

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Language, a means of communication, is extremely complex and highly versatile code for human communication. It plays a vital role in differentiating human beings from other animals. It is used to exchange information, needs, ideas and desires.

Language is a systematic communication by vocal system. It is the universal characteristic of human species (New Columbia Encyclopedia, 1975, p. 433). It is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates (Block and Trager, 1942, p. 5). In this sense, language is a unique feature of human beings and most effective means of communicating ideas, feelings, emotions and thoughts. Scholars define language in their own way but no language is superior or inferior in terms of communicating ideas. People use language to foster their communication.

English is one of many languages of the world. It is an international language accepted as an international lingua franca that has made international communication possible. One in every seven human beings can speak English (Lederer 1990, cited from Sthapit et al. 1994). Most of the books, newspapers, and journals in the world are found in English.

The knowledge of this language helps to exchange our ideas among the people of more than one country. It is needed for the expansion of science and technology and development of tourism as well. Due to the acceleration of industrial development, trade, and transportation etc. the demand of English in present day has increased. In the context of Nepal, English has occupied a significant role in the academic field. It is taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to

bachelor's degree and as a major subject from proficiency level to Master's degree in Nepal.

Human beings convey their messages with the help of language. At the time of conveying a message, if the interlocutors are monolingual, the process of conveying it is possible in a single language but it is not the case in bilingual and multilingual society. A large portion of the world's population is bilingual and can speak more than one language. No urban society is genuinely monolingual. That is why the regular use of two or more languages is a worldwide phenomenon. The use of English in Nepali context has also become a natural process i.e. Nepali people have been using English in every sphere of their life. This situation made the researcher curious in understanding the English words and sentences that are mixed in Nepali and Maithili FMS as well as the context in which code mixing takes place in the Mithila and Janaki FMs.

1.1. 1 Code Switching and Code Mixing

1.1.1.1 Code Switching

In the present day world, bilingualism and multilingualism rather than monolingualism has been the norm for many people. When a bilingual, a person who knows and uses two languages, or a multilingual, a person who knows and uses three or more languages, takes part in a conversation with another person who also knows and uses two or more languages, s/he often shifts from one language to another. This process of shifting one language to another is generally defined as code switching.

code switching is a change by a speaker (or writer) from one language variety to another. Code switching can take place in conversation when one speaker uses one language and another speaker answers in different language (Richards et al. 1980, p. 581). Switching from one language to another when a situation demands is called code switching, (Turdgil, 1980, p. 82). It is the alternation of two languages

within a single discourse, sentence or constituent (Poplack, 1980, p. 581). It refers to the juxtaposition of elements from two or more languages or dialects (Asher, 1994, p. 581). In code switching the speaker moves from one code to another and back, more or less rapidly in course of a single sentence (Holliday, 1986, p. 656). Basically, there are two kinds of code switching: situational metaphorical situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which conversants find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in a language used, we have metaphorical code switching (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 102-103)

1.1.1.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is a type of code switching. It is a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual society. People speak mixing languages in such a society. When people use the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another, it is called code mixing. If one uses a language and mixing words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing (Verma and Krishnaswamy, 1998, p. 18). It occurs when conversants use both languages together changing one language into another within a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1998, p. 103). In code mixing, the code is not changed entirely from one to another but the elements of one code are mixed into the other. There is the change of language without any change at all in the situation.

For Example,

What is satya (What is Truth)?

Decision garna garo bhayo (I find difficulty in decision making).

In the first example, the Nepali word Satya (truth) has been used in the structure of the Nepali language. Whereas in the second example, the word decision has been

used in the structure of the Nepali language. This is how, two or more language get mixed.

The purpose of code mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. Code mixing is a linguistic cocktail in which the speakers balance the two languages against each other (Hudson, 1996, p. 53). When people mix codes for long time, it becomes their habit. As a result, they mix the words/phrases/sentences of another language automatically with no extra time or effort. But some people mix words/sentences of another language intentionally to get impact in a society. The changes generally take place more or less rapidly as far as the subject matter is concerned, but they seem to be limited by sentence structure. In the context of Nepal, due to the growing effect of the English language in every step of our life, people are compelled to use it directly or indirectly. In such situation, people mix some words or even sentences of English mainly to make their concept clear. Indeed, code mixing can be sentences of English mainly to make concept clear. Indeed, code mixing can be observed in every sphere of life where bilingualism exists and it is also found in Maithili FMs.

In the present work the researcher focused on English code-mixing in Maithili FMs, which broadcast in the Terai of Nepal. The researcher highlights those words of Maithili FMs where English words/structures have been used. Programmers and callers of Maithili FMs may use vocabulary or even structure of the English language and they may be proficient in those aspects but it does not necessarily imply that they can use English words appropriately.

1.1.1.3 Difference between Code Switching and Code Mixing

The difference between code switching and code mixing can be enumerated as follows:

Code switching is a change from one language to another in the same utterance or conversation whereas code mixing is the use of elements, most typically nouns, from one language in an utterance predominately in another language.

Code switching is an absolute shift. For example : *ma ghar ma chu*, So I don't go to library. Here, the first sentence *ma ghar ma chu (I am at home)* is in the Nepali language and the second sentence so I do not go to library is in the English language therefore the shifting from the Nepali language to the English language is absolute, not partial. But code -mixing is a lexical or partial shift. For example: *u intelligent cha. She is bathi*. In the first example, *u intelligent cha (He is intelligent)*, the English word intelligent has been used in the structure of the Nepali language. Similarly, in the second example: *She is bathi (She is cleaver)* the Nepali word *bathi* has been used in the structure of English. In both these cases, a lexical word from one language has been used in the structure of another language. Therefore, code mixing is a lexical or partial shift.

Regarding conditioning factors, code switching is conditioned by situation and topic change whereas code mixing is irrelevant of situation and topic change.

1.1.1.4 Factors Leading to Code Switching and Code Mixing

The existence of multiplicity of language is the obvious reason behind shifting from one language to another. Nevertheless, each type of shifting has specific reason behind it.

Code switching may be conditioned by ethnic background, age, social and financial status, sex, educational background of the participants in question. Similarly, code mixing may have several reasons. For example, the participants may have forgotten the exact term, the language they use may not have the term for the concept they want to express, there may be a term which is similar in both

languages, they may mix language to express emotions, close personal relationship and solidarity, and to exclude a third person from a part of conversation as well.

Since this study is related to language study, it is essential to talk about language and linguistics. As language is a means of communicating it is used through different ways. In other words, it can be said that language, which always consists of message, can be spoken or written through different channels. Moreover, there are various means of carrying or communicating information to the people. We have more than one medium such as books, papers, radio, television etc. Use to communicate messages. The language in nature may vary due to variation in media.

This study is directly related to the study of an aspect of language used in media especially electronic media like radio. So, it is important to make a snap of media and language here.

People in the world probably hear more languages from the media than they do directly from the lips of their fellow humans in conversation. Society is pervaded by media language. Media are dominating presenters of language in our society at a large. Mass communication has several characteristics which distinguish it from face to face communication and offer advantages to the linguist: multiple originators, a mass simultaneous audience, fragmented audience, absence of feedback, and general accessibility to the public. Therefore, it is significant to carry out research works on language of media. Moreover, the following realisms bring strong significance in making any media language study.

Causes to studying media language forwarded by (Bell, 1993).

-) The uses to which language is put in the mass media are intrinsically interesting to us as language users and receivers.
-) Media generate a lot of language that is heard in society.

-) Language is an essential part of the content of what the media purvey to us that is a tool and expression of messages.
-) Media language offers the linguists advantages over face to face communication.

1.1.2 Mass Media in Nepal

Nepal's record of mass media climate and development is very interesting . Prior to 1951 A.D. it was sluggish and sketchy. The printing press arrived in Nepal only in 1851 when Junga Bahadur, the first Rana Prime Minister, on his return from a visit to England brought with him a printing press. This was some 400 years after Johannes Gutenberg invented a printing moveable type in Germany.

In Nepal, however the introduction of printing press was slow. Unity job was a difficult job to undertake. In the Rana regime publishing materials and independent media were considered risky and doing so would invite imprisonment. Never the less, wideness in thought gradually appeared. The Rana Prime Minister Dev Shumsher was the one who prompted the launching of Gorkhapatra, in 1901 A.D, the oldest newspaper of Nepal.

The Constitution of Nepal, promulgated in 1990 is very specific about press freedom and the right of every citizen to be informed. While the print media have gained a special momentum since the 1990s, the same is not the case with electronic media. Never the less, our country Nepal is gradually heading itself to the electronic globalization.

Since this research has specified its population for the study of radio users it is indispensable to make a brief introduction to Radio in Nepal.

1.1.2.1 Radio in Nepal

The electronic media, Radio is a 21st century phenomenon. The medium has influenced many changes that have taken place in the world and continues to effect changes in the lives of people especially in poor countries (Mytton, 1999).

History of Radio Nepal is not very old. Radio in Nepal is over 50 years old. The first radio broadcasts in Nepal are said to have begun in the 2030 B.S. Radio Nepal was officially established on Chaitra 20,2007 (April 2,1950). It had begun transmissions using a 250 – watt transmitter. Radio Nepal began broadcasting in the Medium wave (MW) in 1969 AD. The MW broadcasts are transmitted from five regional stations: Pokhara, Surkhet, Dipayal, Kathmandu and Dhankuta. And there is a short wave (SW) transmission as well. In other words, the ways of transmission can be formed into two forms :AM and FM where AM refers to Amplitude modulation and FM refers to frequency modulation respectively.

1.1.2.2 FM Radio

The Government has so far issued operating licenses to more than 35 FMS stations in the Kathmandu valley and 226 stations outside. More than 25 FM stations have already begun operations in the valley congesting the frequencies. So, there are many FMs in Nepal which are broad costing from different cities in different languages (mother tongues) such as in Kathmandu, Bhaktpur, Lalitpur, Birgunj, Hetauda, Biratnagar, Janakpurdham Sirha, Birangunj, Rajbiraj etc. .

The researcher made entire study by relating to Janaki FM and Mithila FMs, which are broad casting from Janakpurdham in the Maithili language, since the radio stations have historical beginning to broadcast their programs in Nepal through FM form. As far the programmes of diverse nature are presented by the FM radio are of different category most of the programs in the FM radios are run on Matheli basis. Most of the programmes broadcast through these FMS such as

music, reporting, advertising, news broadcasting, talk programme, interview, news broadcasting, Jagu Balina, Ramual Bali etc. are run in the Mathili language frequently consist of English words.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

Various research works have been conducted in the field of error analysis, contrastive analysis, comparing methods, techniques and finding out their effectiveness but only a few researches have been carried about code switching and cod-mixing under the English Language Education Department of Faculty of Education.

Subedi (2001) carried out a research 'Code Mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily- Descriptive and Practical Study'. This research intended to analyze English words that are used in the Gorkhapatra Daily. The researcher made use of both probability and non-probability sampling procedure for data collection. This research shows that urban people make use of maximum English words in comparison to rural people. The study further shows assimilated and non-assimilated English words along with their frequencies. It also states that the use of English acronym is very popular in Nepali newspaper. Regarding code mixing Subedi has described code -mixing only in Nepali newspaper that is limited only to the analysis of code mixing in 'Gorkhapatra Daily' for a week but he has not talked about any literary genre i.e. poem, story, songs, etc.

Ray (2003) carried out a research entitled, 'An analyses of English Used in Live Cricket Commentaries'. The main objectives were to analyze and describe the characteristic features of the English language used in cricked commentaries in terms the research. The research stats that English structures used in ordinary English are also used in live cricket commentaries with different meanings. It also states that no typical syntactic structures are used and it has its own grammar and

less important verbs are often left out. Regarding language functions, greeting, farewell, welcoming, and introducing are the main language function used.

Luitel (2005) carried out a research on 'Code mixing in Nepal Stories'. The objectives were to find out he mixed English words and expression to calculate the frequency of the mixed English expressions and to compare the trend of mixing. English words in the stories from 2052 B.S to 2062 B.S. This study shows that English words are used repeatedly in Nepali stories. The words used are higher in comparison to last ten years. It further states that mostly nouns are mixed. It also states that some English words have already been assimilated into Nepali language.

Paudel (2005) carried out a research on 'Code switching in T.U. Premises'. The objective were to find out the frequency and modality of code switching. The research made use of both primary and secondary data and was collected using simple random sampling procedure. The finding of the study shows that switching does not take place only there is lexical gap: instead, there are more semantic or pragmatic reasons for the motivation of code switching. It also states that many pragmatic reasons for the motivation for code switching. It also states that many compound words are formed with one element from English and other from Nepali.

Baral (2005) conducted a research on 'Code Mixing in Nepali Cinemas'. The objectives were to analyze the English language used in Nepali cinema. For this, fifteen cinemas were chosen using judgmental sampling procedure. The study concluded that because of the richness of the English vocabulary Nepali people mix English word. It also states that code mixing is caused by context, language function and sentence type. It futher states that code mixing is mainly due to the imitation habit of Nepali speakers. This research is related to literary discipline but not fully on songs.

