पेटको
- 10.10. First class first class मा success हुन्छु ।
11. First class society first class society सगँ मात्र संगत गर्नु
12. Primitive age तर तपाईंहरूको mind अब्भै primitive age मा रडमडिरहेको छ ।
13. Paramount gesture paramount gesture
14. Switch off : इं ... side effect कमला त्यँहा त्यो switch off गर त
15. Over time आज overtime पनि छ ।
16. Count down count down
17. Block number सुब्बा कृष्णसुन्दर रामशाह पथ block number छैन ।
18. Postman केहीबेरपछि postman आइपुग्छ ।

19. Meatball	उता meatball बाँकी नै छ ।
20. Principal design	अनि यस्को principal design कहाँ उतै छ ।
21. Side effect	हँ side effect कमला त्यहाँ त्यो switch off गर त ।
22. Headline	त्यहाँ बाहीरपट्टी headline मा switch छ ।
23. Sound box	यस्मा जुन lens, sound box print paper by scope
24. Print paper	यस्मा जुन भिलक, sound box print paper
25. Plane crash	plane crash देख्ये ।
26. Centre jail	यो centre jail हो, घामृडको भेडीगोठ हैन ।
27. Signboard	पसलहरुमा भुण्ड्याईएका signboard हरु पढ्दै आफुलाई भुल्ने चेष्टा गरिरहेको थिए ।

III. The mixed expressions realized as clauses

S.N	Clauses	Mixing
1.	Thank you	Ok भाउजु Thank you
2	Ok	Ok भाउजु Thank you
3	Oh ! god	Oh! God कति बोल्न सकेको

IV) The mixed expressions realized as sentence

1. 'Ok'
2. 'Yes, Good idea!'
3. 'Wish you a happy journey.'
4. 'Mummy, I shall follow your advice.'

5. 'I hope you shall do.'
6. 'Checked and found correct'
7. 'You bastard!'
8. 'I' m sorry sir'
9. 'What a great and fantastic performance.'
10. 'Now everybody keep quite.'

V) The mixed expressions of abbreviated forms.

C.I.D.	मञ्जरी, म ता चोर डाकु, ज्यानमारा र राजनितिज्ञहरुको पो C.I.D.
M.A.	M.A. को certificate लिएर तीन वर्षदेखि जागिर खोज्दै गरेको दृश्य हुँदा र
I. Sc.	I. Sc. म पढ्नुहुन्थ्यो क्यारे ।

APPENDIX – III

The mixed expressions of mono morphemic word structure

Accident	Drama	Line	Police	Stop
Area	Emotion	Litre	Powder	study
Basket	Factory	Machine	Press	success
Book	Family	Mathematics	Professor	sweater
Butterfly	Father	Matric	Progress	switch
By scope	File	Medicine	Psycho	symphony
Cabin	film	mike	rate	table
Camera	game	mind	record	taste
Canteen	gas	minister	retiree	theatre
Capsule	gate	minute	road	tube
Case	globe	motor	romance	type
Certified	glamour	music	room	tyre
Character	god	mummy	scandal	victim
Cheque	grasp	number	school	vote
Cinema	guarantee	nurse	science	whim
Class	history	office	sentimental	Oh
Coat	horlicks	oxygen	shot	
Computer	hospital	party	side	
College	hotel	pass	sir	
Cream	idea	patient	siren	
Daddy	idiot	peace	sister	
Decent	jail	philosophy	soul	
Design	job	plane	sound	
Doctor	kilo	planet	standard	
	lens	poison	stock	

Total- 144 words

APPENDIX - IV

The mixed expressions of poly morphemic word structure

Action	restriction
Democracy	romantic
Cleaner	scientific
Congratulation	scientist
Container	serially
Delivery	sports
Driver	telephone
Engineer	tranquilizer
Fees	university
Forward	vegetarian
Heater	postman
Injection	wonderful
Keeper	rubber
Marvelous	girls
Neurologist	society
Parapsychology	decision
Points	privacy
Politics	mythology
Poster	adjust
Psychiatrist	broadcast
receiver	

