CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter being the introduction to the study, briefly talks about languages at first. Then it moves to the linguistic scenario in Nepal where so many languages exist. Out of these languages, it deals with the short introduction to the Tharu language, code-switching, code-mixing, difference between code switching and code mixing, causes of code switching and code-mixing. It consists of review of the related literature, objectives of the study and significance of the study as well.

1.1   General Background

Language is a system of human communication which consists of an arrangement of sounds into larger units. "It is a set of signals by which we communicate"(Todd,1987, p.6). It is the medium for conveying messages, thoughts, emotions and feelings of everyday life. Due to these factors, human beings are different from all other animals.

Language is a social phenomenon which we use in the whole community to express our ideas and feelings by means of which we establish the social relationship in the society. It is human species-specific property which is not possessed by other living beings. "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols" (Sapir, 1971, p. 8).

There are many languages in the world. None of them can be superior or inferior to one another in terms of communicative values, however, some languages play more important role in a particular situation, for example, English is the only popular language world-wide which is accepted all over the world as a lingua franca. It is also known as an international language.

1.1.1 Linguistic Scenario in Nepal

Nepal is a multiracial, multi-religious, multicultural and multilingual country. Though a small country, Nepal has been very fertile for languages. Even today linguists are discovering new languages in some remote places of the country and probably many more languages are still waiting to be discovered. A number of languages have been recorded as 'unknown' languages. So, they need to be precisely identified on the basis of field observation and its analysis. It has been reported that there are more than 92 languages spoken in Nepal though all of them do not have the written form (CBS, 2001). The languages spoken in Nepal are broadly classified into four groups viz. Indo-Aryan Group, Tibeto-Burman Group, Dravidian Group, and Astro-Asiatic Group.In Nepalese context, Indo-European family of languages mainly comprise Indo-Aryan group of languages, which forms the largest group of languages in terms of speakers (CBS, 2003,p.145).

Nepal is world famous for several reasons. It is not only the fact that Nepal boasts of the highest mountain in the world, but Nepal also exhibits a remarkable wealth of cultures and languages. Right in the streets of Kathmandu the attentive observer can see a variety of costumes as well as hear a variety of languages spoken by visitors from the hills or from the Terai. This is Nepal's unique heritage and wealth, a reason to be proud of (as cited in Rai, p.132).

Although, the first census was introduced in 1911 to carry out a survey of population, languages have not been regularly reported in this period. It has been regularly reported in the first modern census in 1952/54. Many languages and dialects are spoken by more than 100 ethnic groups in different parts of their own unique languages, religions, traditions and cultures. Most of these languages are found to have only the spoken forms. As mentioned above, the languages spoken in Nepal are broadly classified into four groups:

1.1.1.1 Indo-Aryan Language

Indo-Aryan language is derived from Indo Iranian language family, which is further derived from Indo European family of language. It can be shown with the following diagram.
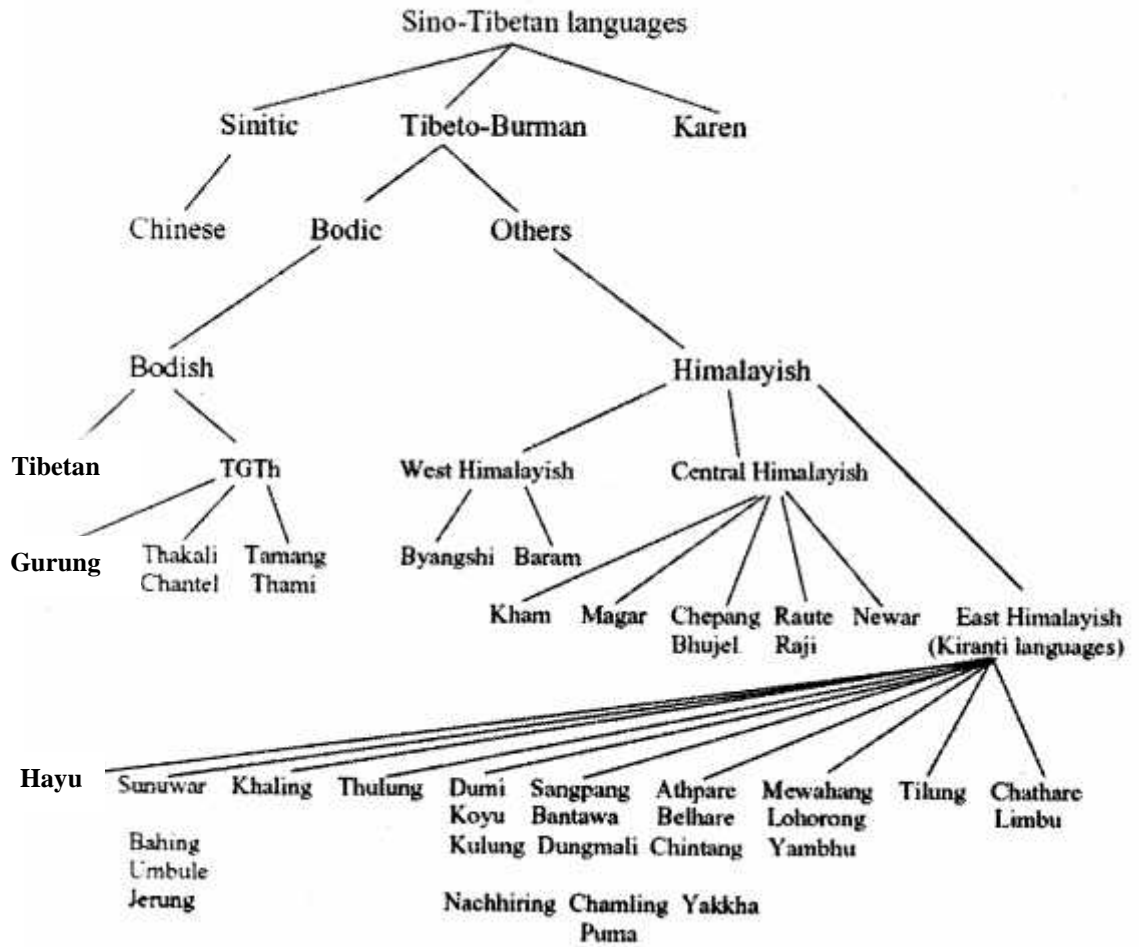
Diagram 1: Indo-European Languages
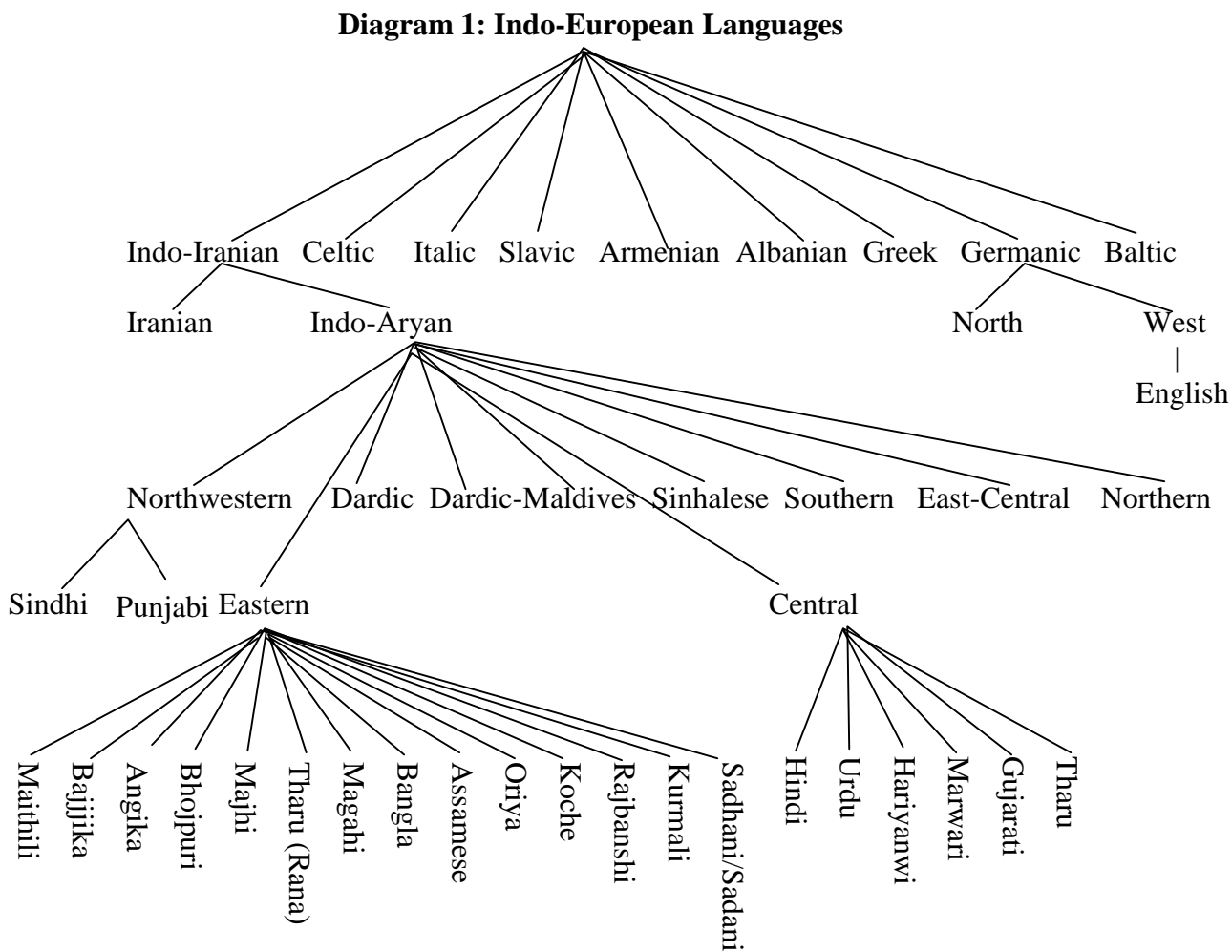
(CBS, 2003, p. 145)

1.1.1.2 Tibeto-Burman Language

Tibeto-Burman sub family of langauges is under Sino-Tibetan languages. It can be shown in the following diagram.

Diagram 2: Tibeto-Burman Language

Sino-Tibetan languages

Sinitic   Tibeto-Burman   Karen

Chinese   Bodic   Others

Bodish   Himalayish

Tibetan   TGTh   West Himalayish   Central Himalayish

Gurung   Thakali   Tamang   Byangshi   Baram
Chantel   Thami

Kham   Magar   Chepang   Raute   Newar   East Himalayish
Bhujel   Raji   (Kiranti languages)

Hayu   Sunuwar   Khaling   Thulung   Dumi   Sangpang   Athpare   Mewahang   Tilung   Chathare
Koyu   Bantawa   Belhare   Lohorong   Limbu
Bahing   Kulung   Dungmali   Chintang   Yambhu
Umbule
Jerung   Nachhiring   Chamling   Yakkha
Puma

(CBS, 2003, p. 146)

1.1.1.3 Dravidian Languages

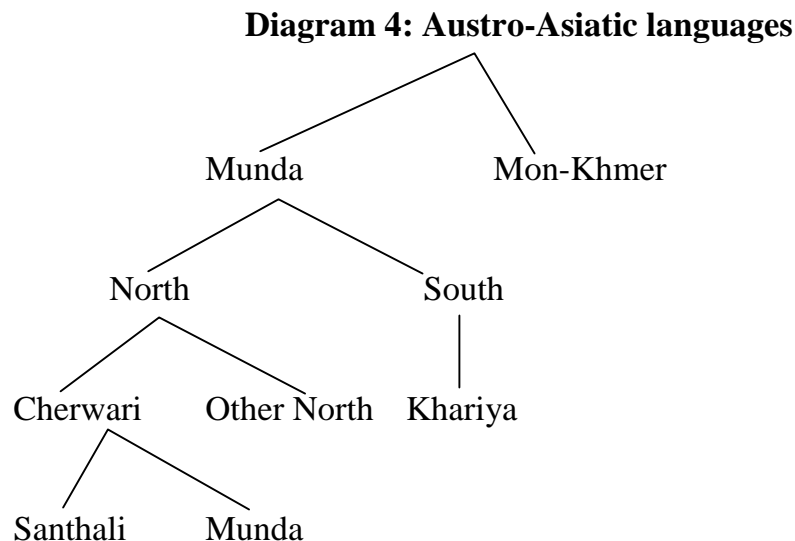The only Dravidian language spoken in Nepal is Jhangad, which is spoken around the Koshi river in the eastern region of Nepal (Phyak, 2004). Dravidian languages are further classified into Central, Northern, South-central and Southern branch. It can be shown in the following diagram (CBS, 2003, p. 147).

Diagram 3: Dravidian languages

Central   Northern   South-Central   Southern

Kisan   Dhangar/Jhangar

4
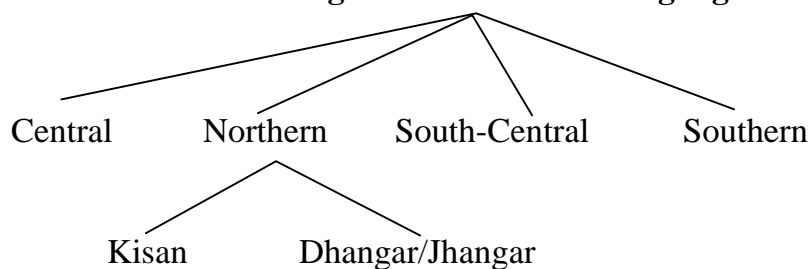
1.1.1.4 Austro-Asiatic Languages

Satar (Santhali) is the only language in this family. It is spoken in Jhapa district of the eastern part of Nepal. This family has other branches, namely: Mon-khmer and Munda. Munda is further classified into north and south branch. This genetic description can be shown in the following diagram.

