

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of this research work consists of general background, meaning of the code switching and code mixing, difference between code switching and code mixing, causes of code switching and code mixing, introduction to Gandaki Hospital, general background of the hospital, word class, word formation, review of related literature, objectives of the study, significance of the study and meaning of other related specific terms.

1.1 General Background

Human beings are endowed with a precious gift; language by nature. It is very difficult to define what language is. But the most common definition of language is a system of communication or the vehicle used for the sake of communication. Although there are many other means of communication as gustatory system of communication, olfactory system of communication, tactile system of communication, kinesis system of communication, etc., language is a primary means of communication for human beings. We would be no different from roaring and grunting beasts. Roaring, mooing, cawing, bellowing and chirping may have some communicative value but obviously insignificant compared to dialogues, speech, interaction, predictions, story writing, etc. We use our language for innumerable functions. It is a voluntary vocal system of human communication. It is also known as a universal human phenomenon in the sense that no other grunting beasts in this universe use the language as human beings do. We cannot think of any social, academic and artistic activities going on without language. So language is species specific. The scholars like Konrad Lorenz, Karl von Frisch, etc. tried to find out the characteristics of language in animal communication but they could not. Some animals and birds only seem

to be produced some human sounds without understanding their meaning but they only copy those human sounds and hence cannot use for communication. That is why language is completely human phenomenon.

In a layman sense, language may be defined as a means of human communication. But, in fact, it is so broad and universally accepted human phenomenon in which versatile and complex code is used for communication. It is dynamic and open system which permits to express ideas, thoughts, views, feelings, desires, emotions, etc. Besides, being the storehouse and medium of communication, it is only the powerful instrument of thinking which dissipates the superfluous nervous energy, transfer knowledge from one generation to other, set the motions as in charms and incantations, etc. It is the use of language which makes our life sweet or bitter, progress or failure and well- known or unknown. Otto Jespersen (1904) has stated, "Language is not end in itself it is a way of connection between souls, a means of communication" (as cited in Bastakoti, p. 2). Sapir (1921, p. 8) has defined, "Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communication ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols". Wardhaugh (1985, p. 86) has defined code as:

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

Human languages have meaningful symbols that people are involved in certain chain of communication by using a particular produced symbol

system according to the desire of the speakers. So it is not end but there are limited numbers of rules from where we can create unlimited number of sentences. Human beings are occupied by birth; there is special language device in our mind that Chomsky called LAD i. e. language acquisition device. Similarly, Richards et al. (1985, p. 21) have stated, "Code is a system of signals, which can be used for sending a message. A natural language is an example of a code and medium through which a code is sent is called channel" (as cited in Bastakoti, p. 2).

Language is the natural medium that human beings are gifted in order to communicate each other. In that process, there is a systematic channel to convey the signals from one person to another i. e. we called code or language. There is no superior and inferior language linguistically but in fact, we consider the role of language it plays. Some languages have dominant role in particular situation where others have different. Among the languages which plays the dominant role in particular situation, English is an international language having the richest store of vocabulary. It is the most dominant language in the universe where a person seems to be a misfit in the present modern world if he/she does not possess the knowledge of English. It has become the cry of the day.

The world becomes a small global village where people from one place to another reach easily, know the current events in a second, watch behavior of the different countries at one corner of the house and also know the knowledge of different languages. English is a must to keep the strong relationship between and among them. Without the knowledge of English, we cannot be modernized ourselves with other people of the countries. In the context of Nepal, there is a long history of English language taught as a foreign language. It was first introduced by Jang Bahadur Rana, the first prime minister of Nepal. He introduced English for the public in Durbar High School on 27th Ashoj 1910 BS as he was influenced from the British educational system. Thus, there

are many schools, colleges and universities having the provision of teaching and learning English. Many English words are borrowed in Nepali to ease communication.

1.1.1 Code

A code is a system used for communication between two or more parties. To quote Richards et al. (1999, p. 56):

Code is a term which is used instead of language, speech variety or dialect. It is sometimes considered to be more neutral term than others. People also use 'code' when they want to stress the uses of a language or language variety in a particular community (as cited in Bastakoti, p. 3).

In fact, code is a broad term which denotes a dialect or register or a language. It is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use, only one such code or system. The people of the world have become bilinguals or multilingual. Monolingual societies are almost impossible to be found in this modern world. So that people speak mixing codes of two or more languages at the same time in the same conversation for the purpose of communication. As a result many speakers of Nepali mix codes in their conversation.

1.1.1.1 Code Switching

In the communication, the interlocutors convey their message to each other by switching from one code to another due to bilingualism and multilingualism is generally termed as code switching. Use of a single variety of a language or dialect, style or register would be found to be an extremely rare phenomenon so that most of the speakers use several varieties of any language they speak. If the interlocutors are monolinguals, there is less possible to mix the code and

vice-versa. It is regarded as a very useful social skill. So we can find two types of code switching as situational and metaphorical.

Falls (1978, p. 1) has stated:

It is the alternative use of two languages at the word, phrase and clause or sentence level. Thus, the speaker moves from one code to another and back, more or less rapidly, in course of single sentence is a code switching (as cited in *ibid.* p. 4).

People switch code from one language to another in terms of situations, mood of the speakers and the level of the subject matter. They process rapidly by using any ranks of language. There are different types of code switching. The switched code may be inserted at the end of the sentence, within the sentence or with the sentences. In the way of defining code switching; Poplack (1980 as cited in Lamichhane, 2006) has talked about three different types of code switching as:

A) Tag Switching

In tag switching, any tag of any language is inserted into an utterance of the other language. For example, you have got three pens, chhaina ra?

B) Inter-sentential Switching

The switching takes place either at a clause or sentence boundary in one language or another which is known as inter-sentential switching. For instance, My plan is to go to picnic ani timro ni.

C) Intra-sentential Switching

The switching occurs within the same clause or sentence boundary is known as intra-sentential switching. For example, Sita ati brilliant student hun.

Hudson (1980, p. 56) has defined code switching as, "The use of different varieties at different times." According to Gumperz (1982, p. 70):

Code switching occurs in condition of change, where group boundaries are diffuse, norms and standards of evaluation vary, and where speakers' ethnic identities and social backgrounds are not matters of common agreement. Yet, if it is true that code switching styles serve as functioning communicative systems, if members can agree on interpretations of switching in context and on categorizing others on the basis of their switching, there must be some regularities and shared perceptions on which these judgements can be based (as cited in Wardhough, p. 111).

From these definitions of different scholars, code switching is a regular phenomenon where speakers switch one code into another in different ways. They may choose the code intentionally for their own purpose, social situations, forced to switch the code, arrival of new person and a group of membership that shared some ethnicity with an addressee and their own behavior where they are not proficient user of second language. The choice of the language is controlled by the rules which members of the community learn them from experiences. To quote Trudgill (1983, p. 75), "Code switching means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands." According to Wardhough (1986, pp. 102-3):

We can describe two kinds of code switching: situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language used

changes according to the situation in which conversant find themselves.

They speak one language in one situation and another in different one. No topic change is involved when a change of topic required a change in the language used we have metaphorical code switching.

Gal (1988, p. 247) has stated, "Code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish across or destroy group boundaries, to create evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations." Similarly, Spolsky (1998) has said:

In code switching a single speaker uses different varieties at different times. Bilinguals often switch between their two languages in the middle of conversation. These code switches can take place between or even within sentences, involving phrases or even parts of words.

We change the code as we redefine the situation from formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous and politeness to solidarity. Code switching can allow a speaker to do many things; assert power, declare solidarity and maintain certain neutrality when both codes are used, express identity and so on. So that code switching regards one to be a co-operative person from the sense that someone can recognize easily, though everyone does not have the same background.

1.1.1.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing can be defined as a rapid code switching. It is generally the mixing of two codes or languages in the same topic of conversation. Code mixing is a common process for the bilingual or multilingual speech communities. It can involve in various levels of language, e. g. phonology,

morphology, grammatical structures or lexical items. To quote Hudson (1980, p. 53):

There are cases where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called code mixing. To get the right effect, the speakers balance the two languages against each other as a kind of linguistic cocktail- a few words of one language, a few words of others...but they seem to be limited by the sentence structures.

The speaker may use the two languages in the communication where they use a few words from one language and a few from other language. They mix the two different grammatical systems in their speech to make linguistic cocktail. According to Gumperz (1982, p. 24) code mixing is, "The juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of a speech belonging to two different grammatical systems." Similarly, Richards et al. (1985, p. 43) have defined code mixing as, "A change by a speaker from one language to another" (as cited in *ibid.*). Wardhough (1986, p. 104) has stated:

A speaker who mixes codes in this way in conversation with a friend or acquaintance will almost certainly shift entirely to English when addressing a monolingual English speaking person or entirely to Spanish when addressing a complete stranger who is obviously of Spanish origin.

A speaker can mix two codes if he meets his friend belongs to the bilingual society but he only uses the particular variety of language who belongs to the monolingual conversant. It means the speaker speaks both English and Spanish to the bilingual speaker but only English to the monolingual speaker. Mostly the nouns of one language are mixed into another. Most of the educated people of

Nepal, mix English codes in their Nepali conversation, they especially mix the nouns of English language. For example,

'Ma hospital bata motor-cycle ma ghara aayen. Hari boarding ko canteen ma baschha.

According to Holmes (1992, p. 50), "Code mixing suggests the speaker is mixing of codes indiscriminately. It is a kind of rapid switching in a conversation." Similarly, Rai (2000, p. 182) has stated, "The shift from one code to another is absolute it is then code switching, however, if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexical shift) then it is code mixing." Due to science and technology, commerce and communication, code mixing has become a regular and common process for the conversants. It is done rapidly in the conversation within the sentence. Some of English words have been automatically borrowed which become easier than Nepali equivalent. For example, camera, bus, jacket, hotel, campus, etc.

1.1.1.3 Difference between Code Switching and Code Mixing

There is no specific boundary between code switching and codes mixing, however, the distinction between them are shown below;

Code Switching	Code Mixing
i. A change from one language to another in the same conversation.	i. The use of elements, mostly, nouns and verbs from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language.
ii. It is absolute shifting.	ii. It is lexical shifting.
iii. It is conditioned by situation and topics.	iii. It is irrelevant of situation and topic change.

Code mixing and code switching have become a common process of conversation for bilingual and multilingual speakers. Both of them vary from group to group. We can observe it in various fields of knowledge. Wardhaugh (1986, p. 106) has pointed "Code switching and Code mixing themselves are not uniform phenomenon; i. e., the norms vary from group to group, even within what might be regarded as a single community." The same thing happened in the hospitals where different kinds of people are found. However, code mixing is needed to avoid ambiguity in the meaning of utterances.

1.1.2 Reasons for Code Switching and Code Mixing

The matter that makes speakers mix/switch certain code of language(s) is the conditioning factors/reasons for code mixing and switching. There are some linguistics blends of code mixing and switching regardless a few words which are automated and assimilated in case of Nepali language affected from English one. Wardhaugh, R. (1986, p. 87-90) has mentioned the following reasons for code mixing and switching.

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

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

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

Due to migration, people have to mix/switch their code over the next language to behave as the other speakers in the new place. Certain local languages, dialect or register play the vital role. Similarly, people mix/switch code gradually if intercaste marriage occurs i. e. if 'A' got married for example, 'B' who is from different linguistic background, then 'A' has high chance of mixing code in his speech.

Except these, the speakers mix/switch code in the following situations;

- To clarify meaning
- To imitate others
- To facilitate the mass
- If no Nepali word or expression in process
- Respective context and global understanding

1.1.3 Fundamentals of Language Structures

As we know that language is a means of communication. It is universally human phenomenon where no other animals can communicate. Language is the composition of various grammatical units. It is not complete in itself so that we use different kinds of grammatical ranks and scales because they have grammatical hierarchy. Such grammatical units are morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

1.1.3.1. Words

Words are the meaningful linguistic units which consist of one or more morphemes. According to Richards et al. (1985, p. 311) a word is "the smallest of the linguistic unit which can occur on its own speech or writing" (as cited in Bastakoti, p. 12). But, this definition seems more ambiguous in the sense that words like articles and prepositions sometimes cannot occur on their own. Similarly Sharma (2002, p. 51) has defined word as, "a minimal free form that can constitute by itself a complete utterance" (as cited in Regmi, p. 9). In other words, they are the physically definable units which one encounters in stretch of speech or writing. It is possible to distinguish words between major and minor classes. The Greek grammarian, Dionysius Thrax has classified words into eight parts of speech which are called classes of words by modern grammarians.