Bhattraï (2003) 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 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 etc. were mixed when they spoke English with one another. But he didn't focus his study on that point.

Apart from these, some more researches have been carried out to find out the condition of English code mixing in Nepali and Maithili writing, cinema, court etc. and no any research has been carried out yet to find out the condition of English code-mixing in Maithili FMs. Therefore, the present research aimed to find out the trends of English code-mixing language used in Mithila and Janaki FM radio programmes.

1.3 Objectives

The general objective of the study is to the mixing of English expressions in the Maithili language used Mithila and Janaki FM radio programmes. However, the specific objectives of study were:

- i. To analyze the English code mixing in Maithili FMs in terms of
 - language structure and
 - language function
- ii. To find out the frequency of the occurrence of different items of code mixing in these programmes,
- iii. To analyze the underlying system and conditioning factors in the code mixing, if any,
- iv. To find out the attitude of the audience on the issue of code-mixing.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to be useful as a reference material for all those who are involved in analyzing, describing, learning and teaching the nature of mixed

English words used in the FM radios. Specially speaking, it has direct relevance to the learning and teaching of the current B.Ed English course entitled 'English for Mass Media' and other personalities: Discourse analysts, teachers, journalists, and other conversationalists, and people involved in mass media studying or conducting research on code mixing.

Briefly, this study is supposed to be significant for the linguists or related fields to find out the nature of the mixed English expressions or codes in the Maithili language in the FM radio programmes, and to find out as to how English code mixing in the FM programmes is observed in the Maithili language society.

1.5 Definition of Specific Terms

Expression : Generally expression is termed as a string of language elements in the language spoken by the speaker. In this study the expressions uttered by the people involved in the radio programmes are taken as a sole source for the study. Here the expression includes Maithili and English language in a mixed form i.e. code mixing. But the kernel point of this study is the mixed English Expressions in the Maithili language of the FM Programmes. Expressions can denote the elements of language of low to the highest rank i.e. Morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence.

Nature : The situations generally structure, and functions, on which mixed English expressions occur.

Attitude : The opinions of the audiences (informant) on the questionnaire given to them.

Public: The specified audiences who often listen to the selected FM programmes.

Code: A particular variety of language or register of dialect or even register.

Code switching : Switching from one variety to another either of a same language or of different languages in speech or writing.

Code mixing : Code mixing refers to the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another : sentence begins in one language then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another.

Monolingual : A term used in sociolinguistics to refer to a speech community which makes use of only one language.

Bilingual : A term used in sociolinguistics to refer to a speech community which makes use of two language equally well.

Multilingual : A term used in sociolinguistics to refer to a speech community which makes use of two or more languages.

1.6 Fundamentals of Language Structures, and Language Functions

1.6.1 Structure (Grammar)

The stretches of language, which carry the structures of grammar, differ in their sizes. These different sizes of language are called units. The English language is usually said to have five basic grammatical units: the sentence, the clause, the group(Phrase), the word, and the morpheme. As Palmer says' Grammatical units are supposed as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences in hierarchical order.

Morpheme: A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. Hockett says, "Morphemes are the smallest meaningful parts of language" Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 15) say, " The morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it can't be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis."

Word: A word, which is a grammatical unit consisting of morphemes (minimally, one free morpheme) and functioning to form phrases, clauses and sentences (As Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language, pp. 419-420). Word, as Richards et al. (1985, p. 311) say, is the smallest of the linguistic units, which can occur on its own in speech or writing.

Phrase: A Phrase is another grammatical unit, which consists of group of words and equivalents to a single word and plays a vital role to form a clause. Berry (1975, p. 52) says 'the unit that carries the element of MHQ (Modifier, Head and Qualifier) is called group or Phrase'. Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 11) say a phrase may consist of many words. By the study of various definitions about phrase, we can generalize that each phrase is built around a lexical category: N., V., Adv., and Prep. And consequently we form Noun Phrase, Verb phrase, Adjective phrase, Adverb phrase and Prepositional phrase.

Clause : 'A clause is a group of words which contains a finite verb but which can't occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence. In each complex sentence we have at least two clause: a main clause (mostly like a simple sentence) and at least a dependent' (Todd, 1985, p. 63).

Arts and Aarts (1984, p. 84) "Clause can be classified in to three types in structural point of view" According to him,

- i) Finite clause
- ii) Non finite clause
- iii) Verb less clause

Sentence: Todd, (1987, p. 66) says Fries, C.C. (1952) decided that the most workable definition of sentence was the one that had been provided by Bloomfield– Each sentence is an independent linguist form, not included by virtue of any grammatical construction in any larger linguistic form'. In simpler way, 'A sentence is that linguistic unit which begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop'.

The expressions can be realized as sentence and can be analyzed with different way. In this point, Todd, (1987, pp. 66-67) has decided sentences into two classes.

- 1) Minor
- 2) Major

Major has four types: Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative, And Exclamatory which contain finite verb whereas Minor does not contain finite verbs and they are frequently found in colloquial speech e.g.

= Got a match?

= Not likely!

= Just a minute.

1.6.2 Language Function

Language function means communicative function of language. Communicative function of language refers to anything that we can do with language. For example greeting, requesting, inviting, denying promising and so on are functions of language.

Language functions have been classified variously by various linguists. However, the researcher has adopted Van Ek's (1977, p. 25) classification in his study. Van Ek has given a detail description of on language function as following.

- 1) Getting things done (Suasion).
- 2) Socializing.
- 3) Imparting and seeking factual information
- 4) Expressing and finding out intellectual attitudes.
- 5) Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes.
- 6) Expressing and finding out moral attitudes.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study.

2.1 Source of Data

This study was based entirely on the primary data. There were two types of sources of data. One related to the first three objectives and the other related to the last objective. The first types of the sources of data were the two FM radio programmes, The Mithila FM radio programme and the Janaki FM radio programme. And the second type of source of data were the people who often listened to those FM radio programmes.

2.2 Population of the Study

Corresponding to the two sources of the study, there were two types of population. They were:

- i. Mithila FM radio programme and Janaki FM rdio programme.
- ii. The people who listen to those two FM programmes.

2.3 Sample population

The sample population taken consisted of:

- i. Three of the different programmes, but identical in nature (both conversational) from each of Mithila and Janaki FM radio programmes, and
- ii. Forty listeners who often listen to those both programmes.

Here, corresponding to the first sample population, the researcher had selected the three different programmes with telephone conversational nature from each of the FM radio programmes on the basis that they had English code mixing. All the three separate programmes from the FM radio programmes were of equal nature and equal length. And all the programmes were run in the Maithili language.

Corresponding to the second sample population, the researcher selected the FM programme listeners who listened to the programmes regularly from different cross sections of social life, using the technique of stratified random sampling. This was in two different native language, sex and age as presented below:

Native language :- Maithili vs Nepali

Sex :- Male vs Female

Age:- Young (up to 30 years) vs Old (above 30 years)

2.4 Tools for Collection of Data

For the collection of data, the researcher prepared three kinds of tools. They were

- i. audio cassette recording,
- ii. oral interview, and
- iii. questionnaire.

In the questionnaire, the researcher prepared a set of objective questions for the regular listeners of the FM radio programmes.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

After sampling the population for the study the researcher used the specified tools to collect data for the study. At first using the first tool audio cassette recording, he made a record of the selected programmes from the FM radio which were related to the first three objectives. And he further transliterated the recorded version to analysis the data with context detail, and presented in the appendix section.

Secondly, he collected the information from the listeners of the selected FM radio programmes by using the second and third tools simultaneously i.e. oral interview and questionnaire which are related to the fourth objective.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

- i) The area for the study was limited to the English expressions mixed in the Maithili language used in the FM radio programmes selected for the study.
- ii) The institutional population for the study was limited to three different programmes transmitted from each of the two FM programmes in which telephone conversation had taken place.
- iii) The human population was limited to the Forty regular listeners who often listened to the both FM's programmes in question.
- iv) The shifted words of other language were not counted for the study.
- v) Only mixed English code or expressions were analyzed.
- vi) Maithili codes were not accounted in the study.
- vii) Public attitude analysis was limited to the majority votes of the audiences in the questions.
- viii) Suggestions or the thoughts of the public related to an open ended question were listed in summary. But the suggestions were not further accounted for in the study.
- ix) Recorded cassettes, questionnaire, the transliterated versions of the recorded data and the detailed table of the classified data are presented as an appendix in the study.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter the data collected from the different sources have been analyzed and interpreted to fulfil the specified objectives.

Corresponding to the first three objectives, the data collected from the different sources (programmers of Mithila FM and Janaki FM Radios) were classified in terms of structure, and language function. Similarly, corresponding to the fourth objective, the information received from the devised tools was analyzed and interpreted.

3.1 Classification of Mixed English Expression

i) In both the selected FM radio Programmes English expressions were found mixed:

e.g. Srota sabke matr | *phone* karbak lel agr |ha | karait chhi.
Hello, ke bolai chhi ?

ii) Expression of different structures were found in the study.

e.g. Hamar kirana *item*.....
Irongate pass kara par lai.

3.1.1 Word

Expression on word level were found in the study

e.g. Kail hunkar *birthday* chhathin
Kon *gift* debak bichar ?

Words of different classes are found in the mixing. The words of major and minor classes appeared.

As far, major word class is concerned the following classes are found in the study.

- i) Noun = media
- ii) Verb = try
- iii) Adjective = main
- iv) Adverb = especially

Similarly, the words of following minor classes are found in the study

(Appendix-V).

- i. Conjunction = and
- ii. Numeral = zero, first

3.1.2 Phrase

Expressions at phrase level are found in the study. The phrases of different types are found (Appendix-VII). They are as follows:

- i) Noun Phrase = Night life
- ii) Verb Phrase = iron gate pass
- iii) Adjective Phrase = best of luck
- iv) Adverb Phrase (Not found in the study).
- v) Preposition phrase (Not found in the study).

3.1.3 Clause

As far the expressions used in term of clause, the researcher had made his own assumption to analyze them on the basis of clause realization.

In the study the expressions at clause level are found (Appendix-VIII).

e.g. Hello

e.g. bye

The clauses of different structures are found in the study. The structures of the clause are as follows.

- i) Finite clause = e.g. Hast shriman, h |m *may he one or two week back.*
- ii) Non Finite clause (not found)
- iii) Verb less clause = e.g. *very good, e.g. any way*

The clauses were found mixed in the following position.

- i) Initial position = e.g. *Ok, ki chai hal kh |b |ar ?*
- ii) Ending position = e.g. *Hello, kanhan s | baiz rahal chhi, Hello ?*

3.1.4 Sentence

The expressions at sentence level were found in the study on the basis of sentence realization (Appendix-XI) And they were analyzed on the following basis (Todd, Loreto).

- i) Major
- ii) Minor

J Major sentence was found mixed in the study. but rarely

e.g. *I just like to work in hotel Radiation.*

Minor sentences are found mixed in the study, e.g.

= *Hello!*

= *Tomorrow*

= *Good bve.*

= *My, very perfect, etc,*

3.1.5 Language Function

The expressions found mixed in the study were analyzed in term of language function. The analysis was made classification up on Van Ek'.

i) Language Function

The mixed expressions related to the different language functions are found in the study. The language functions on which the English expressions are appeared mixed as follows (Appendix-XIII).

- Imparting and Seeking Factual information, e.g. *All kinds, Seven etc*
- Expressing and Finding out intellectual attitude, e.g. = *Ok, all right*
- Expressing and finding out emotional attitude, e.g. *Very good*
- Expressing and finding out moral attitude, e.g. = *Sorry*
- Getting things done, e.g. *Get fingers busy till when l.....*
- Socializing, e.g.= *Hello, Ok bye bye, thank you, good afternoon etc.*

3.2 Frequency Analysis of the Mixed Expressions

The mixed expressions found in the study were analyzed in the frequency basis as following.

1. Language Structure

The expressions at word level were the highest in frequency in code-mixing. In the study, it had occupied 63.59% of the total expressions.

The expressions at phrase level had occupied 21.57% of the total expressions in mixing.

) The expressions at clause level occupied 7.97% of the total expressions in mixing,

) Sentence had the least frequency in mixing. It had 6.85% of the total mixed expression in the study.

Mixing English expression in Janaki FM programmes was greater than in MFM programmes, where JFM had 539 mixed expressions (ie.. 55.11% and MFM had 439 mixed expression (i. e. 44.88%) in the study.

(i) Word

- Simple word was greater than complex word in mixing in the study where simple word had 70.41% and complex word had 29.59% in mixing.
- Derivative word type had the height frequency in the Study. It had 62.7 1% of the total complex words in mixing.

Noun words had the highest frequency in mixing from major word class. It had 64.63% in mixing. And adverb had the least position. Numeral had the highest frequency in mixing from minor word class.

ii) Phrase

Noun Phrase expression had the highest frequency in mixing in the study. It had 92% of the total phrase expressions. Verb Phrase had second position in the Frequency status of the Phrase expression.

(iii) Clause

The frequency of verb less clause was greater than the finite clause. Verb less clause had 98.2 1% the mixing.

Clause at initial position was greater than clause at ending position. The clause of initial position had 65.17% in the study.

