

CHAPTER – ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Background

Language is the system of human communication which consists of structured arrangement of sound or their written presentations into larger units. It is the most powerful and prominent means of communication through which we express our thoughts, feelings, ideas and emotions of everyday life. It is the distinctive property of mankind because of which human being seems extraordinary and superior to all the species on the earth. It is presented everywhere in our thoughts, feelings, dreams, prayers, meditations and rituals. Without language man would have remained only a dumb animal. Without it, human civilization, as we know, would have remained impossible.

Todd (1987, p.6) says, "A language is a set of signals by which we communicate". It is a system of communication used by people living in society. There is, therefore, a very close relationship between society and language. Language is dynamic, it is not static. It keeps on changing at the level of sounds, words, word-meanings and sentences. Each generation modifies and changes its language in its process to adapt changing and demands of the people. Human language is not only a vocal system of communication; it can be expressed in writing with the result that is not limited in time or space. Each language is couth, arbitrary and systematic. By this we mean that no two languages behave in exactly the same way, yet each language has its own rules.

The function of language is not only to communicate information but also to be a means of establishing social relationship between language

and society with the goal of having a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication.

Human beings use codes to communicate among themselves and so do animals and birds. A language or a variety of language is a code which can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication.

There are many languages in the world. Among them no language can be thought to be superior or inferior to each other in terms of communication value. However, some languages play more dominant role in a particular situation, e.g. English is widely accepted as an international language. Every country has its own language. e.g. Japanese in Japan, Nepali in Nepal, Hindi in India etc. but inside the same country different languages are spoken in different parts and different societies, e.g. Nepali is spoken in the Kathmandu valley and other parts of country too and Bhojpuri and Maithali in the Terai region, Tamang, Magar, Gudrung, Rai and other languages are spoken mostly in hilly region. It means, not only one language is spoken in all places or by all people. They use different languages as suitable in particular situation. People from Tamang community speak pure Tamang language sometimes and sometimes Nepali and English together. They use the code of other language thinking that their language has more appropriate lexical item for something they want to express in a particular situation and they incorporate those codes into the other languages. This process is called code switching and code-mixing.

1.1.1 Languages in Nepal

There are more than ninety two languages identified in Nepal (CBS, 2001) among them a few have their written script. Different language families are shown below:

a. Indo-Aryan Family

In Nepalese context, Indo-European language family mainly comprised of Indo-Aryan group of language, which forms the largest group of languages in terms of speakers: Mainly eighty percent. Some of the Indo-Aryan language spoken in Nepal are yet to be sub-classified in the lack of their adequate description. These languages include Tharu, Bote, Darai, Kumal, Chaati and Danuwar. The Indo-Aryan group of languages are;

Nepali	Urdu	Bangla
Maithali	English	Manjhi
Bhojpuri	Bansi	Rajbanshi
Tharu	Hindi	Darai
Awadi	Danuwar	Panjabi
Bote	Majahi	Kurmali
Churanti	Assamese	Marwari

b. Tibeto- Burman Family

Another group of Nepal's language is the Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibeto family. Though it is spoken by relatively a lesser number of people than the Indo-European family, their number is the largest, viz. 45 languages as compared to other groups of languages. The Tibeto-Burman group of languages are;

Tamang	Chepeng	Tibettan
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Newar	Sunuwar	Dunri
Nagar	Tharu	Jirel
Bantawa	Kalung	Puma
Limbu	Khaling	Dhimal
Gurung	Sampang	Dura
Sherpa	Thakali	Yakkha
Chamling	Chhantyal	Thulung
Meche	Bahing	Raji
Byangshi	Lohorong	Mizo
Kaike/ Kaile	Linkhim	Haya
Ghale	Chisese	Dongmali
Raute	Koche	Chhiling
Chhintang	Parasi	Tilung
Mewanag	Lepcha	Dzonkha

c. Dravidian Family

Only 'Jhangad' falls under this language family. This language is spoken in the realm of Koshi River of Eastern part of Nepal.

d. Asto- Asiatic Family

Only Satar/Santhali falls in this language family. This language is spoken in Jhapa district of eastern part of Nepal.

1.1.2 Introduction to the Tamang Language

Among the ethnic group of Nepal, Tamang is one of them. They have their own religion, language and culture. The Tamang population occupies 5.64% of total population in Nepal (CBS, 2001). It is in the fifth position among the languages that are spoken in Nepal.

Some people believe that the Tamang language is a dialect of Tibetan language but some scholars disagree with this view and write Tamang as a language of the Tibeto-Burman language family belonging to the same branch as classical Tibetan, but it is not a descendant of classical Tibetan, not a grand child. The Tamang people are one of the major Tamang aboriginal ethnic groups of Nepal, belonging to the Tibeto-Burman language speaking community. They possess specific modes of livelihood, unique culture, a distinct life style, social and cultural identification. They hold different perception. The language spoken by the Tamang people are called ‘**Tamang**’ or ‘**Tamang Gyoi**’. Tamang people are found involved in different religions but they speak their own language.

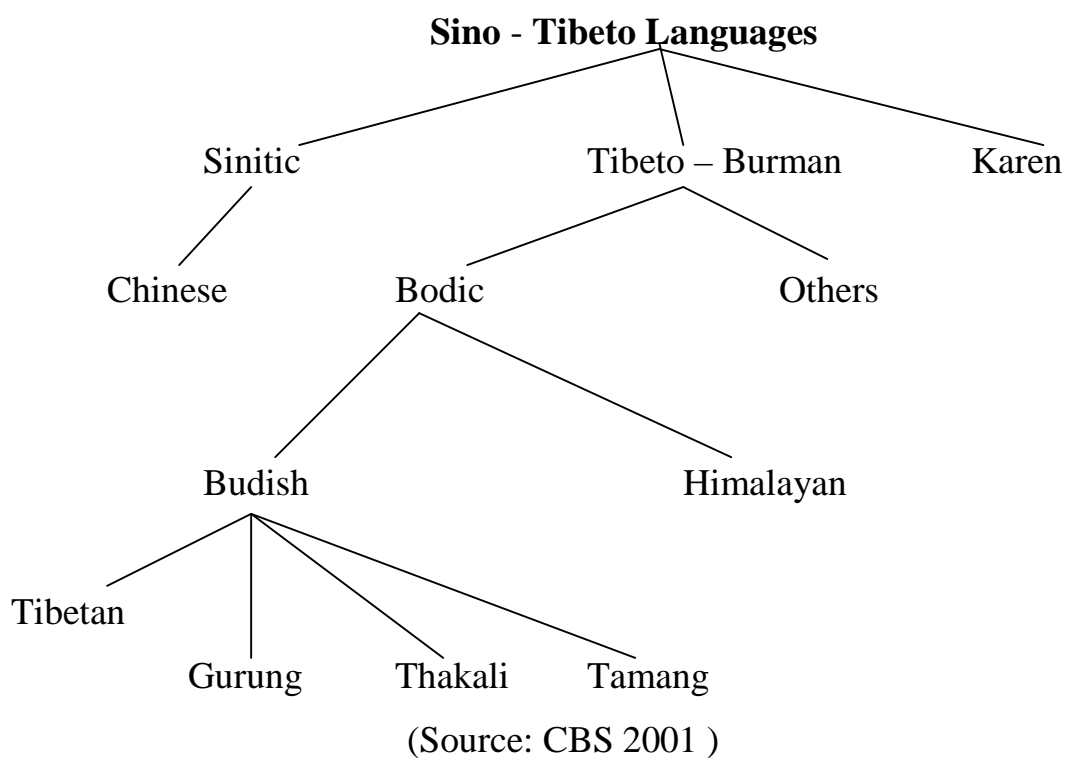
The primary area for the Tamang is North-West hills of the Kathmandu valley. However, they are scattered all over the country. The major concentration of Tamang settlement is found in Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Makawanpur, Sindhuli and Dolkha. They are also found outside the country mainly in Darjeeling, Sikkim, Asam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh of North-East of India and Bhutan, Myanmar and even in Tibet.