1.1.3.1.1. Major Word Classes

The major word classes are also called open word classes. They are coined as new words with the help of the major word classes. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs come under the category of major word classes.

i. Nouns

All the naming words are said to be nouns. They are the names of persons, animals, places or things. They can function as the subject or object of a verb. e.g. "Ram killed a snake." In this example, 'Ram' is the noun and subject and 'snake' is the object of the verb 'killed'.

ii. Verbs

A verb is a word or phrase that denotes what someone or something does. It shows actions or states of something. For instance, 'sleep', 'walk', 'run', 'write',

etc. are the examples of verbs. Verbs are typically functioning as predicator in the sentence.

iii. Adjectives

The words which describe nouns are adjectives. They always describe the quality, quantity, number, etc. that a noun refer to. It also refers to a property of an entity denoted by a noun. For instance, the new shirt, the first boy, the black coat, etc. are adjectives.

iv. Adverbs

Adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective or an adverb. It describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb in a sentence. In other words, it answers the questions of 'how', 'where', or 'when' in a sentence are called adverbs. For example, the underlined words are adverbs.

Gita sings a song beautifully.

He can run very fast.

1.1.3.2.2. Minor Word Classes

The minor word classes of word are also called closed word classes. They play a vital role in the structure of sentence. New words cannot be added in the minor word classes but sometimes they are called structure words or function words.

i. Prepositions

Preposition is a word which is used with noun or pronoun to show its connection with other words. They can be categorized into simple prepositions and complex prepositions. For example, 'in', 'under', 'into', 'above', 'on', etc. are

under the category of simple prepositions whereas 'keep in touch with', 'depend on', 'in the middle of', etc. are come under complex prepositions.

ii. Conjunctions

The words which connect or join other words or sentences to each other are called conjunctions. They join sentences or words to each other and make compound or complex sentences. Conjunctions are also categorized into simple and complex conjunctions, one word or multiword conjunctions respectively. 'But', 'and', 'so that', 'although', 'because', 'in spite of', etc. are the examples of conjunctions.

iii. Articles

The words that determine person or things are called articles. They are also termed as determiners. There are two types of articles as; -definite articles and indefinite articles in English language. 'The' is definite article and 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles where 'a' is used before consonants sound and 'an' is used before vowel sound of singular countable nouns.

iv. Pronouns

The words which are used in place of nouns are called pronouns. Pronouns are mainly classified into five broad types as possessive pronoun, interrogative pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, relative pronoun and personal pronoun. 'He', 'she', 'it', 'they', 'this', 'what', 'her', etc. are the examples of pronouns.

v. Numerals

The words which refer to the numbers are called numerals. In English there are two types of numerals as cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers. The numbers

as; 1, 2, 3, 4 ... 100, etc. are cardinal numbers and 'first', 'second', 'third', 'tenth', etc are ordinal numbers.

vi. Quantifiers

Quantifiers are the words that denote quantity of a noun and are contained under closed word classes. 'Many', 'a lot of', 'enough', 'each', 'every', etc. are examples of quantifiers.

vii. Interjection

An interjection is a word which is used to express exclamation. This word class conveys the emotional meanings. They are used to express 'pain', 'joy', 'emotion', ;pleasure', etc. of the speakers.

According to Jindal et al. (1999, p. 64), words are of four types as follows:

- a. Simple words
- b. Complex words
- c. Compound words
- d. Composite words

a. Simple words

The words consisting of single free morpheme are called simple words. For example: go, work, play, etc.

b. Complex words

The words consisting of a base and affixes are called complex words. For example: childhood, impossible, employment, etc.

c. Compound words

The words which consist of two or more free stem which are independent words by themselves are called compound words. For example: over-head-projector, code-mixing, over-ripe, old age, etc.

d. Composite words

The combination of compound and complex words is known as composite words, such as dancing girl, volleyballer, peace zone, etc.

1.1.4 Word Formation Process

The process of creating new words following a systematic way is called word formation process. In other words, the systematic process of creating new words is known as word formation process. Each and every language in the world has their word formation process, but English has the following word formation processes which are briefly described below.

a. Derivation

As the name suggests that the process of creating new words by adding huge number of derivative words either prefixes or suffixes. They are the words which are made up of adding some bits of language to the root. Derivation mainly includes;

(i) Prefixation

re + gain = regain

ex + army = exarmy

un + fortunate = unfortunate

im + possible = impossible, etc.

(ii) Suffixation

happy + ly = happily mother + land = motherland
Effect + tive = effective fruit + ful = fruitful

(iii) Affixation

It is involving both prefixation and suffixation. For example,

un + desire + able = undesirable
dis + advantage + s = disadvantages, etc.

b. Homonymy

Homonymy is also called conversion. It is also known as functional shift. It is one of the processes of word formation in which the form of new word is same as functional change with the word. In this formation of a word, one class of word can function as the member of another class.

For example;

He penned a letter.

They booked a ticket.

c. Modification

Modification is a process of word formation in which a new word is formed by replacing a sound segment in the word. For instance:

Foot	feet
Man	men
Goose	geese, etc.

d. Reduplication

The process of forming a new word by the repetition of a syllable, a morpheme or word is called reduplication, e. g.

Tick	tock
Zig	zag
Hanky	lanky, etc.

e. Compounding

The combination of two or more words to make a new word is called compounding, e. g. Whitehouse, blackboard, handball, etc.

f. Shortening/Clipping

The process of a new word formation in which word is shortened by clipping initial, medial or final part of the word to form a new word that is known as shortening or clipping. For example:

Photograph	photo
Telephone	phone
Refrigerator	fridge
Advertisement	ads
Mathematics	math, etc.

g. Backformation

The process of a word formation in which a shorter word is made by deleting an imagined affix from a longer form. For instance:

Editor	edit
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Television TV, etc.

h. Blending

The process in which a new word is formed by blending the initial and final part of the two different words to form a new word is called blending. For example:

Television + broadcast = telecast

Breakfast + lunch = brunch

Smoke + fog = smog, etc.

i. Borrowing

The process of word formation in which words are borrowed or loaned from one language to another language is known as borrowing. For example:

Ghee borrowed from Hindi

Restaurant borrowed from French

Campus borrowed from Latin, etc.

j. Acronym

The process of forming a new word from the initial of a group of words is called acronyms. It is a kind of abbreviation. For example, USA, UNO, UNESCO, WHO, etc.

k. Coinage

It is one of the least common sources of new word formation process. It is actually coining the new words or the invention of totally new words and adding in the vocabulary in the language. New terms are coined after the

invention of the new object or things. The most important sources of this kind of word formation are found in trade sector where the products are named attractively to facilitate the public. For example, aspirin, nylon, zipper, etc.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

Code mixing in the 'Hospitals' is an important field of research which helps to find out the frequency of English codes used in daily communication and analyze what sort of word classes are mostly mixed in Nepali conversation in hospitals. Therefore, an attempt is made here to review the related literature.

Subedi (2001) carried out a research on "Code mixing in the Gorkhapatra: A descriptive study." The researcher has found out that people lived in urban areas can make use and understand more English words than rural one. The use of English acronym is very popular in Nepali newspapers. He also highlighted some assimilated and non-assimilated words and their occurrences.

Similarly, **Baral** (2005) has carried out research entitled "Study of Code mixing in Nepali Cinemas." He found that most of the Nepali cinemas at present mix English codes which became a regular phenomenon. He has further reported that code mixing is often caused by context, language function and sentence types. He further stated that the producers, actors, actresses, and other related characters also mix the codes in the name of modern and being popular among the Nepali cinema bazaar.

Pangani (2005) carried out a research on "A study of Code mixing in Kantipur and Classic FM Radio Programmes in Nepal." In his research, English expressions were found mixed in different structures and utterances in the programmers. He has talked more about electronic media in his research.

Humagain (2006) carried out a research entitled "Code mixing in Nepali Pop Songs." His research showed that Nepali pop song composers and pop singers

frequently mix English codes. He also pinpointed that they use verbs and adverbs less than nouns and adjectives.

Similarly, **Lamichhane** (2006) has carried out a research entitled "A study on code mixing in the Nepali language in Supermarkets." He found in his research that major word class i. e. nouns and adjectives have the highest position in the business transactions. He further stated that female participants in that sector mixed the code highly and frequently i. e. (27.70%) rather than the male participant's i. e. (22.38%). He also found that the use of English words by the participants below twenty years was greater than others.

On the other hand, **Poudel** (2007) has carried out a research entitled "Code mixing in Print Media: A case of Annapurna Post Daily." He found that English code mixing in Nepali print media was a regular phenomenon. He also stated that (97.62%) words were mixed in major word classes and only (2.37%) were in minor word classes.

Subedi (2008) has also carried out a research entitled "A study of Code mixing in Annapurna FM: A case of Pokhara Calling." In this research, the researcher found that among males and females, males mixed more English codes than females.

Bastakoti (2010) has carried out a research entitled "English code mixing in newspapers: A case of Rajdhani Rastriya Dainik." He found in his research that major word classes were found mixed more than minor word classes. He further stated that among all the types of news, more words in sports news were mixed high which had (22.46 %) and more words in major word classes, nouns were mixed maximally which had (82.49%).

Some other studies concerning code switching are Wardhough, R. (1986) Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Hudson (1980) Sociolinguistics, Trudgill, P. (1983) Sociolinguistics, An Introduction to language and society, Homes, J.

(1992) An Introduction to Sociolinguistics and other related reference books. Although many researchers have been carried out on English code mixing on different fields, no researches have been carried out on 'A study on Code Mixing used in Hospitals.' In this research, I have put forward some newness which may certainly make this research different from others.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives of the study.

- To determine the situation of English code mixing
- To find out the frequency of the code mixing
- To enlist some pedagogical implications

1.4 Significance of the Study

Each and every work has its own value and significance. Likewise, this very study has its own but different outstanding status in the field of sociolinguistic aspect of language. This study is significant in the sense that it sprays the rays of light on sociolinguistic aspect which becomes an infrastructure in the planning for further activities viz, students and teachers of language, linguists, syllabus designers, textbook writers, language planners, and sociolinguists, who are involved directly or indirectly in the process of teaching and learning under TU will be benefited from this research study. Moreover, it is fruitful for those who are interested to gain knowledge about sociolinguistics and also who will try to do the research in the similar area in Nepali/English code mixing.

1.5 Definition of the Specific Terms

- 1 Code: A particular variety of language or dialect
- 2 Bilingual: A person who can speak two languages

- 3 Multilingualism: A speech community which makes use of more than two languages.
- 4 Code Switching: The process of shifting from one language to another
- 5 Code Mixing: The use of one or more than one lexical items of one language into the structure of another language
- 6 Monolingual: A person who uses only one language
- 7 Event: a communicative exchange consisting of one or more than one utterance
- 8 Inter-sentential switching: A switch that takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another
- 9 Intra-sentential switching: Switching of different types occurs within the same clause or sentence boundary
- 10 Metaphorical code switching: A language is changed according to the topic change
- 11 Situational code switching: Change in language use according to the situation change
- 12 Tag switching: A tag in one language is inserted into an utterance in the other language
- 13 Non-instinctive: Anything which is not acquired by birth

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the methodology employed while carrying out the research. The sub chapters are sources of data, i. e. primary and secondary sources of data, sample population, sampling procedure, and tools for data collection, process of data collection and limitations of the study.

2.1 Sources of data

To carry out the research, I use both sources of data. Primary sources of data i. e. directly collected from interviews, personnel conversation, observation, etc. and secondary sources of data from related reference literature, journals, prospectuses, administrative bills, vouchers, dispensary, etc. for the accomplishment of this thesis.

2.1.1 Primary sources of data

The primary sources of data are directly collected from the study population who were involved in different hundred speech events. I observe their conversation among and between the participants in Gandaki Hospital. I take interviews to doctors, nurses, caretakers and other related and authorized personnel indirectly in the hospital as assistance.