Total -43 words

APPENDIX - V

Structural classification of the poly morphemic

S.N.	Structure		
1.	Free + Bound	Action	politics
		Democracy	privacy
		Cleaner	psychiatrist
		reciever	Congratulation
		Container	restriction
		Decision	romantic
		Driver	rubber
		Engineer	scientist
		Exaggeration	scientific
		Fees	serially
		Girls	society
		Heater	sports
		Injection	tranquilizer
		Keeper	university
		Mythology	vegetarian

		Neurologist	wonderful
		Points	poster
		Rehearsal	trigger
		Delivery	forward
		Excellent	
2.	Bound + Free	Telephone	
		Parapsychology	adjust
3.	Free + Free	Postman	Broadcast

APPENDIX - VI

The classification of the mixed words on word class with their frequency of occurrence.

1. Major word class

1. Noun

a) The list of the mixed words of noun class.

Nouns	Freq.	Nouns	Freq.
Accident	1	Computer	1
Area	1	College	3
Basket	1	Congratulation	1
Book	1	Container	1
Broadcast	1	Cream	1
Butterfly	1	Daddy	1
By scope	1	Decent	1
Cabin	1	Decision	
Camera	1	Delivery	1
Canteen	1	Democracy	1
Capsule	1	Design	1
Case	1	Doctor	9
Certificate	1	Drama	1
Character	1	Driver	1

Cheque	1	Emotion	1
Cinema	1	Engineer	2
Class	1	exaggeration	1
Cleaner	1	Poison	1
coat	1	Police	1
Factory	1	Politics	2
Family	2	Poster	1
Father	1	Postman	1
Fees	3	Powder	1
File	1	Press	1
Film	1	Privacy	1
Game	1	Professor	1
Gas	1	Progress	1
Gate	1	Psychiatrist	1
Girls	1	Psycho	1
Globe	1	Rate	1
Glamour	1	Receive	1
God	1	Record	2
Grasp	1	Rehearsal	1
Guarantee	1	Restriction	1
Heater	2	Retiree	1
History	1	Road	1

Horlicks	1	Romance	1
Hospital	2	Room	2
Hotel	1	Rubber	1
Idea	1	Scandal	1
Idiot	1	School	5
Injection	1	Science	1
Jail	2	Scientist	2
Job	1	Sentiment	1
Keeper	1	Shot	1
Kilo	2	Side	1
Lens	1	Sir	1
Line	2	Siren	1
Litre	1	Sister	1
Machine	1	Society	1
Mathematics	1	Soul	1
Matric	1	Sound	1
Medicine	1	Sports	1
Mike	1	Standard	1
Mind	1	Stock	1
Minister	1	Stop	1
Minute	1	Study	1
Motor	1	Success	1

Music	1	Sweater	1
Mummy	1	Switch	1
mythology	1	Symphony	1
Neurologist	1	Table	1
Number	1	Taste	1
Nurse	2	Telephone	2
Office	2	Theatre	1
Oxygen	1	Tranquilizer	1
Parapsychology	1	Trigger	1
Party	2	Tube	1
Pass	2	Type	1
Patient	2	Tyre	1
Peace	1	University	2
Philosophy	1	Vegetarian	1
Plane	1	Victim	2
Planet	1	Vote	1
Paints	1	Whim	1
	Total		150 Words

2. Verbs

The list of the mixed words of verb class.

Verbs	Freq.
Action	1
Adjust	1
Break	1
Cancel	1
Change	1
Collect	1
Cut	1
Deposit	1
Disturb	1
Drive	1
Follow	1
Forward	1
Pose	1
Prescribe	1
Ready	1
Receive	1
Record	1
Report	1
suit	1
Total	19 words

3. Adjectives

The list of the mixed word of adjective class

Adjectives	Freq.
Absolute	1
Conscious	2
Double	1
Easy	1
Excellent	1
Fast	2
Good	1
Marvelous	1
Minus	1
Perfect	1
Private	1
Romantic	1
Scientific	1
Second	1
Serially	1
Serious	1
Solid	1
wonderful	1
Total	17 words

II. Minor word class

S.N.	Classes	Words	Freq.
1	Prepositions	X	X
2	Conjunctions	X	X
3	Articles	X	X
4	Numerals	X	X
5	Pronouns	X	X
6	Quantifiers	X	X
7	interjections	X	1

APPENDIX - VII

The mixed expressions at phrase level with their frequency of occurrence.

a) the list of the mixed English phrase with their frequency of occurrence.