(iv) Sentence

The sentence of the minor class was found greater than the sentence of major class in the study. In the study, minor sentence had 98.52% in mixing.

2. Language Function

The mixed expressions related to socializing had the highest frequency in the Study. It had 53.80% of the total functions. 'Getting things done' and 'Expressing and finding out moral attitude had the least frequency.

3.3 Underlying System and Conditioning Factors in the Code Mixing

The structural variations of the mixed expressions appeared in 3.1 and 3.2 could be the underlying system for code mixing.

The functions analyzed in 3.1.5. and the ideas given by the audiences about English code-mixing in Maithili language could be supposed to be the conditioning factor for English code-mixing in Maithili language. They said for example, People mix English:

- = to make the programme more interesting,
- = to show language personalit, etc

3.4 Attitude analysis of the audiences

This sections deals with the attitude of the FM radio programme listeners about mixing of English Expression in the Maithili language based programmes they had listened to. For this, a readymade set of objective questions (Appendix-111) was used on the specified radio listeners along with interview. The analysis. of the collected data then was summarized on the following sub headings.

I. Attitude analysis on the basis of language diversity

- All prefer to listened to the FM radio programmes.
- Most of the audiences prefered to listen to MFM programems.
- Most of the audiences daily listened to the FM radio prograinmes.

- All prefered to listen to the radio programmes on Saturday as it was an off day.
- Maithili listeners prefered to listen to the radio on 5:00 pm -9:00 pm Nepali people prefered at 7:00 pm -9:00 pm.
- Maithili speakers listened to the radio for 2-4 hours and Nepali speakers for less than 2 hours.

- Most of the audiences preferred to listen to the subject based programmes. The audiences also listened to other types of programmes such as Discussion, interview, Tel-talk programmes etc.
- All the audiences knew, about English mixing in Maithili language in the FM radio programmes they had listened to.
- Maithili speakers thought English mixing was not a positive act.
- Nepali speakers though English mixing was a natural act.
- Most, Maithili speakers said people mix English code to show personality' whereas most of Nepali said it was done to make the programme more interesting.
- All the linguistic group audiences found the program runners to cause more English mixing than the other FM participations.
- Most of the Maithili speakers said mixing in the FM radio was done unnecessarily and randomly whereas Nepali speakers said, it was done necessarily and randomly.
- Most Maithili speakers said it was difficult to understand the mixed language whereas Nepali said it was not difficult to understand.
- Most Maithili speakers said such English mixed programmes were not interesting whereas Nepali speakers said it was interesting.
- But all the audiences said the English mixed programmes had negative impact in the society.

2. Attitude analysis on the basis of sex diversity (Appendix -XV)

- Most of the male audiences preferred to listen to the FM programmes at 5:00 pm -7:00 pm, but females preferred at 7:00 pm 9:00 pm.
- Most of the males preferred to listen to the Discussion programmes whereas females listened to Tel-talk programmes.
- Most of the male audiences said English mixing must be discouraged whereas female said both encouraging and discouraging.
- Males said English mixing was done to show personality whereas females said it was done to make the programmes more interesting.

- Most Males said no difficulty in understanding the mixed language where as females said it was difficult.
- Most males said English mixing was not good act where as females think it was good act.
- Most of the males and females said mixing as a natural act.
- Sexes said mixing had negative impact in the society.

3. Attitude analysis on the basis of age diversity

- Both age groups listened to the FM radio programmes.
- Most of the young audiences preferred to listen to 'interview' and 'Tel-talk', programmes, whereas old ones prefer to listen to discussion programmes
- Both age groups knew about English code mixing.
- Young audiences liked English mixing programmes whereas old audiences did not like it.
- Young audiences said mixing should be encouraged where old audiences said mixing should be discouraged.
- Young audiences said it was not difficult to understand the English mixed programmes where as old audiences said it was difficult.
- Both age groups said English mixing had negative impact in the society.

4. Public Opinion on Code Mixing

One open-ended question, QN. 16 (Appendix-XV), was asked to the audiences to give their suggestions or thoughts as for English code , mixing in Maithili language based programmes in the FM radio programmes. In this context, various suggestions were received from them. These were mixed suggestions and presented in the appendix -XVI.

CHAPTER-FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, the findings and recommendations of the study are presented.

4.1 Findings

After the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized as below:

1. English expressions were found mixed on different structures in the study as below

- i) The expressions of morpheme unit were not found mixed in the study.
- ii) Mixing of word unit appeared highest position.
- iii) The expressions of 'simple word type' found mixed highest position the following positions was of derivative words'.
- iv) The words of 'Major word class' were found higher position than 'Minor word' in the mixing.
- v) The words of all classes were found mixed in the study (from 3.2) but Noun' was found of the highest position in mixing and then of Verb class.
- vi) 'Conjunction' found in the mixing, but rarely.
- vii) 'Numeral' words were found very common in mixing from minor word classes, but other minor words did not appear mixed in the study.
- viii) The expressions of 'phrase unit' were found very common after 'word' in mixing.
- ix) The expressions of 'Clause' unit were found mixed in the study.
- x) The clauses of 'verb less structure' were found greatest position in mixing in the study.

- xi) The clauses of 'non finite structure' did not appear mixed in the study.
- xii) The clauses of 'finite clause structure' were found in mixing but rarely,
- xiii) The mixed clauses were found to be at the `initial' and `ending' position of the expression in the study. But the clauses at the 'initial position' were greater than the clauses in the `ending position'.
- xiv) The expressions of 'sentence' unit were found mixed in the study.
- xv) The sentences of 'minor class' were found excessively mixed in the study. Also the sentence of 'major class' appeared in the mixing but rarely.

2. English expressions were found mixed on different language functions

- i) The English expressions were found to be mixed in various language functions in the study.
- ii) The English expressions in 'socializing' were found most common by mixed.
- iii) Likewise English mixing also strongly appeared in `expressing and finding out moral attitude'.

3. Underlying systems and Conditioning factors generalized for code mixing in the study can be pointed as below

- i) Not any specific conditioning factor for code mixing code be noticed in this limited study.
- ii) However, the above Findings related to 3.1. 32, and 3.1.5 can be taken as underlying system and conditioning factors which generally appear in code mixing.
- iii) Moreover, some ideas about conditioning factor for English mixing in Maithili language were found (on the basis of audience)

= English is mixed in the Maithili language based radio programmes to make the programmes more interesting.

= The mixing is done to show language personality of the speaker, etc

4. The different attitudes of the audiences as for English code- mixing appeared as below

- i) Generally, most of the audiences of the cross life style society generalized that mixing of language is a natural act.
- ii) Maithili Native language speakers were found to be more critical about English mixing in the language of the radio programmes than non Maithili mother language speakers.
- iii) Nepali speakers was not found to be very critical about the mixing of language in the radio programmes.
- iv) Males were found to be more critical than females about the mixing.
- v) Old aged were found to be more critical than the young aged listeners about the mixing of the English language.
- v) Generally, as far the impact mixing of the English in Maithili Language the audiences concluded that it had negative impact in the society.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the study and its findings the researcher has made some tips as recommendations for the personalities as well as pedagogical aspects of the relevant field and they are pointed as

- i) They study area and population should be extended.
- ii) The effects of code mixing in the language should be subtly identified.

- iii) The language users in media should be able to understand the effects of code mixing in the language society.
- iv) Underlying and condition factors for English code mixing in Maithili language should be identified in detail.
- v) Is it appropriate or inappropriate to do code mixing '?' be the question of the study.
- vi) The teachers should be up to date with the language of radio to teach mass media.
- viii) The study of radio language should be included in school as well as campus level curriculum so that students come to know how English words are used or mixed in Maithili language.
- viii) Code mixing in radio media and its impact on the society should be incorporated in the Maithili linguistics.

Appendix- III

The Mixed Expressions on Word Level

a. The list of the mixed expressions on word level in MFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Phone (4)	1.	Phone (1)	1.	Idea (1)
2.	Twelve (8)	2.	Phone (2)	2.	Expenditure (2)
3.	Twelve (9)	3.	Chance (3)	3.	Phone (3)
4.	Twelve (10)	4.	Phone (4)	4.	Callers (4)
5.	SLC (11)	5.	Phone (5)	5.	Office (10)
6.	Pass (12)	6.	Line (6)	6.	Office (11)
7.	SLC (13)	7.	Line (8)	7.	School (12)
8.	Twelve (14)	8.	Line (9)	8.	School (13)
9.	Aunt-Uncle (16)	9.	Screen (10)	9.	Specially (14)
10.	Nursing (17)	10.	Cinema (11)	10.	Mentally (15)
11.	Technical (19)	11.	Film (12)	11.	Bus-truck (17)
12.	Priority (21)	12.	Film (13)	12.	Field (18)
13.	Nursing (20)	13.	Screen (14)	13.	Solve (19)
14.	Phone (23)	14.	Cinema (15)	14.	Experience (20)
15.	Phone (24)	15.	Radio (16)	15.	Experience (21)
16.	Twelve (25)	16.	Radio (17)	16.	Share (22)
17.	Twelve (26)	17.	Radio (18)	17.	Office (25)
18.	Twelve (28)	18.	Feedback (19)	18.	Market (26)
19.	Pass (29)	19.	Phone (20)	19.	Shopping (27)
20.	Programme (30)	20.	Season (21)	20.	College (28)
21.	Try (31)	21.	Main (22)	21.	School (29)
22.	Last-last (33)	22.	Birthday (25)	22.	Family (30)
23.	Phone (35)	23.	Special (26)	23.	Situation (31)
24.	Phone (37)	24.	Special (27)	24.	Situation (32)
25.	Aluminium-steel (45)	25.	Phone (27)	25.	Line (33)

26.	SAARC (48)	26.	Line (31)	26.	Caller (34)
27.	Phone (50)	27.	Phone (34)	27.	Family (39)
28.	Birthday (53)	28.	Programme (35)	28.	Relative (40)
29.	Gift (55)	29.	Album (37)	29.	Sense (41)
30.	Birthday (57)	30.	Pop (38)	30.	Behave (42)
31.	Phone (62)	31.	Remix (39)	31.	Ladies (43)
32.	Item (64)	32.	Danger (40)	32.	Objection (44)
33.	Business (67)	33.	Season (41)	33.	Objection (45)
34.	Type (68)	34.	Season (42)	34.	Objection (46)
35.	Night (69)	35.	Reason (43)	35.	Behave (47)
36.	Radio (72)	36.	Math (44)	36.	First (48)
37.	Contact (73)	37.	Math (45)	37.	Behave (51)
38.	Zero (74)	38.	Special (46)	38.	Objection (52)
39.	Phone (75)	39.	Request (47)	39.	Objection (54)
40.	Message (76)	40.	Stove (48)	40.	College (55)
41.	Phone (78)	41.	FM (49)	41.	College (56)
42.	Bill (85)	42.	Regular (50)	42.	Behave (57)
43.	Hotel (90)	43.	Group (51)	43.	Behave (58)
44.	Condition (91)	44.	FM (52)	44.	Dominate (59)
45.	Course (93)	45.	Special (53)	45.	Dominate (60)
46.	Condition (95)	46.	Phone (54)	46.	Objection (61)
47.	Condition (96)	47.	Season (56)	47.	Objection (62)
48.	Degree (97)	48.	Season (57)	48.	Objection (64)
49.	Hotel (98)	49.	Season (58)	49.	Dominate (65)
50.	Application (99)	50.	Line (60)	50.	Caller (66)
51.	Hotel (106)	51.	Feel (63)	51.	School-college (69)
52.	And (107)	52.	Phone (64)	52.	Perfect (70)
53.	Interest (113)	53.	Nervous (65)	53.	Perfect (71)
54.	Choice (114)	54.	nervous-nervous(66)	54.	Dominate (72)
55.	Commerce (117)	55.	Nervous (67)	55.	Dominate (73)
56.	Tourism (121)	56.	Army (68)	56.	Entertainment (74)

57.	Line (134)	57.	Office (69)	57.	School (75)
58.	Line (135)	58.	Official (70)	58.	Direct (76)
59.	Line (136)	59.	Duty (71)	59.	Rack (77)
60.	Campus (137)	60.	Duty (72)	60.	Direct (78)
61.	Campus (138)	61.	FM (75)	61.	Dominate (79)
62.	Commerce (139)	62.	Time (79)	62.	Feel (80)
63.	Commerce (140)	63.	Normally (80)	63.	Dominate (81)
64.	Phone (141)	64.	Radio (81)	64.	Mentally (82)
65.	Boarder (143)	65.	Disturbance (82)	65.	Direct (85)
66.	Step (144)	66.	Message (85)	66.	Dominate (86)
67.	Area (145)	67.	Specially (86)	67.	Feel (87)
68.	Boarder (146)	68.	Season (87)	68.	Direct (88)
69.	Just (147)	69.	Season (88)	69.	Direct (89)
70.	College (149)	70.	Romantic (89)	70.	Entertainment (90)
71.	Film (150)	71.	Phone (90)	71.	Individual (92)
72.	Specially (152)	72.	Line (91)	72.	Phone (93)
73.	Specially (153)	73.	Unique (94)	73.	Line (95)
74.	Hello (154)	74.	Unique (95)	74.	Caller (96)
75.		75.	Mom-dad (96)	75.	Programme (98)
76.		76.	Unique(97)	76.	College (99)
77.		77.	Dad-mom (98)	77.	Call (101)
78.		78.	Unique (100)	78.	School (103)
		79.	Unique (101)	79.	Exam (104)
		80.	Unique (102)	80.	Trolley (107)
		81.	Unique (103)	81.	Bag (108)
		82.	Unique (104)	82.	Bag (109)
		83.	Unique (105)	83.	Bag (110)
		84.	Unique (106)	84.	Pocket (111)
		85.	Season (107)	85.	Pont (112)
		86.	Season (108)	86.	Pack (113)
		87.	Season (109)	87.	Pack (114)