2.1.2 Secondary sources of data

All the materials that are related to the field of research like; reference literature, journals, articles, reports, prospectuses, administrative bills, vouchers and dispensary, registration form of the patients and previous research works are the secondary sources of data to facilitate this study. Mainly, I study the related books written by Hudson (1980), Trudgill (1983), Richards et al.

(1985), Wardhough (1986), Homes (1992) and previous researchers carried out by Subedi (2001), Pageni (2005), Baral (2005), Dahal (2006), Humagain (2006), Poudel (2007), and Bastakoti (2010). Similarly, I contact and consult the authorized and field related persons to get further more information for this research study.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

I select the sample population from Gandaki Hospital as in different headings like; doctors, nurses, patients, caretakers and other persons from general and emergency wards for this research work. There are hundreds of speech events from both wards with males and females by using the technique of stratified random sampling procedure to collect the data. The events were studied on a regular basis for the betterment and additional speech events may be taken if necessary.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

I mainly use non-participant observation tool along with the recording of observation of the conversations/speech events of sample population taken in hospital by narrative method. I prepare to observe the code mixing on the basis of previously prepared observation sheet containing detail information as word classes, sentence types, etc on the basis of check list to record the observed data. Recording devices, interview and questionnaire are also used as an assistant for collecting the data on the spot for the research work in the hospital.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

First of all, I visit the hospital and request for the permission to carry out the study with the concerned authority. I use non-participant observation tool from the selected sample population and list down the dialogues/speech events with

the help of narrative recording method of observation. I observe the conversations among and between the sample populations and note a description of the interaction without giving information to them in my own words. I try to use recording device so far but due to the technical problem I am unable to collect data by recording device. Then, I collect the selected speech events and distinguish the mixed English code from the speech events. I fill the check list with the highlighted words and find the classes of words and frequency of occurrences of the words as well. I take unstructured interviews as an assistant tool to the selected sample population as well as related personnel for the betterment of the research.

2.5 Limitation of the Study

The following are the limitations of the study;

- This study is limited on the code mixing topic only.
- This study is limited on English code mixing in hospitals.
- Mixed words from other languages are not specified.
- Only the people of government hospital are the source of data so, the study is not generalizable elsewhere.
- Only the selected wards of Gandaki Hospital are used for the study.
- The participants' sex descriptions are fully based on the researcher's personal judgement and observation.
- This study is limited on those participants who involved in hundred events only.
- Only word level mixings of English are observed and analyzed.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter of research work incorporates the analysis and interpretation of the collected data from the selected sample population in the hospital. It includes the total mixed words and the situations of English codes mixed which is interpreted in terms of word classes and also provides the data about frequency of occurrences of mixed words.

3.1 Description of English and Nepali Words

In this part of the research study, the event wise and word wise descriptions of English and Nepali words were found in hundred different speech events.

3.1.1 Event- wise Description

There are altogether hundred events. These events were taken from the different speeches in hospital. The coverage of English and Nepali words in each event and their percentages are listed and described below. The percentage is taken out on the basis of the number of Nepali and English words used in each event in the proportion of total Nepali and English words used in hundred events separately.

The table 1 (see Appendix II) shows that the greatest number of Nepali words, i. e. out of 2523 words, 114 (4.518%) were found in the event no. 47 and 104 (4.122%) in the event no. 49. Similarly, the least 8 words (0.317%) were found in the event no. 34. So, in relation to Nepali words, event no. 47 was in the first rank, event no. 49 was in the second and event no. 34 was in the last rank. On the other hand, the greatest number of mixed English words, i .e. out of 657 words, 28 words (4.260%) were found in the event no. 49 and the least 1 word (0.150%) was found in the event no. 75. So, in relation to the mixed English

words, event no. 49 was in the first rank and event no. 75 was in the last rank. It can be inferred that the greatest and the least number of words of both languages occur according to the situation, mood of the speakers, their age, performance level, etc.

3.1.2 Word-wise Description

The total Nepali and English words in each event are collected from the hospital by using statistical tools such as percentage which is shown on the basis of the total English and Nepali words used in each event. Here, we can find the words occurrence of English and Nepali in percentage and also help us to find out the coverage of those words in the related field.

The table 2 (see in appendix III) expresses that the researcher recorded total 3180 words. Out of 3180 words, 2523 words are from Nepali language and 657 words are from English language. Likewise, the percentage of Nepali and English words in each event are shown in the table. On the whole, the event number 34 contains the least number of words, i. e. 11 words (72.727% Nepali words and 27.273% English words in event no. 34) where as the event no. 47 contains the greatest number of the words i. e. 136 words (83.824% Nepali words and 16.176% English words). Likewise, in event number 75, the percentage of mixed English words is found the least i. e. 6.25% only but the greatest percentage of mixed English words is not found in comparison to Nepali words.

On the whole, it is found that the use of English words in Nepali language is a regular phenomenon in hospital because no event was found without English words doctors, nurses, patients or caretakers conversation in one hundred events.

3.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the Most Frequently Mixed English Words

This subunit involves around the event-wise analysis of the most frequent words and frequency wise analysis of the total English words that were found in the hundred events in the hospitals.

3.2.1 Event- wise Analysis

The event wise analysis and interpretation of the most frequent words has been listed and described in their occurrences.

The data mentioned in table 3 (see in appendix IV) shows that the common words that we use in our daily conversation have been used in hospital as well. There were 657 English words used in the selected events taken from the hospital. Most of the mixed words were frequently used in the event no. 47, 2 and 57 respectively. In the above events the word 'bed' occurs five times in event 47 and the words 'x- ray', 'card' and 'disk' occur four times in events 2 and 57. The most frequent words that were used in hospitals were 'number', 'ticket', 'report', 'check', 'doctor', 'x-ray', 'ward', 'emergency', 'patient', and 'bed'. In the process of Nepali conversation, mostly nouns verbs and adjectives i. e. content words were mixed.

3.2.2 Frequency- wise Analysis

Frequency of the mixed English words is listed in ascending order in terms of their occurrences. In hundred events, there are 657 mixed words. Some mixed words have single occurrence but some other mixed words have the highest number of occurrences which is shown below.

Frequency wise Analysis of English words

Table 6

S. N.	Frequency of Occurrences (F)	No. of Words	No. of Occurrences
1	Single	146	146
2	2 Times	45	90
3	3 Times	18	54
4	4 Times	12	48
5	5 Times	12	60
6	6 Times	2	12
7	8 Times	2	16
8	9 Times	1	9
9	10 Times	1	10
10	11 Times	1	11
11	13 Times	2	26
12	14 Times	3	42
13	17 Times	2	34
14	30 Times	1	30
15	32 Times	1	32
16	37 Time	1	37
	Total		657

The table 6 exhibits the occurrence of mixed English words, their total number in each occurrence in 100 events. Hence, the highest number of occurrence of mixed words i. e., 37 times was found only in a word 'number', likewise the words doctor and ticket occurred 32 times and 30 times respectively. The words 'report' and 'x-ray' both occurred 17 times. From this research, it was found that the aforementioned words were used maximum by the people in the hospital.

3.2.3 Class- wise Analysis

English words are categorized into two classes' i. e. major word class and minor word class. Noun, verb, adjective and adverb fall under major word class where preposition, conjunction, articles, pronoun, numeral, etc. fall under minor word class. The major and minor word classes are mentioned in the following table with their frequency of occurrences and their percentage they occupy.

Class wise Analysis of English words

Table 7

S.N	Word class	Frequency	Percentage	Total
1	Major			98.174
	Noun	504	76.712	
	Verb	79	12.024	
	Adjective	51	7.763	
	adverb	11	1.674	
2	Minor	8	1.218	1.826
	Preposition	2	0.304	
	Interjection	2	0.304	
	Pronoun	657	100.000	100.000

The table 7 clarifies that major word classes have the greatest number of frequency of mixed words as well as percentage rather than minor word classes. Out of 657 words, 645 words from major word class's i. e. (98.174%) were found where 12 words from minor word class's i. e. (1.826%) were found in total hundred events. Nouns and verbs are found mostly and frequently i. e. (76.712%) and (12.024%) respectively where adjectives and adverbs are found

less in number and percentage i. e. (7.763%) and (1.674%) rather than nouns and verbs. On the other hand, pronouns (0.304%), prepositions (1.218%) and interjections (0.304%) are found the least i. e. (1.826%) only in whole which is very less in comparison to adjectives and adverbs from the major word class (see in appendix V). Through this research, it was found that people use major word class maximally than minor word class in the hospital.

3.2.4 Sex- wise Analysis

While analyzing the data in terms of sex, the researcher believes that this research may be incomplete if the collected data are not analyzed and interpreted properly on the basis of the participants' sex involved in various events. In hundred events, the researcher also found that there were not totally male or female participants in a single event i. e. both male and female are involved in some of the events together, for that case the researcher used his own proper knowledge and distinguish the event on the heading of male and female. Therefore, an attempt has been made to extensively analyze the collected data in the following table.

The table 5 (see in appendix VI) shows that in 25 events, the female participants have used 178 English words i. e. 22.96% out of 775 words. Likewise, 479 English words i. e. 19.91% out of 2405 words in 75 events have been used by the male participants. The total English words used by males are 479 in which the ratio of the words used in each event is 6.38 whereas females used 178 total English words in which the ratio of the words used in each event is 7.12. The ratio is derived on the basis of the total English words divided by the number of events involved by male and female. Hence, the researcher has pinpointed the conclusion that the ratio of mixing English words by the female participants is greater compared to the ratio of the mixing words by the male participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section is based on the findings, pedagogical implication and recommendations of the study.

4.1 Findings of the Study

While collecting, analyzing and interpreting the collected data from the hospital, the researcher has extracted the following findings entitled on code mixing.

- a. Code mixing in the hospitals is a regular and natural phenomenon.
- b. The number of English mixed words and Nepali words are occurred in different events of code mixing entail the greatest and the least number of words of both languages occurred according to the situation, mood of the speakers, their age, sex, etc.
- c. The most frequently used English words in hospital are 'doctor', 'ticket', 'number', 'check', 'report', 'emergency', 'x-ray', 'patient', 'bed' and 'ward'.
- d. Mostly nouns and verbs were remarked in the highest position in code mixing in hundred events.
- e. It is found that the use of English words in Nepali conversation from the major word class was used maximally and frequently rather than the minor word class.
- f. The use of English words by the doctors and nurses were found frequently and maximally rather than the other patients, staffs and public.
- g. It is also found that in the use of English words in hospital, most of the people mix English code in their normal conversation because of the reason that all the name of the medicines and necessary equipments used

in hospital were in English language so that they were obliged to understand and mix the code while speaking.

- h. The abbreviated terms are used frequently in the conversation between doctors and nurses which are known by them only as symbolic language.
- i. The use of English words by the female participants is seen greater than that of the male participants.

4.2 Pedagogical Implications

Though this research is based on the field of Sociolinguistics study and is not directly related to any formal language classroom, it may have some fruitful pedagogical implications indirectly. That's why some of the implications are presented below;

- i. Code mixing can be used as a powerful tool to enhance the acquisition of the target language.
- ii. It is regular and natural phenomenon in which a teacher should be studious in his/her profession.
- iii. In the process of curriculum designing related to conversational curriculum in health sectors, the syllabus designers can have the knowledge of highly frequent words to the syllabus relevant and systematic.
- iv. The study of abbreviated terms raise the awareness to the teachers and students to find out the full forms of those terms and also expands the vocabularies in their repertoire.
- v. The students of Sociolinguistics are highly benefitted as well as get awareness of the most frequently used English words in the hospital.
- vi. This research study will be guideline for the further investigation related to the same topic.

4.3 Recommendations for Further Researchers

This present research study is based on authentic and relevant sources of data from the hospital. It encompasses the description of the data which have been used in hospitals to find out the frequency of code mixing. It becomes the helpful and relevant materials for the presentation, consolidation and development of oral situational approaches, methods and techniques in scope of language teaching and learning in Nepalese context. It provides the best satisfaction to them those who are curious and interested to find out further more new information, facts and truths in related area.

It is one of the few researches in the particular field which is based on the researcher's knowledge, believes, directly observation and experiences however, the researcher wants to forward some recommendations for the betterment of future researches on the basis of analysis and findings of this research. The following points will help to challenge with the possible shortcomings that they occur in the future researches of the same nature.