S.N.	Phrases	Freq.
1	Plastic surgery	1
2	Motor stand	1
3	Heart attack	1
4	Block number	1
5	Postman	1
6	Meatball	1
7	Principal design	1
8	Side effect	1
9	Headline	1
10	Sound box	1
11	Print paper	1
12	Plane crash	1
13	Centre jail	1
14	Police inspector	1
15	Food problem	1
16	Sign board	1
17	Slow thinker	1

18	Major operation	1
19	Red hand	1
20	Mental hospital	1
21	First class	1
22	First class society	1
23	Primitive age	1
24	Paramount gesture	1
25	Switch off	1
26	Overtime	1
27	Count down	1

APPENDIX - VIII

The classification of the mixed phrases on the phrase type.

a) The mixed noun phrases (NP)

S.N.	Noun Phrases	
1	Plastic surgery	1
2	Motor stand	1
3	Heart attack	1
4	Block number	1
5	Postman	1
6	Meatball	1
7	Principal design	1
8	Side effect	1
9	Head line	1
10	Sound box	1
11	Print paper	1
12	Plane crash	1
13	Centre jail	1
14	Police inspector	1
15	Food problem	1
16	Signboard	1

a) The mixed verb phrase VP

S.N.	VP
1	Switch off
2	Overtime
3	Count down

b) The mixed adjective phrases (Adj. P)

S.N.	Adj. P
1	Slow thinker
2	Major operation
3	Red hand
4	Mental hospital
5	First class
6	First class society
7	Primitive age
8	Paramount gesture

APPENDIX – IX

The classification of the mixed clauses on the clause structure

Clause type	
Finite clause	X
Non-finite clause	1. Thank god
Verb less clause	Oh! God O.K.

APPENDIX–X

The classification of the mixed sentences on the sentence structure

a) Simple sentence

2. O.K.
3. Yes, good idea!
4. Wish you a happy journey.
5. Mummy, I shall follow your advice
6. I hope you shall do
7. You, bastard!
8. I'm sorry, sir
9. now everybody keep quit

a)Compound Sentence

1. Checked and found correct.
2. What a great and fantastic performance.

b) Complex sentence

X

APPENDIX – XI

The classification of the mixed sentences according to Todd, (1987)

a) Minor sentences

- O.K.
- Yes. Good idea!
- You bastard.

b) Major Sentences

- Wish you a happy journey.
- Mummy, I shall follow your advice,
- I hope you shall do.
- Checked and found correct.
- I'm sorry sir.
- What a great and fantastic performance.
- Now everybody keep quite.

APPENDIX - XII

The list of mixed English abbreviations with their frequency of occurrence and full forms

S.N.	Abbr.	Freq.	Full forms.
1	C.I.D.	1	Chief investigation detective
2	M.A.	3	Master of Arts
3	I.Sc.	1	Intermediate in Science

APPENDIX - XIII

Calculation of the English code mixing in the dramas grouped in different themes.

1. Life and death (8 Dramas)

S.N.	English code Mixing	
a)	Words	56
b)	Phrases	12
c)	Clauses	X
d)	Sentences	4
e)	Abbreviations	1
	Total	72

2. Technology (1)

S.N.	English code Mixing	
a)	Words	12
b)	Phrases	6
c)	Clauses	2
d)	Sentences	2
e)	Abbreviations	X
	Total	22

3. Different Problems (3)

S.N.	English code Mixing	
a)	Words	20
b)	Phrases	1
c)	Clauses	X
d)	Sentences	4
e)	Abbreviations	X
	Total	25

4. Conflict(3)

S.N.	English code Mixing	
a)	Words	32
b)	Phrases	3
c)	Clauses	1
d)	Sentences	X
e)	Abbreviations	X
	Total	36

5)Humor and Satire: (5)

S.N.	English code Mixing	
a)	Words	67
b)	Phrases	5
c)	Clauses	X
d)	Sentences	X
e)	Abbreviations	2
	Total	74