Diagram 4: Austro-Asiatic languages

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                    /\
                   /  \
                  /    \
               Munda   Mon-Khmer
                /\
               /  \
           North   South
            /\       |
           /  \      |
      Cherwari  Other North  Khariya
         /\
        /  \
   Santhali  Munda
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(CBS, 2003, p. 147)

1.1.2 Introduction to the Tharu Language

Nepal is a land of ethnic diversity and linguistic plurality. The people of Terai region of Nepal generally speak more than two languages. They understand Bhojpuri, Nepali and Hindi. The Tharu language has been in use since ancient time (Bandhu, 2052 B.S.). This language holds fourth position in Nepal and percentage of Tharu speaker is 5.90 (CBS, 2001). The Tharu language has been greatly influenced by various north Indian languages found nearby such as Urdu, Hindi, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Bengali. This language has also been in use in India (Gordon, 2000, p. 480, 481). Tharu people have their own languages but there are regional differences. Such as eastern Tharu language is influenced by Maithili, central by Bhojpuri, western by Awadhi and far-western by Ardhamagadhi. In the history, it is found that during Sen regime
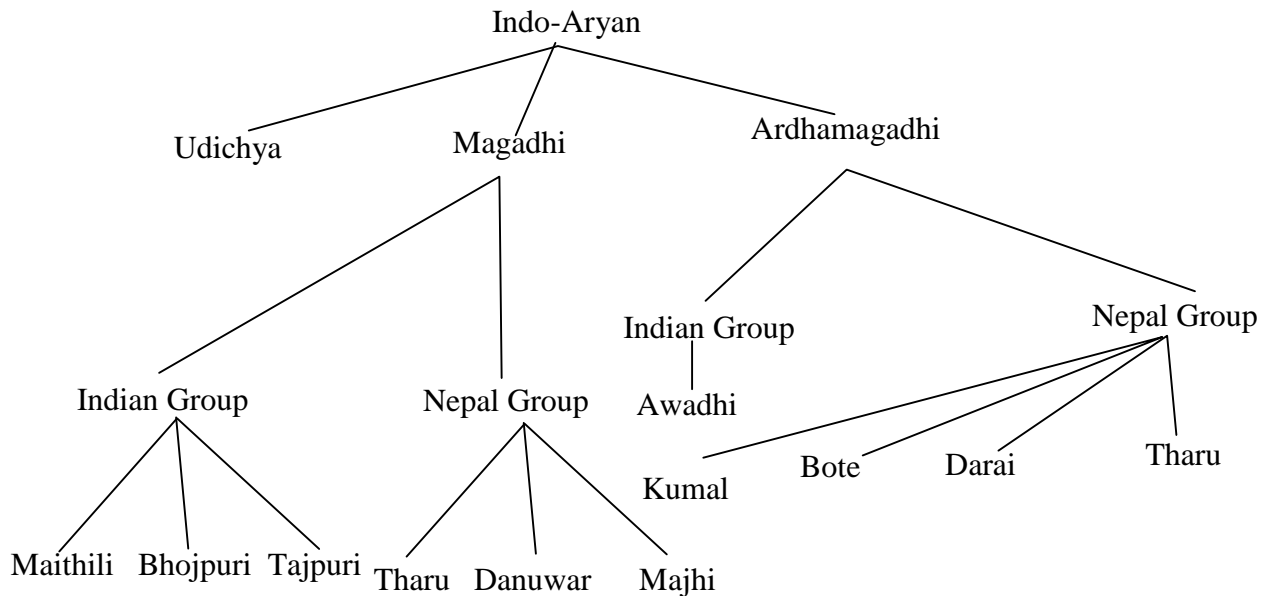
official language was Tharu. This fact is supported by Lal Mohars given by different rulers in the Tharu language. Lal Mohars were given by Rajendra Bikram in 1876 B.S. (Chaudhary, 2004).

Whether Tharu is a separate language or dialect of Maithili, Bhojpuri and Awadhi is a subject of dispute. Therefore, there is a need to study its speech form together with the feelings of the related language speakers(Yadav, 2050 B.S., p.65).

> Originally, the Tharu language was called Desi Bhasha, Jana Bhasha in ancient time. Thereafter, it changed into Paali Prakrit language. The Paali Prakrit language indicates the common or ordinary speech or the language of the common people. And again, the Paali Prakrit language became Magadhi and Ardhamagadhi language. The Tharu speakers who are dwelling in the eastern part of Nepal are influenced by Magadhi Prakrit language and the Tharu speakers who are in the western part of Nepal are influenced by Ardhamagadhi Prakrit language. After sometime, Magadhi and Ardhamagadhi Prakrit languages changed into the Tharu language. The Tharu speakers spoke the corrupt form of Magadhi and Adhamagadhi language. Later on, it became Tharu as modernized name in course of time. This language was spoken by only Tharu people in the ancient time. So, it was called Tharu Bhasha (Chaudhary, 2061 B.S., p. 37).

The Tharu language is spoken in 24 districts of the Terai region of Nepal. A very few Tharu speaking people live in the hill and even fewer of them live in the high mountains (CBS, 2001). The Tharu language belongs to Indio-Aryan language. Though, it has a long history, it does not have its own script; it uses

Devanagari script. When we look at the history of the Tharu language, it goes more than three hundred years back. According to Pokharel (2050 B.S., p. 96) this language falls under Magadhi and Ardhamagadhi branch of Indo-Aryan language family. He has presented the following family tree:

Indo-Aryan

Udichya   Magadhi   Ardhamagadhi

Indian Group   Nepal Group   Awadhi   Nepal Group

Indian Group   Nepal Group   Kumal   Bote   Darai   Tharu

Maithili   Bhojpuri   Tajpuri   Tharu   Danuwar   Majhi

The Tharu people in Nepal speak different varieties of languages. So, it has been said that there are different dialects of the Tharu language namely Chitwania, Dangaura, Kathoriya, Saptaria (Kochila), Rana (Gordon, 2000, p. 480, 481), Morangiya, Mahotariya, Deukhuri (as cited in Chaudhary, 2008, p. 34). One of them is Chitwania dialect. The Tharu language in Chitwan is known as Chitwania dialect of the Tharu language. Language varies from place to place (regional dialect), from society to society (sociolect) and person to person (idiolect) as well. A single language is not spoken exactly the same way from one part of country to the other. It is full of regional dialects and sociolects (e.g. Nepali). The Tharu language is spoken differently as a regional dialect in the eastern, central, western and far-western part of the Terai. Therefore, it is evident that this very language is geographically influenced.

Chitwan district covers 2,218 sq. km. of Nepal. In Chitwan district, the total population of Tharu people is 59,829. Out of which Chitwania Tharu language

speakers are 57,285. Chitwania Tharu language is one of the main dialects of Tharu language in the central region of Nepal.

People from Chitwan and some part of Nawalparasi also speak pure Chitwania Tharu language. They sometimes mix up English and Nepali codes. They may think that a bit of language is more appropriate for something they want to express in a particular situation. At this moment, they incorporate those linguistic units into the another language. This process is called 'Code-switching' and 'code-mixing'. This is a bilingual or multilingual society.

Tharu people have their own literature and language in the sense that different newspapers, magazines, journals,books, booklets, dictionary (Tharu-Nepali-English Dictionary) have been published in the Tharu language. Journals, magazines, booklets have been publishing like *H mar Sanesh, Sam d*, *Pahur* and so on in Chitwan but the dictionary has not been published in Chitwania Tharu language yet. Chitwania Tharu language progamme has been conducted from Kalika F.M., Bharatpur, Chitwan.

1.1.3   Code-switching

The term 'code' means a particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion, a system of communication between two or more parties. And the term 'switching' means shifting from one language to another while speaking. So, code-switching is generally switching from one language to another while communicating if the situation demands. When a bilingual takes part in a conversation with another person who also knows and uses two or more languages, he/she often shifts from one language to another. This process of shifting from one language to another is generally defined as code switching. Gumperz (1982) says that the term "code switching" as the juxtaposition within the same speech, exchange of messages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems of sub- systems. "Code-switching is a change by a speaker (of writer) from one language variety to another one" (Richards et al., 1985 p.58).

Crystal (2003) defines code-switching as "The linguistic behaviour referred to as code-switching (sometimes code-shifting, or, within a language, style-shifting), for example, can be illustrated by the switch bilingual or bidialectal speakers may make (depending on who they are talking to, or where they are" (p. 79).

Trudgill (1974) defines code-switching in a similar way when he writes "Switching from one languages to another, when a situation demands is called code switching" (p. 82). To Halliday (1988), code switching is "...............the speaker moves from one code to another and back more or less rapidly, in course of a single sentence" (p. 65).

Code-switching means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands. Code-switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in different languages. A person may start speaking one, then change to another one in the middle of their speech or sometimes even in the middle of a sentence. A person uses more than one code when communicating with others, for using code, there are certain purposes, in certain places with certain people. The code a person selects may often depend on the ethnic background, sex, age and level of education of the speaker and of the person with whom s/he is speaking.

Code-switching is normally automatic and sub-conscious process especially of bilingual speakers. It exists because of the existence of registers and situational difference. Thus, code-switching refers to changing from language to language, dialect to dialect and register to register.

As far as the types of code-switching is concerned, different social sociolinguists have categorized them differently. However, their classifications to some extent seem overlapped to each other as we can notice only terminological variations. Some types of code switching are given below. According to Wardaugh (1998); code-switching is of two types:

a. Situational code-switching

This type of code-switching occurs when a language used changes according to the situations in which the conversants find themselves: They speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved.

b. Metaphorical code-switching

When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code-switching (p. 103).

Poplack (1980) has identified three types of code-switching (as cited in Romaine, 1992, p. 112).

a. Tag switching

In tag switching a tag in one language is inserted into an utterance of the other language. For example:
He is very studious, *Haine tau* (isn't he) ?

b. Inter-sentential switching

It takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. For example;
We are going to market *hase hamar   lug   kinb˙* (We will buy clothes).

c. Intra-sentential switching

In intra-sentential switching, switching of different types occurs within the same clause or sentence boundary. For example,
Hamar   ek jor shirt kinal ˙(We bought a pair of shirt)

1.1.4 Code-mixing

When bilinguals or multilingual, take part in a conversation, they do not only shift from one language to another but also mix the languages. Code-mixing takes place when a person uses the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another. Code-mixing occurs when conversant use both

languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1998, p. 13). If one uses a language and mixes words, phrases and sentences from another language, it is called code mixing.

"Code-mixing involves the transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another" (Crystal, 2003, p. 79).

Regarding code-mixing Wardhaugh (1998) writes, "It is a change not entirely from one langauge to another but only the elements of one code are mixed into another" (p. 103).

The present day world has become bilingual or multilingual because people go abroad a search of jobs and good education. The people who are going abroad have compulsorily to learn the language of the country they go to. So, most of the people have command over more than one language. The speaker may think that English has more appropriate lexical items for something they want to express in a particular situation and they mix these into grammatical structure of other language. Let us see some examples of the Chitwania Tharu language structure of code-mixing which are given below:

> *Mu ˙ beauty parlour z ˙*
> (I am going to beauty parlour).
> Film *herake c hi).*
> (Film should be watched)

In the above examples, the linguistic elements have mixed up from one language to the structure of another. There are three kinds of code-switching. One of them is conversational code-switching which is also called code-mixing. This is dynamic and useful social skill to adjust in the society. This sort of mixture is "a kind of linguistic cocktail–a few words of one language, then a

few words of other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on"(Hudson,1996, p.53)

Somewhere code-mixing is common in bilingual or multilingual communities and is often a mark of solidarity when bilingual friends or colleagues are in informal situation. It is a mixing of two codes or languages usually without changing of topic.

In the rural area of Chitwan, most of the people speak in Chitwania Tharu language but nowadays educated people and new generation borrow some English words and mix them into the Tharu language. eg.

K hi compus*aw m* join *kaile* ?

(In which campus did you join ?)

1.1.5   Difference between code switching and code mixing

Code switching is a change from one language to another in the same utterance of conversation whereas code mixing is the use of elements, mostly nouns and verbs from one language into another in an utterance.

Code switching is an absolute shift. For example, *ma ghar ma chu*. 'So, I do not 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 clever) the Nepali word *bathi* has been used in the structure of the English language. In both cases, a lexical word from one language has been used in the structure of another. Therefore, code   mixing is a lexical or a partial shift.

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

1.1.6 Causes of code-switching and code-mixing

According to Wardhaugh (1998), "Solidarity with listeners, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distance" (p. 103) are the causes of code-switching and code-mixing. In the bilingual society, most of the time, it happens subconsciously. The speaker may not be aware of switching from one language to another. Code-mixing occurs if the switch is in the middle of the sentence (lexicon shift).

In case of the Chitwania Tharu language the conversant may have forgotten the exact term, the language they are using may not have the term for the concept they want to express. Sometimes, they do not find the similar term in both languages.

The participated people may think that English is the prestigious language and they are considered to be intellectual persons in the community. They mix two codes with each other so that this process can facilitate the conversation.

1.1.7 Fundamentals of Language Structures

Each language has phonological level, morphological level, syntactic level and semantic level. So, this section comprises structure of words, structure of phrase, clause, sentence.

1.1.7.1 Structure of word

The word 'structure' means the arrangement of elements in their relationship to each other. By 'structure of language' we mean the interrelationships of linguistic units. These linguistic units stretch the language. The stretches of language which carry the grammatical patterns differ in their sizes. These different sizes of language are called units. The English language is usually

said to have five basic grammatical units: morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence in their hierarchical order.

Structure is the way in which various smaller units are combined together to form larger units. Such smaller units which form larger units are the constituents of larger units. Each grammatical unit has its own structure except morpheme.

So, structural grammar (or linguistics) shows how linguistic units are related to each other at the various levels of language, namely, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and discourse levels.

a. Morpheme

Morpheme can be defined as the minimal meaningful unit in the structure of language, which may constitute words or parts of words. Morpheme is not always a part of word but is an abstract semantic unit. "We can recognize that English word-forms such as *talks*, talker, talked and talking must consist of one element talk, and a number of other elements such as -s, -er, -ed, -ing. All these elements are described as morphemes" (Yule, 1985, p. 75).

The morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. According to Hockett (1958), "Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language" (p. 123). Crystal (2003, p. 807) defines "It is the smallest bit of language that has its own meaning, either a word or a part of a word: worker contains two morphemes - 'work' and '-er'".

> The term 'morpheme' is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of
>
> semantic content or grammatical function which words are made up of.
>
> By definition, a morpheme can not be decomposed into smaller units
>
> which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical

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function like singular or plural number in the noun. (Katamba, 1993, p. 20).

Similarly, Aarts and Aarts (1986) found:

The morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical description in the sense that it can not be segmented any further at the grammatical level of analysis. The word 'unfriendly', for example, is composed of three morphemes, since we can distinguish three irreducible elements, viz. un-, friend and -ly. These morphemes obviously belong to different categories in that 'friend' can be used independently, whereas un - and -ly can not (p. 17).

The basic unit of grammar is considered to be a morpheme. It is divided into two types: Free and bound. A morpheme which can occur freely in its own is called a 'free' morpheme. For example, man, mean,book etc. Each of them can occur alone. A morpheme which can only occur as affixes are described as 'bound' morphemes. It can not occur alone as words but are always attached to other forms to form words, it may be free or bound. For example, in the word 'unhappy' and 'nicely' 'un-' and '-ly' are bound morphemes. Morpheme status can also be known as mono morphemic and polymorphemic. The word *ropl har˙* from the Chitwania Tharu language has two morphemes 'rop' and 'l har˙'.

b. Word

The word has been treated as the basic unit of grammatical theory and lexicography in traditional grammar. According to Richards et al. (1985, p. 311), "word is the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing." It is said that the sentence is free linguistic form and the word is its minimal version.