- a. The study area and population of the study should be increased to achieve the relevant and reliable data, analysis, findings and evaluations in code mixing.
- b. Comparative study in code mixing between different health sectors can be carried out.
- c. Code mixing can also be studied beyond the word level.
- d. The effects of code mixing and code switching should be sorted out.
- e. To find out the conversational code mixing, the dialogues took place on different spot should be studied and compared to find out the quality and classes of mixed words.
- f. Mixed words of other languages can be tabulated in terms of parts of speech.
- g. Mixed words of other languages should also be categorized.

- h. The number of participants should be equal while analyzing on the basis of sex/gender.
- i. Further study should be done on the basis of the participants' linguistic background.
- j. Spiritually receiving all above recommendations into consideration, similar research works should be carried out to overcome the possible shortcomings of this research study.

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Appendix I

Gandaki Hospital

Event - 1

- A: मैले के लिएर आउने ?
B: Bill लिएर आउनुहोस अनि bill लिएर आएपछि यहाँ doctor ले भिकेर तान्दिन्छ ।
A : हुन्छ doctor साव ।

Event - 2

- A : मलाई त के भन्नु भयो भने अघि आएर doctor सावलाई देखाएको थिए ।
B : कहाँ ?
A : OPD मा, x-ray गरेर लिएर आउनुहोस साढे एघार बजे भन्नुभयो यस बेला भयो अव doctor गइसक्नुभयो ।यो आजको हो x-ray ।
B : X-ray देखाउनु भएन ।
A : यो हेर्नु भायो ? फेरी x-ray गरेर लिएर आउनुहोस भन्नुभयो ।

Event - 3

- A: याद गर्नु भएन होला अहिले पनि BP घटेको छैन दाई ।
B: कति छ र ?
A: उक्तिकै छ one sixty by one twenty

Event - 4

- A: तपाइको problem के हो ?
B: Doctor साव मलाई दुइ दिन देखि पेट continue दुखिराखेको छ ।
A: तपाइलाई stomach infection भएको जस्तो छ । सब ठिक भइहाल्छ ।

Event - 5

- A: CT Scan गरेको ठाउमा जानुहोस दिदि है ।
B: कहाँ ?
A: यसमा report लेखि दिनुहोस भन्नु है ।
B: report लेखिनु भन्ने ।
A: छिट्टै गएर लिएर आउनुहोस त ।

Event - 6

- A: तपाई कुन bed number को patient हो ?

- B: एघार होला खै ।
A: यता आउनुहोस त । यो report लगेर bed मा राख्नुहोस ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Events - 7

- A: उहाँको problem कस्तो भइराखेको छ ?
B: टाउको दुखिराखेको छ body बत्ताइराखेको छ ।
A: ठिक छ । तपाइको patient को report आएपछि हेरौला ।
B: हुन्छ doctor सायब ।

Event - 8

- A: Nurse उहालाई कस्तो भएको छ ?
B: खासै डराउनु पर्दैन common छ । Video x-ray मा report लेखेको छ । अहिले doctor साव आउनु हुन्छ अनी उहाँले सबै कुरा बताउनुहुन्छ ।
A: Thank you .

Event - 9

- A: Ten को discharge भएको हो sister?
B: छैन । Ten को कागज त्यहाँ छ ।
A: कति दिन भयो admission भएको ।
B: Five days.

Event -10

- A: Dialysis को कागज बनाएको छैन ?
B: ए बन्छ । त्यो कागज.....
A: अब discharge गरेर जाने हो क्या ।
B: औषधी नियमित खानुहोला र advice follow up गर्नुहोला ।

Event - 11

- A: Sister यो copy मा लेख्ने हो ?
B: Patient लाई find out गरेर हो ।
A: कति number को हो ?
B: Six को हो ।

Event - 12

- A: यो त पित्तथैलीको cancer देखिएको छ। Video x-ray को report हेर्न पर्छ। check up कहिले कति खेर हुन्छ, यहाँ राखेर केही गर्न सकिन्छ।
- B: हुन्छ। हामी सल्लाह गरेर पछि inform गर्छौं।
- A: हो त। यहा राख्नु भन्दा काठमाडौंमा refer गर्नु बेश हुन्छ।

Event - 13

- A: तपाइको के हो ? हिजो गर्‍या हो ?
- B: हिजो गरेको।
- A: लौ x-ray गरेर ल्याउने तपाइले पनि।
- B: यही ल्याउने sir.
- A: हवस्। x-ray को report चाडै निकाल्ने भन्नुहोस है।
- B: हुन्छ sir.

Event - 14

- A: यो..... पैसा तिरेर ल्याएको होइन र ?
- B: पैसा तिर्नलाई मात्र दिएको रे। कहाँ हो त पैसा तिर्ने ?
- A: सोह्र number कोठामा जानुभयो त।
- B: सोह्र number कोठामा यो दियो त ?
- A: यो पिसाब पनि दिनु यसको पनि पैसा तिर्नु है
- B: यो दुइवटाको एकैठाउमा तिर्ने ?
- A: अ ! त्यहा counter मा।

Event - 15

- A: यहाँवाट blood आउन सुरु भएको छ।
- B: हजर!
- A: हात straight गर्नहोस र मुट्टी पार्नुहोस।
- B: Tight गर्ने कि loose गर्ने
- A: Loose गरेर मुट्टी पार्ने है।

Event - 16

- A: उहाले हात खुट्टा चलाउनुहुन्छ। Toilet जान सक्नुहुन्छ।

- B: हजर सवै कुरा गर्न सक्नु हुन्छ ।
A: CT Scan गर्नु पर्छ । सवै हेरेपछि थाहा हुन्छ ।
B: CT Scan यहा bed मा छ ।

Event - 17

- A: के भएको हो ?
B: लडेको sir खुट्टा दुखिरहेको छ ।
A: Ticket काटेर ल्याउनुहोस ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Event - 18

- A: Sister यसमा stamp लगाइदिनु त ।
B: छाप हान्न त doctor नै छैनन् आज doctor हरुको meeting छ ।
A: कता जाने त stamp लगाउन यो form मा ?
B: अहिले बस्नुहोस doctor आएपछि ।

Event - 19

- A: Tools हरु कहाँ छन नि जमुना sister ?
B: माथी steel को cupboard मा छन । हेरेर ल्याउनु है
A: Ok

Event - 20

- A: यता सुन्नुहोस । तपाइको urine र stool check गर्नु पर्छ । कोठा number चारमा जानुहोस् ।
B: चार number, report अहिले यही ल्याउने check गरेपछि ।
A: हजर! छिट्टै जानुहोस । close होला ।

Event - 21

- A: Sir हरु कहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ?
B: खोई आज sir हरुले round लिन भएन । कहाँ जानु भयो ।
A: Private clinic महेन्द्रपुल तिर busy हुनुहोला ।
B: Phone लागेको छ । उठाउनु भएको छैन ।

Event - 22

- A: Blood check गर्ने ठाँउ कता हो ?
B: यहाबाट निस्कनु । त्यता पट्टी ठुलो building छ । त्यही हो blood check गर्ने ।
A: यो ticket पनि लानु पर्छ ।
B: पर्छ । ticket देखाउनु होस् अनि

Event - 23

- A: यो विरामी surgical मा हेरेको कि orthopaedic मा ?
B: खोई, isolation मा भर्ना भएको हो क्यारे ।
A: ECG, USG सबै गरेको छ ।
B: छ । rack माथि छ ।

Event - 24

- A: Core form कहाँ छ ? culture गराउनु पच्यो ।
B: लिनुहोस form कुन patient लाई हो doctor
A: Bed number six को लागि

Event - 25

- A: Cabin को patient कता जानु भयो । हजुर patient को मान्छे हो ।
B: Lab मा जानुभएको छ sister. urine र blood check गर्न ।
A: आएपछि मलाई consult गर्नु भन्नु है । म post ward तिर हुन्छु ।
B: हवस् ।

Event - 26

- A: के भएको निधारमा ?
B: Cycle वाट लडेर काटेको ।
A: कति खेर लडेको
B: वेलुका पाँच बजेतिर हो sir
A: एउटा x-ray गरेर आउनुहोस ल । हड्डी अडकेको छ छैन थाहा हुन्छ ।
B: कुन building मा जाने ?
A: Ticket काटेर आउनुहोस अनी सीधा room number उन्नाइसमा जानुहोस

Event - 27

- A: घरतिर medical छ । त्यतै पट्टी फाले हुदैन ।
B: ए! Medical वा clinic भए हुन्छ । मैले follow up लेखी दिएको छु ।
A: खाना के के खान हुन्छ ? मासु, माछा, अण्डा.....
B: चिल्लो पिरो नखाने wound पाकछ । सफा पानीले wound लाई पट्टी खोलेपछि सफा गर्नु है ।
A: यी वुढाले रक्सी खान्छन् । रक्सी त खान हुन्न नी । औषधी र रक्सीले taste विर्गाछ हैन ।
B: हो ? रक्सीले medicine लाई काम गर्न दिदैन ।

Event - 28

- A: ए! खोई orthopaedic आयो ?
B: Orthopaedic, round मा आएको थियो । OPD मा पठाइदिए
A: OPD मा

Event - 29

- A: तपाइको child कुन हो ?
B: त्यो plastic लिएर उभिएको चाहिँ हो ।
A: अहिले emergency मा सामान्य जाँच हुन्छ । तपाईं paediatric ward मा जानुहोस । हुन्छ ।
B: paediatric ward कता छ ?
A: यतावाट माथि जानुहोस् ।

Event - 30

- A: यसमा toilet गएर पिसाब लिएर आउनुहोस ।
B: Toilet कता छ ?
A: त्यता बाहिर जानुहोस । यो bottle मा पिसाब लिएर lab मा दिनु होला ।
B: ल!

Event - 31

- A: हा..हा..x-ray मा जानुहोस है त ।
B: खोई काटेको रहेछ । के ले काटेको ?

- C: Volleyball खेल्दा ।
D: Shot बेसरी हानेको थियो क्या? हातै फर्किनी गरेर ।
A: पहिला पैसा counter मा तिरेर x-ray room मा जानुहोला है ।

Event - 32

- A: यो पनि local ले गरे हुन्थ्यो ।
B: हिजो doctor शिवले vessel काटनुपर्छ भनेर भन्नुभयो ।
A: कहाँ ?
B: माथी operation कोठामा । यो कागज माथी operation कोठामा यो लिएर जानुहोस ।
C: हुन्छ ।

Event - 33

- A: के हो बेसरी फुलेको देखिन्छौ ? किन आएको ?
B: Typhoid भएर फेरी आएको ।
A: किन फुलेको । मलाई त Mumps आउन लाई त होइन शंका लाग्यो ।
B: खै वाथ हो कि के हो ।

Event - 34

- A: गीता Pulse हेर त । कति छ ?
B: दाई! hundred
A: Regular छ ।
B: छ ।

Event - 35

- A: तपाई अगाडी counter मा गएर पैसा तिरेर आउनुहोस त ।
B: सवै! ECG, USG को पनि तिरेर आउने sir
A: अ: emergency मा विरामी छ भन्नु ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Event - 36

- A: के case हो ?के case हो ?
B: वच्चालाई Pneumonia भएको हो ।

- A: त्यसो भए ticket काटेर paediatric ward मा जानुहोला है ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Event - 37

- A: तपाइको duty भोली पनि हो ।
B: होइन । morning मा हो । morning मा !
A: Duty मा बस्न पनि bore लाग्न थाल्यो ।
B: म त भोली दिन भरी सुत्ने भनेको morning मा duty पच्यो ।

Event - 38

- A: Phone गर्ने ठाउँ कता छ ।
B: Ticket काट्ने ठाउँ भन्दा अगाडी ठूलो board छ । मलाई फेवा city मा phone लगाइदिनु त भन्नुहोस अनी Ambulance लाई बोलाउनुहोस ।
A: फेवा city को number त्यही होला नी ।
B: छ.....छ.....।

Event - 39

- A: त्यो file दिनुहोस त । के भएको हो ।
B: फलाम गडेको । double x-ray गर्न लगाए ।
A: फलामको piece निकाल्यो ।
B: अ त्यो त निकाल्यो । पछि फेरी x-ray गराउन लगाए ।
A: मलाई confuse भएको छ । अझै सानो piece छ जस्तो छ । यहीं बस्नुहोस ।

Event - 40

- A: Excuse me, विरामीले भोक लाग्यो भन्छ । केही खान दिउं कि नदिउं ।
B: अह.....अह..... खान totally नदिने । एकछिन rest गर्न लगाउनु म आइहाल्छु ।
A: Ok Sir

Event - 41

- A: Doctor यो patient लाई gynecology ward मा पठाउनु ।
B: हुन्छ ।
B: Blood निकालेर lab मा दिनुहोस अनी माथि जानुहोला है ।
C: हुन्छ । report पनि gynecology ward मै लैजाने ।
B: अ: doctor त्यतै आउनु हुन्छ ।

Event - 42

- A: कस्तो छ नानी pressure
B: मैले ज्वरो नापेको बाजे । pressure होईन ।
A: ए..... ज्वरो छ कि छैन ?
B: हल्का छ । पछि कम भइहाल्छ ।

Event - 43

- A: दाई । उहाको vitals statistics भयो र ?
B: भएको छैन । check up गर न ।
A: हुन्छ । खोइ हात सिधा गर्नुहोस त pressure नाप्नु प्यो
C: Sister! left side तिर भ्रमभ्रमाउछ ।
B: कति छ BP ?
A: Only thirty by eighty.