According to the census (2001), the district wise distribution of Tamang population is as follows:

According to the (CBS 2001), the Tamang language falls under the Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibeto language family which can be shown as follows:

Area	Total	Tamang	Percent
Rasuwa	44731	28515	63.75
Makawapur	392604	195874	47.34
Nuwakot	288478	111112	38.52

Kavrepalanchok	385672	130614	33.78
Sindhupalchok	305857	94614	30.91
Dhading	338658	72746	21.54
Ramechhap	212408	43669	20.56
Dolkha	204229	27619	13.52
Lalitpur	337758	40059	11.86
Bhaktapur	225461	14728	6.53
Kathmandu	1081845	92387	8.54



Four language groups Tibetan, Gurung, Thakali and Tamang are included under the Budish of Tibeto-Burman language group. All these languages have same characteristics and they have some similar vocabulary and are spoken in similar tone.

A. Dialects of Tamang

The Tamang language has many dialects which are discussed below;

i. Eastern Dialect

This dialect is spoken in the eastern part of the Trisuli River in Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dolkha and eastern part of Nepal and North-Eastern region of India. This dialect is regarded as the standard form in which a variety of literature and linguistic descriptions are produced. Different literary genres are written in this dialect and also used in media.

ii. Western Dialect

This dialect is spoken in the Western side of the Trisuli River mostly in Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Gorkha districts. This dialect is regarded as less standard variety. This dialect has different tone and some different words from eastern dialect.

B. Tamayig Script

Today most books and magazines in the Tamang language are written in the script '**Tamayig**' although attempts have been made recently to develop a functional script for this language. The Tamang language is also found written in Devanagari script.

The important ancestral, religious and cultural practices of the Tamang are documented in the kind of script. This is proudly claimed to be the script of the Tamang language. It is called 'Tamang in the Tamang language (Tamang 2003,p.6). It is the second highly used script in Nepal after Devanagari. It has 21 consonants and 5 vowels. Nepal Tamang

Ghedung developed this script in association with Sikkim Tamang Buddhist Union. After the Jan Andolan 62/63 in Nepal, the news in the Gorkhapatra in Tamayig script and other language is prescribed.

1.1.3 Code mixing

Human beings convey their message with the help of language. At the time of speaking a language if the speakers are monolingual, then the process of conveying the message is possible in a single language but it is not in the case of bilingual and multilingual situations. Therefore, the process of conveying message is not possible in a single language. So, people use one language code to another. They use elements most typically nouns from one language to another language which is called code mixing. Code-mixing is an entirely predictable outcome when two languages come into contact over a particular period of time. It is a usual phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual society.

When two bilingual people meet they use some kind of linguistic cocktail; a few words of one language, and a few words from the other. If the switch is in the middle of the sentences then it is code mixing. Code Mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the elements that they change from one language to another in course of single utterance. e.g. *Eda hajiba **book** man pardibamula? (Which book do you like?) The ekdam **talent** mula.(He is very talent.)*. The purpose of code mixing seems to be to symbolize what ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right.

According to Wardhaugh (1986), “The particular dialect of language that person chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used communication between two or more parties” (p.99).

Nowadays, code mixing has become a habit of people because of its regular use and mix of codes for a long time.

Code mixing involves the transfer of linguistics elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language and makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another. Such mixed forms of language are often labeled with a hybrid name.

(Crystal, 2003, p. 79).

In the context of Tamang community, people use a lot of English words and phrases when they speak the Tamang language. Code mixing can be observed in every spare of life where bilingual is in exists and it is found in the Tamang language too. The Tamang language speaker mix English words to make the concept clear when they speak in their mother tongue.

e.g.

Tamang	English
<i>Mobile ri balance aare.</i>	<i>No balance in my mobile.</i>
<i>Eja memory card mula?</i>	<i>Do you have memory card?</i>
<i>Ngai naya sim card karba.</i>	<i>I have used new sim card.</i>
<i>E bank ri nilaba hinna?</i>	<i>Are you going to bank?.</i>
<i>These English tam pangsemula?</i>	<i>Does he speak English?</i>

1.1.4 Code Mixing and Code Switching

Code mixing is an entirely predictable outcome when two languages come into contact over particular periods of time. Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the elements that they change from one language to another in course of single utterance.

If the switch of the words is in the middle of the sentences then it is code mixing. In code mixing, the code of one language is mixed into the other language. Mostly the nouns of one language are mixed into the other language. e.g. Eda hajiba *pen* man pardiba? (Which pen do you like?)

In a bilingual or multilingual society, when a person talks to another, they use some codes of another language turning their conversation. This process of shifting one language codes to another is called code switching.

Hudson (1983, p.56) takes, “Code Switching as “the use of different varieties at different times”.

Code switching is a phenomenon of shifting from one language to another language or one variety to another variety. In a bilingual situation, there is a great possibility to shift from one variety to another in different time and situation. For example one may use French for one friend and English for another and again may use Russian for another friend.

According to Halliday.(1987, p.65), “In code switching the speakers moves from one to another and back of less rapidly in course of a single sentence”.

Taken broadly, the term ‘Code Switching’ refers to the juxtaposition of elements from two or more languages or dialects. Code Switching is a phenomenon of shifting from one language to another or one variety to another language variety. It is an autonomous and subconscious process since it is an inevitable consequence of bilingualism and multilingualism. Any one who can speak more than one language chooses between them according to the circumstances. It is sometimes called the discourse

strategy. Code Switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles.

There are two kinds of code switching situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when language is changed according to the situation. For example, in our context, students in their English classroom speak English but as soon as they come out of the classrooms they start speaking Nepali. They switch from Nepali to English because of the demand of the situation. Metaphorical code switching occurs when the language is changed according to the topic. The example of Nepali speakers to switch from Nepali to English when they have to talk about scientific topics refers to metaphorical code switching.

Code mixing and code switching both refer to the habit of some bilingual speakers of alternating between two languages while speaking and writing. If the interjected elements of L2 are clauses – length or longer, the phenomenon generally refers to as code-switching, if shorter, code mixing.

Code switching is an absolute shift e.g. The birami mula, *so you go alone*. (He is sick, so you go alone). Here the shifting is absolute from the Tamang language to the English language. But code mixing is a lexical partial shift e.g. *The busy mula.*(He is busy) *Theda tini tention mula.*(He is in tension today)

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 in another language. Code switching is conditioned by situation and topic but code mixing is irrelevant and topic change.

1.1.5 Reason for Code Mixing

According to Wardhough, (1986), “Solidarity with listeners, choice of topic and perceived social and distance are the causes of code switching and code mixing”.

In other words, we can say that motivation of the speaker is an important consideration in the choice. Solidarity with the listeners or addressee is one of the very good reasons for code switching. For example, Newari people are competent Nepali speakers but as soon as one Newar meets another they start talking the Newari. This shows that they belong to the same community. Code is switched according to the topic. This refers to one register to another. For example, Nepali people find it difficult to discuss scientific topics in the Nepali language so they switch to English as soon as they have to deal with science.

Specially, in bilingual and multilingual societies, people switch from one language to another subconsciously. In case of the Tamang language, most of the educated people or young generation as well as illiterate people switch English code while speaking in their mother tongue. The cause of code switching is that people think using English is prestigious language and they may find some appropriate English lexical item rather than that in the Tamang language.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

The researches that have been carried on under the Department of English Education related to this topic mentioned here:

Dahal (2006) has carried out a comparative study on “Code Mixing in the Gorkhapatra and The Kantipur Daily”, The study shows the code mixing found in different linguistics units. Among them nouns are in great

amount. The frequent words are party, Olympic, and the phrase Olympic game. The mixed English words (2.2%) were found in Gorkhapatra Daily and (2%) in Kantipur Daily.

Luitel (2005) carried out a descriptive and practical study on the topic “English Code Mixing in the Nepali Stories”. In this study, word level mixing was great in number than the sentence level. The nouns are used mostly in high frequency. Free + bound poly-morphemic word structure had the highest level of occurrence. English abbreviation was found greater. Most of the stories were under the theme of humor and satire and life and death.