		88. Season (110)	88. School (116)
		89. Season (111)	89. Compass (117)
		90. Training (113)	90. Compass (118)
		91. Training (114)	91. Idea (119)
		92. Interview (115)	92. Dominate (120)
		93. Result (116)	93. Phone (123)
		94. Pass (117)	94. Caller (125)
		95. Line (121)	95. Line (126)
		96. Reason (124)	96. Line (127)
		97. Reason (125)	97. Bus (132)
		98. Title (126)	98. Support (133)
		99. Title (127)	99. Support (134)
		100. Title (128)	100. Support (135)
		101. Title (129)	101. Support (136)
		102. Title (130)	102. Objection (137)
		103. Certificate (131)	103. Caller (140)
		104. Style (132)	104. Mind (143)
		105. Season (133)	105. Answer (144)
		106. Special (134)	106. Answer (145)
		107. Special (135)	107. Answer (146)
		108. Lucky (136)	
		109. Phone (137)	
		110. Phone (138)	
	74	110	107

b. The list of the mixed expression on word level in JFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Share (1)	1.	Guess and win (2)	1.	Two four one nine two
2.	Studio (2)	2.	Guess and win (3)	2.	five (1)
3.	Phone (4)	3.	Guess and win (4)	3.	Phone (2)
4.	Share (7)	4.	Joke (5)	4.	Two four one nine two
5.	Studio (8)	5.	Joke (6)	5.	five (5)
6.	Phone (10)	6.	Student (8)	6.	Two four one nine two
7.	Phone (11)	7.	Doctor (9)	7.	six (7)
8.	Phone (12)	8.	Operation (10)	8.	Phone (9)
9.	Engineering (13)	9.	Studio (11)	9.	Biscuit (11)
10.	Engineering (14)	10.	Repeat (13)	10.	Time (18)
11.	Overseer (15)	11.	Doctor (15)	11.	CL (19)
12.	Engineering (16)	12.	Operation (16)	12.	Simple (20)
13.	Restaurant (25)	13.	Guest (17)	13.	Try (21)
14.	Phone (32)	14.	Guess and win (22)	14.	Phone (24)
15.	Phone (37)	15.	Guess (23)	15.	Hall (25)
16.	Foundation (38)	16.	Phone (25)	16.	Ticket (26)
17.	Office (39)	17.	College (27)	17.	Office (27)
18.	Office (39)	18.	Level (27)	18.	Programme (29)
19.	Chairman (40)	19.	Twelve (28)	19.	Programme (30)
20.	Radio (42)	20.	Twelve (30)	20.	Office (31)
21.	Radio (43)	21.	Twelve (31)	21.	Film (32)
22.	Feedback (44)	22.	Repeat (33)	22.	Radio (33)
23.	Norms (49)	23.	Doctor (35)	23.	Hall (35)
24.	Disco (52)	24.	Operation (36)	24.	Ticket (36)
25.	Entertainment (54)	25.	Doctor (37)	25.	Film (37)
26.	Tension (55)	26.	Operation (38)	26.	Film (39)
27.	Entertainment (56)	27.	Faint (39)	27.	Class (45)
28.	Share (58)	28.	Faint (40)	28.	Programme (48)

29.	Disco (59)	29.	Faint (41)	29.	Phone (49)
30.	Media (60)	30.	Faint (42)	30.	Phone (50)
31.	Isolate (61)	31.	Operation (43)	31.	Phone (51)
32.	Tension (63)	32.	Faint (44)	32.	Phone (53)
33.	Tension (64)	33.	Faint (45)	33.	Phone (54)
34.	Clubs (66)	34.	Guess (47)	34.	Mummy-Daddy (55)
35.	Addicted (68)	35.	Phone (48)	35.	Office (57)
36.	Pocket (69)	36.	Studio (52)	36.	Aunt (58)
37.	Phone (71)	37.	Repeat (54)	37.	Biscuit (61)
38.	Share (75)	38.	Phone (59)	38.	Biscuit (65)
39.	Studio (76)	39.	SLC (65)	39.	Studio (67)
40.	Phone (77)	40.	Repeat (68)	40.	Phone (71)
41.	Restaurant-hotel(86)	41.	Repeat (69)	41.	Different (76)
42.	Hotel (87)	42.	Repeat (70)	42.	Second-Second (78)
43.	Restaurant (88)	43.	Student (72)	43.	Second (79)
44.	Casino (90)	44.	Doctor (73)	44.	Scientist (80)
45.	AIDS (91)	45.	Operation (74)	45.	Minute (82)
46.	Hotel (95)	46.	Operation (75)	46.	Time (83)
47.	Hotel-restaurant (102)	47.	Doctor (76)	47.	Tension (84)
48.	Phone (113)	48.	Operation (77)	48.	Tension (85)
49.	Business (117)	49.	Operation (80)	49.	Daddy-Mummy (86)
50.	Business (118)	50.	Doctor (81)	50.	Personal (87)
51.	Handicraft (119)	51.	Doctor (82)	51.	Interrupt (88)
52.	Business (120)	52.	Mask (83)	52.	Tension (89)
53.	Entertainment(122)	53.	Guess (85)	53.	Student (90)
54.	Entertainment (123)	54.	Dairy (86)	54.	Tension(91)
55.	Entertainment (129)	55.	Ice cream (87)	55.	Tension (92)
56.	Restaurant (130)	56.	Hall (88)	56.	Accept (93)
57.	Disco (1310)	57.	Hall (89)	57.	Tension (94)
58.	Entertainment (134)	58.	Ticket (90)	58.	Tension (95)
59.	Phone (137)	59.	Collect (91)	59.	Tension (96)

60.	Utilize (141)	60.	Office (93)	60.	Tension (97)
61.	Confidence (142)	61.	Phone (95)	61.	Tension (98)
62.	Disco (143)	62.	Guess and win (99)	62.	Tension (99)
63.	Limit (14)	63.	Phone (103)	63.	Use (101)
64.	Dance (145)	64.	Caller (104)	64.	Fresh (102)
65.	Disco (147)	65.	Caller (105)	65.	One six (106)
66.	Dance (148)	66.	Repeat (107)	66.	Zero (107)
67.	Student (149)	67.	Repeat (108)	67.	Phone (108)
68.	Tension (150)	68.	Repeat (110)	68.	Specially (109)
69.	Enjoy (151)	69.	Repeat (111)	69.	School (116)
70.	Disco (152)	70.	Total (111)	70.	Class (117)
71.	Level (154)	71.	Time (113)	71.	Seven (118)
72.	Dance (156)	72.	Guess (114)	72.	Seven (119)
73.	Support (158)	73.	Forty five (115)	73.	School (120)
74.	Garden (159)	74.	Forty five (116)	74.	Enjoy (121)
75.	Garden (160)	75.	Number (1180)	75.	Enjoy (122)
76.	Utilize (161)	76.	Total (119)	76.	Enjoy (123)
77.	Disco (162)	77.	Forty five (120)	77.	School (124)
78.	FM (164)	78.	Number (121)	78.	Share (125)
79.	Radio (165)	79.	Forty five (122)	79.	Teacher (126)
80.	Park (168)	80.	Forty five (123)	80.	Friendly (127)
81.	Park (170)	81.	Forty five (124)	81.	School (128)
82.	Park (172)	82.	Forty five (125)	82.	Teacher (130)
83.	Definitely (173)	83.	Forty five (126)	83.	Friendly (131)
84.	Limit (175)	84.	Phone (129)	84.	Friends (132)
85.	Limit (176)	85.	Pass (130)	85.	Friendly (133)
86.	Care (177)	86.	Two four... two five (134)	86.	Friendly (134)
87.	Objection (178)	87.	Phone (135)	87.	Friendly (135)
88.	Phone (182)	88.	Question (136)	88.	Friendly (136)
		89.	Guess and win (139)	89.	Class (137)

		90.	Guess and win (140)	90.	School (139)
		91.	Break (142)	91.	Friendly (140)
		92.	Phone (148)	92.	Friendly (142)
		93.	Student (150)	93.	Friendship (143)
		94.	Repeat (154)	94.	School (152)
		95.	Guess (155)	95.	Class (153)
		96.	Answer (156)	96.	Ten (155)
		97.	Answer (157)	97.	SLC (156)
		98.	Final (162)	98.	Extra (159)
		99.	Dairy (164)	99.	Success (162)
		100.	Hall (166)	100.	School (163)
		101.	Hall (167)	101.	
		102.	Ticket (168)	102.	
		103.	Guess and win (171)	103.	
		104.	Guess (173)	104.	
		105.	Re-addition (176)	105.	
		106.	Pass (177)	106.	
		107.	Guess and win (178)	107.	
		108.	Number (180)		
		109.	Caller (181)		
		110.	Total (187)		
		111	Guess and win (188)		
		112	Phone (192)		
		113.	Office (193)		
		114.	Office (194)		
		115.	Address (195)		
		116.	Answer (198)		
		117.	Repeat (199)		
		118.	Total (201)		
		119.	Eight (202)		
		120.	Second (203)		

	121. Twelve (204)	
	122. Third (205)	
	123. Five (206)	
	124. Fourth (207)	
	125. Twenty (208)	
	126. Eifht twelve five (210)	
	127. Twenty (211)	
	128. Eight (212)	
	129. Ten (213)	
	130. Twelve (214)	
	131. Ten (125)	
	132. Five (216)	
	133. Ten (217)	
	134. Ten-ten-ten (218)	
	135. Difference (219)	
	136. Same (220)	
	137. Total (221)	
	138. Eight twelve five (222)	
	139. Twenty (223)	
	140. Total (224)	
	141. Forty-five (225)	
	142. Hall (226)	
	143. Ticket (227)	
	144. Dairy (228)	
	145. Collect (230)	
	146. Office (232)	
88	146	100

Appendix -IV
The Classification of the mixed words on word class
(Major word class)

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Twelve (8)	1.	Chance (3)	1.	Idea (1)
2.	Twelve (9)	2.	Phone (4)	2.	Expenditure (2)
3.	Twelve(10)	3.	Pone (5)	3.	Callers (4)
4.	SLC (11)	4.	Line (6)	4.	Office (10)
5.	SLC (13)	5.	Line (8)	5.	Office (11)
6.	Twelve (14)	6.	Line (9)	6.	School (12)
7.	Aunt Uncle (16)	7.	Screen (10)	7.	School (13)
8.	Nursing (17)	8.	Cinema (15)	8.	Bus-truck (17)
9.	Nursing (20)	9.	Film (12)	9.	Field (18)
10.	Priority (21)	10.	Film (13)	10.	Experience (20)
11.	Phone (23)	11.	Screen (14)	11.	Experience (21)
12.	Twelve (25)	12.	Cinema (15)	12.	Office (25)
13.	Twelve (26)	13.	Radio (16)	13.	Market (26)
14.	Twelve (28)	14.	Radio (17)	14.	Shopping (27)
15.	Programme (30)	15.	Radio (18)	15.	College (28)
16.	Phone (35)	16.	Feedback (19)	16.	School (29)
17.	Aluminum-steel (45)	17.	Phone (20)	17.	Family (30)
18.	SAARC (48)	18.	Season (21)	18.	Situation (31)
19.	Birthday (53)	19.	Birthday (25)	19.	Situation (32)
20.	Gift (55)	20.	Special (26)	20.	Line (33)
21.	Birthday (57)	21.	Special (27)	21.	Caller (34)
22.	Item (64)	22.	Line (31)	22.	Family (39)
23.	Business (67)	23.	Phone (34)	23.	Relative (40)
24.	Type (68)	24.	Programme (35)	24.	Sense (41)
25.	Height (69)	25.	Album (37)	25.	Ladies (43)
26.	Radio (72)	26.	Pop (38)	26.	Objection (44)
27.	Message (76)	27.	Remix (39)	27.	Objection (45)