Event - 44

- A: छिट्टै contact गर्नु
B: Medical ward मा हो
A: अ: medical ward हो contact गर्ने । छिटो गएर आउनुहोस ।
B: जानुहोस । मंगलबार त्यो बन्द हुन्छ ।

Event - 45

- A: नानीलाई पहिला छ number कोठामा लैजानु है ।
B: छ number कोठामा ?
A: पछि जाँच हुन्छ । नानीलाई लिएर छ number कोठामा जानु है ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Event - 46

- A: आठ number कोठामा ।
B: अहिले ।
A: अ: आठ number कोठामा ticket काट्ने । त्यहा हाडजोर्नीको doctor हुनुहुन्छ ।
हाडजोर्नीको doctor ले जे सल्लाह दिनुहुन्छ त्यही गर्ने ।
B: विरामीलाई { bed मा सुताएको छ । आठ number कता प्यो ?
A: उता आठ number कोठा कता छ भनी सोध्नुहोस है । त्यो सेतो कागज यता ल्याउनुहोस ।

B: यो कागज ।

Event - 47

A: रगत चढाउन मेरो O positive हो । उनको पनि त्यही हो म दिन्छु अनी आज हाम्रो समूहका साथीहरु red cross मार्फत.....

B: यो रगत चढाउनको लागी ward मा भर्ना गर्नु पर्छ । भर्ना गर्नका लागी bed खाली छ कि छैन हामीलाई थाहा हुदैन । माथी duty मा भएका हरुलाई सोध्नुपर्छ । bed खाली भयो भने बल्ल तपाईंलाई ward मा लगेर भर्ना हुने हो ।

A: यही emergency मा चढाउदैन ?

B: Emergency मा चढाउदैन । चढाउदैन भर्ना हुनु पर्छ । माथी bed खाली हुनपर्छ । माथी doctor ले round लिनु हुन्छ । बाह्र साढे बाह्र बजे तिर थाहा हुन्छ । Doctor दुबै लाई तपाईंले OPD मा भेट्न सक्नुहुन्छ होला । त्यसपछि तपाईंलाई bed खाली भएपनि नभएपनि कसरी मिलाएर blood transmission गर्नु हुन्छ । होईन उता मिलेन भने ticket काटेर ल्याउनुहोस ।

A: मलाई emergency गएर भर्ना गराउनु भन्नुभयो ।

B: त्यसो भए ticket काटेर ल्याउनुहोस । उता bed खाली भए उतै भर्ना गराउला नत्र यही हुन्छ है ।

A: हुन्छ ।

Event - 48

A: आठ number कोठामा गएर देखानुहोस् है त ।

B: Ticket काटनु पर्छ ?

A: लेख्ने ठाँउ नै छैन । कहाँ लेख्ने त । लेख्ने ठाँउ त चाहियो । आठ number कोठामा doctor लाई लेखाउनु होस् ।

B: counter मै जानु पर्छो ticket काट्न हैन ।

A: अँ counter बाट आठ number कोठामा जानु होला ।

Event - 49

A: Generally महिनामा चार हप्ता हुन्छ । कहिले तीन दिन extra हुन्छ ।

First one month को चार हप्ता भयो । Second month को चार हप्ता भयो । यता plus two, plus two बाँकी रहेको छ नि ।

- B: अँ
- A: Third month मा त चार हप्ता भयो । यता कुनै महिनामा thirty one हुन्छ । उता छ दिन र एक दिन गरेर सात दिन हुन्छ भने तिन महिनामा cross तेह्र हप्ता हुन्छ । नौ महिना पुरा भयो भने त्रिचालिस हप्ता हुन्छ ।
- B: ए
- A: कहिले बच्चाको सानो size देखियो भने पनि केही देखिन सक्छ तर normal weight छ भने आमाको LMP र बच्चाको तौल पनि सँगसँगै पनि सँगसँगै छ भने बच्चा eight months मा running भएको बुझ्नुपर्छ । बुझौं ।
- B: अँ.....
- A: यदि आमाले दिएको LMP र बच्चाको weight मिलेन भने उसको date फरक पर्छ भने कहिले आमाको irregular menstruation ले गर्दा कति खेर हुन्छ थाहा हुँदैन ।

Event -50

- A: औषधी खाइ रहनु पर्छ तपाईंले । तपाईंले राम्रो सँग care गर्नु, राम्रो सँग हेरचाह गर्नु । तपाईंले भन्नु उपचार गर्न ल्याउनु हो ।
- B: कहिले ल्याउने ?
- A: अब पछि ल्याउनु । TT को सूई Vitamin हरू सबै राख्नुहोस् । बुझ्नु भयो नि !

Event - 51

- A: Madam मेरो अस्ती हात भाँच्चिएको थियो ?
- B: Plaster गरेको हो कि होइन ?
- A: अँ Plaster गरेर फुकाएको हो । Emergency मा कागज लिएर आउनु भन्नु भएको थियो ।
- B: पहिला Ticket काट्नु होस् अनि हेरौला ।
- A: हुन्छ ।

Event-52

- A: भयो ECG
- B: अँ भयो ।
- A: खोई त ECG Paper यता ल्याउनुहोस् त ।
- B: लिनुहोस् Sir

Event -53

- A: उहाँको Vital गर्नु भयो त ?
B: Madam उहाँको Vital गरिसकेको हो ।
A: Vital Stable छ भने Medical Ward को चार number कोठामा
B: तपाईं ticket काटेर medical ward मा आउनुहोस् है ।
C: हुन्छ ।

Event – 54

- A: भाई तपाईं के को student हो ?
B: म English को हो ।
A: तपाईंले master कहाबाट गर्नु भएको हो ?
B: PNC बाट हो ।

Event - 55

- A: सन्नुहोस त । एउटा injection लगाउनु पर्छ ।
B: कति number कोठामा हो ।
A: उता mini operation कोठा लेखेको कोठामा हो । Sister ले लगाइदिनु हुन्छ ।
C: खोई कपडा खोल्नुहोस् त । नचल्नु है ।
B: हुन्छ । ऐया oh, wow

Event - 56

- A: तपाईंको duty कहिले हो ? आइतबार हो ?
B: night मा हो ।
A: आइतबार हो र ?
B: होइन Sunday त day off छ नि ।

Event-57

- A: यस पछाडी card disk हाल्नु पर्छ । अनी
B: Card disk हाल्ने ।

- A: Card disk हाले पछि regular हुन्छ । भन त Card disk कहाँ छ ?
B: खोई, doctor लाई सोधनु पर्छ ।

Event-58

- A: के गर्नु हुन्छ । उहाँलाई ICU मा राख्नु पर्छ । यहाँ Pack भयो मनिपाल जाने की के गर्ने ?
B: ICU मा राख्ने ।
A: तपाईंको Patient Serious छ । विशेष care गर्नु पर्छ । Blood bank मा गएर बुझीराख्नु होला ।
B: हुन्छ । यताबाट हो बाहिर निस्कने ।

Event-59

- A: के भो ? Ticket पाइएन ?
B: आज neurology को बन्द हुदो रहेछ क्यारे ।
अब Emergency मा लगेर देखाउनु पन्यो के भन्छ ।
A: Emergency मा check up गरेपछि phone गर्नु है । म जान्छु ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Event-60

- A: Line मा बस्नुहोस न । Line मा ।
B: म OPD बाट आएको हो क्या ।
A: हामी सबै विरामी त हो नि ।
B: doctor ले छिटै blood को report ल्याउनु भन्नु भएको छ । emergency बाट आएको भन्नु छिटो हुन्छ भन्नु भएको थियो ।
A: ए ! हो ठिकै छ ।

Event-61

- A: Canteen कस्तो dirty रहेछ ।
B: Public ले खाने यस्तो हो । हतार हुन्छ well mange हुँदैन ।
A: खाना त fresh र quality को खानुपर्छ क्या । विरामी लाई खुवाउने पनि ।
B: त्यो ता हो । बाहिर जाउन त ।

A: Ok.

Event-62

A: के नाम हो विरामी को ?

B: इन्दिरा

A: दिएको औषधी regular time मिलाएर खानु है । खाने छोड्ने खाने छोड्ने गर्नु हुँदैन ।
dose पुग्दैन फेरी विरामी भइन्छ ।

B: कति कति time मा कति tablet खाने ?

A: त्यही औषधी पछाडी लेखिदिएको छु ।

Event -63

A: त्यहा data आएको नआएको थाहा हुन्छ ।

B: Video X-ray गरेपछि endoscopy गरे हुन्छ र Sir

A: हुन्छ । Video X-ray पछि गर्ने ।

B: हुन्छ ।

Event-64

A: Madam दश number बच्चाको dressing काट्नु होस त ।

B: Scissors कहाँ छ ? त्यो नलाग्ने रहेछ ।

A: काट्छ होला । जानुहोस त doctor आउनु भएको छ ।

B: Mini Operation कोठामा हैन र ?

A: हो ।

Event-65

A: Sugar छ र doctor ?

B: Sugar छैन । पहिला रक्सी खानु हुन्थ्यो ?

A: पहिला खाने थिए ।

B: Report मा देखिएको छ । तपाइँ Emergency को ticket काटेर त्यो bed मा बस्नु
होला ।

A: हुन्छ ।

Event -66

- A: उनलाई बाइस number कोठामा पठाउ त ।
B: होइन ! यसलाई apply cast गर्नु पर्छ ।
A: सुन्नुहोस त । ticket काट्नु होस् अनि बाइस number कोठा, plaster कोठामा जानुहोला है ।
B: हुन्छ ।

Event - 67

- A: उनलाई orthopedic मा पाठाउने की gynaelogy मा ।
B: के - के हुन्छ ?
C: खुट्टा, ढाड, joint हरु दुख्छ ।
B: त्यसो भए orthopedic मा जानुपर्छ । पहिला Ticket कोटेर आउनुहोस् ।
C: कता हो ? आठ number कोठा
B: पहिला Ticket काट्नुहोस् त्यही नजिकै छ ।

Event - 68

- A: कहाँबाट लडेको बाबु ? यसरी हात भाँचेको ।
B: Gate बाट खसेको ।
A: कति height को थियो gate ?
B: ठिकै थियो । धेरै अग्लो थिएन ।
A: Left hand हो भाँचेको ।
B: हजुर ।

Event-69

- A: ए बहिनी ! गौरालाई चिन्नु हुन्छ ।
B: यहा हुनु हुन्न । ICU मा हुनु हुन्छ होला ।
A: उनको duty माथि हो र ?
B: हजुर ! duty ICU मा हो ।

Event -70

- A: उहालाई Oxygen लगाउन पर्दैन ?