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The examples from the Chitwania Tharu language are yaghari (wait a moment), wokar (his / her), y (come), h li (fast) etc. Word is generally assumed as a formational or structural dimension of a word. It can be dichotomized into simple and complex words where structurally, words of only one free morpheme or having no affixes are simple ones and the words composed of more than one morpheme and have at least a free and bound morpheme are complex ones. To say broadly complex word includes derivative, composite or compound, reduplicative, back formulative, clipping, blended and abbreviation, borrowing, coinage and conversation word type.

i.   Derivative words

The words which are made up of adding affixes (bits of language) to a stem or root are called derivative words. Derivational affixes create new words. For example, the affix 'in-' is attached to the stem active and creates the new word 'inactive'; so it is a derivative word. A word can be made adding prefix, suffix, infix and supra-fix. In other words, derivative words can be termed as morphological words as well.

In the Chitwania Tharu language, we can find derivative words. Some of them are made by adding prefix and some are made by adding suffix. They are:

be + g r = beg r (speed of water)

chhat + kal = chhatkal (disconnect)

y n + h r = yenh r (dark)

bhikh + ri = bhikh r (beggar)

khunmun + rar = khunmunrar (nearly dark)

khel + di = khel d (player)

ii.   Compound words

In this process, two or more words are joined together to form a totally new word. e.g. white + board = whiteboard

pen + drive = pendrive

pick + pocket = pickpocket

tea + party = teaparty

Compound words can be found in the Chitwania Tharu language, too. Some of them are:

r t + bhar = r tbhar (whole night)

tar + upar = tarupar (up & down)

niman + b ur = nimanb ur (fine or not)

iii.   Reduplicative words

Reduplicative word is a particular type of grammatical formation whereby a part or the whole of a root form is repeated in the same word in a number of languages to varying extents.

The examples of Chitwania Tharu language are rase-rase (slowly), tulbul-tulbul (splash, shaked up liquid water)etc.

iv.   Back Formation

It is a process of reduction by which shorter word is made out of a larger word. This specialized type of reduction process is back formation. For example, pop from popular, gatecrash from gatecrasher.

This type of words are found in the Chitwania Tharu language e.g.

Kart from Kart har (doer)

Kahal from Kahal har. (said)

v.   Clipping

Clipping is a process of reduction while forming a word but it does not change the type or the class of the word. This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech, e.g. Telephone into phone, motorbike into bike.

This type of word can not be found in the Chitwania Tharu language.

vi.   Blending

Blending is a combination of two separate forms of word to produce a single new form. It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word. e.g.

breakfast + lunch > brunch.
motor + hotel > motel.

Blended words can not be found in the Chitwania Tharu language.

vii.   Abbreviation / Acronym

Abbreviation can be taken as the extreme case of clipping. It is very common process nowadays to shorten the longer words. This is of two types, first in which the letters are pronounced separately, e.g. M.D., M.Ed., F.M. etc. The second one in which the abbreviated form is pronounced as common words (single words). e.g. AIDS, TOEFL, IELTS, SAARC etc. In the past, this type of word was not used in the Chitwania Tharu language. But nowadays, this type of words are being used as well. e.g. Ga. Bi. Sa. (V.D.C.), Ji. Bi. Sa. (D.D.C.), NIDS etc.

viii.   Borrowing

It simply refers to take some words from various other languages. Borrowing involves mixing the system itself, because an item is 'borrowed' from one language to become part of the other language..... Such words account for more than half of the vocabulary of English , which has borrowed a great deal from Latin, Greek and French. (Hudson, 1996, p. 55, 56).

Every language borrows words to increase its vocabulary. e.g. hotel, school, bomb, bottle etc. are found in the Chitwania Tharu language.

ix.   Coinage

It is actually coining the invention of totally new words or the new words and adding in the vocabulary of a language. New terms are coined after the invention of the new object or things. e.g. wireless, television, hypermarket etc.

x.   Conversion

This term used in the study of word formation to refer to the derivational process whereby an item comes to belong to a new word-class without the addition of an affix. For example, verbs/nouns: smell/taste/hit/walk/bottle/ brake; adjectives/verbs: dirty/empty/lower. All these words can be used as verbs/nouns and adjectives/verbs. So, it is 'category change' and 'functional shift'. "A change in the function of the word, as for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion (Yule, 2003, p. 67). Example: 'book' it is a noun but it can be used as verb. In the same way other examples are bottle, butter, paper, etc.

c. Word Class

Words are often distinguished between major and minor world classes. There are four major word classes: nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs. The minor word classes include prepositions, conjunctions, articles, numerals, pronoun, quantifiers and interjections.

I.   Major Word Class

Major word classes are nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs which are dealt with each of these classes separately.

i. Noun

A noun in general is a naming word. It typically names or denotes the entities such as individuals, animals, places, things, qualities or abstractions. They can

function as the subject or object of a verb. "A noun has been defined as the name of a person, animal, place, concept or thing" (Todd, 1987, p. 53).

"Noun is a word which (a) can occur as the subject or object of a verb or the object (complement) of a preposition (b) can be modified by an adjective, (c) can be used with determiners." (Richard et al., 1985, p. 196).

Nouns, for example, are found in the Chitwania Tharu language are Chitwan, Surt n (Name of the village), Mangar (Name of the person), Paid□ (way) etc.

ii. Verb

A verb tells what someone or something is, does or experiences. It semantically is a word which refers to the concepts like actions, sections or states. Thus, word like eat, go, come (action); feel, touch, hurt (sensation); be remain (state) all can be identified as verbs.

"Verbs are typically associated with the sentence function predicator." (Aarts and Aarts, 1986, p. 20).

Some examples of the Chitwania Tharu language are kho (eat), jo (go), Dagur (run), Pher (change), Likh (write), Pad□h (read) etc.

ii. Adjective

An adjective is a word, which describes the noun. It tells the quality of the noun. It refers to a property of attribute of an entity by a noun. "Adjective is a word that describes the thing, quality, state or action, which a noun refers to" (Richard et al., 1985, p. 5).

The following are the features of adjectives:
(a)   They can be used before a noun.
(b)   They can be used after be, become, feel seem, sound, make etc. as a complement.

(c)   They can be used after a noun as a complement.

(d)   They can be modified by an adverb.

(e)   They can be used in comparative and superlative forms.

Some examples of adjective are :

this book, *my* dog, a *rich* man, a *happy* girl, Tom become *rich*, 'The idea sounds interesting.' The adjectives found in the Chitwania Tharu language are dahul (good, nice), Dhikal (hot), mot (fat), P tari (thin) etc.

iv. Adverb

An adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb. "Adverbs are either constituents of the sentence in which case they function as adverbial or they modify the head in adjective and adverb phrases", (Aarts and Aarts, 1936, p. 31).

An adverb is a word which can be identified on the basis of typical derivational suffixes. Some adverbs inflect for comparison. e.g. fully, intelligently, wisely, afterwards, homewards, clockwise etc. "Adverb is a word that describes or adds the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence and which answer such questions as how ? Where ? or when ?" (Richard et al., 1985, p. 6).

Adverbs available in the Chitwania Tharu language are rase rase (more slowly), halahal˙ (fast), chhitipity-chhitipity (more quickly) etc.

II.   Minor Word Class

Minor word classes are prepositions, conjunctions, articles, numerals, pronoun, quantifiers and interjections which are separately described below.

i. Preposition

Prepositions are words normally placed before nouns or pronouns. They can also be followed by verbs but except 'but' and 'except', the verb must be in the gerund form. Prepositions constitute a close word class and are formally

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invariable. We distinguish simple (one word) and complex (multi-word) prepositions. In the sentence, "I will buy a book for james" the word *'for'* is preposition.

Prepositions are of time, place, direction and possession. In, on, to, down, over, between, among etc. are the examples of simple prepositions.

Preposition are not found in the Chitwania Tharu language but post-positions are found in it. For examples:

w baz r *kare* gelihe.

(He went to market.)

Tebul w *upara* kit b bad u.

(The books is on the table.)

Linda d atpenw *m he* likhalah˙.

(Lind a writes with pen.)

ii. Conjunction

A conjunction is a word which is used to join words or sentences together. It also constitutes a closed set of words. It does not vary in form. It can be divided into two types (classes): Simple and complex. For examples:

Simple	Complex	
and, if	as if	in case
because, since	as long as	insofar as
but, while	as soon as	so that

We can find conjunctions in the Chitwania Tharu language. They are B k (but), Katauk˙/ kaise k˙ (because), Na y˙he Na Uh˙ye (neither…nor…) etc.

iii. Numeral

Numeral is a word which is used to name a number. In English, numerals may be cardinal numbers e.g. one, two, three, four, five etc. and ordinal numbers. e.g. first, second, third, fourth, fifth etc.

Both cardinal and ordinal numbers are found in the Chtiwania Tharu language. Cardinal numbers are, yek (one), duy˙ (two), tin˙ (three), c r˙ (four), p c (five) etc. and ordinal numbers are pahil (first), dosr (second), tisr (third), cauth (forth), p nchthau (fifth) etc.

iv. Pronoun

Pronoun is used in place of noun. According to Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 48), "Pronouns are usually treated as forming one word class with several sub classes." The can be categorized in the following sub classes.

a. Personal pronouns
b. Self pronouns
c. Demonstrative pronouns
d. Possessive pronouns
e. Relative pronouns
f. Interrogative pronouns
g. Reciprocal pronouns

Pronouns are also used in the Tharu language. The examples found in the Chitwania Tharu language are w (he), hamar (we), okar (his), hunk (they), tu˙ (you), tohar (you), etc.

v. Article

Articles are determiners that are used before nouns. There are two types of English articles. They are definite article and indefinite article. The indefinite articles are 'a' and 'an' and the definite article is 'the'. The indefinite article 'a' is used before consonant and 'an' before vowel countable noun (sounds).

We do not find articles in the Chitwania Tharu language.

vi. Quantifier

The word or phrase which shows the quantity of a noun is called quantifiers. According to Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 58), "Quntifiers constitute a closed word class." The examples of quantifier are someone, some, any, all, little etc. and the examples of the Chitwania Tharu language are Yichika (a little), Bahut (more), Kankatek (a lot of) etc.

vii. Interjection

The word which are used to express emotions, such as, surprise, joy, disgust, shock, pleasure etc. are called interjection. Those words are wow, hey, oh, damn etc. eg.

Wow, what a beautiful scene !

Interjection can be found in the Chitwania Tharu language, too. Such as Aiya (ouch!), hay˙ (oh!), hai babary (Oh my god!), Uh□ (look!) etc.

1.1.7.2 Structure of Phrase

A phrase is a group of words which functions as a unit. The unit, that carries the element of 'MHQ' (Modifier, Head and qualifier), is called group or phrase.

Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 60) say, "Phrases can be distinguished as noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase. A phrase can be identified on the basis of the word class membership of its most important constituent."

These phrases are explained below in the following way:

i.   Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a group of words with a noun as its headword. Its structure can be shown in the following way:

NP = H.

e.g. *John* is coming towards us.

NP = Pre m + H

e.g. *My best suit* is on the chair.

NP = H + post m

e.g. The book that I need

NP = Prem + H + post m.

e.g. *Better school to provide quality education* is opening soon.

In the same way, noun phrases are found in the Chitwania Tharu language. They are Ham r Ya ana (Our yard), Sabahu Janna (all of you), dahul n ca (good theatre)etc.

ii.   Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase is a group of words which modifies a noun. Sometimes, it contains adverbs or intensifiers. It functions as an adjectives.

Structures of the adjective phrase can be shown in this way:

Adj. p = H

e.g. It is *beautiful*

Adj. p = Pre m + H

e.g The book is *very important*

Adj. p = H + post m.

eg. He seemed *extremely pleasant.*

Adjective phrases are found in the Chitwania Tharu language. They are gurih y m (sweet mango), gahanu m z film (nice film), cahak r light (brightening light) etc.

iii. Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase is a group of words which functions like an adverb; it often plays the role of telling us when, where, why or how an event occur. For example:

Adv. p = H

e.g. He ran very *quickly*.

Adv. p = Prem + H

e.g. The movie was *highly* interesting

Adv. p = H + post m.

eg. He speaks fluently *enough.*

Adv. p = Pre m + H + post m

eg. I ran as quickly as I could

Adverb phrases are also found in the Chitwania Tharu Language. They are gahanu halahal˙ (very fast), kaske m jase (very well), kh dhilh (so late)etc.

iv. Verb Phrase

A verb phrase is a word or group of words with a verb as a head. Verb phrases can be either finite.

e.g.   He has been singing.

or non-finite.

e.g.   to have sung.

A simple sentence can have only one finite verb phrase.

e.g.   he may be following us.

But a complex sentence may have several finite verb phrases:

e.g.   When he was invited to give lecture, he was told that all reasonable expenses would be refunded

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v.   Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition. e.g. He arrived by plane.

    We are on very good terms

1.1.7.3 Clause

Clause is a group of words with its own subject and predicate, if it is included in a larger sentence is called clause. According to Todd (1985, p. 63):

    A clause is a group of words, which contains a finite verb but which can

    not occur in isolation, that is, a clause constitutes only part of a sentence.

    In each complex sentences, we have at least two clauses: a main clause

    (that is, a clause that is most like a simple sentence) and at least one

    subordinate or dependent clause.

Aarts and Aarts (1986, p. 84) say that clauses can be classified into three types. They are:

    (i) Finite clause.
    (ii) Non-finite clause.
    (ii) Verb less clause.

i.   Finite clause

The finite clause contains a finite verb. The finite verb is a verb which inflects for tense, aspect, mood and / or agreement with the subject, e.g.

Ram sleeps well.

In this sentence, 'Ram' is the subject and 'sleeps' is the finite verbs showing non-past tense, simple aspect, indicative mood and agreement with the third person singular number of the subject 'Ram'.

ii. Non-finite Clause

It contains a non-finite verb phrase (an infinitive, '-ing' form or '-ed' form). It does not show tense or mood. e.g.

Ram prefers Hari to go out.
I remember you playing.

The work completed, all workers left.

iii. Verb less clause

The clause which contains a noun phrase or an adjective phrase only, is called a verbless clause. It does not contain a verbal form. e.g.
I consider you a scholar.

Finite and non finite clauses are found in the Chitwania Tharu language and so is verb-less clause. For examples:
 w Kit b padsihe (Finite clause)
(He reads a book.)
Wokarake yawayiki dekhalasu(non-finite clause)
(I saw him coming.)
katuro t nau, mor jahike bad☐ihe (verb-less clause)
(Although far away, I am to go.)

1.1.7.4 Sentence

Sentence is the highest grammatical unit. It is a set of words which can express a statement, order or question usually containing a subject and a verb. English sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with the full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!) in written form.

According to Hockett (1958), "A sentence is a grammatical form which is not in construction with any other grammatical form: a constitute which is not a constituent" (p. 199).