Pangeni (2005) has also conducted research on the same field named “A Study of Code Mixing used in Kantipur and Classic F.M. Radio Programs in Nepali”. His study shows that in the F.M. radio programs code mixing took place frequently and code mixing word level of noun and verb had the highest frequency rather than the sentence level. But he has not shown whether the mixed English codes were assimilated or not in the Nepali language.

Kafle (2007) has carried out the study on the topic “Code Mixing in Radio commercial”. It is found that code mixing on word level is the highest one. The common noun had been found the most. Noun phrase has also been mixed highly in the radio commercial. Words that are used in daily life communication are used. For example, phone, protein, real power etc., the words like describing, persuading, expressing, complements etc are maximally used. For example, jolly, fuel for the living, family, suddha toriko tel etc.

Bhattarai (2003) has conducted a research to study the spoken English at tourist areas of Kathmandu valley. He found some areas of Nepali code

mixing in the English language were when the guide, tourist and hawkers spoke to each other. They have been found using proper nouns in Nepali. He found some Nepali words e.g. choli, sari, durbar, mala, tika and some Newari words like jatra, mandala etc. were mixed when they spoke English with each other.

Poudel (2005) has carried out a research on code mixing in T. U. premises. The study has found that in code switching words or group of words occur in a different orders. The study reveals that the greatest and least number of the language occurred according to the situation, mood of the speakers and their performance level.

Baral (2061 B.S.) has conducted the research on “ Code Mixing in Cinema” in which it is proved that how Nepali cinemas use English expressions to be succeeded in the field and shows the frequencies of the used codes.

Subedi (2001) has carried out a description and practical study to find out the English words that are used in the Gorkhapatra Daily and their frequency of occurrence. He studied every issue within one week of that daily newspaper. He pointed out the assimilated and non-assimilated words. e.g. seat, table, hotel, driver, hospital, jungle, cycle, bank etc. were the assimilated words and lamination, plaza, interest, budget were non assimilated .

There is no research carried out on the topic “English Code Mixing in the Tamang Language”.

This research is different from other researches done in code-mixing is that all they have not analyzed English expressions from the total number of words found in the data collection. I have found total number of mixed

English expressions and analyzed different kinds of noun, adjective, phrase, plural form and suffixes where as other research only studied the total mixed expressions and their frequency.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were as follows:

- i. to find out mixed English codes in the Tamang language.
- ii. to analyze the mixed English expressions.
- iii. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Every study has its own significance. So this study also has its own significance in the field of sociolinguistics. The conclusion of the study is expected to be beneficial as a reference material for curriculum designers, linguists, subject expert, language trainer, language teacher, trainer, text book designers and all the people interested in the Tamang language. And it is beneficial to the teachers and learners of the Tamang language.

CHAPTER – TWO

METHODOLOGY

This chapter gives the description of methodology used in this research.

2.1 Source of Data

For this research the researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Source of Data

The primary source of the study was forty Tamang speakers of Ghurkauli VDC of Sarlahi.

2.1.2 Secondary Source of Data

Secondary source of the data were books, journal, magazine, newspaper, thesis and websites. The major sources were Tamang Jati (1986), Holme,(1992), Hudson,(1998), Tamang,(2002) Hyangla Kai (2066) and Chhaar Gongma (2067).

2.2 Population of the Study

The population of the study was only forty Tamang speakers of Ghurkauli VDC of Sarlahi District.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

For this study purposive sampling procedure was used. Forty Tamang language speakers, both male and female were selected. All the sample population was selected from Ghurkauli VDC of Sarlahi district. Those sampling population were Tamang speakers who use English expressions

while speaking the Tamang language. The population was different sex, age group, different family background and illiterate person too.

2.4 Tools for Data Collection

The study was done using the following tools to collect the data. They are;

- i. Audio cassette recording
- ii. Observation

2.5 Process of Data Collection

At first, conversation of sampled population was recorded and then Tamang sentences mixed with English expressions were transcribed by the researcher.

The researcher observed Tamang speakers indirectly while they were speaking in their mother tongue and noted down the English expressions mixed while they were speaking.

Tamang article in Tamang magazine Hyangla kai(2067), Tamang Jati (1986), Chaar Gongba(2067) were read and code mixing were noted down.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The limitations of the study were as follows:

- i. The study was limited only to the Tamang speakers.
- iii. Only forty people were selected as a sample population.
- iv. Only English mixed Tamang sentences were analyzed.
- v. The study was limited to Ghurkauli VDC of Sarlahi district.

CHAPTER - THREE

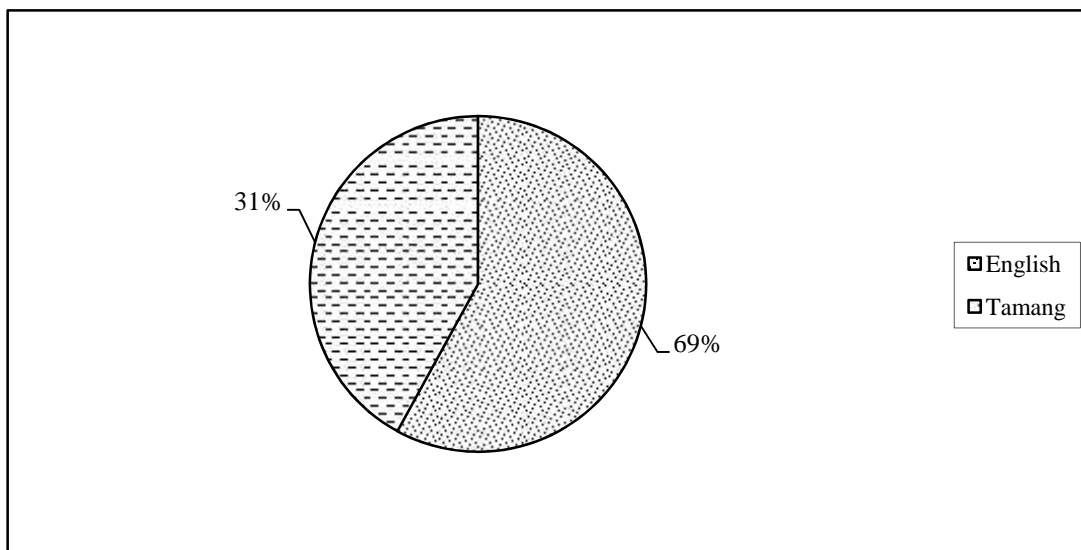
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In this chapter the data collected from the different source are analyzed and interpreted to fulfill the objectives. Through the collected data from primary and secondary sources, the analysis of the English expressions in total words is mentioned below.

3.1 Holistic Analysis

Out of the total English and Tamang 1235 words collected from primary and secondary sources, 383 expressions were found to be English and remaining are Tamang. Thirty one percent (31%) English expressions were mixed of totals words. This is shown in the pie-chart below:

Figure No. 1
Total mixed English Expressions in Tamang language



So the data are analyzed and interpreted under the following headings:

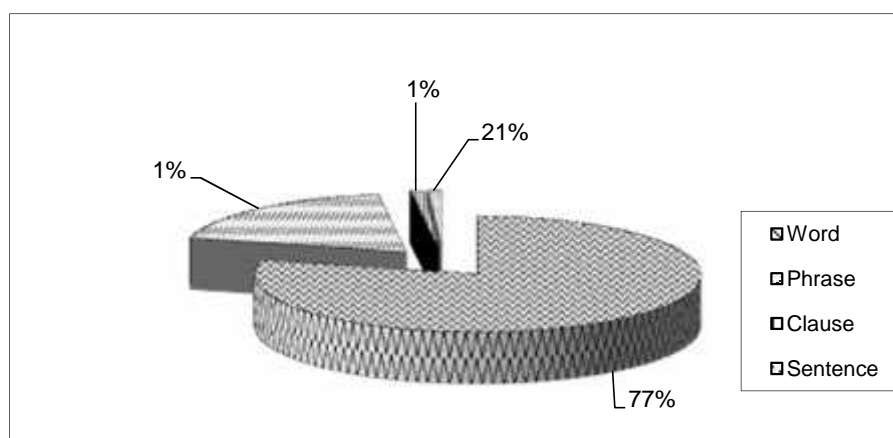
1. Linguistic unit based description
2. Total mixed English expressions

3. Literacy based description

3.2 Linguistic Unit Based Description

English code mixing in the form of different linguistic units is found in the study of the Tamang language, so analysis of code mixing according to linguistic unit is presented below:

Figure No. 2
Code Mixing in Different Linguistic Unit



3.2.1. Word

Tamang	English
Hajiba <i>teacher</i> jyaba?	Which teacher is good?
Mila <i>nature</i> ri var pardimula.	It depends on man's nature.
Dimri dobari kade <i>time</i> lagdimaula?	How long time does it take to get home?
Them <i>tuition</i> niiji.	He went to tuition.