28.	Bill (85)	28.	Season (41)	28.	Objection (46)
29.	Hotel (90)	29.	Season (42)	29.	Objection (52)
30.	Condition (91)	30.	Reason(43)	30.	Objection (54)
31.	Course (93)	31.	Math (44)	31.	College (55)
32.	Condition (95)	32.	Math (45)	32.	College (56)
33.	Condition (96)	33.	Special (46)	33.	Objection (61)
34.	Degree (97)	34.	Stove (48)	34.	Objection (62)
35.	Hotel (98)	35.	FM (49)	35.	Objection (64)
36.	Application (99)	36.	Group (51)	36.	Caller (66)
37.	Hotel (98)	37.	FM (52)	37.	School-college (69)
38.	Interest (113)	38.	Season (56)	38.	Entertainment (74)
39.	Choice (114)	39.	Season (57)	39.	School (75)
40.	Commerce (117)	40.	Season (58)	40.	Entertainment (90)
41.	Tourism (121)	41.	Line (60)	41.	Line (95)
42.	Line (134)	42.	Army (68)	42.	Caller (96)
43.	Line (135)	43.	Office (69)	43.	Programme (98)
44.	Line (136)	44.	Duty (71)	44.	College (99)
45.	Campus (137)	45.	Duty (72)	45.	Call (101)
46.	Campus (138)	46.	FM (75)	46.	School (103)
47.	Commerce (139)	47.	Time (79)	47.	Exam (104)
48.	Commerce (140)	48.	Radio (81)	48.	Trolley (107)
49.	Border (143)	49.	Disturbance (82)	49.	Bag (108)
50.	Step (144)	50.	Message (85)	50.	Bag (109)
51.	Area (145)	51.	Season (87)	51.	Bag (110)
52.	Border (146)	52.	Season (88)	52.	Pocket (111)
53.	College (149)	53.	Line (91)	53.	Point (112)
54.	Hello (154)	54.	Mom-Dad (96)	54.	School (116)
55.		55.	Dad-Mom (98)	55.	Compass (117)
56.		56.	Season (107)	56.	Com[ass (118)
57.		57.	Season (108)	57.	Idea (119)
58.		58.	Season (109)	58.	Caller (125)

59.		59.	Season (110)	59.	Line (126)
60.		60.	Season (111)	60.	Line (127)
61.		61.	Training (113)	61.	Bus (132)
62.		62.	Training (114)	62.	Support (133)
63.		63.	Interview (115)	63.	Support (134)
64.		64.	Result (116)	64.	Support (135)
65.		65.	Line (121)	65.	Support (136)
66.		66.	Reason (124)	66.	Objection (137)
67.		67.	Reason (125)	67.	Caller 9140)
68.		68.	Title (126)	68.	Answer (144)
69.		69.	Title (127)	69.	Answer (145)
70.		70.	Title (128)	70.	Action (146)
71.		71.	Title (129)	71.	
72.		72.	Title 9130)	72.	
73.		73.	Certificate 9131)	73.	
74.		74.	Style (32)	74.	
75.		75.	Season (133)	75.	
76.		76.	Special (134)	76.	
77.		77.	Special (135)	77.	
78.		78.	Phone (138)	78.	
	54		78		70

b. The mixed words of Noun class in JFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Studio (2)	1.	Guess and win (2)	1.	Biscuit (11)
2.	Studio (8)	2.	Guess and win (3)	2.	Time (18)
3.	Phone (11)	3.	Guess and win (4)	3.	CL (19)
4.	Engineering (13)	4.	Joke (5)	4.	Hall (25)
5.	Engineer (14)	5.	Joke (6)	5.	Ticket (26)
6.	Overseer (15)	6.	Student (8)	6.	Office (27)
7.	Engineering (16)	7.	Doctor (9)	7.	Programme (29)
8.	Restaurant (25)	8.	Operation (10)	8.	Programme (30)
9.	Foundation (38)	9.	Studio (11)	9.	Office (31)
10.	Office (39)	10.	Doctor (15)	10.	Film (32)
11.	Chairman (40)	11.	Operation (16)	11.	Radio (33)
12.	Feedback (41)	12.	Guess and win (22)	12.	Hal (35)
13.	Radio (42)	13.	College (27)	13.	Ticket (36)
14.	Radio (43)	14.	Level (28)	14.	Film (37)
15.	Feedback (44)	15.	Twelve (29)	15.	Film (39)
16.	Norms (49)	16.	Twelve (30)	16.	Class (45)
17.	Disco (52)	17.	Twelve (31)	17.	Programme (48)
18.	Entertainment 954)	18.	Doctor (35)	18.	Mummy-daddy (55)
19.	Tension (55)	19.	Operation (36)	19.	Office (57)
20.	Entertainment (56)	20.	Doctor (37)	20.	Aunt (58)
21.	Disco (59)	21.	Operation (38)	21.	Biscuit (61)
22.	Media (60)	22.	Operation (43)	22.	Biscuit (65)
23.	Tension (64)	23.	guess (47)	23.	Studio (67)
24.	Tension (64)	24.	Studio (52)	24.	Phone (71)
25.	Clubs (66)	25.	SLC (65)	25.	Scientist (80)
26.	Pocket (69)	26.	Student (72)	26.	Minute (82)
27.	Studio (76)	27.	Doctor (73)	27.	Time (83)
28.	Restaurant-hotel (86)	28.	Operation (74)	28.	Tension (84)
29.	Hotel (87)	29.	Operation (75)	29.	Tension (85)

30.	Restaurant (88)	30.	Doctor (76)	30.	Daddy-mummy (86)
31.	Casino (90)	31.	Operation (77)	31.	Tension (89)
32.	AIDS (91)	32.	Operation (80)	32.	Student (90)
33.	Hotel (95)	33.	Doctor (81)	33.	Tension (91)
34.	Hotel-restaurant (102)	34.	Doctor (82)	34.	Tension (92)
35.	Business (117)	35.	Mask (83)	35.	Tension (94)
36.	Business (118)	36.	Guess (85)	36.	Tension (95)
37.	Business (119)	37.	Dairy (86)	37.	Tension (96)
38.	Handicraft (119)	38.	Ice-cream (87)	38.	Tension (97)
39.	Business (120)	39.	Hall (88)	39.	Tension (98)
40.	Entertainment (122)	40.	Hall (89)	40.	Tension (99)
41.	Entertainment (123)	41.	Ticket (90)	41.	School (116)
42.	Restaurant (130)	42.	Office (93)	42.	Class (117)
43.	Disco (131)	43.	Guess and win (99)	43.	School (120)
44.	Entertainment (134)	44.	Caller (104)	44.	School (124)
45.	Confidence (142)	45.	Clker (105)	45.	Teacher (126)
46.	Disco (143)	46.	Total (111)	46.	School (128)
47.	Limit (144)	47.	Time (113)	47.	Enjoy (129)
48.	Disco (147)	48.	Total (118)	48.	Teacher (130)
49.	Student (149)	49.	Number (121)	49.	Friends (132)
50.	Tension (150)	50.	Question (136)	50.	Class (137)
51.	Disco (152)	51.	Guess and win (139)	51.	School (139)
52.	Level (154)	52.	Guess and win (140)	52.	Friendship (143)
53.	Support (158)	53.	Break (142)	53.	School (152)
54.	Garden (159)	54.	Student (150)	54.	Class (153)
55.	Grade (160)	55.	Answer (156)	55.	SLC (156)
56.	Disco (162)	56.	Answer (157)	56.	School (163)
57.	FM (164)	57.	Dairy (164)	57.	
58.	Radio (165)	58.	Hall (166)	58.	
59.	Park (168)	59.	Hall (167)	59.	
60.	Park (170)	60.	Ticket (168)	60.	

61.	Park (172)	61.	Guess and win (171)	61.	
62.	Limit (175)	62.	Guess (173)	62.	
63.	Limit (176)	63.	Re-addition (176)	63.	
64.	Objection (178)	64.	Guess and win (178)	64.	
65.		65.	Number (180)	65.	
66.		66.	Caller (181)	66.	
67.		67.	Total (187)	67.	
68.		68.	Guess and win (188)	68.	
69.		69.	Office (193)	69.	
70.		70.	Office (194)	70.	
71.		71.	Address (195)	71.	
72.		72.	Answer (198)	72.	
73.		73.	Total (201)	73.	
74.		74.	Difference (219)	74.	
75.		75.	Total (221)	75.	
76.		76.	Total (224)	76.	
77.		77.	Hall (226)	77.	
78.		78.	Ticket (227)	78.	
		79.	Dairy (228)		70
		80.	Office (232)		
	64		80		56

2. Verb**a. The list of the words of Verb class in MFM Programmes**

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Phone (4)	1.	Phone (1)	1.	Phone (3)
2.	Pass (12)	2.	Phone (2)	2.	Solve (19)
3.	Phone (24)	3.	Phone (30)	3.	Share (22)
4.	Pass (29)	4.	Request (47)	4.	Behave (42)
5.	Try (31)	5.	Phone (54)	5.	Behave (47)
6.	Phone (37)	6.	Feel (63)	6.	Behave (51)
7.	Phone (50)	7.	Phone (64)	7.	Behave (57)
8.	Phone (62)	8.	Phone (90)	8.	Behave (58)
9.	Contact (73)	9.	Pass (117)	9.	Dominate (59)
10.	Phone (75)	10.	Phone (137)	10.	Feel (80)
11.	Phone (78)	11.		11.	Feel (87)
12.	Phone (141)	12.		12.	Phone (93)
13.		13.		13.	Phone (123)
14.		14.		14.	Mind (143)
	12		10		14

b. The list of the mixed words of Verb class in JFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Share (1)	1.	Repeat (13)	1.	Phone (2)
2.	Phone (4)	2.	Guess (17)	2.	Phone (9)
3.	Share (7)	3.	Guess (23)	3.	Try (21)
4.	Phone (10)	4.	Phone (25)	4.	Phone (24)
5.	Phone (12)	5.	Repeat (33)	5.	Phone (49)
6.	Phone (32)	6.	Phone (48)	6.	Phone (50)
7.	Phone (37)	7.	Repeat (54)	7.	Phone (51)
8.	Share (58)	8.	Phone (59)	8.	Phone (53)
9.	Isolate (61)	9.	Repeat (68)	9.	Phone (54)
10.	Phone (71)	10.	Repeat (69)	10.	Interrupt (88)
11.	Share (75)	11.	Repeat (70)	11.	Accept (93)
12.	Phone (77)	12.	Collect (91)	12.	Use (101)
13.	Phone (113)	13.	Phone (95)	13.	Enjoy (121)
14.	Utilize (141)	14.	Phone (103)	14.	Enjoy (123)
15.	Dance (145)	15.	Repeat (107)	15.	Share (125)
16.	Dance (148)	16.	Repeat (108)	16.	Success (162)
17.	Enjoy (151)	17.	Repeat (109)		
18.	Dance (156)	18.	Repeat (110)		
19.	Utilize (161)	19.	Guess (114)		
20.	Care (177)	20.	Pass (130)		
21.	Phone (182)	21.	Phoe (135)		
		22.	Phone (148)		
		23.	Repeat (154)		
		24.	Guess (155)		
		25.	Pass (177)		
		26.	Phone (192)		
		27.	Repeat (199)		
		28.	Collect (230)		
	21		28		17

3. Adjective

a. The list of the mixed words of Adjective class in MFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Technical (19)	1.	Main (22)	1.	Dominate (60)
		2.	Regular (50)	2.	Dominate (65)
		3.	Special (53)	3.	Perfect (70)
		4.	Nervous (65)	4.	Perfect (71)
		5.	Nervous (66)	5.	Dominate (73)
		6.	Nervous (67)	6.	Dominate (81)
		7.	Official (70)	7.	Dominate (86)
		8.	Romantic (89)	8.	Individual (92)
		9.	Unique (94)	9.	Pack (113)
		10.	Unique (95)	10.	Pack (114)
		11.	Unique (97)		
		12.	Unique (100)		
		13.	Unique (101)		
		14.	Unique (102)		
		15.	Unique (103)		
		16.	Unique (104)		
		17.	Unique (105)		
		18.	Unique (106)		
		19.	Lucky (136)		
	1		19		11

b. The list of the mixed words of Adjective class in JFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Addicted (68)	1.	Faint (39)	1.	Simple (20)
		2.	Faint (40)	2.	Different (76)
		3.	Faint (41)	3.	Personal (87)
		4.	Faint (42)	4.	Fresh (102)
		5.	Faint (44)	5.	Friendly (127)
		6.	Faint (45)	6.	Enjoy (129)
		7.	Final 9162)	7.	Friendly (131)
		8.	Same (220)	8.	Friendly (133)
				9.	Friendly (134)
				10.	Friendly (135)
				11.	Friendly (136)
				12.	Friendly (140)
				13.	Friendly (142)
				14.	Extra (159)
	1		8		14

4. Adverb

a. The list of the mixed words of Adverb class in MFM programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Last-last (33)	1.	Normally (80)	1.	Specially (14)
3.	Just (147)	2.	Specially (86)	2.	Mentally (15)
4.	Specially (152)			3.	Direct (76)
5.	Specially (153)			4.	Direct (78)
				5.	Direct (85)
				6.	Direct (88)
				7.	Direct (89)
	4		2		7

b. The list of the mixed words of Adverb class in JFM programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
	Definitely (173)		X	1.	Specially (109)
	1		0		1