- B: चन्द्रा ! चार number को patient लाई oxygen देउ त ।
 C: पहिले दिएको हो Sir फेरी दिने हो र ?
 B: Patient को Condition हेर । ठिक भए पढैन नत्र

Event -71

- A: Doctor सुन्नहोस त । हिजो एउटा patient आउनु भएको थियो । उहाँ मेरो सासु आमा हुनुहुन्छ । केही information लिउ कि भनेर ? हिजो duty मा कुन doctor हुनु हुन्थ्यो ।
 B: मलाई थाहा छैन । केही Repot वा file ल्याउनु भएको छ ।
 A: file गाउँमा छोडिएछ । कसरी find out गर्ने ?
 B: Report वा file भए अक्षरबाट बताइदिन्थे नत्र हामीलाई थाहा हुँदैन ।

Event - 72

- A: यो बाजेलाई खास किन राख्नु भएको हो ? हिजै discharge गर्ने plan मा थिए ।
 B: लाने हो ।
 C: किन राखेको हो त ?
 B: खास बाजेलाई हिजै discharge गर्ने भनेर सब ready गर्न लागेको । बाजे फेरी मंगलबार नजाने भन्नु भयो अनि ।

Event-73

- A: के ले Skin allergy हुन्छ र ?
 B: Allergy हुन
- A: कुन Medicine ले हुने रहेछ र ? हिजो यसले oral खाएको रे ।

Event -74

- A: License लिनको लागि हो ।
 B: ए हो : ।
 A: मानसिक रोगको लागी कहा जानु पन्थो ।
 B: मानसिकको लागी चौध number कोठा हो । check गर्नका लागी हो ?
 A: हजुर Ticket बन्द भएछ ।

B: Doctor हरु दुई बजेसम्म बस्नु हुन्छ । ticket बन्द भएछ हैन । मानसिक लाई चौध number कोठा हो । तपाईं त्यहाँ गएर request गर्नु है ।

A: हुन्छ ।

Event - 75

A: के खाने ? रोटी तरकारी पूरी, दुध

B: Hotel टाढा त छैन ।

B: बाहिर गएर ल्याउने होला नी है

Event – 76

A: Document नागरीकता सँग मिल्नु पयो नि ।

B: अ ! त्यो हाम्रो Passport को अनि त्यो हामीलाई दिएको लाल book अनुसारको र दुवै passport सँग मिल्नु पर्दो रहेछ ।

A: अनि भयो ?

B: हुँदैछ

Event- 77

A: यहाँ injection छ नि । त्यसैले तपाईंले time time मा पाउनु हुन्छ । त्यसैले भर्ना गर्ने हो ।

B: भित्र

A: त्यही bed मा सुतिराख ।

Event -78

A: पाँच number कोठाको ticket लिएर बच्चा ward मा जानुहोस ।

B: कताबाट जाने ।

A: यताबाट जानुहोस् । त्यहा Ticket काट्ने ठाउँ छ । अनि सिधा माथि पाँच number मा जानुहोस् ।

B: हुन्छ ।

Event - 79

- A: doctor ले फेरी भर्खरै गरेर आउनु भन्नुभएको थियो ।
B: कहाँ देखाउनु भयो ।
C: Emergency मा लिएर आएको ।
B: यो bed मा राख्नुहोस् ।
A: Sunday आउनु भन्नु भएको थियो ।

Event - 80

- A: पहिला Video x-ray गर्नुहोस् । सोह्र number कोठामा गएर अनि Video सकेपछि ।
त्यहाबाट बाहिर Lab छ त्यहाँ blood check गर्नुहोस् अनि बाह्र number कोठामा
जानुहोला।
B: पहिला Video X-ray सोह्र number कोठामा जाने
A: अ

Event - 81

- A: त्यो भन्दा पहिला Menstruation कहिले भएको थियो ।
B: ह
A: सात गते भन्दा पहिला कहिले menstruation भयो भन न ।
C: अघिल्लो महिनाको क्या ।
A: अधिले धेरै भएको छ bleeding
B: कहिले धेरै बग्छ कहिले थोरै हुन्छ irregular हुन्छ ।
A: बहिनीले हेर्छिन् । छिटो आउनुपर्छ नि ।

Event - 82

- A: Vomiting कहिलेबाट भएको ?
B: तीन दिन जति भो ।
A: कति पटक भयो ?
B: Vomiting हुने रोक्किने हुने रोक्किने भएको छ ।
A: बाहिर गएर RFT/LFT गरेर report ल्याउनु होस् ।
B: Hospital बाहिर है ।
A: हजर ।

Event – 83

- A: कति खेर देखि faint भएको ?
- B: Break time मा ground मा बसेर volleyball हेर्दै थिए अचानक ball ले chest मा लागेर faint भएकी हुन् ।
- A: तपाईं patient को को पनु हुन्छ ?
- B: म उसको School को teacher हुँ ।

Event – 84

- A: यो घाउको dressing गर्ने ठाउँ कहाँ हो ?
- B: Dressing गर्ने बाह्र number कोठामा जानु । ठूलो कागज file ल्याउनु भएको छ ।
- A: घरमा छोडिएछ । dressing change गर्न मात्र हो ।
- B: त्यसो भए Ticket काटेर आउनुहोस् ।

Event – 85

- A: के लिएर आउनु भएको हो :?
- B: नातिनी बुहारी हो । ढिला भइसक्यो night duty छ । OT, पनि गर्नु पर्छ ।
- A: हुन्छ । एक छिन wait गर्नुहोस् ।

Event - 86

- A: अघि बेगनासबाट accident case आएको छ र ?
- B: कति बजे तिर हो र ?
- A: दुई बजे पछि हो । यहाँ आएको छैन क्या हो ।
- B: हाम्रो hospital को police beat मा थाहा होला । त्यहा जानुहोस् ।
- A: हुन्छ ।

Event – 87

- A: के case हो उहाँको ?
- B: Poison खाएको रहेछ । विहान आठ बजेतिर ।
- A: Vomiting भएको छ कि छैन ?
- B: केही पनि भएको छैन । विरामी faint भयो अनी nonstop यहा ल्याएका हो ।
- A: तीन number कोठामा लैजानुहोस् त ।

Event – 88

- A: Delivery को Ticket कहाँ पाइन्छ ?
B: Delivery को लागि पहिला माथि जानुहोस् । उतै भन्नु हुन्छ ।
A: हुन्छ ।

Event – 89

- A: तपाईंको पेट दुख्छ । bleeding भएको छ कि छैन ?
B: अं दुख्छ तर bleeding भएको छैन ।
A: बच्चा नचलको कति दिन भयो ?
B: तीन दिन भयो । तीन दिन अघि यही आएर Video x-ray गरेर report राम्रो छ भन्नु भएको थियो ।
A: यस भन्दा पहिला abortion भएको थियो ?
B: हजुर ! दुइ महिनाको ।
A: छिटै पो आउनु पर्छ । Sister उहालाई safety room मा लगेर vital लिनुहोस त ।

Event – 90

- A: Doctor सायब औषधी कुन कुन खाने ?
B: एक, दुई तीन, चार number हरुको continue खाने बाँकी पाँच छ सात number को विरामीको condition हेरेर खाने है
A: हुन्छ । Saline पानी सकिएपछि घर गए हुन्छ ?
B: हजुर ।

Event - 91

- A: एउटा death case आएको थियो चरक hospital बाट ...
B: को के भएको ? के गर्नु पर्ने छ र ?
A: Post-mortem गर्नका लागि हो । आज ढिला भइसक्यो । doctor हरु गइसक्नु भए जस्तो छ ।
B: तीन जना हुनु हुन्छ । लासघरमा जाने भन्दै हुनुहुन्थ्यो ।

Event - 92

- A: हजुर भैंसी छोडेर आउनु भयो । उहा बाबुले लिएर आउनु प्यो । विरामीको serious अवस्था भएको हो ।
- B: पानी चढाएर Antibiotic औषधी लिएर गएको टाठै थिइन ।
- A: एउटा सुन्तलाको केश्रो खाएकी थिइन अनि vomiting हुन थाल्यो ।
- B: कमजोर भइन नी खाना time मा होइन ।

Event – 93

- A: हजुर । रगत पिसाब check गरेको ।
- B: Report अनुसार त बाबुलाई केही भए जस्तो छैन ।
- A: हो र ?
- B: अँ
- A: बाबु पनि टाठै छ । हिजो Vomiting एक पटक भयो । राम्ररी दिसा पनि गरेको छैन ।
- B: दिसा पनि check गर्नु भएन ?
- A: पहिला check गरेको । पढैन भन्नु भयो । ज्वारो छ कि छैन ।

Event -94

- A: Report हरु आयो ?
- B: दिने होइन । देखाउन आएको । खोकी लागी रहेको थियो ।
- A: भर्खर ल्याउनु भएको ।
- B: यही हो क्या नजिकै ।
- A: कहा बाट ?
- B: चोकबाट ।
- A: पहिला emergency हो भने यहा ल्याउनु प्यो । सिधा बच्चाको doctor लाई देखाउन विहान दश बजे आउनु पर्छ ।

Event – 95

- A: किन आउनु भएको ?
- B: doctor सायब मेरो menstruation रोक्कीएको सात दिन भयो ।
- A: Urine test केही गर्नु भएको छ ?
- B: गरेको छैन ।

A: त्यसो भए यो bottle मा urine लिएर आउनुहोस् । तपाइको urine test गरे पछि थाहा हुन pregnancy भएको नभएको है ।

B: हुन्छ । toilet कता छ ?

Event – 96

A: यो नानीले पेट दुख्यो भन्छे । के भएको होला ?

B: दिसा कस्तो छ ?

A: दिसा त पातलो छ । diarrhea हो की ?

B: खाना के कस्तो आएको थियो ?

A: केरा खाएकी थिई । अचानक पेट दुख्यो भन्दै रुन थाली ।

B: त्यसो भए food poison भए जस्तो छ । Metrodil खुवाउनुहोस् । दिनको तीन time पाच ml का दरले है ।

Event – 97

A: यता आउनु होस त । के भयो ?

B: यसलाई लगातार खोकी लाइरहेने, ज्वारो आउने हुन्छ ।

A: Mucus मा blood देखिन्छ, कि देखिदैन ?

B: त्यस्तो छ छैन ।

A: नत्र TB को Symptom हो । mucus check गर्ने Ticket लिएर आउनुहोस् ।

B: हुन्छ ।

Event – 98

A: यो बाबुको खुट्टामा किला गडेको doctor सायव । खुट्टा swelling भएको छ ।

B: कति दिन भयो ।

A: May be दुई दिन भयो होला ।

B: त्यसो भए TT injection लगाउनु पर्छ । कोठा number चारमा जानुहोस् त ।

A: Ticket काट्नु पर्ला नि होइन ?

B: Ticket काटेर आउनु ल !