Different types of words were found in the study

a. Simple

Tamang	English
Ye <i>school</i> ri ni laba?	Are you going to school?
Ngada <i>Math</i> manpardiba.	I like math.

b. Abbreviation

Tamang	English
<i>CCTV</i> jadan labaigen henna?	Fitting CCTV?

c. Derivative

Tamang	English
Sainik <i>commander</i> .	Army commander.

d. Compounding

Tamang	English
<i>Teatable</i> ri mula.	On the tea table.

3.2.2 Phrase

Code mixing in phrase level was found in the study. The phrases of different types were found. They are as follows:

a. Noun Phrase

Tamang	English
<i>Gas cylinder</i> bagau.	Bring the gas cylinder.
<i>Man power office</i> ri nidola.	Need to go to manpower office.
<i>Chula branch office</i> hanang mula?	Where is its branch office?

b. Verb Phrase

Tamang	English
<i>Down load</i> ladola.	Should be downloaded.
<i>House fitting</i> la lagiri.	For house fitting.

c. Adj. Phrase

Tamang	English
<i>E Out of track</i> ri nila ade.	You should not go out of track.
<i>Super market</i> ri yangba mula.	Available in supermarket.
Chu <i>Pure cotton</i> hinna?	Is it pure cotton?

3.2.3 Clause

Some mixed clauses with different structures were found in the study.

Non Finite Clause	<i>listening music and sitting in the shop to be a nurse.</i>
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3.2.4 Sentence

Some mixed sentences were also found in the study. The mixed sentences were only Minor sentences in its type. They are as follows:

Minor sentences	<i>Good night!</i>
	<i>Good evening sir!</i>
	<i>Thank You.</i>

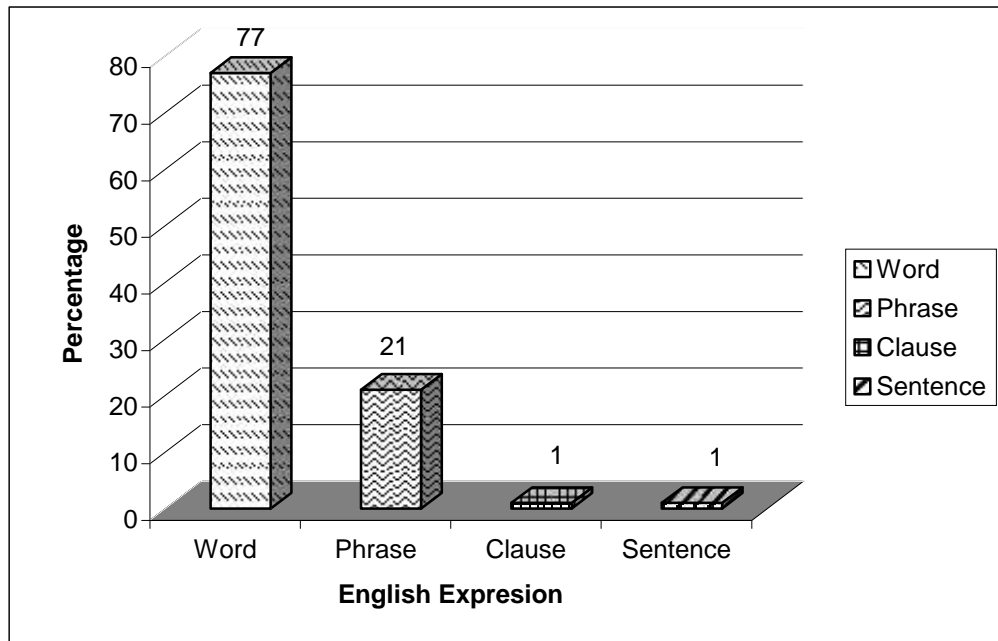
3.3 Total Mixed English Expressions

The total mixed expressions found in the study are analyzed as follows:

Language Structure

It can be shown in bar diagram in this way:

Figure No. 3
Code Mixing in Different Linguistic Unit



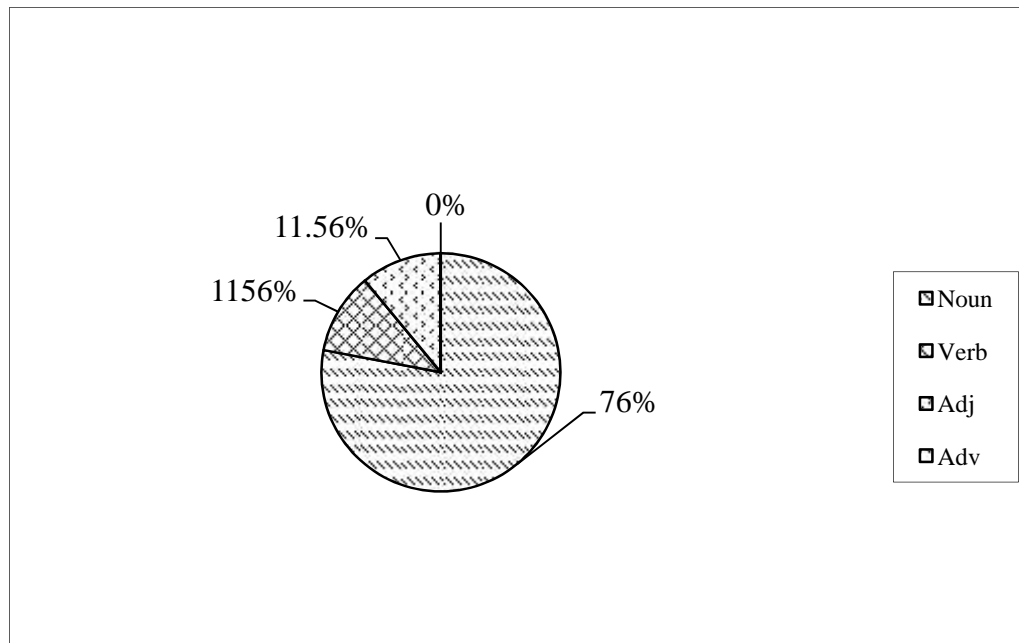
- i. Out of 1235 words spoken by respondents, 383 words are found to be English words i.e. 31% of the total words.
- ii. The expression of code mixing is found more at word level than other level. In the study, it has occupied 77% of the total expressions.
- iii. The code mixing at phrase level is 21% of the total expressions.
- iv. The code mixing at clause level has comprised of 1% of the total expressions.
- v. One percent (1%) code mixing of the total expressions has been covered by sentences.

3.3.1 Major Word Class

Analysis of the code mixing at major word level can be shown follows;

Code mixing on word level was found in the study.