Aarts and Aarts (1986, p.80) say that a sentence can be structurally classified into three:

(a)   The simple sentences : e.g. I am a teacher.

(b)   The complex sentence e.g. I believe that she is English.

(c)   The compound sentence. e.g. he is poor but his friend is rich.

According to Todd (1987, p. 67). Sentence can be classified into two classes. They are:

(i)   Major Sentence: There are four types of major sentence. They are: Declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentence. Major sentence contains a finite verb.

(ii)   Minor Sentence: It does not contain a finite verb. e.g. hi !, just a minute etc. Some examples of major and minor sentences from the Chitwania Tharu language are:

Mor b b y yili bad ihe   (Major sentence)

Yakhan haino Nikt r bad au. (Major sentence)

Ar˙ !   (Minor sentence)

Haiy !   (Minor sentence)

1.2   Review of Related Literature

Pangeni (2005), Luitel (2005) and Baral (2005) have conducted research studies in "Code mixing used in kantipur and classic F.M. Radio Programmes in Nepal", in the Nepali stories and in Nepali cinema respectively. All the research studies have come up with more or less the same findings. They found that word level was maximally used in greater number and words mixed were mostly nouns and then adjectives followed by verbs and adverbs.

Subedi (2001) and Neupane (2007) have carried out the research on "code mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily" and code mixing in Bhojpuri Language" respectively. They found that educated people and young generation have used

more English words than rural people. Subedi further states that the use of English acronym is very popular in Nepali newspaper.

Poudel (2005) and Lamichhane (2006) have conducted a research work on "code mixing in Nepali cinemas" and "code mixing used in Supermarket" respectively. They have concluded that 'Words were used in hundred different speech event. These words were semantically or pragmatically used for the motivation of code switching.

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research were as follows:
1.   To find out English words and expressions which are used in the Chitwania Tharu language.
2.   To find out the frequency of code-mixing.
3.   To list some pedagogical implications

1.4   Significance of the Study

Language is a means of communication through which we express our ideas, emotions and feelings. To know the language means to adjust in a particular language society. So, the finding of this study will be fruitful for the researchers as resource materials, for text book writers, subject exports, curriculum designers, language trainers, linguists and for all those people who are interested in the Chitwania Tharu language. It is expected to be beneficial to the teachers and learners of the Tharu language.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the objectives of the study, the following methodology was adopted.

2.1   Source of data

The study was based on both primary and secondary sources of data.

2.1.1   Primary source of data

The primary source of data of this study were Chitwania Tharu speakers.

2.1.2   Secondary source of data

The researcher consulted various books. e.g. Wardaugh (1998), Hudson (1996), Todd(1987), Hockett (1958), journals (Pahura, Samaad, Haamar Sanesh), newspaper(Gorkhapatra Daily), previous theses (e.g.Luitel, 2005.English code-mixing in the Nepali stories) to facilitate the collected data.

2.2   Population of the study

The population of the study included Chitwania Tharu language speakers of Khairahani Model Village Development Committee of Chitwan district.

2.3   Sampling procedure

This study was based on purposive sampling to select the Chitwania Tharu language speakers from Khairahani model VDC.

There were 80 Chitwania Tharu language speakers for data collection. Out of them 40 were educated and 40 were uneducated persons, both male and female, young and old speakers.

Diagram 5

Sample Population

```
                         ( Sample population )
                                  |
            ┌─────────────────────┴─────────────────────┐
      ( educated 40 )                              ( uneducated 40 )
            |                                             |
      ┌─────┴─────┐                              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
  ( Male 20 )  ( Female 20 )                 ( Male 20 )       ( Female 20 )
      |            |                             |                  |
   ┌──┴──┐      ┌──┴──┐                       ┌──┴──┐            ┌──┴──┐
(Young 10)(Old 10)(Young 10)(Old 10)   (Young 10)(Old 10)  (Young 10)(Old 10)
```
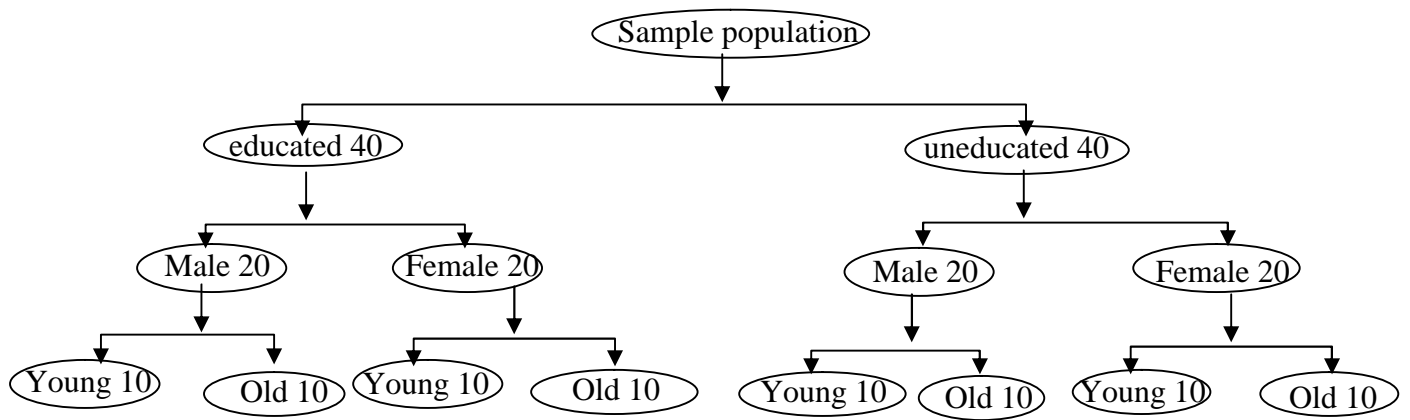
Note: young (upto 30 years)
          old (above 30 years)

2.4   Tools for Data Collection

The researcher observed the Chitwania Tharu language speakers. The observation was recorded by audio cassette recorder and by note taking as well. He used unstructured interview questions. Interview topics was previously prepared and questionnaire was prepared on the spot. The interview was tape recorded. So, the tools of this research were observation, audio cassette recorder and interview.

2.5   Procedure of Data Collection

1.   The researcher visited Khairahani model VDC, met some Chitwania Tharu language speakers and recorded their conversation.
2.   The researcher met the Chitwania Tharu language speakers to interview orally and collect their response (Appendix 2).
3.   He visited different websites.

2.6   Limitations of the Study

1.   The study was limited to the Khairahani model VDC of Chitwan district.

2.   The study was limited to Chitwania Tharu language speakers.

3.   Only the Chitwania Tharu language speakers were taken as the sample of this study.

4.   The study was limited from word level to sentence level expressions.

5.   Only English mixed Chitwania Tharu language was analyzed.

6.   The study was based on only day to day communication.

CHAPTER THREE
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the sampled population of Chitwania Tharu Speakers. The data collected from different sources have been analyzed and interpreted under the following headings:

1. Holistic Analysis of Linguistic Units
2. Frequency of the mixed expression
3. Education (literacy) based description

3.1   Holistic analysis of linguistic units

Here, the term refers to the analysis of the total English code mixing in the Chitwana Tharu language. English code mixing in the form of different linguistic units was found in the Chitwania Tharu language. Linguistic units were words, phrases, clauses and sentences of which analysis of code mixing is presented as a whole in the following pie chart:

Figure 3.1
Analysis of Code-mixing
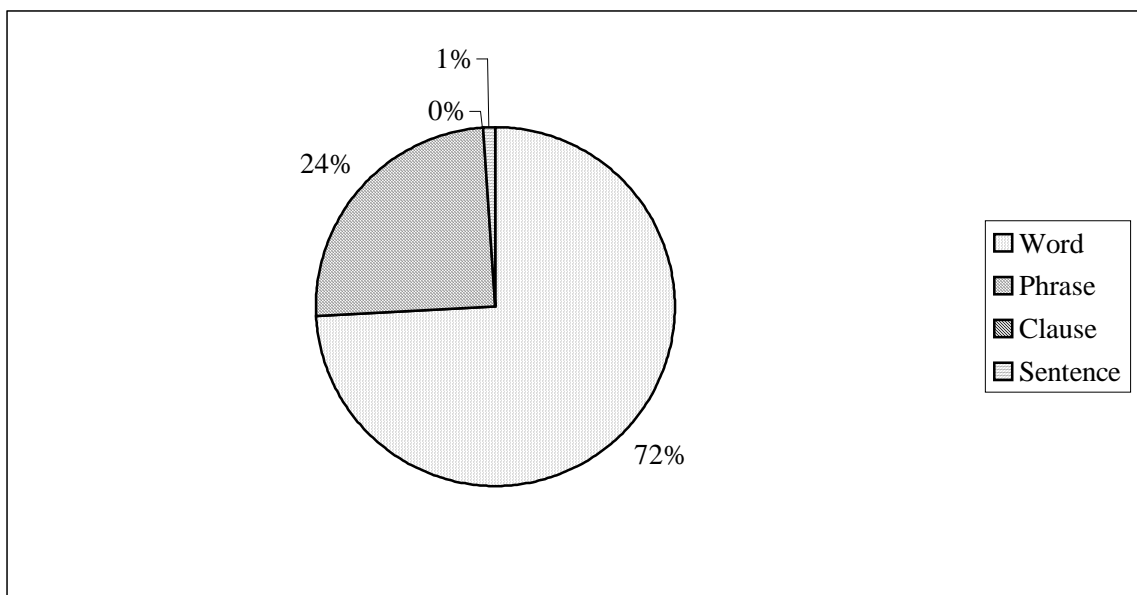
There were 424 English expressions mixed in the Chitwania Thau language. Among them word level occupies the largest portion of mixing, i.e. 72% of the

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total expressions. Phrase level, clause level and sentence level occupy 24%, 0% and 1% of the total expressions respectively.

3.1.1 Word

e.g. Kath˙ Kath˙ *material* c hi) ?
(What are other materials needed?)

Y ko *gravel* yahaw y n.
(Bring here more gravel.)

Yiya *chimney* nah˙y banolihe.
(S/he smoked like chimney.)

Words of monomorphemic structure found in the study were:

e.g. *Ticket* dele
(S/he gave ticket)

Reserve m halay˙.
(It was reserved.)

Words of poly morphemic structure found in the study were:

e.g *Agreement* bhel re.
(It has become agreement)

Mor Volleyball manparlau.
(I liked volleybal.)

Poly-morphemic word structure found in the study can be shown in the following way:

(a) free + free   e.g. Aare ! tu˙ *homework* karle k˙ haino?
(Hey! did you do your homework or not?)

(b) free + bound   e.g. Sam n kiny˙k˙ *bargaining* karihe.
(You should bargain while buying goods.)

(c) bound + bound   e.g. kakhanu *tension* hasay˙ n a.
(Sometimes it makes tension.)

Other word structures were not found in the study.

Different types of words found in the study were:

(a) Borrowed   e.g.   Lagbhag nabbe ***bottle*** yepesau.

(It nearly occupies 90 bottles.)

(b) Reduplicative   e.g.   Bideshak manase ***minute- minute*** ka hisab kaisau

(Foreigners calculate each and every minute)

(c) Clipping   e.g.   w rah˙-rah ˙ke phone karay˙

(He Frequently phones me.)

(d) Abbreviation   e.g.   ***S.L.C.*** Birganjm Kailasu

(I passed S.L.C. in Birganj.)

(e) Derivative   e.g.   Yakhan ***plotting*** kake becay˙ bad□ay˙.

(Now, it has been selling by plotting.)

(f) Coinage   e.g.   ***Acid*** misosay˙

(It mixes with acid.)

(g) Compounding   e.g.   Mor ***volleyball*** manparsau.

(I like volleyball.)

As for as major word classes are concerned, the following classes were found in the study (Appendix-5)

A. Noun   e.g.   Y ko ***gravel*** yahaw y n.

(Bring here more gravel.)

B. Verb   e.g.   Try karake.

(We should try.)

C. Adjective   e.g.   ***Basic*** c r saye salary dey˙ halay˙.

(Basic four hundred salary had been providing us.)

D. Adverb   e.g.   Hero sabhah□a ***openly*** b t kailahi.

(All hero openly talks.)

Similarly, the words of following minor classes were found in the study. (Appendix-5, 6)

A. Conjunction   e.g.   Major Nepali ***and*** Sociology.

(I study major Nepali and Sociology.)

B. Numeral   e.g.   ***Eleven*** m   Nepali pad☐he parsay˙

(Nepali subject must be studied at grade eleven.)

3.1.2 Phrase

Code mixing in the phrase level was also found in the study. The phrases of different types were found (Appendix -1, 6). They were as follows:

A. Noun Phrase   e.g.   Y˙ya ***swimming pool*** halau.

(This is swimming pool.)

e.g.   woske ***full payment*** haino kaile.
(He has not paid full payment.)

B. Verb Phrase   e.g.   Basic Need fulfill karake khature y˙ya Niyam

l gu bhel Bad☐au.

(This rule and regulation have been applied to fulfill the basic need.)

e.g.   ***Video-mixing*** ka dok n.
(I have video mixing shop.)

C. Adjective phrase

e.g.   ***I.com.clear*** kailah
(I passed I.com.)

e.g.   ***Plus two*** science
(I study plus two science)

D. Adverb phrase   e.g.   ***As a whole*** ja˙ k˙ kath˙?
(Are we going as a whole.)

E. Prepositional phrase

e.g.   Haino, season off ta k hi.
(No, it is season off.)

The mixed phrases of different structures were found in the study

(Appendix-1,2). They were as follows:

A. Noun Phrase

   i. NP = Prem + H

     NP = adj. + H   e.g.   Jen hunkase muhi ***permanent teacher*** naḣ ̇ya.

                                    (I was as like as more permanent teacher than the other.)

     NP = N + H   e.g.   S l-S l ***teacher training*** hasau.

                                      (There is teacher training each year.

     NP = H + det + H   e.g.   Y pan ***rule and regulation*** sab batohihe.

                                      (You have to say all your rule and regultion.)

     NP = H + H   e.g.   Tor ***confirmation letter*** yalau.

                                        (Your confirmation letter arrived.)

     NP = adv + V   e.g.   ***Totally break*** banawke k m kara ̇halaḣ

                                      (I had totally been working to make break.)

     NP = Prep. + H   e.g.   ***After shave*** yahawa pawesau.

                                      (After shave is available.)

     NP = Det + H   e.g.   ***Our English*** pad☐sah ̇

                                      (I study our English book.)

B. Verb Phrase

     VP = N + H   e.g.   ***video-mixing*** ka dok n.

                                      (I have video mixing shop.)

     VP = N + H   e.g.   ***wall printing*** karake k m kaisasu

                                      (I use to work wall printing.)

C. Adjective Phrase

     Adj. p. + H   e.g.   ***plus two*** ka bahute bidharthi jai Halau

                                      (Many students go to plus two.)