Appendix -V
The classification of the mixed words on word class
(Minor word class)

a. The classification of the mixed words on minor word classes in MFM Programmes

S.N.	Classes	SN	P1	P2	S.N	P3
1.	Preposition		X	X		X
2.	Conjunction	1.	And (107)	X		X
3.	Articles		X	X		X
4.	Numeral	1.	Zero (74)	X	1.	First (48)
5.	Pronouns		X	X		X
6.	Quantifiers		X	X		X

b. The classification of the mixed words on minor word classes in JFM Programmes

S.N.	Classes	S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Preposition		X		X		X
2.	Conjunction		X		X		X
3.	Articles		X		X		X
4.	Numeral		X	1.	Forty-five (115)	1.	Two four... five (5)
				2.	Forty-five (116)	2.	Two four... six (7)
				3.	Forty-five (120)	3.	Second-second (78)
				4.	Forty-five (122)	4.	Second (79)
				5.	Forty-five (123)	5.	Four five... six (105)
				6.	Forty-five (124)	6.	One six (106)
				7.	Forty-five (125)	7.	Zero (107)
				8.	Forty-five (126)	8.	Seven (118)
				9.	Two four...five(134)	9.	Seven (119)
				10.	Eight (202)	10.	Ten (155)
				11.	Second (202)		
				12.	Twelve (204)		

				13.	Third (205)		
				14.	Five (206)		
				15.	Fourth (207)		
				16.	Twenty (208)		
				17.	Eight twelve... (210)		
				18.	Twenty (211)		
				19.	Eight (212)		
5.	Pronouns		X		X		X
6.	Quantifiers		X		X		X

Appendix -VI
The classification of the mixed expression on the phrase level phrase

a. The list of the mixed expressions on Phrase level in MFM programm

S.N.	P1	SN	P2	SN	P3
1.	Ninety six point one (1)	1	Someone specially (23)	1	fair and lovely one hundred ninety six point one (6)
2.	beyond the valley (2)	2	Someone specially (24)	2	fair and lovely freshness cream (7)
3.	Steel industries (3)	3	Someone special (28)	3	problem, everyday (8)
4.	Steel industries (3)	4	Regular listener (36)	4	Eve teasing (9)
5.	Hotel management (18)	5	Good friday (59)	5	mental torture (16)
6.	Hotel management (22)	6	Night duty (73)	6	fair and lovely one hundred eight (24)
7.	Best of luck (27)	7	Night duty(77)	7	collee student (83)
8.	Phone call (32)	8	Night duty (78)	8	mental torture (83)
9.	Ring off (34)	9	Night duty (78)	9	mood off (84)
10.	All kinds (47)	10	Good friday (83)	10	every individual (91)
11.	Happy birthday (51)	11	Specially message (84)	11	commercial break (92)
12.	A to Z (68)	12	Good friday (120)	12	FM Set (100)
13.	No problem (87)	13	Get well soon (29)	13	School life (102)
14.	Bachelor hotelmgmt (88)			14	Trolley bus (106)
15.	Three years degree (94)			15	Trolley bus (106)
16.	Hotel management (112)			16	Film ball (131)
17.	First division (115)				
18.	Hotel management (118)				
19.	Second division (119)				
20.	Hotel management (120)				
21.	Economic backbone				
22.	Hotel management				

	(129)			
	22		13	16

b. The list of the mixed expressions

S.N.	P1	SN	P2	SN	P3
1	Phone number (3)	1	Classic FM one hundred (1)	1	Two four one nine two five and two four one nine (1)
2	Night life (5)	2	Science teacher 97)	2	First caller (3)
3	Night life (6)	3	Phone number (12)	3	Last caller (4)
4	Phone number (9)	4	Science teacher (14)	4	Female caller (6)
5	Night life (20)	5	Phone number two four (18)	5	Male caller (8)
6	Night life (21)	6	Remix number (21)	6	Classic FM one hundred (10)
7	Night life (22)	7	Memorial college 926)	7	Live phone in (12)
8	Night life (24)	8	Science teacher (34)	8	First time call (16)
9	Night life (26)	9	Toal number of callers (49)	9	First time (17)
10	Night life (27)	10	Face to face computer institute (50)	10	First time (23)
11	Entertainment life (28)	11	Phone number two four two nine (51)	11	I.D. card (28)
12	Night life (29)	12	Phone number two four two ... (53)	12	First caller (34)
13	Night life (30)	13	Good afternoon (58)	13	Next caller (42)
14	Phone life (33)	14	Math practice (61)	14	Five caller (34)
15	Night life (47)	15	Class ten (62)	15	next caller (42)
16	Night life (48)	16	Class ten (63)	16	Five class (47)
17	Night life (50)	17	Class ten (64)	17	Classic advertising (56)
18	Disco club (53)	18	Iran gate pass	18	Classic FM one hundred (60)
19	Night life (57)	19	Iron gate (67)	19	Live phone in (62)
20	Night (62)	20	Science teacher (71)	20	Classic FM one hundred (63)
21	Tension free (65)	21	Classic FM one	21	Commercial break (64)

			hundered (92)		
22	Night life (67)	22	Third floor (94)	22	Telephone number (68)
23	Night life (70)	23	Face to face computer .. (96)	23	Two four one nine two five female caller (69)
24	One hundred classic hour (72)	24	Free computer course (97)	24	Two four one nine two six male caller (70)
25	Classic hour (73)	25	Phone line (100)	25	Cut make (77)
26	Night life (74)	26	Total forty (117)	26	Trained scientist (81)
27	Phone call (78)	27	face to face computer institute	27	Entertainment programme (100)
28	Nite life (82)	28	Free computer course (132)	28	Regular caller (103)
29	Nite life (83)	29	Question repeat (133)	29	Please call me (104)
30	Nite club (84)	30	Commercial break (137)	30	Four five double zero one six (105)
31	Night club (85)	31	Classic FM one hundred (138)	31	Next caller (112)
32	star disco (89)	32	Sub number (143)	32	Best friend (138)
33	Samping site (92)	33	Phone line (145)	33	Family, friend, teacher and specially you (145)
34	Simping site (94)	34	Bachelor first year (149)	34	Next caller (148)
35	Night life (96)	35	Bachelor first year (152)	35	Class ten (154)
36	Night life (96)	36	Twenty two point five (161)	36	First term (157)
37	first caller (97)	37	Liter Ice cream (165)	37	Extra effort (160)
38	Night life (98)	38	Face to face computer institute (169)	38	Extra confidence (161)
39	Night life (99)	39	Free computer course (170)	39	Class ten (164)
40	Night life (100)	40	Total forty five (172)		
41	Night life (101)	41	Total forty five (175)		
42	Night life (104)	42	Nine point two, thirty point two .. (182)		
43	Night life (105)	43	Nine point two five (183)		
44	Night club (106)	44	Thirty point two five		

			(184)		
45	Night club (107)	45	Twenty two point five (185)		
46	Night club (108)	46	Eleven point two five (186)		
47	Night club (109)	47	Phone line (189)		
48	Night life (111)	48	Question repeat (197)		
49	Phone line (114)	49	Liter ice cream (229)		
50	Handy craft (119)	50	Classic FM one hundred (231)		
51	Night life (212)	51	Third floor (233)		
52	Night life (124)				
53	Night life (125)				
54	Night life (127)				
55	Night life (128)				
56	Night life (132)				
57	Waste of money (133)				
58	Waste of money (135)				
59	Night life (140)				
60	Family background (153)				
61	Negative feeling (155)				
62	Night life (157)				
63	Night life (163)				
64	Actually night life (166)				
65	Dsco-restaurant (167)				
66	Night life (169)				
67	First caller (171)				
68	Cinema hall (174)				
69	Self good (179)				
70	No comment (180)				
	70		51		39

Appendix VII

The classification of the mixed phrases on phrase type

1. Noun Phrase

a. The mixed Noun Phrases in MFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Ninety six point one (1)	1.	Someone specially (23)	1.	Fair and lovely one hundred ninety six point one (6)
2.	Steel industries (3)	2.	Someone specially (24)	2.	Fair and lovely freshness cream (7)
3.	Hotel management (18)	3.	Someone special (28)	3.	Problem, everyday (8)
4.	Hotel management (22)	4.	Regular listener (36)	4.	Eve teasing (9)
5.	Phone call (32)	5.	Good Friday (59)	5.	Mental torture (16)
6.	Ring off (34)	6.	Night duty (73)	6.	Fair and lovely ninety six point one (24)
7.	All kinds (47)	7.	Night duty (76)	7.	College student (37)
8.	Happy birthday (51)	8.	Night duty (77)	8.	Mental torture (83)
9.	A to Z (68)	9.	Night duty (78)	9.	Mood off (84)
10.	No problem (87)	10.	Good Friday (83)	10.	Every individual (91)
11.	Bachelor hotel mgmt(88)	11.	Specially message (84)	11.	Commercial break (92)
12.	Three years degree (94)	12.	Good Friday (120)	12.	FM set (100)
13.	Hotel management (112)			13.	School life (102)
14.	First division (115)			14.	Trolley bus (105)
15.	First division (116)			15.	Trolley bus (106)
16.	Hotel management (118)			16.	Film hall (131)
17.	Second division (119)				
18.	Hotel management (120)				
19.	Economic backbone (122)				
20.	Hotel management (129)				
	20		12		16

b. The mixed Noun Phrases in JFM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Phone number (3)	1.	Classic FM one hundred (1)	1.	First caller (3)
2.	Night life (5)	2.	science teacher (7)	2.	Last caller (4)
3.	Night life (6)	3.	Phone number (12)	3.	Female caller (6)
4.	Phone number (9)	4.	Science teacher (14)	4.	Male caller (8)
5.	Night life (20)	5.	Phone number two .. (18)	5.	Classic FM 100 (10)
6.	Night life (21)	6.	Remix number (21)	6.	Live phoning (12)
7.	Night life (22)	7.	Memorial college (26)	7.	Frist time (17)
8.	Night life (24)	8.	Science teacher (34)	8.	First time (23)
9.	Night life (26)	9.	Total number of callers (49)	9.	Id card (28)
10.	Night life (27)	10.	Face to face computer institute (50)	10.	First caller (34)
11.	Entertainment life (28)	11.	Phone number two four (51)	11.	best caller (42)
12.	Night life (29)	12.	Phone number two four (53)	12.	Five class (46)
13.	Phone line (33)	13.	Class ten (62)	13.	Five class (47)
14.	Night life (30)	14.	Class ten (63)	14.	Classic advertising (56)
15.	Night life (47)	15.	Class ten (64)	15.	Classic FM 100 (60)
16.	Night life (48)	16.	Iron gate (67)	16.	Live phone in (62)
17.	Night life (50)	17.	Science teacher (71)	17.	Classic FM 100 (63)
18.	Persaonal life (51)	18.	Calssic FM 100 (92)	18.	Commercial break (64)
19.	Disco club (53)	19.	Third floor (94)	19.	Live phone in (66)

20.	Night life (57)	20.	Face to face computer (96)	20.	Telephone number (68)
21.	Night life (62)	21.	Free computer course (97)	21.	Two four one-female caler (96)
22.	Tension free (65)	22.	Phone line (100)	22.	Two four one Male caller (70)
23.	Night life (67)	23.	total forty (117)	23.	Trained scientist (81)
24.	Night life (70)	24.	Face to face computer Institute (131)	24.	Entertainment programme (100)
25.	One 100 classic hour (72)	25.	Free computer course (132)	25.	Regular caller (103)
26.	Classic hour (73)	26.	Commercial break (137)	26.	Next caller (112)
27.	Night life (74)	27.	Classic FM 100 (138)	27.	Best friend (138)
28.	Phone call (78)	28.	Sub number (143)	28.	Next caller (148)
29.	Night life (82)	29.	Phone line (145)	29.	Class ten (154)
30.	Night life (83)	30.	Bachelor first year (149)	30.	First term (157)
31.	Night club (84)	31.	Bachelor first year (152)	31.	Extra effort 160
32.	Night club (85)	32.	Twenty two point five (161)	32.	Extra confidence (161)
33.	Five star disco (89)	33.	iter ice cream (165)	33.	Class ten (164)
34.	Dumping site (92)	34.	Face to face computer institute (169)	34.	
35.	Dumping site (94)	35.	Free computer course (170)	35.	