Figure No. 4
Code Mixing in Major Word Class



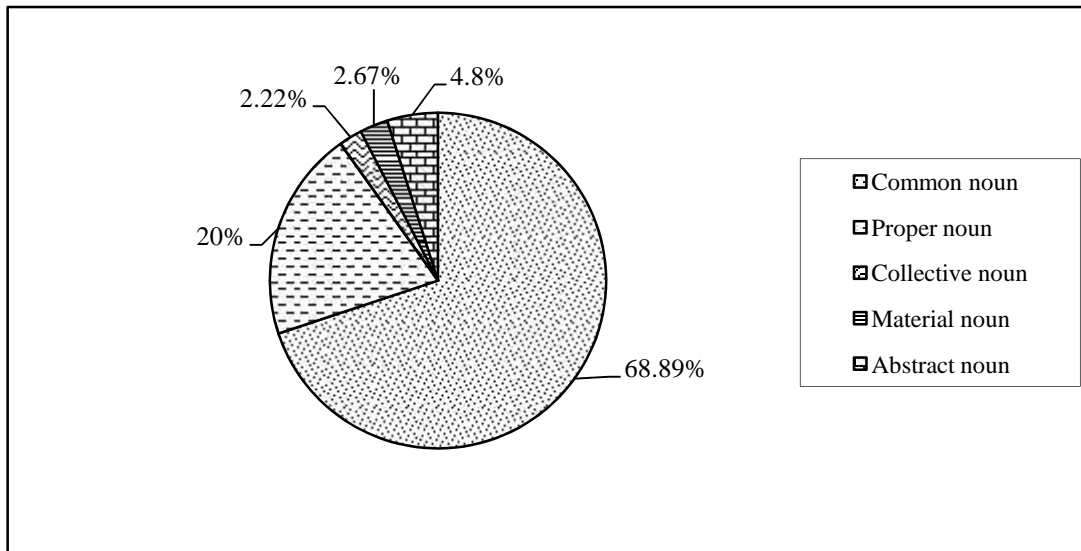
- i. Nouns occupied 76% mixed of expressions at word level of the total expressions.
- ii. The mixing of the verbs in the study has occupied 11.56% of the total expressions.
- iii. Adjective has occupied 11.56% of code mixing at the word level.
- iv. Only two adverbs 'late' and 'directly' have been used in the total expressions.

i. Noun

Analysis of the mixed code of different types of the noun in major word level of noun can be shown below:

Code mixing of different types of noun found in the study is as follows:

Figure No. 5
Code Mixing of Different Types of Noun



- a. Only 155 common nouns have occupied of total 225 nouns i.e. 68.89% of the total nouns.
- b. The mix of proper noun of the total noun has occupied 20%. which are 45 of total 225.
- c. Abstract noun has occupied 4.8% of the total nouns.
- d. Only 5 Material nouns have occupied of total 225 nouns i.e. 2.67% of the total nouns.
- e. Collective noun has occupied 2.22% of the total nouns.
- f. Twenty-seven percent (27%)of the total nouns is found to be in plural form.
- g. Some plural nouns are used in the Tamang language. When they speak plural form of the noun they are found to be used Tamang suffixes in English root words. For example, student kade, teacher kade, books kade etc.

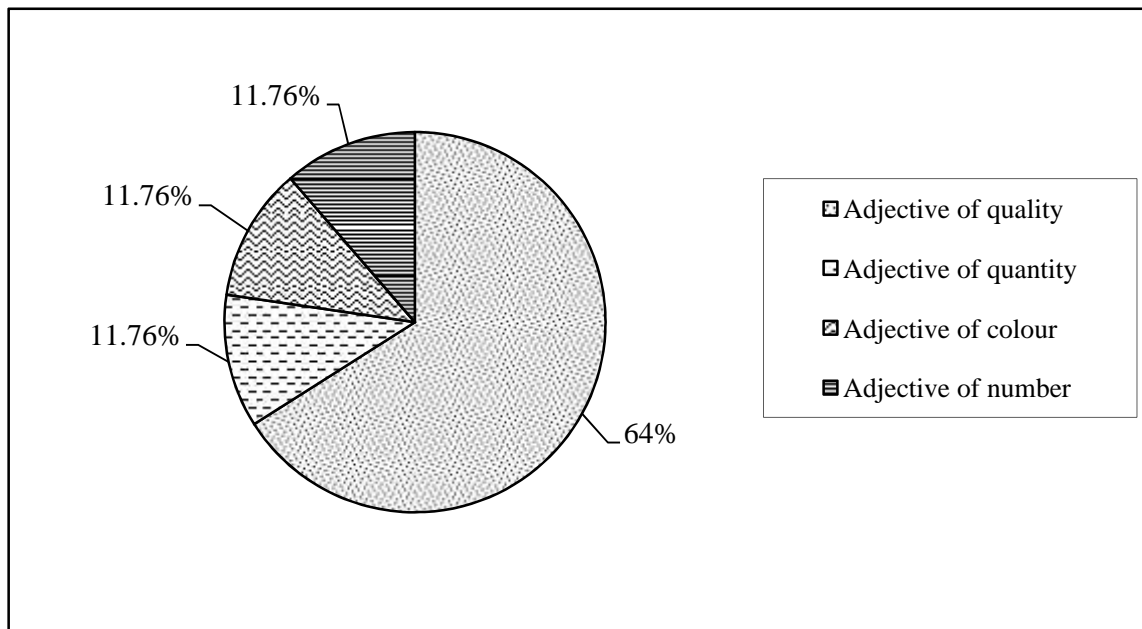
ii. Adjective

Analysis of the mixed code of different types of adjective in major word level of adjective can be shown below:

Code-mixing of different types of adjective was found in the study.

It can be shown in the pie-chart as follows:

Figure No. 6
Code Mixing of Different Types of Adjective



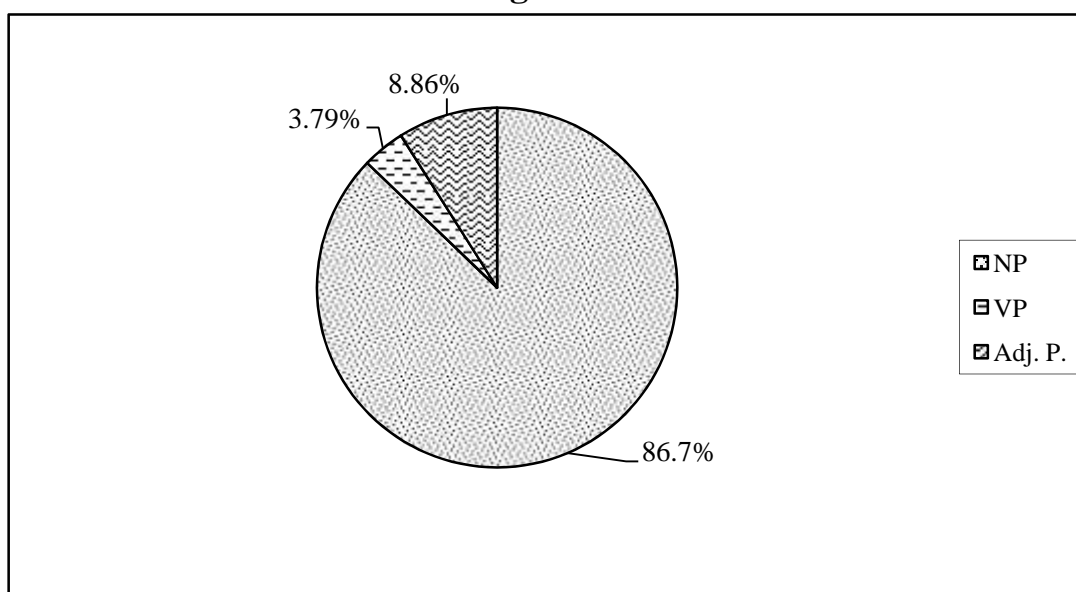
1. Among the total 34 adjectives mixed in the total expressions, 22 are found to be adjectives of quality, 4 adjectives of quantity, 4 adjectives of color and 4 adjectives of number are found in the study which is 64%, 11.76%, 11.76%, 11.76% respectively.

3.3.2. Phrase

Analysis of the code mixing at major phrase level can be shown follows:

Code mixing on phrase level was found in the study.

Figure No. 7
Code Mixing on Phrase level



- a. Among the total phrase level mixed English expressions of phrase level in the Tamang language, 86.07% is noun phrase followed by 3.79% and 8.86% of a verb phrase and adjective phrase respectively.