Event - 99

- A: के भएर ल्याउनु भएको यो नानीलाई ?
- B: दाँत दुख्यो भनेर हो । Dental care मा जानु हो भनेर पठाउनु भएको । हामी गण्डकी hospital मा आइयो ।
- A: यहाँ पनि हुन्छ क्यारे । Ticket काट्नु होस् पहिला । अनि
- B: दाँतको doctor हरु पनि हुनुहुन्छ होला नी है ?
- A: हुनुहुन्छ ।

Event – 100

- A: कतिखेर बाट हो bleeding भएको ?
- B: विहान आठ बजेतिर हो । बाबु खेल्दै थियो । नाकमा चोट लागेछ । नाकबाट बढी bleeding भयो भनेर cotton ले
- A: चार number कोठा, mini operation लेखेको कोठामा बाबुलाई राख्नुहोस् अनि ticket काटेर आउनु होला है ।
- B: Emergency को भन्ने ।
- A: हजर ! यो card लिएर जानुहोस् ।

Appendix-II

Event wise Description of English and Nepali words

Table 1

Event	Nepali Words	Percentage	English Words	Percentage
1	15	0.595	4	0.6
2	38	1.506	7	1.06
3	14	0.555	6	0.91
4	18	0.713	5	0.76
5	18	0.713	4	0.6
6	15	0.595	5	0.76
7	17	0.674	5	0.76
8	20	0.793	8	1.21
9	12	0.476	7	1.06
10	18	0.713	5	0.76
11	12	0.476	7	1.06
12	32	1.268	8	1.21
13	22	0.872	5	0.76
14	41	1.625	3	0.45
15	18	0.713	5	0.76
16	21	0.832	6	0.91
17	11	0.436	2	0.3
18	20	0.793	8	1.21
19	12	0.476	5	0.76
20	18	0.713	8	1.21
21	19	0.753	7	1.06
22	21	0.832	7	1.06
23	18	0.713	6	0.91

24	10	0.396	9	1.36
25	22	0.872	11	1.67
26	32	1.268	7	1.06
27	54	2.14	9	1.36
28	9	0.357	5	0.76
29	22	0.872	7	1.06
30	18	0.713	4	0.6
31	27	1.07	6	0.91
32	21	0.832	5	0.76
33	26	1.031	2	0.3
34	8	0.317	3	0.45
35	19	0.753	5	0.76
36	14	0.555	6	0.91
37	22	0.872	7	1.06
38	26	1.031	8	1.21
39	30	1.189	7	1.06
40	18	0.713	6	0.91
41	20	0.793	10	1.52
42	18	0.713	2	0.3
43	20	0.793	13	1.97
44	15	0.595	6	0.91
45	18	0.713	3	0.45
46	39	1.546	8	1.21
47	114	4.518	22	3.34
48	35	1.387	8	1.21
49	104	4.122	28	4.26
50	32	1.268	3	0.45
51	26	1.031	5	0.76
52	9	0.357	4	0.6
53	18	0.713	11	1.67

54	15	0.595	4	0.6
55	24	0.951	7	1.06
56	14	0.555	5	0.76
57	17	0.674	10	1.52
58	30	1.189	8	1.21
59	23	0.912	7	1.06
60	33	1.308	7	1.06
61	25	0.991	8	1.21
62	31	1.229	5	0.76
63	13	0.515	7	1.06
64	20	0.793	7	1.06
65	21	0.832	7	1.06
66	20	0.793	6	0.91
67	28	1.11	7	1.06
68	19	0.753	5	0.76
69	19	0.753	4	0.6
70	22	0.872	7	1.06
71	41	1.625	12	1.82
72	32	1.268	4	0.6
73	14	0.555	5	0.76
74	41	1.625	8	1.21
75	15	0.595	1	0.15
76	24	0.951	4	0.6
77	16	0.634	4	0.6
78	21	0.832	5	0.76
79	20	0.793	4	0.6
80	21	0.832	11	1.67
81	34	1.348	4	0.6
82	23	0.912	6	0.91
83	24	0.951	11	1.67

84	24	0.951	7	1.06
85	18	0.713	4	0.6
86	27	1.07	5	0.76
87	26	1.031	6	0.91
88	12	0.476	3	0.45
89	48	1.902	10	1.52
90	27	1.07	6	0.91
91	31	1.229	5	0.76
92	35	1.387	4	0.6
93	40	1.585	5	0.76
94	35	1.387	3	0.45
95	31	1.229	10	1.52
96	43	1.704	6	0.91
97	27	1.07	7	1.06
98	31	1.229	9	1.36
99	36	1.427	5	0.76
100	36	1.427	9	1.36
	2523	100	657	100

Appendix-III

Word wise Description of English and Nepali words

Table 2

Event	Nepali Words	Percentage	English Words	Percentage	Total Words
1	15	78.947	4	21.053	19
2	38	84.444	7	15.556	45
3	14	70	6	30	20
4	18	78.261	5	21.739	23
5	18	81.818	4	18.182	22
6	15	75	5	25	20
7	17	77.273	5	22.727	22
8	20	71.429	8	28.571	28
9	12	63.158	7	36.842	19
10	18	78.261	5	21.739	23
11	12	63.158	7	36.842	19
12	32	80	8	20	40
13	22	81.481	5	18.519	27
14	41	93.182	3	6.818	44
15	18	78.261	5	21.739	23
16	21	77.778	6	22.222	27
17	11	84.615	2	15.385	13
18	20	71.429	8	28.571	28
19	12	70.588	5	29.412	17
20	18	69.231	8	30.769	26
21	19	73.077	7	26.923	26
22	21	75	7	25	28

23	18	75	6	25	24
24	10	52.632	9	47.368	19
25	22	66.667	11	33.333	33
26	32	82.051	7	17.949	39
27	54	85.714	9	14.286	63
28	9	64.286	5	35.714	14
29	22	75.862	7	24.138	29
30	18	81.818	4	18.182	22
31	27	81.818	6	18.182	33
32	21	80.769	5	19.231	26
33	26	92.857	2	7.143	28
34	8	72.727	3	27.273	11
35	19	79.167	5	20.833	24
36	14	70	6	30	20
37	22	75.862	7	24.138	29
38	26	76.471	8	23.529	34
39	30	81.081	7	18.919	37
40	18	75	6	25	24
41	20	66.667	10	33.333	30
42	18	90	2	10	20
43	20	60.606	13	39.394	33
44	15	71.429	6	28.571	21
45	18	85.714	3	14.286	21
46	39	82.979	8	17.021	47
47	114	83.824	22	16.176	136
48	35	81.395	8	18.605	43
49	104	78.787	28	21.212	132
50	32	91.428	3	8.571	35
51	26	83.87	5	16.129	31
52	9	69.23	4	30.769	13

53	18	62.068	11	37.931	29
54	15	78.947	4	21.053	19
55	24	77.419	7	22.581	31
56	14	73.684	5	26.316	19
57	17	62.962	10	37.037	27
58	30	78.947	8	21.053	38
59	23	76.666	7	23.333	30
60	33	82.5	7	17.5	40
61	25	75.757	8	24.242	33
62	31	86.111	5	13.888	36
63	13	65	7	35	20
64	20	74.074	7	25.925	27
65	21	75	7	25	28
66	20	76.923	6	23.076	26
67	28	80	7	20	35
68	19	79.166	5	20.833	24
69	19	82.608	4	17.391	23
70	22	75.682	7	24.137	29
71	41	77.358	12	22.641	53
72	32	88.888	4	11.111	36
73	14	73.684	5	26.315	19
74	41	85.673	8	16.326	49
75	15	93.75	1	6.25	16
76	24	85.714	4	14.285	28
77	16	80	4	20	20
78	21	80.769	5	19.23	26
79	20	83.333	4	16.666	24
80	21	65.625	11	34.375	32
81	34	89.474	4	10.526	38
82	23	79.31	6	20.69	29

83	24	68.571	11	31.429	35
84	24	77.419	7	22.581	31
85	18	81.818	4	18.182	22
86	27	84.375	5	15.625	32
87	26	81.25	6	18.75	32
88	12	80	3	20	15
89	48	82.759	10	17.241	58
90	27	81.818	6	18.182	33
91	31	86.111	5	13.889	36
92	35	89.744	4	10.256	39
93	40	88.889	5	11.111	45
94	35	92.105	3	7.895	38
95	31	75.61	10	24.39	41
96	43	87.755	6	12.245	49
97	27	79.412	7	20.588	34
98	31	77.5	9	22.5	40
99	36	87.805	5	12.195	41
100	36	80	9	20	45
	2523		657		3180

Appendix-IV

Event wise Analysis of English Mixed Words

Table 3

Event	Words	Frequency
1	bill	2
	doctor	2
2	doctor	2
	x-ray	4
	OPD	1
3	BP, sixty, by, twenty	1
	one	2
4	problem, doctor, continue, stomach, infection	1
5	CT, scan,	1
	report	2
6	number, patient, report,	1
	bed	2
7	problem, body, patient, report, doctor	1
8	nurse, common, video, x-ray, report, thank, you ,doctor	1
9	discharge, sister, admission, five, days	1
	ten	2
10	dialysis, discharge, advice, follow, up	1
11	sister, copy, patient, find, out, number, six	1
12	cancer, video, x-ray, report, check, up, inform, refer	1
13	x-ray, sir	2
	report	1

14	number	2
	counter	1
15	loose	2
	blood, straight, tight	1
16	CT, scan	2
	bed, toilet	1
17	sir, ticket	1
18	sister, meeting, form	1
	stamp,	2
	doctor	3
19	tools, sister, steel, cupboard, OK	1
20	urine, stool, report, close	1
	number, check	2
21	sir	2
	round, private, clinic, busy, phone	1
22	blood, check, ticket	2
	building	1
23	surgical, orthopedic, isolation, ECG, USG, rack	1
24	core, culture, patient, doctor, bed, number, six	1
	form	2
25	cabin, lab, sister, urine, blood, check, consult, post, ward	1
	patient	2
26	cycle, sir, x-ray, building, ticket, room, number	1
27	medical, wound,	2
	clinic, follow, up, medicine, taste	1
28	orthopedic, OPD	2
	round	1
29	child, plastic, emergency	1

	pediatric, ward	2
30	toilet,	2
	bottle, lab	1
31	x-ray	2
	volleyball, shot, counter, room	1
32	local, doctor, vessel	1
	operation	2
33	typhoid, mumps	1
34	pulse, hundred, regular	1
35	counter, ECG, USG, sir, emergency	1
36	case	2
	pneumonia, ticket, pediatric, ward	1
37	duty, morning	3
	bore	1
38	phone, city	2
	ticket, board, ambulance, number	1
39	x-ray, piece	2
	file, double, confuse	1
40	excuse, me, totally, rest, OK, sir	1
41	doctor, gynecology, ward,	2
	patient, blood, lab, report,	1
42	pressure	2
43	vital, statistics, check, up, pressure, sister, left, side, BP, one, thirty, by, eighty	1
44	contact, medical, ward	2
45	number	3
46	number	4
	doctor	2
	ticket, bed	1

47	ward, doctor, ticket	2
	bed	5
	emergency	3
	O-positive, red, cross, round, OPD, blood, transmission, duty	1
48	ticket, counter,	2
	number	3
	doctor	1
49	month,	4
	weight, LMP, plus, two, one	2
	generally, extra, first, second, third, thirty, cross, size, normal, eight, running, date, irregular, menstruation	1
50	care, TT, vitamin	1
51	plaster	2
	madam, emergency, ticket	1
52	ECG	2
	paper, sir	1
53	vital	3
	medical, ward	2
	madam, stable, number, ticket	1
54	student, English, master, PNC	1
55	injection, mini, operation, number, sister, oh, wow	1
56	duty, night, Sunday, day, off	1
57	card, disk,	4
	regular, doctor	1
58	ICU,	2
	pack, patient, serious, care, blood, bank	1

59	emergency	2
	ticket, neurology, check, up, phone	1
60	line	2
	OPD, doctor, blood, report, emergency	1
61	canteen, dirty, public, well, manage, fresh, quality, OK	1
62	time	2
	regular, dose, tablet	1
63	video, x-ray	2
	data, endoscopy, sir	1
64	madam, doctor, number, dressing, scissors, mini, operation	1
65	sugar	2
	doctor, report, emergency, ticket, bed	1
66	number	2
	apply, cast, ticket, plaster	1
67	orthopedic, ticket	2
	gynecology, joint, number	1
68	gate	2
	height, left, hand	1
69	ICU, duty	2
70	oxygen, patient,	2
	number, sir, condition	1
71	file	3
	patient, information, duty, find, out	1
	doctor, report	2
72	discharge	2
	plan, ready	1
73	allergy	2

	skin, medicine, oral	1
74	number, ticket	2
	licence, check, doctor, request	1
75	hotel	1
76	passport	2
	document, book	1
77	injection, bed	1
	time	2
78	number, ticket	2
	ward	1
79	doctor, emergency, bed, Sunday	1
80	video, number	3
	x-ray	2
	lab, blood, check	1
81	menstruation	2
	bleeding, irregular	1
82	vomiting,	2
	RFT, LFT, report, hospital	1
83	faint,	2
	break, time, ground, volleyball, ball, chest, patient, school, teacher	1
84	dressing	3
	number, file, change, ticket	1
85	night, duty, wait, OT	1
86	accident, case, hospital, police, beat	1
87	case, poison, vomiting, faint, nonstop, number	1
88	delivery	2
	ticket	1
89	bleeding	2

	video, x-ray, report, abortion, sister, safety, room, vital	1
90	number	2
	doctor, continue, condition, saline	1
91	death, case, postmortem, hospital, doctor	1
92	serious, vomiting, antibiotic, time	1
93	check	3
	report, vomit	1
94	report, emergency, doctor	1
95	urine	3
	test	2
	doctor, menstruation, bottle, pregnancy, toilet	1
96	diarrhoea, food, poison, metrodil, time, ml	1
97	mucus	2
	blood, TB, symptom, check, ticket	1
98	ticket	2
	doctor, swelling, may, be, TT, injection, number	1
99	dental, care, hospital, ticket, doctor	1
100	bleeding	2
	cotton, number, mini, operation, ticket, emergency, card	1
	Total	657

Appendix V

Class-wise Analysis of English Mixed Words

Table 4

Event	Words	Frequency	Word Class
1	bill	2	N
	doctor	2	N
2	doctor	2	N
	x-ray	4	N
	OPD	1	N(abb)
3	BP	1	N(abb)
	sixty	1	adj.
	by	1	Prep.
	twenty	1	adj.
	one	2	adj.
4	problem	1	N
	doctor	1	N
	continue	1	V
	stomach	1	N
	infection	1	N
5	CT	1	N(abb)
	scan	1	V
	report	2	V
6	number	1	N
	patient	1	N
	report	1	V
	bed	2	N
7	problem	1	N
	body	1	N

	patient	1	N
	report	1	V
	doctor	1	N
8	nurse	1	N
	common	1	adj.
	video	1	N
	x-ray	1	N
	report	1	V
	thank	1	V
	you	1	pro
	doctor	1	N
9	discharge	1	V
	sister	1	N
	admission	1	N
	five	1	adj.
	days	1	N
	ten	2	adj.
10	dialysis	1	N
	discharge	1	V
	advice	1	N
	follow	1	V
	up	1	Prep.
11	sister	1	N
	copy	1	N
	patient	1	N
	find	1	V
	out	1	adv.
	number	1	N
	six	1	adj.