D. Adverb Phrase   e.g.   Haino, ***Last-Last*** bad☐au.

(No, it is going to be ended.)

E. Prepositional Phrase

N + H   e.g.   *game off* pandhram   hasay˙.

(Game off will be at 15 scores.)

3.1.3 Clause

Some mixed clauses with different structures were not found in the study.

3.1.4. Sentence

Some mixed sentences were also found in the study. They were analyzed on the following basis:

i. Major
ii. Minor

Major sentence   e.g. In this study, major sentence was not found

Minor sentence   e.g. Hello!

       Please!

       Good night!

       Good morning, sir!

3.2 Frequency of the mixed expression

The mixed expressions found in the study are analyzed on the frequency basis as following: (Appendix 4-8)

3.2.1 Language Structure

a. The frequency of expressions or code mixing was found more at word level than in other levels. In the study, it has occupied 72% of the total expressions.

b. The frequency of code mixing at phrase level is 24% of the total expressions.

c. The frequency of code mixing at clause level is 0% of the total expressions.

d.   The frequency of code mixing at sentence level is 1% of the total expressions.

e.   3% code mixing of the total expressions has been covered by abbreviation.

It can be shown in bar diagram except abbreviations as following:

Figure 3.2

Code-mixing in different linguistic units
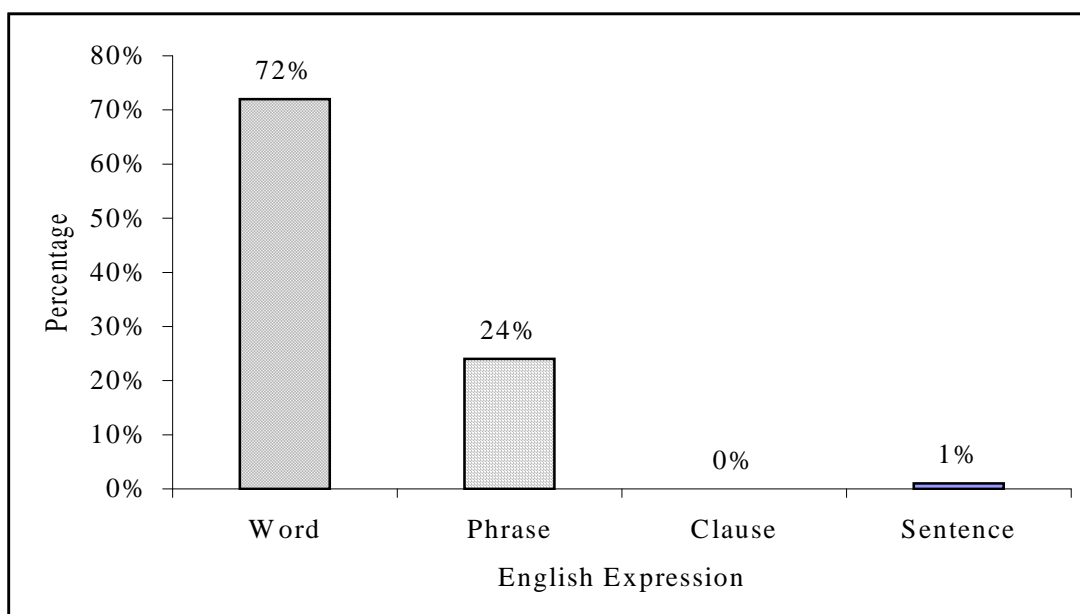
3.2.1 Analysis of English expressions at word level

Broadly, words can be categorized into two groups, viz. major and minor word classes. In analyzing the English code mixing, only major word class has been taken into account. From this perspective, words can be classified into four types: Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. so, frequency of the code mixing at major class can be shown as follows (Appendix-5):

Figure 3.3

Code mixing in major word class

Pie chart showing: 82% Nouns, 9% Verbs, 6% Adjectives, 2% Adverbs. Legend: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs.
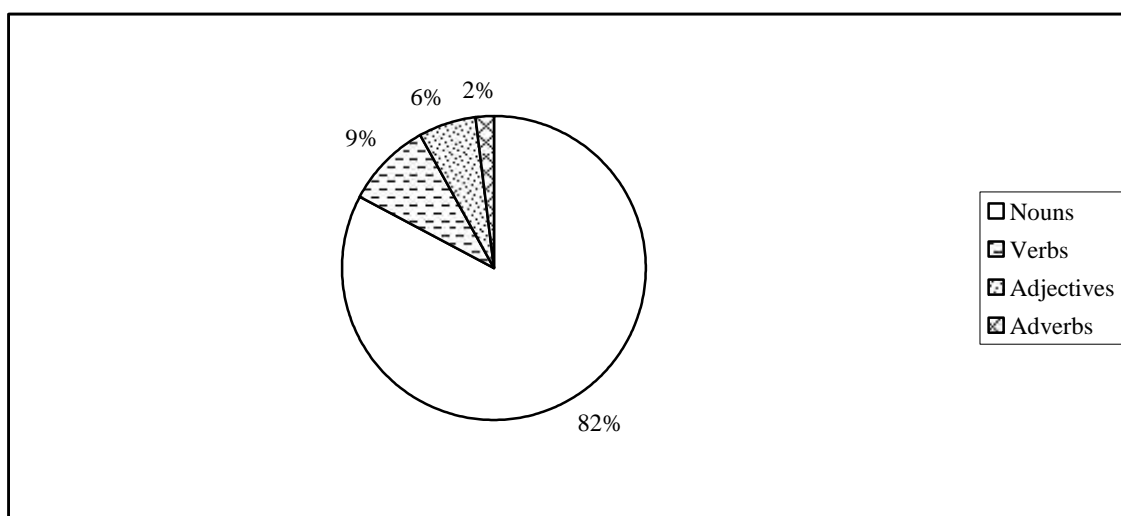
1. In the analysis of English code mixing, there were 304 English words mixed in the Chitwanai Tharu language altogether. Out of them, nouns were 247, i.e. 82% code-mixing at word level of the total expressions. Among the nouns, the word 'kilo' has the highest frequency (13).

2. There were 26 verbs out of the total English word expressions which occupy 9% of code mixing at word level. The word 'pass' has the highest frequency (4).

3. Adjectives were 18 out of the total English word expressions which have occupied 6%. The words 'basic' and black have the highest frequency (4).

4. Likewise, there were 5 adverbs, i.e. 2% code mixing have occupied of the total English word expressions. Each word has equal frequency in code mixing at word level.

3.2.1.1 Analysis of English Nouns

Nouns can be categorized into five types. They are: proper noun, common noun, material noun, collective noun and abstract noun. The following table illustrates different nouns mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language.

Table No. 1

English Nouns in the Chitwania Tharu Language

S.N.	Types of noun	Frequency	Percentage
1	Proper	46	19.16
2	Common	88	36.66
3	Material	17	7.08
4	Collective	7	2.91
5	Abstract	82	34.16
	Total	240	100.00

The table above states that total mixed English nouns were 240. Out of them, 46 were proper nouns, i.e. 19.16%, 88, i.e. 36.66% common nouns, 17, i.e. 7.08% were material nouns; 7, i.e. 2.91% were collective nouns and similarly the frequency of abstract nouns was of 82, i.e. 34.16 percent of the total expression. Thus, the frequency and percentage indicate that common nouns had the highest entry whereas collective nouns had the lowest.

The following instances will exemplify the different nouns mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language.

1. Y ko *gravel* yahaw yãn.

   (Bring here more gravel)

   (Proper nouns; Appendix-1, p. 55, No. 11)

2. Y˙ya *chimney* nahiya banolihe.

   (hey ! you made it like chimney)

   (Common noun; Appendix-1, p. 55, No. 17)

3. Kahaw dhay˙deuke *cement˙*ya ?

   (Where shall I keep this cement ?)

   (Material nouns; Appendix-1, p. 55, No. 5)

4. w t˙n *class* pad☐alah˙.

   (He reads in class three.)

   (Collective nouns; Appendix-1, p. 55, No. 6)

5.	Katek *time* bhelayi ?

	(What time is it now ?)

	(Abstract nouns; Appendix-1, p. 61, No. 185)

3.2.1.2 Analysis of English Verbs

A verb tells what someone or something is, does, or experiences. It is semantically a word which refers to the concepts like actions, sections or states. Bore, cancel, challenge, change are verbs. Verbs can be classified into transitive and intransitive. Both types of verbs were found to be used in the Chitwania Tharu language. The following table shows the types of verb and its frequency.

Table No. 2

English Verbs in the Chitwania Tharu Language

S.N.	Types of verb	Frequency	Percentage
1	Transitive	18	69.23
2	Intransitive	8	30.76
	Total	26	100.00

The above table displays that the total verbs were 26. Out of them, 18, i.e. 69.23% and 8, i.e. 30.76% were transitive and intransitive verbs respectively. In this study, transitive verb has the highest and intransitive has lowest frequency. Some instances of English verbs are given below:

w rah˙rah˙ke phone karay˙.

(He/she frequently phones me.)

(Transitive verbs, appendix - 1, p. 55, No.6)

ek cot˙ fail bhel

(He/she failed once.)

(Intransitive verb, appendix-1, p. 55, No. 2)

3.2.1.3 Analysis of English Adjectives

An adjective is a word which describes the noun. It tells the quality of the noun, for example, this book, my dog, happy girl, Tom becomes rich. Adjectives can be classified into different groups. The adjectives mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language are given in the table as follows:

Table No. 3

English Adjectives in the Chitwania Tharu Language

S.N.	Types of adjectives	Frequency	Percentage
1	Adj. of quality	15	83.33
2	Adj. of quantity	2	11.11
3	Adj. of number	1	5.55
4	Possessive adj.	-	-
5	Demonstrative adj.	-	-
6	Interrogative adj.	-	-
	Total	18	-

This table illustrates that only 18 English adjectives were mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language. Out of them 15 were adjective of quality, i.e. 83.33%; 2, i.e. 11.11% adjective of quantity and 1, i.e. 5.55% adjective of number. Other types of adjectives were not mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language, some examples of adjectives of quality mixed in this language are given below:

1.   Jakhan˙ Ferake ***Illegal*** k m karay˙.

      (He always does illegal work.)

      (Adj. of quality, appendix-1, p. 57, No.71)

2.   Woske ***full payment*** hayino kaile.

      (I did not pay full payment easily.)

      (Adj. of quantity, appendix-1, p. 57, No. 68)

3.   *Twenty-five* mm ka GI pipe hasau.

GI pipe will be of twenty-five mm

(Adj. of number, appendix-1, p. 56, No. 38)

3.2.1.4 Analysis of English Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes or adds the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a sentence which answer such questions as how ? where ? or when ? already, fast, late etc. were adverbs found in the Chitwania Tharu language. An adverb can be classified into different types, such as adverbs of time, adverbs of manner, adverbs of place, adverbs of number, adverbs of degree and interrogative adverbs. Among them, only adverbs of time and adverbs of manner were found in the Chitwania Tharu language. The table given below depicts the nature of adverbs mixed in the sampled population.

Table No. 4

English adverbs in the Chitwania Tharu Language

S.N.		Frequency	Percentile
1	Adverbs of time	2	40
2	Adverbs of manner	3	60
3	Adverbs of place	-	-
4	Adverbs of number	-	-
5	Adverbs of degree	-	-
6	Interrogative adverbs	-	-
	Total	5	100

The table above clearly discloses the fact that only two types of adverb were found in the sample. They were adverbs of time and adverbs of manner which were 2, i.e. 40% and 3 i.e. 60% respectively. In this study, the frequency and percentage indicate that adverbs of manner had the highest entry whereas adverbs of time had the lowest. Some instances of English adverbs are given below:

1.   Hunker already hasau.

      (That has already existed on them.)

      (Adverb of time, appendix-1, p. 57, No. 74)

2.   Hero sabhah□ *openly* b t kailah ̇.

      (Heroes openly talk.)

      (Adverbs of manner, appendix- 1,p. 57, No. 73)

3.2.2.5 Analysis of English Phrases

Phrases are a group of words without a finite verb, especially the ones that form part of a sentence. 'The white house' and 'on Sunday morning' are phrases. phrases can be classified into different types, such as noun phrase, verb phrase adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. All these phrases were found in the sampled Chitwania Tharu language. The following table displays the nature of phrases mixed in it.

Table No. 5

English Phrases in the Sampled Chitwania Tharu Language

S.N.	Types of phrases	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun phrase	90	87.37
2	Verb phrase	5	4.85
3	Adjective phrase	4	3.88
4	Adverb phrase	2	1.94
5	Prepositional phrase	2	1.94
	Total	103	100

The table above clearly discloses the fact that all these phrases were found in the sampled Chitwania Tharu language. The noun phrase, needless to say, occupies the highest frequency in mixing which had 87.37%. Similarly, 4.85% verb phrase, 3.88% adjective phrase, 1.94% adverb phrase and prepositional phrase were found in the study.

Some examples are given below:

Mor *major math* dahul lagalau.

(I liked major math.)

(Noun phrase, appendix-2, p. 65, No. 5)

Wall printing Likhake K m Kaisasu.

(I work to write wall printing.)

(Verb phrase, appendix-2, p. 66, No. 5)

Deep blue ra ka dress ban□u.

(We have deep blue coloured dress.)

(Adj. phrase, appendix-1, p. 60, No. 155)

Haine, *Last-last* ban□u.

(No., it is going to be end.)

(Adverb phrase, appendix-1, 6, p. 56, No. 27).

Haino, *season off* ta k h .

No, it is season off.

(Prepositional phrase, appendix-2, 6, p. 94, No. 84).

3.2.3 Analysis of English Sentences

Sentence is the highest grammatical unit. It is a group of words that makes complete sense usually containing a subject and a verb. English sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with the full stop (;) a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!) in written form. Sentence can be classified into two classes. They are:

(i)   **Major Sentence:** There are four types of major sentence viz. Declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentence. Major sentence contains a finite verb. It was not found in the Chitwania Tharu Language.

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(ii)   Minor Sentence: It does not contain a finite verb, e.g. hi ! just a moment etc.

These two sentences mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language can be shown with frequency as follows:

Table No. 6

English Sentence in the Chitwania Tharu Language

S.N.	Types of sentence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Major sentence	-	-
2	Minor sentence	5	100
	Total	5	100

The table above clearly shows the fact that only minor sentences were found to be used in the sampled population. Needless to say, it occupies the highest frequency in mixing, i.e. 100% of the total expression at sentence level. Some examples of English sentences mixed in the sampled population are given below:

Good morning, Sir !
(Appendix-7, p. 100, No. 1).

3.3   Education based description

1.   Educated people have been found using more English words in their expressions than uneducated one. e.g.
Tu Tiptop hakhihe.
(You should be tiptop.)