3.4 Literacy Based Description

1. Literate people have been found using more English words in their expressions than illiterate ones.
2. Educated people sometimes use complex words, phrases, clauses, and some time whole sentences in English.
3. Literate people have been found using more than one English word in some sentences whereas, illiterate persons have been found using either a single English word or no English word at all.

4. Technical items like shirt, TV, phone, sir, mobile, card etc which have equivalent words in the Tamang language, are used by illiterate person as well.
5. Level of understanding between literate and illiterate people is distinctive which means an illiterate person can use the English words without knowing its meaning.
6. Though incorrect pronunciations are widely noticed among both the literate and illiterate people it is illiterate people who make more incorrect pronunciation.

CHAPTER – FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter of the Thesis. This chapter includes mainly findings and recommendations.

4.1 Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data the following findings have been extracted recording the code-mixing of English in the Tamang language.

- a. Of the total 1235 words of Tamang and English only 383 expressions were found to be in English i.e. 31% English expressions were mixed in the total words.
- b. Word level mixing was found in the greatest number i.e. 77%.
- c. Regarding the use of English word classes used in speech, nouns were maximally used. e.g. phone, cooker, life, cycle, bike followed by adjective, verb and adverb is hardly used.
- d. In the major word level, nouns were used maximally which is 76.27% percent of the total expressions. Of the various types common nouns covered 68.89%, proper nouns 20%, collective nouns 2.22%, material nouns 2.67% and abstract nouns 4.8% of the total English nouns mixed in the Tamang language.
- e. Of the total nouns mixed 27% was found in plural form. But in some cases speakers were found using Tamang suffixes with the English root words.

- f. Verb occupied 11.56% of the total expressions of the major word level.
- g. Under the major word level, adjective occupied 11.56% of the total English expressions.
- h. Among the total adjectives, adjectives of quality occupied 64% and other 3 adjectives each of quantity, adjective of color and adjective of number had occupied 11.76% of the total adjective mixed in the Tamang language.
- i. Of the 21% of phrases found mixed in the study of total expressions, the noun phrase was found in the highest position. None of the prepositional phrases were found in the study.
- j. Among the total mixed phrases, 87.17% was occupied by noun phrase, 3.84% by verb phrase and 8.97% by adjective phrase.
- k. Only 4 clauses and 5 sentences were found mixed in the study that occupied 1% of the total English expressions.
- l. English code mixing in the conversation of the Tamang language was found in all people, male, female, child, literate and illiterate.
- m. Literate people could understand the meaning of English words they mixed while speaking their mother tongue whereas, illiterate people could not understand some of them.
- n. Literate people mixed English words in their mother tongue unconsciously. They pronounced the English words in Tamang accent. E.g. (piyor) for pure, (firi) for free.
- o. Words were found to be used in great number in comparison to the other linguistic units.

- p. Literate people mixed more English words than illiterate ones.
- q. Literate people even mixed the whole sentence. e.g. Please don't mind. Good morning sir.

4.2 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretation, the researcher attempts to present the following recommendations for the betterment of further research of this nature.

- i. Comparative study can be done between English code mixing in the Tamang language and other language.
- ii. The effects of code mixing should be found out.
- iii. Code-mixing of other language besides English for example Hindi, Maithali should be the topic of the research.
- iv. Context in which generally code-mixing takes place should be studied.
- v. English code-mixing is common in every genre and area of Tamang language and literature. Study of code-mixing only in the Tamang language is not sufficient to generalize the state of English code-mixing in the Tamang language. So that English code-mixing in other Tamang genres and areas as different literary genres, radio program etc should be studied.

Appendix- I

English Expressions Found in Primary and Secondary Sources

Observation (Literate People)

Road re nilaba.

Masala ek *packet* bagau.

Yela job *guaranty* henna?

Chu sing kade *cube feet* jim dapkoda.

Good night.

Ekdam yonahau *emengency* ge mula.

Nga *project* ig e lamula.

Das jana *member* tola.

Ye *half mind* gi tiga.

Chu *sugar less* biscuits chau.

The *college* nijinji.

Tiram yela *motorbike* bada.

Yela *face* ri tiga nijim.

Shyam *sir* da pingo.

Gas cylinder bagau.

Sir ngala alese *first division* ri *SLC pass* laji theda *science* padapladoba gi *commerce*.

Yangla *class* thenna *building* ri *shift* taji.

Chu *bill* tigala?

Chu *cheque* borsi paisa bagu.

Yela kola *boarding* ri gi sarkari *school* ri.

Chu *block* ri magari sudola.

Out of track ri nila ade.

Super market ri yangba mula.

Pure cotton ig e?
Down load ladola.
House fitting la lagiri.
Yela *NTC* ki *Mero mobile*.
Class nine ri kade jana *students* mula.
Good morning sir.
Theden tinangar *contact* aare.
The *school private* ki sarkari?
These halda *message* puiba?
Datela *incharge* hala?
Chu thela *technique* om.
Chu ngala *girlfriend* om.
Theda *police* se borji.
Theda bisi gluba *sports shoes* ngai kwanba.
The *register* ri min briji.
Tini *party* mula.
Ni *tragedy film* chyaba *mood* kharab taji.
Yese *dream girl film* chyaji?
Chu hende *micro bus* yangmula.
Kamti ri 25 *percent* ge baki mula.
Yeja *time* aresam licchha hau.
These ekdam *style* onmula.
Ani ngi *introduction* lajinji.
Afula *life* la barre ri sochdiu.
Giri *full time* giri *part time* ge lamula.
Ye *plus two* ri gi *bachelors* ri.
Lana *over confidence* tala ade kya,
Manpower office nidola.
Nise gi anise *confuse* taji.

Yese kade mahina **training** laji.
Tini naya **teacher** haba henna?
Yese **B.ed pass** laji.
CCTV jadan laba henna?
Hajiba **teacher** jyaba?
Gas cylinder bagau.
Man power office ri nidola.
Chula branch office hanang mula?
These **degree** laba aare.
Sainik **commender**.
Yangla **area** ri halai aha.
Thela **qualification** achhyoba.
Local bus yangbaga.
Tilma **English period** atani.
Mila **nature** ri var pardimula.
Total mi kade jana mula?
Math den **science** Hari **sir** se padhab lamula.
Teatable ri mula.
These **bargaining** la semula.
Language class kade baje hinde?
Ye **fresh** taji.
Mise pangba tam ri **believe** tadoji.
Dimri dobari kade **time** lagdimula.
Paisa arena **tention** taji.
Film hall 11 baje kholdimula.
Yela **love marriage** henna.
Hallla lasi **mind disturb** tajimula.
1o **kilo** sun 20 **kilo** magari baji.
Bike accident tasi kang kyuiji.

Bike lana *speed* thalau.

Sacho *meter box* firi mula.

Tini bisam *relax* taji.

Yeda hajiba *color* jyaba.

Ngajala *red shirt* hai?

Them *tuition* niiji.

School hanang mula?

Table ri thansi briu.

Thela *idea* ngaja mula.

The *compulsory English* ri *fail* taji.

Optional math ri *pass* taji.

bPure ningu thungbawa?

Appa *office* ri niiji.

Churanba maan se *reaction* tabamula.

Thenna abta *paralysis* tajim.

Churi *toilet* hang mula?

The yela *boyfriend* henna?

Theda tini *surprise* pindola.

Ngda *contact* lau.

Thenna *group* ri 5 jana mula.

Ticket bool lajinji.

Picnic niba vanda pahile *location* chyadola.

Presser cooker bagau.

Account jyaba gi *economics*?

Pahile *cover set* lau ro.

Registration la dola ki ado?

Pocket kharcha tala.

Audit ladola male.

Government school ri *admission* ladola.

Directly ghus ribajim.

Kathmandu ri *set* tadola.

Account non jyan padhaplamula.

English word misap lamula.

Jahilen *open* tamula.

Chu ye *plus point* tala.

Them third *class teacher* jim.

Yangla kade *profit* tanam?

Agent harangba jim?

Number kade yela?

Thela *recorded voice* harangba thebajim?