12	cancer	1	N
	video	1	N
	x-ray	1	N
	report	1	V
	check	1	V
	up	1	prep
	inform	1	V
	refer	1	V
13	x-ray	2	N
	sir	2	N
	report	1	V
14	number	2	N
	counter	1	N
15	loose	2	adj.
	blood	1	N
	straight	1	adj.
	tight	1	adj.
16	CT	2	N(abb)
	scan	2	V
	bed	1	N
	toilet	1	N
17	sir	1	N
	ticket	1	N
18	sister	1	N
	meeting	1	N
	form	1	N
	stamp	2	V
	doctor	3	N

19	tools	1	N
	sister	1	N
	steel	1	N
	cupboard	1	N
	ok	1	adv.
20	urine	1	N
	stool	1	N
	report	1	V
	close	1	V
	number	2	N
	check	2	V
21	sir	2	N
	round	1	adj.
	private	1	adj.
	clinic	1	N
	busy	1	adj.
	phone	1	V
22	blood	2	N
	check	2	V
	ticket	2	N
	building	1	N
23	surgical	1	N
	orthopedic	1	N
	isolation	1	N
	ECG	1	N(abb)
	USG	1	N(abb)
	rack	1	N
24	core	1	N

	culture	1	V
	patient	1	N
	doctor	1	N
	bed	1	N
	number	1	N
	six	1	adj.
	form	2	N
25	cabin	1	N
	lab	1	N
	sister	1	N
	urine	1	N
	blood	1	N
	check	1	V
	consult	1	V
	post	1	V
	ward	1	N
	patient	2	N
26	cycle	1	N
	sir	1	N
	x-ray	1	N
	building	1	N
	ticket	1	N
	room	1	N
	number	1	N
27	medical	2	N
	wound	2	N
	clinic	1	N
	follow	1	V
	up	1	Prep.

	medicine	1	N
	test	1	V
28	orthopedic	2	N
	OPD	2	N(abb)
	round	1	adj.
29	child	1	N
	plastic	1	N
	emergency	1	N
	pediatric	2	N
	ward	2	N
30	toilet	2	N
	bottle	1	N
	lab	1	N
31	x-ray	2	N
	volleyball	1	N
	shot	1	V
	counter	1	N
	room	1	N
32	local	1	adj.
	doctor	1	N
	vessel	1	N
	operation	2	N
33	typhoid	1	N
	mumps	1	N
34	pulse	1	N
	hundred	1	adj.
	regular	1	adj.
35	counter	1	N
	ECG	1	N(abb)

	USG	1	N(abb)
	sir	1	N
	emergency	1	N
36	case	2	N
	pneumonia	1	N
	ticket	1	N
	pediatric	1	N
	ward	1	N
37	duty	3	N
	morning	3	N
	bore	1	adj.
38	phone	2	V
	city	2	N
	ticket	1	N
	board	1	N
	ambulance	1	N
	number	1	N
39	x-ray	2	N
	piece	2	N
	file	1	N
	double	1	adj.
	confuse	1	V
40	excuse	1	V
	me	1	Pro.
	totally	1	adv.
	rest	1	N
	ok	1	adv.
	sir	1	N
41	doctor	2	N

	gynecology	2	N
	ward	2	N
	patient	1	N
	blood	1	N
	lab	1	N
	report	1	V
42	pressure	2	N
43	vitals	1	N
	statistics	1	N
	check	1	V
	up	1	Prep.
	pressure	1	N
	sister	1	N
	left	1	adj.
	side	1	N
	BP	1	N(abb)
	one	1	adj.
	thirty	1	adj.
	by	1	Prep.
	eighty	1	adj.
44	contact	2	V
	medical	2	N
	ward	2	N
45	number	3	N
46	number	4	N
	doctor	2	N
	ticket	1	N
	bed	1	N
47	ward	2	N
	doctor	2	N

	ticket	2	N
	bed	5	N
	emergency	3	N
	o-positive	1	adj.
	red	1	adj.
	cross	1	V
	round	1	adj.
	OPD	1	N(abb)
	blood	1	N
	transmission	1	N
	duty	1	N
48	ticket	2	N
	counter	2	N
	number	3	N
	doctor	1	N
49	month	4	N
	weight	2	N
	LMP	2	N(abb)
	plus	2	Prep.
	two	2	adj.
	one	2	adj.
	generally	1	adv.
	extra	1	adv.
	first	1	adj.
	second	1	adj.
	third	1	adj.
	thirty	1	adj.
	cross	1	V
	size	1	N
	normal	1	adj.

	eight	1	adj.
	running	1	V
	date	1	N
	irregular	1	adj.
	menstruation	1	N
50	care	1	V
	TT	1	N(abb)
	vitamin	1	N
51	plaster	2	V
	madam	1	N
	emergency	1	N
	ticket	1	N
52	ECG	2	N(abb)
	paper	1	N
	sir	1	N
53	vitals	3	N
	medical	2	N
	ward	2	N
	madam	1	N
	stable	1	adj.
	number	1	N
	ticket	1	N
54	student	1	N
	master	1	N
	English	1	N
	PNC	1	N(abb)
55	injection	1	N
	mini	1	adj.
	operation	1	N
	number	1	N

	sister	1	N
	oh	1	interj.
	wow	1	interj.
56	duty	1	N
	night	1	N
	Sunday	1	N
	day	1	N
	off	1	adv.
57	card	4	N
	disk	4	N
	regular	1	adj.
	doctor	1	N
58	ICU	2	N(abb)
	pack	1	N
	patient	1	N
	serious	1	adj.
	care	1	V
	blood	1	N
	bank	1	N
59	emergency	2	N
	ticket	1	N
	neurology	1	N
	check	1	V
	up	1	Prep.
	phone	1	V
60	line	2	N
	OPD	1	N(abb)
	doctor	1	N
	blood	1	N
	report	1	V

	emergency	1	N
61	canteen	1	N
	dirty	1	adj.
	public	1	adj.
	well	1	adv.
	manage	1	V
	fresh	1	adj.
	quality	1	N
	ok	1	adv.
62	time	2	N
	regular	1	adj.
	dose	1	N
	tablet	1	N
63	video	2	N
	x-ray	2	N
	date	1	N
	endoscopy	1	N
	sir	1	N
64	madam	1	N
	doctor	1	N
	number	1	N
	dressing	1	N
	scissors	1	N
	mini	1	adj.
	operation	1	N
65	sugar	2	N
	doctor	1	N
	report	1	V
	emergency	1	N
	ticket	1	N

	bed	1	N
66	number	2	N
	apply	1	V
	cast	1	V
	ticket	1	N
	plaster	1	V
67	orthopedic	2	N
	ticket	2	N
	gynecology	1	N
	joint	1	N
	number	1	N
68	gate	2	N
	height	1	N
	left	1	adj.
	hand	1	N
69	ICU	2	N(abb)
	duty	2	N
70	oxygen	2	N
	patient	2	N
	number	1	N
	sir	1	N
	condition	1	N
71	file	3	N
	patient	1	N
	information	1	N
	duty	1	N
	find	1	V
	out	1	adv.
	doctor	2	N
	report	2	V

72	discharge	2	V
	plan	1	V
	ready	1	adj.
73	allergy	2	N
	skin	1	N
	medicine	1	N
	oral	1	adj.
74	number	2	N
	ticket	2	N
	licence	1	N
	check	1	V
	doctor	1	N
	request	1	V
75	hotel	1	N
76	passport	2	N
	document	1	N
	book	1	N
77	injection	1	N
	bed	1	N
	time	2	N
78	number	2	N
	ticket	2	N
	ward	1	N
79	doctor	1	N
	emergency	1	N
	bed	1	N
	Sunday	1	N
80	video	3	N
	number	3	N
	x-ray	2	N

	lab	1	N
	blood	1	N
	check	1	V
81	menstruation	2	N
	building	1	N
	irregular	1	adj.
82	vomiting	2	V
	RFT	1	N(abb)
	LFT	1	N(abb)
	report	1	V
	hospital	1	N
83	faint	2	V
	break	1	V
	time	1	N
	ground	1	N
	volleyball	1	N
	ball	1	N
	chest	1	N
	patient	1	N
	school	1	N
	teacher	1	N
84	dressing	3	N
	number	1	N
	file	1	N
	change	1	V
	ticket	1	N
85	night	1	N
	duty	1	N
	wait	1	V
	OT	1	N(abb)

86	accident	1	N
	case	1	N
	hospital	1	N
	police	1	N
	beat	1	N
87	case	1	N
	poison	1	N
	vomiting	1	V
	faint	1	V
	nonstop	1	adj.
	number	1	N
88	delivery	2	N
	ticket	1	N
89	bleeding	2	V
	video	1	N
	x-ray	1	N
	report	1	V
	abortion	1	N
	sister	1	N
	safety	1	N
	room	1	N
	vitals	1	N
90	number	2	N
	doctor	1	N
	continue	1	V
	condition	1	N
	saline	1	N
91	death	1	N
	case	1	N
	postmortem	1	N

	hospital	1	N
	doctor	1	N
92	serious	1	adj.
	vomiting	1	V
	antibiotic	1	N
	time	1	N
93	check	3	V
	report	1	V
	vomiting	1	V
94	report	1	V
	emergency	1	N
	doctor	1	N
95	urine	3	N
	test	2	V
	doctor	1	N
	menstruation	1	N
	bottle	1	N
	pregnancy	1	N
	toilet	1	N
96	diarrhoea	1	N
	food	1	N
	poison	1	N
	metrodil	1	N
	time	1	N
	MI	1	N(abb)
97	mucus	2	N
	blood	1	N
	TB	1	N(abb)
	symptom	1	N
	check	1	V

	ticket	1	N
98	ticket	2	N
	doctor	1	N
	swelling	1	V
	may	1	V
	be	1	V
	TT	1	N(abb)
	injection	1	N
	number	1	N
99	dental	1	N
	care	1	V
	hospital	1	N
	ticket	1	N
	doctor	1	N
100	bleeding	2	V
	cotton	1	N
	number	1	N
	mini	1	adv.
	operation	1	N
	ticket	1	N
	emergency	1	N
	card	1	N
		657	

Appendix-VI

Sex-wise Analysis of English Mixed Words

Table 5

Sex	Event no.	Total words	Total English words	Percentage	Ratio of English words
Female	1, 3, 8, 11, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, 33, 37, 40, 43,44, 45, 50, 53, 57, 61, 73 41, 89, 95, 99, 100 (25)	775	178	22.967	7.12
Male	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91,92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98 (75)	2405	479	19.916	6.38
Total	100	3180	657		

Appendix VII

Photographs



Gandaki Hospital, Ramghat Pokhara



Researcher with foreign volunteers



Researcher while collecting data



Researcher with Doctors



Minor Operation Room