2.   Educated people have been found using more than one English word in the same sentence whereas uneducated people have been found using either a single English word or no English word at all. e.g.
Yiya *swimming pool* halau.
(This is swimming pool.)

3. Educated people sometimes use complex words, phrases and sometimes whole sentence in English.

    e.g.   Passport system l gu karake c h .

            (Passport system should implemented).

    e.g.   Hello.

4. Technical terms such as kilo, T.V., S.L.C., litre, C.M.A. etc. which do not have equivalent words in the students' mother tongue are used by uneducated persons as well.

5. Though incorrect pronunciations are widely noticed among both the educated and uneducated people, it is uneducated people who make more incorrect pronunciation.. e.g. 'defet' for 'different'.

6. Level of understanding between educated and uneducated people is different which means an uneducated person can use the English words without knowing its real meaning. It is possible that they can easily be misled.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

This chapter is the final one in this thesis. It draws the major findings from analysis and interpretation of the data and some pedagogical implications have been suggested on the basis of findings of the study.

4.1   Findings

On the basis of the analysis and interpretation of the data, the findings of the study can be summarized objectivewise as follows:

1.   Word level English code mixing was found to be used in greater number in comparison to the other linguistic units. Out of 424 expressions mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language, 304 (72%) were words.

2.   Educated people mixed more English words than uneducated ones.

3.   Educated females used English words as much as males did but uneducated females did not use as much as the males did.

4.   As far as the word level code mixing is concerned, nouns were mixed maximally, i.e. 247 (82%) of the total word level mixing. There were 26 verbs, i.e. 9%, 18 adjectives, i.e. 6%, 5 adverbs, i.e. 2% used in the Chitwania Tharu language.

5.   Regarding the nature of nouns in the sampled population, common nouns were mixed maximally, i.e. 36.66% of the total noun level code mixing. Similarly, the percentage of proper nouns, material nouns, collective nouns, abstract nouns were 19.16%, 7.08%, 2.91% and 34.16% respectively of the total noun level code mixing.

6. English verbs mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language were transitive verbs and intransitive verbs which were 18 (69.23%) and 8 (30.76%) respectively out of 26 verbs.

7. English adjectives mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language were adjective of quality, i.e. 15 (58.33%), adjective of quantity, i.e. 2 (11.1%), adjective of number, i.e. 1 (5.55%) of the total adjectives. Other types of adjectives were not found mixed.

8. There were only two types of adverbs found to be used in the Chitwania Tharu language.They were adverb of time, i.e. 2 (40%) and adverb of manner, i.e. 3 (60%) of the total adverbs. Other types of adverb were not found to be used in this study.

9. Regarding phrase level code mixing, noun phrases were used maximally by the native speakers of the Chitwania Tharu language, i.e. 90 (87.37%). Similarly, verb phrases, i.e. 5 (4.85%), adjective phrases, i.e. 4 (3.88%), adverb phrases and prepositional phrases, i.e. 2 (1.94%) of the total phrases level code mixing.

10. This study also found that educated people used a lot of abbreviation. e.g. B.Ed. C.M.A.,SAARC etc. and some English sentences were found to be mixed in the Chitwania Tharu language; e.g. Happy birthday to you, Hello etc. The abbreviation word 'S.L.C.' was maximally used and the sentence 'Hello' was also used highly on the basis of frequency. (Appendix-7, 8, p. 100).

11. Uneducated people mixed English words in their mother tongue unconsciously. They pronounced the English words in the Chitwania Tharu tongue.
    /Cement y / for 'cement'
    /red / for 'radio'
    /collegew / for 'college'
    /facew / for 'face'

4.2 Pedagogical Implications

In terms of the findings from the analysis and interpretations, the researcher has made the following pedagogical implications:

i. The study reveals that the mixed English words, phrases, clauses and sentences helps to show the nature of English code-mixing in Chitwania Tharu Language.

ii. The frequent use of English words in the Chitwania Tharu language help to raise the awareness on the part of the learners for their betterment in reading.

iii. The research has found that this is not the age of monolingual due to the globalization. The language is changing. So, the curriculum designers should take the dynamic nature of language into consideration mainly to make the students familiar with English words.

iv. The study of abbreviated terms allows both the teachers and students to use their creativity and best use of customary practice.

v. Code mixing is a useful technique to introduce new vocabulary can be an efficient and effective method of teaching learning activities.

vi. Words and phrases should be given due emphasis when teaching and learning of a language than those of sentences.

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Observation (Educated People)

1.   यब Campus join करके ।

2.   एकचोटी Fail भेल ।

3.   हुन्का Glow shine मा पढेजेसयी ।

4.   Heater मा पानी धिकोसयी ।

5.   यिय cement ya कँहवा धयिदेउके ?

6.   उव रहिरहिके phone करयी ।

7.   सिकरेठ (Cigarette) पियाह ।

8.   Second पुस्ठाहर उकर बात नाही सुनबही ।

9.   प्रकाशवनी घरवमा TV हेरयी ।

10.   कथी-कथी Material चाहि ?

11.   याको Gravel यहवा यान ।

12.   Cement क बोरा ।

13.   ढलायी एक level चाहि ।

14.   Motor माहे छिचकारी देवेपरतऊ ।

15.   घरवमा गेलेगेल् घरवक cementiya यान ।

16.   पुरा जमयी हलऊ cement ya.

17.   हैत ! यिय chimney नहीया बनोलीहे ।

18.   /red / (Radio) किनके ।

19.   Computer सिखेपरलयी न ।

20.   तुयी Tiptop हखिहे ।

21.   तोर यखना Running पुँजी चाहि ।

22.   हमार Population 15,33,879 बणऊ ।

23.   तबन इचीक facew तगणा हतयी ।

24.   नयाँ Road गेल ।

25.   प्रेम sir

26. मासु एक kilo धदिहे ।

27. हैने । Last-Last बणऊ ।

28. जेन हुन्कासे मुही permanent teacher नहीया ।

29. काठमाडौँमा 70 percentage से प्रायःउपरे यनले ।

30. सरकारी office यहवा बन्द हसयी ।

31. मुहु एगुणा Thesis लिख्के वोरोलही ।

32. Kalika F.M से 2065-03-29 गते २ बजे आइतवार

The Tharu Programme: Haamar Sanesh Song: तोरमोर love परल हलऊ ।

33. कसनक - कसनक हमरा engineer ककें याइली ।

34. मुयी बिदेशमा wiring काम करयी हलही ।

35. कथी-कथी problem बणयी एगुणा किताब निकणोतही डहुल हतिहे ।

36. एकदम height मा wiring करेपरसऊ ।

37. पुर GI (जि आई) pipe से काम करेपरसऊ ।

38. Twenty-five mm क GI pipe हसऊ ।

39. नयाँ side मा परबही इचिक सितर हतऊ ।

40. मसुवा मिलाके दिहे न एक kilo।

41. विदेशक मनसे minute-minute क हिसाब कैसऊ ।

42. Gaswom गहबही ।

43. Cement˙ set हखे जोकर गह न ।

44. याजु मौसम फेरके challenge करयीकी नहीया ।

45. कखनुः Tension हसयी न ।

46. १० Litre भेले पुगयी ।

47. मुयी कहयी सरहेजीया बणिय खा missed calls करयी किहा!

48. थरुह Road मा उतरके यापन अधिकार लेवो न ।

49. Fact कथी बणयी उहिये Dealing करु न ।

50. Post लेवके खतुरे हणताल करयी ।

51. ६.०० बजे Time देले बणसु ।

52. यिय swimming pool हलऊ ।

53.   कैसही त exercise ।

54.   Try करके

55.   Pop बणयी ।

56.   Ticket देले ।

57.   Agreement भेले रे ।

58.   बिहना हेरलही reserve मा लागल देखलही ।

59.   तेल नाही भेले start नाही हतऊ ।

60.   सुवर खाएके plan बणयी ।

61.   Reserve मा हलयी ।

62.   As a whole जाइ कि कथी ?

63.   Phoenix cycili किनले ।

64.   Coat भिन लगोही ता ।

65.   English film हैनो ।

66.   Passport system लागु करके चाहि ।

67.   Welder मा गेल हलही ।

68.   वोसके Full payment हैनो कैले ।

69.   तोर Married भेल बणऊ ।

70.   पर्सक cold store फेरके गेल ।

71.   जखनी फेरके illegal काम करयी ।

72.   तोर जन्यावक operation भेलयी ।

73.   Hero सभह openly बात कैलही ।

74.   हुनकर उव already हसऊ ।

75.   हुनकर सुनते न sexual power बढी हलही ।

76.   चल धिरज garage वरि ।

77.   Imperial leather डहुल रे ।

78.   याजु super glue बणसु टाँसले ।

79.   ना तोहराके bonus देई न commission कथी न कथी ।

80.   Hyper tension हसऊ ।

81. देसीकहि यसनुकु यसनुकु planning भेलऊ ।

82. इचिकमिचिक petrol गहदेहीता ।

83. Happly birthday to you.

84. SIM card लेबही ।

85. यहवा DVD fit कयी दबसु

86. Time लगतउ यीय ।

87. वोकरके Boil करयी ।

88. तहिजाके वोकरके fry करके ।

89. अरि ! motor w देही खोली ।

90. Bakery मा पकाके देयी ।

91. हैत् ! danger हसऊ ।

92. Jundice से फेरके मनसे मरसऊ ।

93. Acid मिसोसयी ।

94. Forum क office बनल बणऊ.

95. जम्मा यखना Individual भेसकल ।

96. यखना ploting कके बेचयी बणयी ।

97. कलुहीसे उव Bear पिययी ।

98. Bank गेलिहे केजुनु ।

99. हुन्देनही सुनते Net मा छाणले ।

100. हमार फेरके project क बारेमा लिखेपर्लही ।

101. टाँणीमा लके Night class चल्लही ।

102. पुरै दखीनाहा भाषा Talk करयी ।

103. हसे A, B, C,D भरखे हलिय जनले ।

104. मोर मन Boil करके रे।

105. Please चल्न ।

106. Senior क बात नाही मनबही रे ।

107. Stopewa माङ ।

108. यसवक सरहेजवक highest number ।

109. गुप्तावके कहदेही मोरे helper.

110. crane चलाउके ।

111. कुनुहु joke मा कहयी हसयी ।

112. Seriously कहयी ।

113. रह न वहवा कथी Emergency परल बणऊ ।

114. Cancel हतऊ ।

115. कतुरो तुयी plane मा चढबही फेर त यिहे धर्तीयक यास ।

116. Debit, credit हैनो थाह मोर ।

117. तोर Number कहिया यतउ कहिया नही ।

118. रह मोरके एघरी Disconnect कके यावेदे ।

119. मुयी cancel मा यायीली ।

120. course एकदम Fast पढोयी कहके हैनो गेलसु ।

121. Internet मा देखले ।

122. photo पठा देले ।

123. Degree क meeting बणयी यखना ।

124. फेर Intermediate से शुरु करके बणऊ ।

125. Fee घटाऊ कहके ताला मारले ।

126. Plus two क बहुते विद्यार्थी जायी हलऊ ।

127. इचिक secrete ठाउँमा जाके बात करु न ।

128. हमार badminton game हसऊ ।

129. यबे passport बनाके विदेश भागेक ।

130. मोर volleyball मन परलऊ ।

131. game off पन्धमा हसयी ।

132. लगभग नब्बे bottle एपेसउ।

133. Journalism पढल बणसु ।

134. practice करयी बणसु ।

135. यनदिने meeting चलिहे न ।

136. Hello !

137. International collegewom पढसही ।

138. जबण danger बणिहे ।

139. बरु out dress मा जबसु । बकु dress क लागि नाहि किनबसु ।

140. Light w माहे हानके यतहर फुला देले ।

141. याजु promotion भेल न, हसे तुरुन्ते गेल विना dress क काम करे ।

142. Waiter कहके याइली काम करे ।

143. Driving मा जबही काम करे ।

144. यापन life क बारेमा सोचके यी बिषय लेले मुई ।

145. School क rule अनुसारdress हसऊ ।

146. एक दुई महिना Labour काम कके तहीही डहुल काम देयी ।

147. वोकर पाछ्रा store keeper मा काम कैलसु ।

148. साँझलयी duty मा जायी ।

149. Landmark वरि घुमलही ।

150. घरक driver मने उतुरा हैनो डहुल ।

151. Multiple campus हखऊ ।

152. हाजिरी जवाफ, game हसऊ ।

153. मोर commerce डहुल लगयी ।

154. गोरहर shirt हसे करिया pant collegewok dress हखऊ ।

155. Deep blue रङक dress बणऊ ।

156. Glow-shine Academy मा पढल ।

157. एकरके fail बनादेले ।

158. Condom लगोसयी ।

159. एकमाना दुध लगभग एक Litre हबिहे ।

160. बडा तोहरा Hero रे ।

161. Interview लेयी रे मोर ।

162. Forum क चाहना दोसरे बणऊ ।

163. तोर Capacity बढाऊ ?

164. तोर Schoolw m total student कतके बणऊ ?

165. नेपालक Area छोटे बणऊ ।

166. हमार day मा पढायी हलही ।

167. मनसेक Nature बुझके काम करेक चाहिँ ।

168. मोर सङ्गत्यावा जबण businessman बनल बणिहे ।

169. मोर दादा Ph.D. करयी बणीय ।

170. मुयी Degree वोरोयी बणही यब ।

171. तोर qualification कतेक बणऊ ।

172. हमार देशवामा Manpower एकदम घटलऊ ।

173. समान किनइकी bargaining करिहे ।

174. यिय Local phone हखऊ ।

175. Government बणीहे Plus two लागू करले ।

176. साल-साल teacher training हसऊ ।

177. बोकर Life क सवाल बणयी ।

178. Full time job पौले डहुल हतिहे ।

179. Over confidence मा बात नाही करके ।

180. Basic need fulfill करके खतुरे यीय निर्णय लागू भेल बणऊ ।

181. मुहु confuse मा बणसु ।

182. थारु film बढाउ की हैनो ?

183. झाना खेलाइकी झिन बहुत style देखोहीहे ।

184. याजु Introduction कार्यक्रम माते भेलऊ ।

185. कतेक Time भेलयी ?

186. तोर क percent यलऊ ।

187. तोर University क नाउ कथी ?

188. तुयी teaching क लागि material तयार कैले की हैनो ?

189. तुयी Private की सरकारी schoolm पढसही ?

190. उव यापन Loverawa के gift देलिय ।

191. लोतौ good night हौ ।

192. मुयी Classau मा पुरा confidence तालसे पढोसही ।

193. Good morning, sir.

194. यखना Olympic game हखयी बणयी ।

195. SAARC सम्मेलन भे सकलयी ।

196. मोर NTC क Card बणयी ।

197. कगो Block बनोले बणयी ?