Pahile *convince* ladoji male.

Answer thik mula gi aare?

Uncle da ngoidola.

Ye *back* kagdiba henna?

Out of track nima hinde nongla male.

Chu palse la *income* kade taji?

Gor som *syringe* ropchi.

The naya *room* ri lejinji.

The *shopping* labari nijim.

Result haima tala?

Thela *habit* khatam mula kya.

Chu *course* jaki *advance* mula.

Writing thikan mula *speaking* jaki kamjor jim.

Intrance ri pass taji.

Family *environment* harambajim?

Illiterate People

Kauli kade rupe *kilo*?

Plastic la jhola gluilaba.

Stove mrasi kan daigo.

Dilli nima *train* ri nidomula.

Ye hajiba *company* ig e lamula.

Thela *cycle* bagau.

Hajiba *studio* ri jyaba *photo* khichdibamula.

Chu thela *mobile* gom.

Line mula gi are?

Yeda *mike* bau?

Gaadi hana han *jam* ri pardidji.

Jamman *free* ri gom.

Gaadi *late* ig e am gaiji.

Korbari bra dimag *fresh* tarai.

Yela jaki *mind* thik aare.

Khoi yela *photo* chyageda.

Radio kholdiu samachr chyage.

200 *gram* masala bau.

Yeja *CD* aare?

Ngada nangar *phone* lau.

Date ngaja *time* aare.

The ekdam *busy* mula.

Calendar chyago tini kade gate jim.

Yese *homework* laji?

Yejala *mobile* kaderi gluba?

Tini *meeting* mula?

Go out.

Ye kade *class* ri padhdiba?

Ok sir.

Good morning sir.

Than you.

Good night.

These *bag* ri tiga baba?

Pure ningu thungba.

Mobile charger aare?

Audio Recording

CCTV jadan laba mula.

Katmandu *medical college* ri borbamula.

Doctor hadoji male.

Truck ri 30 *quintal*.

Press chautari Nepal.

Rice mill ri bordola pahile.

Sena la base *camp* ri.

Sainik *commender* kade muba.

Yela *number* kade.

Technician toji male.

Chu ekdam *real* ghatna jim.

Kyui la *tanker* muba jim.

Driver ja arebajim.

Plot (palot)ri ni laba.

Chu hende *petrol pump* dona nidola.

Tini *load shedding* kade baje hende?

Pahile *bio data* pindoji male.

Tinila *sponsor* hala ha?

Garden ri chisi *rest* ladola.

Golden boot yanba hala?

Yaja *ATM card* mula?
Baniyya *bank* ri nidola.
Mp4 player ri wai are?
Hajiba *model* la *mobile*?
Mobile ri *tower* mula gi are?
Chu *voltage stabilizer* ahin?
Message delivery taji?
Yeti *paint* ki Asian *paint*?
Tata mobile ri nidola.
Hajiba *design* la kwan kwanba?

Literary Deeds

Tini vanda ek barsha agadi churi *colony* la nirman suru taba muba the
chyabari *supervisor* thanba muba.

To be a nurse

One man one post taba mula.

Lamman *overseer* kade churin chibamula.

Ngye whaba duri jyaba *nipple* muba *bottle* se jekhen kwadola.

Colony wari pari *compound* lasi *gate* karba muba.

Coaching ri gi *tuition* ri?

File kade jaman therin thanmuba.

Bus stand ri phapsi saman *rickshaw* ri bordomuba.

Masters degree labari haba mi kade hamman churin chimula.

Admission labari gaiba ri hamala.

Appendix – II
Mixed English Expressions in Word Level

S.N.	Words
1	Accident
2	Account
3	Achievement
4	Acting
5	Admission
6	Advanced
7	Agent
8	Ambulance
9	Answer
10	Area
11	Audit
12	Automobiles
13	Back
14	Bag
15	Banking
16	Bargaining
17	Basketball
18	Bathroom
19	Battery
20	Believe
21	Bike
22	Bill
23	Bio data
24	Black
25	Block

26	Blue
27	Boarding
28	Book
29	Bottle
30	Box
31	Boyfriend
32	Break
33	Brown
34	Building
35	Building
36	Bus
37	Business
38	Busy
39	Calendar
40	Call
41	Camera
42	Camera
43	Camp
44	Capacity
45	Cassette
46	Catch
47	CCTV
48	CD
49	Change
50	Class
51	College

52	Colony
53	Color
54	Command
55	Commander
56	Commerce
57	Commerce
58	Company
59	Competition
60	Compound
61	Compulsory
62	Computer
63	Confidence
64	Confuse
65	Contact
66	Control
67	Convince
68	Cooker
69	Cotton
70	Cotton
71	Course
72	Cover
73	Cricket
74	Cube
75	Cycle
76	Cylinder
77	Dance
78	Day
79	Degree

80	Delivery
81	Design
82	Different
83	Direct
84	Directly
85	Disturb
86	Division
87	Doctor
88	Dream
89	Drink
90	Driver
91	Drug
92	Economics
93	Education
94	Emergency
95	English
96	Entrance
97	Environment
98	Evening
99	Extra
100	Face
101	Factory
102	Fail
103	Farmer
104	Favorite
105	Feet
106	File
107	Film

108	First
109	Fit
110	Football
111	Four
112	Free
113	Fresh
114	Full
115	Furniture
116	Future
117	Game
118	Garden
119	Gas
120	Gas
121	Gate
122	Geography
123	Girl
124	Girlfriend
125	God
126	Golden
127	Government
128	Gram
129	Graph
130	Group
131	Guaranty
132	Habit
133	Half
134	Health
135	Homework

136	Hospital
137	Hundred
138	Idea
139	Income
140	Interview
141	Inverter
142	Jam
143	Kilo
144	Kitchen
145	Labor
146	Language
147	Late
148	Life
149	Live
150	Local
151	Location
152	Love
153	Machine
154	Management
155	Manpower
156	Marriage
157	Master
158	Match
159	Medical
160	Meeting
161	Megahertz
162	Member
163	Message

164	Meter
165	Micro
166	Mike
167	Mill
168	Mind
169	Miss
170	Mobile
171	Model
172	Month
173	Mood
174	Motor
175	Music
176	Nature
177	Next
178	Nine
179	Nineteen
180	Nipple
181	Nokia
182	NTC
183	Number
184	Nurse
185	Nursery
186	Observer
187	Office
188	One
189	Open
190	OPT
191	Packet

192	Paint
193	Painting
194	Palace
195	Paralysis
196	Park
197	Party
198	Pass
200	Payment
201	Percent
202	Period
203	Petrol
204	Phone
205	Photo
206	Photocopy
207	Pilot
208	Pink
209	Plastic
210	Plastic
211	Plot
212	Plus
213	Pocket
214	Point
215	Police
216	Press
217	Prestige
218	Private
219	Process
220	Profit

221	Project
222	Pure
223	Qualification
224	Quality
225	Question
226	Quintal
227	Quiz
228	Radio
229	Reaction
230	Read
231	Real
232	Recorded
233	Red
234	Register
235	Registration
236	Relax
237	Result
238	Rice
239	Rickshaw
240	Road
241	Room
242	Salary
243	Save
244	School
245	Science
246	Second
247	Second
248	Set

249	Seven
250	Shift
251	Shirt
252	Shoes
253	Shopkeeper
254	Shopping
255	Singing
256	Sir
257	Situation
258	Sixty
259	SLC
260	Social
261	Society
262	Software
263	Speaking
264	Speed
265	Sponsor
266	Sports
267	Stabilizer
268	Station
269	Store
270	Students
271	Studio
272	Style
273	Subject
274	Sugar
275	Suit
276	Supervisor

277	Surprise
278	Syringe
279	T.V.
280	Table
281	Tailor
282	Tanker
283	Tap
284	Teacher
285	Teaching
286	Technician
287	Technique
288	Tennis
289	Tension
290	Third
291	Ticket
292	Time
293	Toilet
294	Total
295	Tower