36.	First caller (97)	36.	Total forty five (172)	36.	
37.	Night life (98)	37.	Total forty five (175)	37.	
38.	Night life (99)	38.	Nine point two (182)	38.	
39.	Night life (100)	39.	Nine point two five (183)	39.	
40.	Night life (101)	40.	Thirty point two five (184)	40.	
41.	Night life (103)	41.	Thirty point two five (185)	41.	
42.	Night life (104)	42.	Eleven point .. five (186)	42.	
43.	Night life (105)	43.	Phone line (189)	43.	
44.	Night life (106)	44.	Liter ice cream (229)	44.	
45.	Night life (107)	45.	Classic FM 100 (231)	45.	
46.	Night life (108)	46.	Third floor (233)	46.	
47.	Night life (109)				
48.	Night life (111)				
49.	Night life (114)				
50.	Night life (118)				
51.	Night life (119)				
52.	Night life (121)				
53.	Night life (124)				
54.	Night life (125)				
55.	Night life (126)				
56.	Night life (127)				
57.	Night life (128)				
58.	Night life (132)				
59.	Night life (140)				
60.	Family background (153)				

61.	Negative feeling (155)				
62.	Night life (157)				
63.	Night life (157)				
64.	Night life (163)				
65.	Disco restaurant (167)				
66.	Nigh life (169)				
67.	First caller (171)				
68.	Cinema hall (174)				
69.	Self good (179)				
	69		46		33

Appendix VIII

The mixed expressions realized as clause

a. The list of the mixed expressions realized as clause in MFM

Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Hello (5)	1.	Hello (7)	1.	Any way (5)
2.	Ok (7)	2.	Hello (32)	2.	Hello (35)
3.	Very good (15)	3.	Hello (33)	3.	Ok (38)
4.	Ok (36)	4.	Hello (61)	4.	Ok (49)
5.	Hello (41)	5.	Hello (92)	5.	Ok (53)
6.	Very good (43)	6.	Anyway (112)	6.	Thank you (63)
7.	ok (49)	7.	Bye (118)	7.	Hello (67)
8.	ok (54)	8.	Hello (122)	8.	Hello (97)
9.	ok (56)	9.	Bye-bye (139)	9.	Ok (115)
10.	Hello (60)	10.		10.	Ok (122)
11.	Anyway (66)	11.		11.	Hello (128)
12.	ok (70)	12.		12.	Hello (145)
13.	ok (71)	13.		13.	Ok (147)
14.	ok (77)	14.		14.	Thank you (124)
15.	hello (81)	15.		15.	
16.	ok (83)	16.		16.	
17.	Hello (84)	17.		17.	
18.	ok (92)	18.		18.	
19.	ok (100)	19.		19.	
20.	Because my training in radiation (102)	20.		20.	
21.	radiation (102)	21.		21.	
22.	ok (105)	22.		22.	
23.	ok I just wish you	23.		23.	

	all the best of you (106)				
24.	May be one or two week back (110)	24.		24.	
25.	ok (25)	25.		25.	
26.	ok (131)	26.		26.	
27.	Hello (132)	27.		27.	
28.	ok (142)	28.		28.	
29.	Ok (148)	29.		29.	
30.	Ok (151)	30.		30.	
31.	Ok (154)	31.		31.	
	31		9		14

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Ok (19)	1.	Ok friends (20)	1.	Hello (13)
2.	Sorry (23)	2.	Hello (24)	2.	Hello (15)
3.	Ok (31)	3.	Ok (60)	3.	Thank you, thank you (22)
4.	Hello (34)	4.	Ok (78)	4.	bye (38)
5.	Hello (36)	5.	any way (79)	5.	Thank you, thank you so much (59)
6.	Hello (45)	6.	any way (84)	6.	Hello (72)
7.	Hello (79)	7.	Ok (98)	7.	Hello (74)
8.	Hello (80)	8.	Hello (101)	8.	Hello (75)
9.	Ok (81)	9.	Ok any way (106)	9.	Ok bye (110)
10.	Ok (110)	10.	Hello (112)	10.	Hello (113)
11.	Hello (115)	11.	Ok pass (127)	11.	Hello (115)
12.	Ok (136)	12.	any way (128)	12.	Ok (141)
13.	Ok (181)	13.	well (141)	13.	Hello (144)
14.		14.	well (141)	14.	Family, friend and specially you (145)

15.		15.	Hello (146)	15.	ok thank you so much (146)
16.		16.	Ok (147)	16.	Hello (149)
17.		17.	Ok (149)	17.	Hello (150)
18.		18.	Ok (158)	18.	Hello (151)
19.		19.	Ok (163)	19.	Ok (158)
20.		20.	Ok (179)		
21.		21.	Hello (190)		
22.		22.	Ok (196)		
23.		23.	Ok repeat (200)		
24.		24.	Ok (209)		
	13		24		19

Appendix IX

The classification of the mixed clauses on clause structure

a. The classification of the mixed clauses in MFM Programms.

P1			P2			P3		
Finite clause	Non-finite clause	Verb less clause	Finite clause	Non-finite clause	verb less clause	Finite clause	Non-finite clause	verb less clause
106	X	5	X	X	7	X	X	5
110		7			32			35
		15			33			38
		36			61			49
		41			92			53
		43			112			63
		49			118			67
		54			122			97
		56			139			115
		60						122
		66						124
		70						128
		71						141
		77						147
		81						
		83						
		84						
		92						
		100						
		102						
		105						

		106						
		125						
		131						
		132						
		142						
		148						
		151						
		154						
		156						
2	0	29	0	0	9	0	0	14

See the parenthesized numbers in

b. The classification of the mixed expression in JFM programmes

P1			P2			P3		
Finite clause	Non-finite clause	Verb less clause	Finite clause	Non-finite clause	verb less clause	Finite clause	Non-finite clause	verb less clause
X	X	19	X	X	20	X	X	13
		23			24			15
		31			32			22
		34			60			38
		36			78			43
		45			79			59
		79			84			72
		80			98			74
		81			101			75
		110			106			110
		115			112			113
		136			127			115

		181			128			141
					141			144
					146			145
					147			146
					149			149
					158			150
					160			151
					179			158
					190			
					196			
					200			
					209			

See the parenthesized numbers in XIV

Appendix X

Classification of the mixed clauses on Clause position

a. The clauses on different positions in MFM programmes

P1		P2		P3	
Initial	Ending	Initial	Ending	Initial	Ending
7	5	7	32	5	35
15	41	33	61	38	63
36	60	112	92	49	67
43	81		118	53	97
49	102		122	115	128
56	110		139	122	141
66	132			147	124
70					
71					
77					
83					
84					
82					
100					
105					
123					
125					
131					
143					
151					
154					
156					
24	8	3	6	7	7

b. The clauses on different positions in JFM Programmes

P1		P2		P3	
Initial	Ending	Initial	Ending	Initial	Ending
19	34	20	24	15	13
23	45	32	101	22	38
31	79	60	127	59	43
36	115	78	146	74	72
80		79	190	75	110
81		84		115	144
110		98		141	145
136		106		146	149
181		112		150	
		128		151	
		141		158	
		147			
		149			
		158			
		163			
		179			
		196			
		200			
		209			
9	4	19	5	11	9

Appendix-XI

The mixed expressions realized as Sentence

a. The list of the expressions realized as sentence in MFM Programmes

S.N	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Hello (6)	1.	Ok bye (55)	1.	Hello (36)
2.	Ok (38)	2.	hello (62)	2.	Ok (50)
3.	Ok bye bye (39)	3.	Night duty (74)	3.	Hello (68)
4.	Bye (40)	4.	Hello 993)	4.	Right (121)
5.	Bye (42)	5.	bye (119)	5.	Hello (129)
6.	Ok (44)	6.	Hello 9123)	6.	Thak you (130)
7.	All kind (46)	7.	Bye bye (146)	7.	bye bye (139)
8.	Tomorrow (52)	8.		8.	Hello (142)
9.	Ok bye bye (58)	9.		9.	
10.	Bye (59)	10.		10.	
11.	Hello (61)	11.		11.	
12.	Ok (63)	12.		12.	
13.	Good bye (79)	13.		13.	
14.	Bye bye (80)	14.		14.	
15.	Hello (82)	15.		15.	
16.	Bachelor hotel management (89)	16.		16.	
17.	I just like to work in hotel Radiation (101)	17.		17.	
18.	Ok (103)	18.		18.	
19.	My very perfect (104)	19.		19.	
20.	Thank you all right (109)	20.		20.	
21.	Thank you thank you (124)	21.		21.	
22.	Ok nothing, just best regards to all friends (125)	22.		22.	
23.	Ok thanks a lot, bye bye (127)	23.		23.	

24.	Bye, take hare 9128)	24.		24.	
25.	Thanks so that Yogesh from dhulabari (129)	25.		25.	
26.	Thanks so that Yogesh from Dhulabari (129)	26.		26.	
27.	bye (158) b27	27.	7	27.	9

b. The list the mixed expressions realized as sentences in JFM Programmes

S.N	P1	S.N.	P2	S. N.	P3
1.	Automobile ? (17)	1.	get figures busy till then I give you the remix version of	1.	Hello (14)
2.	Automobile ? (18)	2.	Rote huhe (19)	2.	Ok thank you bye bye (40)
3.	Hello (35)	3.	Hello (56)	3.	Bye bye (41)
4.	hello (46)	4.	Hello good afternoon (57)	4.	Hello (44)
5.	Ok thank you for	5.	Hello (191)	5.	Thank you (52)
6.	Calling (112)	6.		6.	Hello (73)
7.	Hello (116)	7.		7.	bye (111)
8.	Hello (138)	8.		8.	Hello (114)
9.	Hello (139)	9.		9.	Seven (118)
				10.	Thank you (147)
				11.	Hello (150)
				12.	Ok bye (165)
	8		4		12

Appendix-XII

Classification of the mixed Sentence

a. The classification of the mixed sentences in MFM Programmes

P1		P2		P3	
Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
101	6				
	38				
	39				
	40				
	42				
	44				
	46				
	52				
	58				
	59				
	61				
	63				
	79				
	80				
	82				
	10				
	103				
	104				
	109				
	124				
	125				
	127				
	128				

	129				
	157				
	158				
1	27	0	7	0	9

b. The classification of the mixed sentences in JFM Programmes

P1		P2		P3	
Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
x	17	x	19	x	14
	18		56		40
	35		57		41
	46		191		44
	112				52
	116				73
	138				111
	139				114
					118
					147
					150
					165
	8		4		12

Appendix XIII

Classification of the mixed expressions on Language Function

1. The expressions related to the language function: Imparting and seeking factual information.

a. Maithili FM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	All kinds (46)				
2.	Tomorrow (42)				
3.	Bachelor Hotel Management (89)				
4.	My very perfect (104)				
5.	Because my training in radiation (102)				
6.	May be one or two week back (110)				
Total	6		1		0

b. Janki FM Programmes

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Automobile (17)			1.	Seven (118)
2.	Automobile? (18)				
Total	2		0		1

2. The expression related to the language function: Expressing and finding out intellectual attitude.

a. MFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	OK (38)	1.	Any way (112)	1.	Anyway (5)
2.	OK (44)			2.	OK (38)
3.	OK (63)			3.	OK (49)
4.	OK (103)			4.	OK (53)

5.	OK (111)			5.	OK (115)
6.	OK nothing just best regard to all the friends (125)			6.	OK (122)
7.	OK (7)			7.	OK (147)
8.	OK (36)			8.	OK (50)
9.	OK (49)			9.	OK (121)
10.	OK (54)				
11.	OK (56)				
12.	Any way (66)				
13.	OK (70)				
14.	OK (71)				
15.	OK (77)				
16.	OK (83)				
17.	OK (92)				
18.	OK (100)				
19.	OK (105)				
20.	OK (125)				
21.	OK (131)				
22.	OK (142)				
23.	OK (148)				
24.	OK (51)				
25.	OK (54)				
26.	OK (56)				
Total		26		1	9

B. JFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	OK (81)	1.	OK friends (20)	1.	
	OK (110)	2.	OK (32)	2.	
	OK (136)	3.	OK (60)	3.	
	OK (181)	4.	OK (78)	4.	

	OK (31)	5.	Anyway (79)	5.	
	OK (19)	6.	Anyway (84)	6.	
		7.	OK (98)	7.	
		8.	OK anyway (106)	8.	
		9.	Anyway (128)	9.	
		10.	Well (141)		
		11.	OK (147)		
		12.	OK (158)		
		13.	OK (163)		
		14.	OK (179)		
		15.	OK (196)		
		16.	OK, repeat (200)		
		17.	OK (209)		
Total	6		17		2

3. The expressions related to the language functions: Expressing and finding emotional attitude.

a. MFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
	I just like to work in hotel radiation (101)				
	very good				
	very good				
	OK , I just wish you all the best of you (106)				
	So I just wish you to get a good opportunity 9123)				
Total	5		0		0

b. JFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
				1	Thank you, thank you (22)
				2	Thank you, thank you so much (59)

				3	Ok, thank you so much (146)
				4	Family, friend... specially you 145)
Total	0		0		4

4. The expressions related to the language function: Expressing and finding out moral attitude

b. JFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1	Sorry				
Total	1		0		0

5. The expressions related to the language function: Getting things done

b. JFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1	Sorry				
Total	1		0		0

6. The expressions related to the language function: Socializing.

a. MFM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Hello (6)	1.	Hello (7)	1.	Hello (35)
2.	Ok bye bye (39)	2.	Hello (32)	2.	Thank you (63)
3.	Bye (40)	3.	Hello (33)	3.	hello (67)
4.	Ok bye bye (58)	4.	Hello (61)	4.	hello (97)
5.	Bye (59)	5.	Hello (92)	5.	Hello (128)
6.	Good bye (79)	6.	Bye (118)	6.	Hello (141)
7.	bye bye (80)	7.	Hello (122)	7.	Thank you (124)
8.	Thank you all right (109)	8.	Bye bye (139)	8.	Hello (36)
9.	Thank you, Thank you (124)	9.	Ok bye (55)	9.	Hello (68)
10.	Ok, thanks a lot bye bye (127)	10.	Hello (62)		Hello (129)
11.	Thanks so that (124)	11.	Hello (93)		Thank you (130)
12.	Thank you very much (157)	12.	Bye (119)		bye (138)