198. Project मा काम पौते ता डहुल हति हे ।

199. वोकरके support तुंयी भिन करही ता ।

200. कसनक तुयी half mind क मनसे नहीया ।

201. दिनेशक त membership card बणयी ।

202. मोर भैयवा International boardi w m पढसीय ।

203. सप्तगण्डकी compasawom तीन shift पढायी हसयी ।

204. कतारमा जाके Kitchen मा काम करलही ।

205. मोर Gas cylinderaw भुलेलयी ।

206. बणा: तोर facew चम्कयी ।

207. ऊ Masterawa (master) सबदीन motor cycilim campus गेलही ।

208. अँ ! रह एघरी, मोर Emergency काम बणऊ ।

209. डहुलसे रही हे P cket (pocket) मार लगतऊ ।

210. छाटी कामवमा pressure देलसे नाही न हतऊ ।

211. मुयी job process मा बणसु बकी पौबसु की नाही guarantee हैनो बणऊ ।

212. यी कठवा क Cube feet बणयी ।

213. यखनक Love marriage बहुते Devorce हखयी बणऊ ।

214. विदेश गेलीय उव बहुत change भेल ना ।

215. हमार याजु partika (party) meeting बणऊ ।

216. Meter Baks w (box) वरि भिन जैहे पडकतऊ ।

217. Football match खेलाइकी खतुरे Sport shoes किनले ।

218. यखना भीन यैहे, एकदम busy बणसु ।

219. मेरोक net-working हैनो काम करयी ।

220. पुलिस (Police) बलोलयी ।

221. यकर Publishing date हेरही ।

222. सबदिन message पठोलही ।

223. यीय numr w (number) save करिहे हौ ।

224. यितुरा यहवा volunteer खटल बणयी ।

225. Political background हतऊ माते तुयी चुनाव जितबही ।

226. तोर Thesis क topik (topic) कथी बणऊ ।

227. English word educated मनसे बहुत use कैसइ की Uneducated ?

228. काही Language institutewa (institute) डहल बणयी ?

229. पाँच K l s (class) तक यापन मातृभाषा Compulsory पढके चाही ।

230. यापन rule and regulation सब बतोही हे ।

231. Table, graph बनादीहे ।

232. यीहो बत्तवा त Defet (difference) परलयी ।

233. फेर उव Return हखके घर एलिय ।

Uneducated people

1. तुयी terenam (train) चढल ?

2. तोर stopaw (Stove) देता मोरके ।

3. जहवा भेले वोहही plastic नणकोले ।

4. मोर Companiya (company) टुटलयी ।

5. छाटी सहुह bal k (black) मा तेल बेचयी ।

6. उव तीन class पढलही ।

7. Universal stud´y w m (studio) डहल photo निकणोलही ।

8. बिना कामक mobile हैनो काम बढाऊ ।

9. रातभरी Lainam (line) ठढीहाके तेल हैनो पौलहु ।

10. जबण jam मा परल रे ।

11. अँ Late भेलऊ । तुयी रह ।

12. एकदम feresh (fresh) खाना खाए पौले त ।

13. अँरे ! तोर Photauw (photo) देखाउता ।

14. मोरके ४ kilo चावर देता ।

15. अ ! यीय क gram भेलयी ?

16. तोर compan'ya (company) कतोरी बणऊ ?

17. अरे तुयी homework करले की हैनो रे ?

18. मोर बबुवा एगुणा CD player किनके यनलीय ।

19. अरी ! Phonawa (phone) उठोहीता ।

20. तोर Confirmation letter यलऊ ।

21. वोकर tyamam (time) हैनो भेलइत काही ।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Shanker Dev chaudhary

Address: Khairahani-6   Sex: M

Topic: Education   Age: 28

Grade: B.B.S.   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. शंकर जी, तुई कथीकर दोकान रखले बाही ?
= Desk top, computer designing.

2. तोर काहिसा कभी-कभी काम हसइ?
= Type करके, designing करके, काफी काम हसइ।

3. पाहिल तुई कथी पढले ?
= Arts.

4. क बर्ष पढलही ?
= Intermediate ६ई बर्ष पढलइ।

5. तोर काही बिसय पढके डइल लगलइ?
= मोर Major Math डइल लगलइ।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Dilip Mahato

Address: Khairahani   Sex: M

Topic: Computer   Age: 28

Grade: B.B.S.   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. तोर कम्प्युटर सिखलीक कतेक बरस भेलउ?
= २ बर्ष भेलउ।

2. कथी कथी सिरखलही ?
= Advance course, computer engineering.

3. कथी कैसही परवनी ?
= Job कैसही / Digital video-mixing सेवा market मा काम कैसही।

4. कथीकर दोकान कहलही ?
= video-mixing क दोकान।

5. video-mixing मा कथी काम हसइ?
= movie, video mixing, बिसाहक song सभ बनाउके काम हसइ।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Bikram chaudhary.

Address: Khairahani-8.   Sex: M

Topic: Printing   Age: 27

Grade: I.A.   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. तुयाँ कथी काम कैसही ?
= Desk top, + screen print, art करके काम कैसही ।

2. तुयाँ कतेक पढल बाटो ?
= पढल त S.L.C. pass, intermediate हेनो सकलसु pass करे।

3. तोर कहियासे printing करके interest लाग्ल ?
= २०२८ सालसे।

4. भाकी कथी काम कैसही घर बाहेक?
= घर ग्रहस्थी ।

5. प्रिन्टिङ्स मा भाकी कथी काम कैसही?
= Wall printing, art करके, name plate लिखके काम कैससु।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Deependra chaudhary.

Address: Khairahani-5   Sex: M

Topic: Education   Age: 30

Grade: B.B.S.   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. तोर IELTS मा कतेक अंक यानके सक्क सकाइ?
= Minimum 6·5

2. उयाँ कात IELTS करसी बणाही ?
= विदेशी भाषा बुझके capable बणाही कि हेनो। अ बुझके खुद्दरे।

3. तोरके कथी काम दैले सजिलो होहि ।
= किह्सी Dealing करके भेले ठीक होहि।

4. तोरके कतेक तलब देले तुयाँ सन्तुस्ट हत्ने ?
= पढाई अथवा बोराके घर पठाके पेल सन्तुस्ट हतसु। दिनक १२ dollar क job पेले ठीक होतहे।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Rinita chaudhary.

Address: khairahani-3   Sex: F

Topic: study   Age: 13

Grade: 6   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. कुन कुन तोरके पढ़िसउ ?
= हेनी इस्कुलसे चिनन्ते त काही।
2. कथी कथी पढ़सह ?
= नेपाली, English, गणित, विज्ञान।
3. तोर कोही रूचु माना लगलही पढ़के?
= नेपाली।
4. प्याग किताबावा कोश्रिमा लिगसह पढ़े ?
= इस्कुलमा जे।
5. कहुरे फोन घेले कथी कहसह पहिल?
= Hello जे।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Chhalaahi chaudhary.

Address: khairahani-3   Sex: M

Topic: foreign job   Age: 30

Grade: X   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. कहवा काम केसही हुई ?
= विदेशामा, मलेसिया।
2. कथी काम करई हलही ?
= computer क समान बनाउके काम करई हलय।
3. कहिमक बोल ?
= बोलई 2 वर्ष।
4. कहिया जाई सके ?
= तीन महिनाक बाद।
5. कथी उपहार भनलही ?
= हमी किहो gift भनलइ।

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INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Bhagabati chaudhary
Address: Khairahani-3   Sex: F
Topic: Entertainment   Age: 29
Grade: X   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. कछु काली दैनी नाच गान करके
मन लगलही ?
- लगलही नै ।
2. ता कभी केसह ?
- CD माहे फिलिम (film), T.V. हेरसहु ।
3. याकी कभी केसह मनोरिजन
लेवके रावुरे ?
- हेनी किहौ ।
4. ग्रीवाकर नै हेनी ?
- काहिसी काल्ही ।

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name: Indu chaudhary
Address: Khairahani-3   Sex: F
Topic: Cooking + Farming   Age: 45
Grade: X   Mother tongue: Tharu

1. कभी पालठे वाणे ?
- बोसी ।
2. कतेक दिसिहे दुध ?
- एक Litre हर्से मादा ।
3. सबदीन दुही भत्सीया हर्से ना ?
- हे, सबदीन त दुही ।
4. कभी तिउन फिझले वाले ?
- कोशी पाली ।
5. कतेक भात फिझसही ?
- half kilo ।
6. थाप फिझ्वी कातेर स्वाद लगलही ?
- स्वाद नै । आपन फिझल त नाही ।

APPENDIX-3

Roman Translation of Devanagiri Script

(Based on Turners, 1931). Nepali Alhabet and Diacritic Marks)

अ	a	क्	k	द्	d☐
आ		ख्	kh	ध्	dh
इ	i	ग्	g	न्	n
ई		घ्	gh	प्	p
उ	u	ङ्		फ्	ph
ऊ		च्	c	ब्	b
ए	e	छ्	ch	भ्	bh
ऐ	ai	ज्	j	म्	m
ओ	o	झ	jh	य्	y
औ	au/ou	ञ्	n)	र्	r
अ	an, am	ट्	t☐	ल्	l
अं	a	ठ्	th☐	व्	w/v
अं	ã	ड्	d☐	श्	s
:	a	ड्	dh☐	ष्	s☐
़	h☐	ण्	n☐	स्	s
	~	त्	t	ह्	h
		थ्	th		

Note: The traditional letters क्ष, त् and क्ष are treated as conjunct letters e.g.

क्ष = ks, ksh, kch; त्र = tr and ज्ञ = gn, gy.

Mixed English Expressions on Word Level

S.N.	Word	Frequency
1.	Academy	1
2.	Accident	1
3.	Account	3
4.	Accountant	1
5.	Acid	1
6.	Agreement	1
7.	Already	1
8.	Answer	1
9.	Area	1
10.	Arts	4
11.	baul (bulb)	1
12.	baby	1
13.	bagw	4
14.	bakery	1
15.	bank	1
16.	bargaining	1
17.	basic	2
18.	basketball	1
19.	batch	1
20.	bear	3
21.	best	1
22.	bike	3
23.	biogas	1
24.	biscuit	1
25.	black	2
26.	block	1

27.	boarding	2
28.	boil	2
29.	bonus	1
30.	bore	1
31.	bottle	2
32.	break	1
33.	bus	1
34.	business	1
35.	businessman	1
36.	busy	1
37.	campus	3
38.	cancel	2
39.	capacity	1
40.	car	1
41.	card	1
42.	carpenter	2
43.	cement˙ya(cement)	5
44.	challenge	1
45.	chance	4
46.	change	3
47.	check	1
48.	chimney	1
49.	chinese	1
50.	choose	2
51.	cigarette	3
52.	cirtificate	1
53.	class	9
54.	coat	1
55.	cocktail	1
56.	coke	5

57.	cold	1
58.	cold store	1
59.	collegewok(college)	1
60.	commerce	2
61.	commision	1
62.	compan˙ya	4
63.	compartment	1
64.	computer	3
65.	condom	1
66.	confidence	1
67.	confirm	1
68.	confuse	1
69.	cooking	1
70.	cosmetic	1
71.	country	1
72.	course	1
73.	crane	1
74.	credit	1
75.	cricketball	1
76.	crystal	1
77.	cube	1
78.	culture	1
79.	cycili(cycle)	1
80.	daisy	1
81.	danger	3
82.	data	1
83.	day	1
84.	dealing	2
85.	debit	1
86.	defet(difference)	1

87.	degree	3
88.	demand	1
89.	dentist	1
90.	department	2
91.	designing	1
92.	desktop	2
93.	disconnect	1
94.	discount	1
95.	document	1
96.	dress	5
97.	driver	2
98.	driving	1
99.	duty	1
100.	economics	2
101.	education	1
102.	eighteen	1
103.	electrician	2
104.	eleven	1
105.	emergency	1
106.	Engineer	1
107.	English	11
108.	exercise	1
109.	extra	1
110.	facew (face)	3
111.	facility	1
112.	fact	1
113.	fail	3
114.	fast	1
115.	fee	1
116.	feet	1

117.	film	3
118.	finished	1
119.	fit	1
120.	flat	1
121.	forty-four	1
122.	freeze	5
123.	fresh	1
124.	fry	1
125.	full	1
126.	game	3
127.	gap	1
128.	garaze	2
129.	Gaswama(gas)	1
130.	gift	2
131.	glass	1
132.	government	1
133.	Gram	1
134.	graph	1
135.	Gravel	1
136.	guarantee	1
137.	guiding	1
138.	Heater	1
139.	height	1
140.	helper	1
141.	hero	2
142.	homework	1
143.	hospitalawom (hospital)	1
144.	hotel	1
145.	illegal	1
146.	individual	1

147.	indoor	1
148.	infrastructure	1
149.	insecticide	1
150.	interest	3
151.	intermediate	3
152.	international	2
153.	internet	1
154.	interview	1
155.	introduction	1
156.	jam	1
157.	job	4
158.	join	1
159.	joke	1
160.	journalism	1
161.	kilo	13
162.	kitchen	1
163.	labour	1
164.	landmark	1
165.	late	1
166.	learning	1
167.	level	1
168.	life	2
169.	litre	7
170.	lot	1
171.	lotion	1
172.	lotus	1
173.	love	1
174.	lover w (lover)	1
175.	management	2
176.	Manpower	1

177.	marble	1
178.	market	1
179.	married	1
180.	Masteraw (master)	1
181.	material	2
182.	math	5
183.	mechanical	1
184.	medical	1
185.	meeting	2
186.	message	2
187.	meter	1
188.	microbiology	1
189.	mobile	2
190.	motor	3
191.	movie	1
192.	national	1
193.	net	1
194.	networking	1
195.	number	1
196.	office	2
197.	openly	1
198.	operation	1
199.	order	1
200.	p ket (pocket)	1
201.	paint	1
202.	pant	2
203.	part	1
204.	pass	4
205.	passport	3
206.	pension	1

207.	percent	4
208.	phone	2
209.	photauw (photo)	1
210.	photo	1
211.	plan	3
212.	plane	1
213.	planning	1
214.	plastic	1
215.	ploting	1
216.	plumber	1
217.	police	1
218.	pop	1
219.	population	2
220.	post	2
221.	potash	2
222.	powder	1
223.	practice	1
224.	pressure	1
225.	private	1
226.	problem	1
227.	process	2
228.	production	1
229.	project (N)	1
230.	project (adj)	1
231.	promotion	1
232.	qualification	1
233.	quintal	4
234.	radio /redˑ/	1
235.	ranger	1
236.	regular	1

237.	reserve	2
238.	rest	2
239.	result	1
240.	return	1
241.	road	3
242.	room	1
243.	rule	1
244.	running	1
245.	rupee	1
246.	safty	1
247.	salary	5
248.	school	6
249.	science	1
250.	second	1
251.	secrete	1
252.	senior	1
253.	seriously	1
254.	servicing	1
255.	set	1
256.	shampoo	2
257.	shirt	1
258.	side	1
259.	sir	1
260.	social	1
261.	sociology	1
262.	solar	1
263.	song	1
264.	south	1
265.	sportshoes	1
266.	start	1