Appendix-III

The Classification of the Mixed Words on the Basis of Word Class

Noun

SN	Noun
1	Accident
2	Account
3	Acting
4	Admission
5	Agent
6	Ambulance
7	Answer
8	Area
9	Automobiles
10	Bachelors
11	Back
12	Badminton
13	Bag
14	Bank
15	Banking
16	Bargaining
17	Basketball
18	Bathroom
19	Battery
20	Bike
21	Bill
22	Block
23	Boarding
24	Book
25	Bottle

26	Box
27	Building
28	Bus
29	Camera
30	Camp
31	Cassette
32	CCTV
33	CD
34	Class
35	College
36	Colony
37	Color
38	Commerce
39	Company
40	Compound
41	Computer
42	Confidence
43	Cooker
44	Cotton
45	Course
46	Cricket
47	Cycle
48	Cylinder
49	Day
50	Degree
51	Doctor
52	Dream

53	Driver
54	Drug
55	Economics
56	Education
57	English
58	Entrance
59	Environment
60	Evening
61	Face
62	Factory
63	Farmer
64	File
65	Film
66	Football
67	Furniture
68	Game
69	Garden
70	Gas
71	Gate
72	Geography
73	Girl
74	God
75	Government
76	Gram
77	Group
78	Habit
79	Health
80	Homework
81	Hospital

82	Idea
83	Income
84	Interview
85	Inverter
86	Jam
87	Kilo
88	Kitchen
89	Language
90	Life
91	Local
92	Location
93	Love
94	Machine
95	Management
96	Marriage
97	Master
98	Match
99	Member
100	Message
101	Meter
102	Micro
103	Mike
104	Mill
105	Mind
106	Miss
107	Mobile
108	Mood
109	Motor
110	Music

111	Nature
112	Nine
113	Nipple
114	Nokia
115	NTC
116	Nurse
117	Nursery
118	Office
119	OPT
120	Overseer
121	Packet
1222	Paint
123	Painting
124	Palace
125	Park
126	Party
127	Payment
128	Percent
129	Period
130	Petrol
131	Phone
132	Photo
133	Photocopy
134	Pilot
135	Plastic
136	Plot
137	Plus
138	Pocket
139	Police

140	Prestige
141	Process
142	Project
143	Qualification
144	Question
145	Quintal
146	Quiz
147	Radio
148	Register
149	Registration
150	Result
151	Road
152	Room
153	Salary
154	School
155	Science
157	Shirt
158	Shoes
159	Shopkeeper
160	Shopping
161	Singing
162	Sir
163	SLC
164	Social
165	Society
166	Software
167	Sponsor
168	Sports
169	Store

170	Student
171	Studio
172	Style
173	Subject
174	Sugar
175	Syringe
176	Table
177	Tailor
178	Tanker
179	Tap
180	Teacher
181	Teaching
182	Technician
183	Technique
184	Television
185	Tennis
186	Tension
187	Time
188	Toilet
189	Tower
190	Tractor
191	Training
192	Truck
193	Tuition
194	Uncle
195	University
196	Use
197	Volleyball
198	Voltage

199	Ward no.
200	Word
201	Writing
203	Calendar
203	Graph
204	Hotel
205	Model
206	Month
207	Member
208	Profit
209	Rice
210	Rickshaw
211	Stabilizer
212	Supervisor
213	Station
214	Train
215	Ticket
216	Compound
217	Commerce
218	Compulsory
219	Difference
220	Feet
221	Nineteen
222	Sixty
223	Five
224	Seven
225	Hundred

Verb

S.N.	Verb
1	Audit
2	Believe
3	Break
4	Call
5	Catch
6	Change
7	Command
8	Confuse
9	Contact
10	Control
11	Convince
12	Dance
13	Disturb
14	Drink
15	Fail
16	Labor
17	Live
18	Love
19	Miss
20	Open
21	Pass
22	Photocopy
23	Read
24	Relax
25	Save
26	Set

27	Store
28	Suit
29	Use
30	Point
31	Cover
32	Dream
33	Design
34	Press

Adjective

SN	Adjective
1	Capacity
2	Confidence
3	Black
4	Blue
5	Brown
6	Busy
7	Confuse
8	Delivery
9	Direct
10	Emergency
11	Extra
12	Favorite
13	First
14	Fit
15	Free
16	Fresh
17	Full

18	Golden
19	Guaranty
20	Half
21	Number
22	Payment
23	Pink
24	Private
25	Pure
26	Red
27	White
28	Speed
29	Surprise
30	Second
31	Yellow
32	Advanced
33	Third
34	Second

Adverb

SN	Adverbs
1	Directly
2	Late

Appendix-IV

The Mixed Expression at Phrase Level

SN	Phrases
1	Asian paint
2	ATM card
3	Automatic voltage
4	Banijya Bank Limited
5	Bank road
6	Basic need
7	Beauty parlor
8	Branch office
9	Bus park
10	Bus stand
11	Business man
12	Cinema hall
13	Class teacher
14	Credit card
15	Cube feet
16	Down load
17	English teacher
18	English word
19	Extra activities
20	First division
21	Foot ball
22	Football game
23	Full time
24	Gas cylinder
25	Global Bank limited

26	Government school
27	Half mind
28	Head office
29	Hero Honda
30	House fitting
31	House fitting
32	Load shedding
33	Main road
34	Major or minor
35	Missed call
36	Mobile number
37	Mobile set
38	Motor bike
39	Motor cycle
40	Mp4 player
41	Musical chair
42	Nepal Telecom
43	Night campus
44	Number one
45	Opt. math
46	Out of track
47	Over confidence
48	Part time
49	Past event
50	Petrol pump
51	Phone number
52	Play ground

53	Plus point
54	Plus two
55	Post office
56	Power house
57	Pure cotton
58	Recorded voice
59	Rice mill
60	Ring tone
61	Rules and regulation
62	Salt trading
63	Sugar less
64	Sugar less
65	Sugar less
66	Super market
67	Surprise gift
68	T. N. sir
69	Table tennis
70	Too copy
71	Tooth paste
72	Total student
73	Triple refined
74	Visa card
75	Voltage stabilizer
76	Ward number
77	Water proof
78	Yeti paint
79	Youth Communist League

Noun Phrase

SN	Noun Phrase
1	Asian paint
2	ATM card
3	Banijya bank
4	Bank road
5	Basic need
6	Beauty parlor
7	Branch office
8	Bus park
9	Bus stand
10	Business man
11	Cinema hall
12	Class teacher
13	Cube feet
14	English teacher
15	English word
16	Extra activities
17	First division
18	Full time
19	Government school
20	Half mind
21	Head office
22	Hero Honda
23	Load shedding
24	Main road
25	Man power
26	Medical college

27	Missed call
28	Mobile number
29	Mobile set
30	Motor bike
31	Motor cycle
32	Mp4 player
33	Musical chair
34	Nepal Telecom
35	Night campus
36	Number one
37	Opt. math
38	Global bank limited
39	Past event
40	Petrol pump
41	Phone number
42	Play ground
43	Plus point
44	Plus two
45	Post office
46	Pure cotton
48	Rice mill
49	Ring tone
50	Rules and regulation
51	Salt trading
52	T.N. sir
53	Table tennis
54	Tooth paste
55	Total student

56	Visa card
57	Voltage stabilizer
58	Ward number
59	Water proof
60	Yeti paint
61	Credit card
62	Foot ball
63	Foot ball game
64	Gas cylinder
67	Power house
68	Youth communist league
69	Tooth brush

Verb Phrase

SN	Verb Phrase
1	Down load
2	House fitting
3	Sponsored

Adjective Phrase

SN	Adjective Phrase
1	Four pass
2	Major or minor
3	Out of track
4	Sugar less
5	Super market
6	Triple refined
7	Pure cotton

Appendix-V

The Mixed Expressions at Clause Level

SN	Clause
1	Listening music
2	One man one post
3	To be a nurse
4	To be a pilot

Appendix-VI

The Mixed Expressions at Sentence Level

SN	Sentences
1	Go out
2	Good morning, sir!
3	Good night.
4	O K, sir!
5	Thank you.

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