13.	Bye (158)	13.	Hello (123)		Bye bye (139)
14.	Hello (42)	14.	Bye bye (146)		Hello (142)
15.	Hello (61)				
16.	Hello (82)				
17.	hello (5)				
18.	Hello (41)				
19.	Hello (60)				
20.	hello (81)				
21.	hello (84)				
22.	Hello (132)				
Total	22		14		14

b. Classic FM

S.N.	P1	S.N.	P2	S.N.	P3
1.	Hello (35)	1.	Hello (56)	1.	Ok thank you bye bye (40)
2.	hello (46)	2.	Hello good afternoon (57)	2.	Bye bye (41)
3.	Ok, thank you for calling 9112)	3.	Hello (191)	3.	Thank you (52)
4.	Hello (116)	4.	Hello (24)	4.	Bye (111)
5.	Hello (138)	5.	Hello (101)	5.	Thank you (147)
6.	Hello (139)	6.	Hello (146)	6.	Ok bye (165)
7.	Hello (34)	7.	Hello (190)	7.	Hello (44)
8.	Hello (36)			8.	Hello (73)
9.	Hello (45)			9.	Hello (114)
10.	Hello (39)			10.	Hello (150)
11.	Hello (80)			11.	Hello (13)
12.	Hello (115)			12.	Hello (15)
				13.	Hello (43)
				14.	Hello (72)

				15.	Hello (74)
				16.	Hello (75)
				17.	Ok bye (110)
				18.	Hello (113)
				19.	Hello (115)
				20.	Hello (149)
				21.	Hello (150)
				22.	Hello (151)
Total	Hello (132)		7		22
	12c				

Appendix - XIV

The Frequency Cart of the Mixed English Expression Item

1. Structure (Grammatical Unit)

S.N.	Mixed Expression	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
		MFM	JFM		
1.	Morphemes	0	0	0	=0%
2.	Words	291	331	622	$622/978 \times 100 = 63.59\%$
3.	Phrases	51	160	211	$211/978 \times 100 = 1.57\%$
4.	Clauses	54	24	78	$78/978 \times 100 = 7.97\%$
5.	Sentences	43	24	67	$67/978 \times 100 = 6.85\%$
	Total	439	539	978	100%

A. Word Structure Items	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
	MFM	JFM		
1. Mono morphemic words	214	224	438	$438/622 \times 100 = 70.41\%$
2. Poly morphemic words	76	101	177	$177/622 \times 100 = 28.45\%$
i) Free + Free	12	37	49	$49/177 \times 100 = 27.68\%$
ii) Free + Bound	47	55	102	$102/177 \times 100 = 57.62\%$
iii) Bound + Free	6	0	6	$6/177 \times 100 = 3.38\%$
iv) Bound + Free + Bound	0	1	1	$1/177 \times 100 = 0.05\%$
v) Free + Bound + Bound	1	8	9	$9/77 \times 100 = 5.08\%$
vi) Bound + Bound	3	0	3	$3/77 \times 100 = 1.69\%$
Total				100%

B. Word type	MFM	JFM	Total	Percentage
1. simple words	214	224	438	$438/622 \times 100 = 70.41\%$
2. complex	76	101	177	$177/622 \times 100 = 28.45\%$

i) Derivative	47	64	111	$111/177 \mid 100 = 62.71\%$
ii) Composite	12	37	49	$49/177 \mid 100 = 27.68\%$
iii) Reduplicative	2	2	4	$4/177 \mid 10 = 2.25\%$
iv) Backformation	0	0	0	0%
v) Clipping	2	0	2	$2/177 \mid 100 = 1.12\%$
vi) Blending	0	0	0	0%
vii) Abbreviation	6	5	11	$11/177 \mid 100 = 6.21\%$
Total				100%

B. Word Class	MFM	JFM	Total	Percentage
1. Major				
i) Noun	202	200	409	$402/622 \mid 100 = 64.63\%$
ii) Verb	36	66	102	$102/622 \mid 100 = 16.5\%$
iii) Adj.	31	23	54	$54/622 \mid 100 = 8.68\%$
iv) Adv.	13	03	16	$16/622 \mid 100 = 2.57\%$
2. Minor				
i) Preposition	0	0	0	0%
ii) Conjunction	1	0	1	$1/622 \mid 100 = 0.16\%$
iii) Article	0	0	0	0%
iv) Numerals	2	38	40	$4/622 \mid 100 = 6.43\%$
v) Quantifiers	0	0	0	0%
vi) Pronouns	0	0	0	0%
Total				100%

2. Phrase

Expression Items	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
	MFM	JFM		
A. Phrase type				
a. NP	48	156	204	$195/211 \mid 100 = 92\%$

b. VP	1	4	5	5/211 100 = 2.36%
c. Adj	1	0	1	1/211 100= 0.04%
d. Adv	0	0	0	0%
e. Prep	1	0	1	1/211 100= 0.04%
Total				100%
B. Phrase Structure				
a. Np Pred + H	1	0	1	1/195 100= 0.05%
Np cd + H	2	0	2	2/195 100= 1.02%
Np Postd + H	5	23	28	28/195 100 = 14.35%
Np Adj + H	4	61	65	65/195 100 = 33.33%
Np N + H	13	32	45	45/195 100 = 23.07%
Np Adv + H	5	0	5	5/195 100 = 2.56%
Np Ngen. + H	0	0	0	0%
Np Det + Adj + H	0	2	2	2/195 100 = 1.02%
Np Det + Adv + H	0	0	0	0%
Np H + NP	0	1	1	1/195 100 = 0.05%
Np H + Adj	1	1	2	2/195 100 = 1.02%
Np H + Adv	3	0	3	3/195 100 = 1.53%
Np H + Prep	3	1	4	4/195 100 = 2.05%
Np Prem+H+Postm	0	8	8	8/195 100 = 5.12%
Np H + Postd	0	15	15	15/195 100 = 7.69%
b. vp LV	1	3	4	4/195 100 = 2.05%
c. Adj H+postm(H+Prep)	1	0	1	1/195 100 = 0.05%
d. Prep H+Postm(H+N[])	1	0	1	1/195 100 = 0.05%
Total				100%

3. Clause

Expression Items	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
	MFM	JFM		

A. Clause Structure				
a. Finite	2	0	2	$2/112 \mid 100 = 1.78\%$
b. Non-finite	0	0	0	0%
c. Verb less	53	57	110	$110/112 \mid 100 = 98.21\%$
Total	55	57	112	100%
B. Clause Position				
i) initial	34	39	73	$73/112 \mid 100 = 65.17\%$
ii) Ending	21	18	39	$39/112 \mid 100 = 32.82\%$
Total	55	57	112	100%

4. Sentence

Expression Items	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
	MFM	JFM		
A. Sentences				
i.) Major	1	0	1	$1/68 \mid 100 = .47\%$
ii) Minor	43	24	67	$67/68 \mid 100 = 98.52\%$
Total	44	24	68	100%

5. Language functions

Expression Items	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
	MFM	JFM		
Language Functions				
1. Importing & seeking factual information	7	3	10	$10/171 \mid 100 = 5.84\%$
2. Expressing & finding out intellectual attitude.	36	25	61	$58/171 \mid 100 = 33.91\%$
3. Expressing & finding out emotional attitude.	5	4	9	$9/171 \mid 100 = 5.26\%$
4. Expressing & finding out moral attitude.	0	1	1	$1/171 \mid 100 = 0.58\%$
5. Getting things done	0	1	1	$1/171 \mid 100 = 0.58\%$
6. Socializing	50	42	92	$92/171 \mid 100 = 53.80\%$

Total	97	74	171	100
-------	----	----	-----	-----

6. The frequency status of the expressions related to the topic areas.

Expression Items	Frequency of the Items in		Total	Percentage
	MFM	JFM		
Topic area				
1. Personal identification	79	53	132	$132/766 = 17.23\%$
2. Houses and homes	1	4	5	$5/766 = 0.65\%$
3. Life at home	5	5	10	$10/766 = 1.30\%$
4. Education & future career	60	124	184	$184/766 = 24.02\%$
5. Free time or entertainment	42	122	161	$162/766 = 21.14\%$
6. Travel	8	5	13	$13/766 = 1.69\%$
7. Relation with other people	20	50	70	$70/766 = 9.13\%$
8. Health	8	39	47	$47/766 = 6.13\%$
9. Shopping	8	1	9	$9/766 = 1.17\%$
10. Food and drinks	3	16	19	$19/766 = 2.48\%$
11. Services	52	43	95	$95/766 = 12.40\%$
12. Places	6	0	6	$6/766 = 0.78\%$
13. Foreign language	0	0	0	0%
14. Weather	12	0	12	$12/766 = 1.56\%$
Total	304	462	766	100%

Appendix-XV

List of the suggestions from the audiences as for code-mixing

- 1) Suggestions from Maithili Native language Audiences.
 - i. If Nepali language is the medium of expression in the programmes then use Nepali language perfectly through out the programme you have run.
 - ii. If Nepali languages is the medium expression then use only Nepali language.
 - iii. If English is basic medium, use only English and If Nepali, use only Nepali.
 - iv. Mix only necessary English words but not randomly.
 - v. Mixing of English language in Nepali language in radio media and other else is to blow national identity.
 - vi. Language should be simple, effective, correct and eligible.
 - vii. Mix simple English words.
 - viii. Do not mix to a great extent.
 - ix. Use single medium of language.
 - x. No matter of programme participant but programme runners should be fully responsible to use correct, simple eligible and standard language. Use only Nepali lanaguage.
 - xi. Mixing English language degrades the grandeur of Nepali language, so use only Nepali language.
 - xii. Programmes runners must be aware of the possible adverse impacts the mixed language in the society.
 - xiii. Programmes runners should be competent is using Nepali language completely and accurately.
 - xiv. English and Mixed Nepali language is difficult to understand for the common people.
2. Suggestions from the Nepali native language audience.
 - i. Use strange English words to make the programmes more interesting.
 - ii. Use more Standard English words.
 - iii. Good mixing of language is essential and familiar words must be used.
 - iv. Use English words properly.
 - v. Media language is more be eligible to all the common listens.

- vi. Use simple English words but correctly.
- vii. Do not use English words in the programmes randomly.
- viii. Use comprehensive language to all the common listeners.
- ix. If necessary, then use English words.
- x. English mixing must be standard.
- xi. Mixing can be done according to the demand of time.
- xii. Mother language must be used. English mixing can affect Nepali language society adversely.
- xiii. Media language must be correct and simple.
- xiv. Media language must be used interestinly.
- xv. Better to use only Nepali language.
- xvi. Use Nepali language perfectly and correctly.
- xvii. Use only mother language.
- xviii. Use only one language.
- xix. Use language correctly.
- xx. Do not mix English.

REFERENCE

- Arts, F.et.al. (1982). *English syntactic structures*. Oxford : Pergamon Press.
- Bastakoti, C. P. (2003). *The use of English language in different fm stations in Kathmandu*. M. Ed. Thesis, T.U., Kathmandu.
- Bell, A. (1991). *The language of news media*. Black Well : Oxford
- Bhandari, Ganga Laxmi (1999), *The use of tense and aspect in Nepali English newspaper* : An Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, T.U., Kathmandu
- Bhattarai, G.R. (2001). *A thematic analysis of research reports*. Kathmandu Ratna Pustak Bhandar.
- Bhattraai, K. P. et al. (1997). *English for mass media*. Kathmandu : Bhundi Puran Prakashan.
- Crystal, D. (1980). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. Oxford : Black Well Publisher.
- Hornby, A.S. (1996). *Oxford advanced learner's dictionary of current English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hudson, R.A. (1986). *Sociolinguistics*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press
- Jones, L. *Functions of English*. Cambridge : CUP
- Kharel. P. et al. (2000). *Media Nepal 2000*. Kathmandu : NPI.
- Kumar. R. (1996). *Research methodology*. London : Sage Publication
- Matreyek, W. *Communicating in English*. Oxford : Pergamon Press.
- Rai, V.S. (2002). *English sound and structures*. Kathmandu : NHBE.
- Richards, J. et al. (1985). *Long man dictionary of applied linguistics*. London: Longman.

- Shrestha, G. P. (2000). *An analysis of newspaper Headlines : A Descriptive Study* an Unpublished M.Ed. Thesis, T.U., Kathmandu
- Subedi, B. (2000). *A descriptive study of signboards and their language*. M.ED. Thesis, T.U.
- Subedi, D. (2000). *English code mixing in the Gorkhapatra daily: A descriptive and practical study*. M.Ed. Unpublished Thesis. T.U.
- Todd, L. (1987). *An introduction to linguistics*. Longman, New York: Press.
- Trudgill, P. (1983). *Sociolinguistics, an introduction to language and society*. Penguin Books.
- Van Ek. J.A. (1976). *The threshold level for modern language learning in school*. Longman.
- Verma, S.K. et. al. (1989). *Modern linguistics and introduction*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Wardhaugh, R. (1986). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Basil Black Well.
- Yule, G. (1997). *The study of language, low price ed*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.