267.	stopaw (stove)	2
268.	storekeeper	1
269.	study	1
270.	style	1
271.	subject	1
272.	sub-overseer	1
273.	superglue	1
274.	support	1
275.	table	1
276.	talent	1
277.	talk	1
278.	teaching	2
279.	telephone	1
280.	tension	1
281.	terenam (Train)	1
282.	thesis	2
283.	ticket	2
284.	time(tyamam)	5
285.	tiptop	1
286.	topic	1
287.	tractor	3
288.	training	1
289.	try	1
290.	twelve	1
291.	twenty five	1
292.	type	1
293.	ulcer	1
294.	university	4
295.	urea	1
296.	virus	1

297.	visa	3
298.	vitamin	2
299.	volleyball	3
300.	volunteer	1
301.	waiter	1
302.	welder	1
303.	wiring	2
304.	Zinc	1

APPENDIX - 5

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

S.N.	Noun	Frequency
1.	Academy	1
2.	Accident	1
3.	Account	3
4.	Accountant	1
5.	Acid	1
6.	Agreement	1
7.	Answer	1
8.	Area	1
9.	Arts	4
10.	baul (bulb)	1
11.	baby	1
12.	bag	4
13.	Bakery	1
14.	Bank	1
15.	Bargaining	1
16.	basketball	1
17.	batch	1
18.	bear	3
19.	bike	3
20.	biogas	1
21.	biscuit	1
22.	block	1
23.	boarding	2
24.	bonus	1
25.	bottle	2

26.	break	1
27.	bus	1
28.	Business	1
29.	Businessman	1
30.	Campus	3
31.	Chance	4
32.	capacity	1
33.	Car	1
34.	card	1
35.	Carpenter	2
36.	Cement˙ya (cement)	5
37.	Certificate	1
38.	chimney	1
39.	Cigarette	3
40.	Class	9
41.	coat	1
42.	Cocktail	1
43.	Coke	5
44.	cold store	1
45.	college	1
46.	Commerce	2
47.	commission	1
48.	Compan˙ya (Company)	4
49.	Compartment	1
50.	Computer	1
51.	condom	1
52.	confidence	1
53.	Cooking	1
54.	Cosmetic	1
55.	Country	1

56.	course	1
57.	crane	1
58.	credit	1
59.	Cricketball	1
60.	Crystal	1
61.	Culture	1
62.	Cycili (cycle)	1
63.	Daisy	1
64.	danger	3
65.	Data	1
66.	Day	1
67.	Dealing	2
68.	debit	1
69.	Defet (Difference)	1
70.	Degree	3
71.	Demand	1
72.	Dentist	1
73.	Department	2
74.	Designing	1
75.	Desktop	2
76.	Document	1
77.	Dress	5
78.	Driver	2
79.	Driving	1
80.	Duty	1
81.	Economics	2
82.	Education	1
83.	Eighteen	1
84.	Electrician	2
85.	Eleven	1

86.	Emergency	1
87.	Engineer	1
88.	English	11
89.	Exercise	1
90.	Facewa (Face)	3
91.	Facility	1
92.	fact	1
93.	Fee	1
94.	Feet	1
95.	Fil˙m (film)	3
96.	Flat	1
97.	Forty-four	1
98.	Freeze	5
99.	Game	3
100.	Gap	1
101.	Garaze	1
102.	Gaswom (gas)	1
103.	Gift	2
104.	glass	1
105.	Government	1
106.	Gram	1
107.	Graph	1
108.	Gravel	1
109.	Guarantee	1
110.	Guiding	1
111.	Heater	1
112.	Height	1
113.	Helper	1
114.	Hero	1
115.	Homework	1

116.	Hospital wom (Hospital)	1
117.	Hotel	1
118.	Individual	0
119.	Indoor	1
120.	Infrastructure	1
121.	Insecticide	1
122.	Intermediate	3
123.	Interest	3
124.	International	2
125.	Internet	1
126.	Interview	1
127.	Introduction	1
128.	Jam	1
129.	Job	4
130.	Journalism	1
131.	Kilo	13
132.	Kitchen	1
133.	Labour	1
134.	Landmark	1
135.	Learning	1
136.	Level	1
137.	Life	2
138.	Litre	7
139.	Lot	1
140.	Lotion	1
141.	Lotus	1
142.	Love	1
143.	Loverawa (Lover)	1
144.	Management	2
145.	Manpower	1

146.	Marble	1
147.	Market	1
148.	Masteraw (Master)	1
149.	Material	2
150.	Math (Mathematics)	5
151.	Medical	1
152.	Meeting	2
153.	Message	2
154.	Meter	1
155.	Microbiology	1
156.	Mobile	2
157.	Motor	3
158.	Movie	1
159.	National	1
160.	Net	1
161.	Networking	1
162.	Number	1
163.	Office	2
164.	Operation	1
165.	P ket (Pocket)	1
166.	Paint	1
167.	Pant	2
168.	Part	1
169.	Passport	3
170.	Pension	1
171.	Percent	4
172.	Photauw (Photo)	1
173.	Plane	1
174.	Planning	1
175.	Plastic	1

176.	Ploting	1
177.	Plumber	1
178.	Police	1
179.	Pop	1
180.	Population	2
181.	Post	2
182.	Potash	2
183.	Powder	1
184.	Practice	1
185.	Pressure	1
186.	Problem	1
187.	Process	2
188.	Production	1
189.	Project	1
190.	Promotion	1
191.	Qualification	1
192.	Quintal	1
193.	Ranger	1
194.	Red˙ (Radio)	1
195.	Rest	2
196.	Result	1
197.	Road	3
198.	Room	1
199.	Rule	1
200.	Running	1
201.	Rupaiya (Rupee)	1
202.	safety	1
203.	salary	5
204.	School	6
205.	science	1

206.	Second	1
207.	servicing	1
208.	shampoo	2
209.	Shirt	1
210.	Side	1
211.	Sir	1
212.	social	1
213.	sociology	1
214.	song	1
215.	sportshoes	1
216.	stopaw (stove)	2
217.	Storekeeper	1
218.	style	1
219.	subject	1
220.	sub-overseer	1
221.	Superglue	1
222.	Table	1
223.	Talent	1
224.	Teaching	2
225.	Telephone	1
226.	Tension	1
227.	Terenam (Train)	1
228.	Thesis	2
229.	Ticket	2
230.	Topic	1
231.	Tractor	3
232.	Training	1
233.	Twelve	1
234.	Tyamam (Time)	5
235.	Type	1

S.N.	Noun	Frequency
236.	Ulcer	1
237.	University	4
238.	Urea	1
239.	Virus	1
240.	Visa	3
241.	Vitamin	2
242.	Volleyball	3
243.	Volunteer	1
244.	Waiter	1
245.	Welder	1
246.	Wiring	1
247.	Zinc	1

S.N.	Verb	Frequency
1.	bore	1
2.	cancel	2
3.	challenge	1
4.	change	3
5.	check	1
6.	choose	2
7.	confirm	1
8.	confuse	1
9.	disconnect	1
10.	discount	1
11.	fail	3
12.	finish	1
13.	fit	1
14.	fry	1
15.	join	1

16.	joke	1
17.	pass	4
18.	phone	2
19.	reserve	2
20.	return	1
21.	set	1
22.	start	1
23.	study	1
24.	support	1
25.	talk	1
26.	try	1

S.N.	Adjective	Frequency
1.	basic	2
2.	best	1
3.	black	2
4.	busy	1
5.	Chinese	1
6.	cold	1
7.	extra	1
8.	fresh	1
9.	fuel	1
10.	illegal	1
11.	intermediate	3
12.	mechanical	1
13.	private	1
14.	regular	1
15.	secret	1
16.	senior	1
17.	solar	1

18.	tiptop	1
19.	twenty - five	1

S.N.	Adverb	Frequency
1.	already	1
2.	fast	1
3.	late	1
4.	openly	1
5.	seriously	1

S.N.	Numerals	Frequency
1.	Eighteen	1
2.	Eleven	1
3.	Fourty-four	1
4.	Twelve	1
5.	Twenty-five	1

Conjunction   and   2

APPENDIX - 6

The Mixed Expressions at Phrase Level with Their

Frequency of Occurrence

S.N.	Phrases	Frequency
1.	AC mechanic	1
2.	Advance course	1
3.	After bath	1
4.	After shave	1
5.	All country	1
6.	As a whole	1
7.	B.A. second year	1
8.	Bachelor second year education	1
9.	Badminton game	1
10.	Basic need fulfill	1
11.	Black pant	1
12.	Blue pant	1
13.	Chocolate	1
14.	Coaching class	1
15.	Company	1
16.	Competition market	1
17.	Compulsory English	2
18.	Computer engineering	1
19.	Computer science	2
20.	Confirmation letter	1
21.	Deep blue	1
22.	Dental chair	1
23.	Digital video mixing	1
24.	English base	1
25.	English film	1
26.	English word	1

27.	Fifty-six percent	1
28.	First paper	1
29.	First year B.Ed.	1
30.	Football match	1
31.	Full payment	1
32.	Full time job	1
33.	Further study	2
34.	Game off	1
35.	Gas cylinder	1
36.	Glow shine	1
37.	Glow shine academy	2
38.	Hair cream	1
39.	Half kilo	1
40.	Half mind	1
41.	Hard labour	1
42.	Highest number	1
43.	Hyper tension	1
44.	I.Com. clear	1
45.	Imperial leather	1
46.	International boarding	1
47.	International college	3
48.	International English Model School	1
49.	Job process	1
50.	Language institute	1
51.	Last-last	1
52.	Leather break	1
53.	Local phone	1
54.	Love marriage	1
55.	Major English	2
56.	Major math	1

57.	Major Nepali	1
58.	Major Nepali and Sociology	1
59.	Major Sociology	1
60.	Medical check	1
61.	Medical college	1
62.	Membership card	1
63.	Meter box	1
64.	Minute-minute	1
65.	Missed call	1
66.	Motor cycle	1
67.	Multiple campus	2
68.	Name plate	1
69.	Night class	1
70.	Olympic game	1
71.	Our English	1
72.	Out dress	1
73.	Over confidence	1
74.	Passport system	1
75.	Permanent teacher	1
76.	Phonix cycle	1
77.	Plus screen print	1
78.	Plus two	1
79.	Political background	1
80.	Practical class	1
81.	Quiz contest	1
82.	Rules and regulation	1
83.	S.L.C. pass	1
84.	Season off	2
85.	Second paper	1
86.	Second year	1

S.N.	Noun Phrase	Frequency
87.	Sexual power	1
88.	Shaving cream	1
89.	Sport shoes	1
90.	Staff nurse	4
91.	Student visa	1
92.	Swimming pool	1
93.	Table tennis	1
94.	Teacher training	1
95.	Total student	1
96.	Totally break	1
97.	Tube light	1
98.	TV company	1
99.	Universal studio	1
100.	Video mixing	2
101.	Wall printing	1
102.	White shirt	2

S.N.	Noun Phrase	Frequency
1.	AC mechanic	1
2.	Advance course	1
3.	After bath	1
4.	After shave	1
5.	All country	1
6.	B.A. second year	1
7.	Bachelor second year Education	1
8.	Badminton game	1
9.	Black pant	1
10.	Blue pant	1
11.	Chocolate company	1
12.	Coaching class	1

13.	Competition market	1
14.	Compulsory English	2
15.	Computer engineering	1
16.	Computer science	2
17.	Confirmation letter	1
18.	Dental chair	1
19.	English base	1
20.	English film	1
21.	English word	1
22.	Fifty six percent	1
23.	First paper	1
24.	First year B.Ed.	1
25.	Football match	1
26.	Full payment	1
27.	Full time job	1
28.	Further study	2
29.	Gas cylinder	1
30.	Glow shine	1
31.	Glow shine academy	2
32.	Hair cream	1
33.	Half kilo	1
34.	Half mind	1
35.	Hard labour	1
36.	Highest number	1
37.	Hyper tension	1
38.	Imperial leather	1
39.	International boarding	1
40.	International college	3
41.	International English Model school	1
42.	Job process	1

43.	Language institute	1
44.	Leather break	1
45.	Local phone	1
46.	Love marriage	1
47.	Major English	2
48.	Major math	1
49.	Major Nepali	1
50.	Major Nepali and Sociology	1
51.	Major Sociology	1
52.	Medical Check	1
53.	Medical college	1
54.	Membership card	1
55.	Meter box	1
56.	Minute-minute	1
57.	missed call	1
58.	Motor cycle	1
59.	Multiple campus	2
60.	Name plate	1
61.	Night class	1
62.	Olympic game	1
63.	Our English	1
64.	Out dress	1
65.	Over confidence	1
66.	Passport system	1
67.	Permanent teacher	1
68.	Phonix cycle	1
69.	Plus screen print	1
70.	Political background	1
71.	Practical class	1
72.	Quiz contest	1

S.N.	Noun Phrase	Frequency
73.	Rules and regulation	1
74.	S.L.C. pass	1
75.	Second paper	1
76.	Second year	1
77.	Sexual power	1
78.	Shaving cream	1
79.	Sport shoes	1
80.	Staff nurse	4
81.	Student visa	1
82.	Swimming pool	1
83.	Table tennis	1
84.	Teacher training	1
85.	Total student	1
86.	Totally break	1
87.	Tube light	1
88.	TV company	1
89.	Universal studio	1
90.	White shirt	2

S.N.	Verb Phrase	Frequency
1.	Basic need fulfill	1
2.	Digital video-mixing	1
3.	Video mixing	2
4.	Wall printing	1
5.	Future planning	1

S.N.	Adjective Phrase	Frequency
1.	Clean and clear	
2.	Deep blue	1
3.	I com clear	1
4.	Plus two	1

S.N.	Adverb Phrase	Frequency
1.	As a whole	1
2.	Last-last	1

S.N.	Prepositional Phrase	Frequency
1.	Game off	1
2.	Season off	2

APPENDIX - 7

The Mixed Expressions at Sentence Level with

their Frequency of Occurrence

S.N.	Sentence	Frequency
1.	Good morning, sir !	1
2.	Good night !	1
3.	Happy birthday to you	1
4.	Hello !	2
5.	Please !	1

APPENDIX - 8

The English Mixed Expresions (Abbreviations) can be found with their

Frequency of Occurrence

S.N.	Abbreviation	Frequency
1.	AC	1
2.	B.A.	1
3.	B.Ed.	1
4.	B.P.H.	1
5.	C.M.A.	2
6.	CD	1
7.	DAP	2
8.	G.K.	1
9.	NTC	1
10.	Ph.D.	1
11.	S.L.C.	4
12.	SAARC	1
13.	TV	2