

**MIXING OF ENGLISH CODES  
IN DOTELEI DIALECT**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
in Partial Fulfillment for the Master's Degree in Education**

**Submitted by  
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(Specialization in English Education)**

**By**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

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.....

**Prithvi Raj Awasthi**

# **DEDICATION**

**Dedicated**

**To my Parents and Teachers**

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## ABSTRACT

This piece of research entitled '**Mixing of English codes in Doteli Dialect**' is an attempt to present a picture of English code mixing in Doteli dialect in Nepal. Present study aims at finding out the mixed English codes in Doteli dialect and to find out the reasons of code mixing in Doteli dialect. The researcher collected the data by utilizing unstructured interview and observation. The sample population for this study was 80 Doteli speakers from Belapur V.D.C. of Dadeldhura district. Snowball sampling procedure was used. The main findings of this research are that the English codes are mixed in the Doteli dialect. It is sometimes because of the automatic habit of the speakers and sometimes the speakers do not find the appropriate or equivalent terms in their mother tongue. It was also found that educated Doteli speakers mixed more English codes rather than uneducated ones and the code mixing in Doteli dialect is increasing day by day.

This thesis contains four chapters. First chapter consists of introduction, description of language and dialect, varieties of Doteli dialect, difference between code-switching and code-mixing, reasons of code mixing, review of related literature, objectives of the study, significance of the study and definition of the specific terms. Chapter two deals with methodology, i.e. how the research was carried out. It includes sources of data (primary and secondary), population of the study, sampling procedure, and tools for data collection. Chapter three deals with analyses and interprets the data descriptively and statistically. Chapter four consists of the findings and recommendations of the study.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Edu.	Education
E.g.	Exemplification/ for example
etc.	Etcetera and others, and so forth.
FM.	Frequency Modulation
i.e.	that is to say; in other words (Latin idest)
No.	Number
NGO	Non- Government organization
RUWDUC	Rural Women Development Unity Centre
SN.	Serial Number
T.U.	Tribhuvan University
UN.	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committee
Viz.	That is to say, in other word (Latin videlicet)

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. General Background

Language is the system of human communication which consists of organization of sounds, phrases and sentences. It is a medium for conveying feelings, emotions, opinions, attitudes of everyday life. It makes human beings different from all the other animals.

To Block and Trager (1942), (as cited in Lyons, 2005, p.4), “A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.” Similarly, “Language is a system of communicating ideas, feelings, emotions and thoughts” (Wardhough, 1972, p.3), Richards et al. (1985.p.153), define language as “the system of communication which consists of structural arrangement of sound (or their written representation) into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances.” Likewise Verma and Krishnaswamy (1999) wrote, “Language is a system of communication used by people living in a society” (p. 22).

Human beings express their ideas, feelings and emotions through different languages. It means language is not a monolithic object. It is human phenomenon, which is as complex as human relationship in a society. There are many languages in the world. Among them some languages play a dominant role in a particular situation than others, for examples, English is an international language accepted as a lingua franca. Some of the languages are spoken in a particular country, for example, Hindi in India, Japanese in Japan,

Chinese in China and Nepali in Nepal. No one language is spoken in all the places of a country and by all people. People use different languages on the basis of a particular situation and place. There are different languages spoken in the world, which vary according to geographical, social and personal boundaries. For example, in case of Nepal standard Nepali is spoken as a national language and used as an official language. It is a lingua franca in Nepal and different varieties of it are spoken in different parts of Nepal

### **1.1.1 Dialect**

It is the language varieties that are spoken according to place, time, group of people, subject matter, topics and situation. The variation in the use of a language according to place, time and group of people is called dialect. Dialect is a variety of a language spoken in one part of a country or by people belonging to the particular social class, which is different in some words, grammar and or pronunciation from other forms of the same language. Dialects are linguistic varieties. The speech of people from different social as well as regional groups may differ in their own ways.

A dialect is a variety of a language, characteristic of particular groups of the language speakers. Dialect is the non-standard variety of language. It is determined or realized in terms of vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical features. A dialect is such a variety of language that tells something about or identifies the speakers or the users of the language, therefore it is said that dialect belongs to the personality of the users or speakers of the language. It is because the personality of the speakers is reflected in his/her geographical

origin and the social background. The cover term 'dialect' includes two kinds of variety. They are

- i) Sociolect
- ii) Geolect

### **1.1.1.1 Sociolect**

Sociolect is also known as social dialect. Language variation in a social dimension is simply called social dialect or sociolect. This dialect is concerned with a certain social class of a region; For example, within the Nepali language there are Khas dialect, Shah dialect and Rana dialect etc.

### **1.1.1.2 Geolect**

A language which is spoken differently according to different region, place and belt is known as geographical or regional dialect. It is a variation in a geographical dimension. For example; Doteli dialect is spoken in Far Western region of Nepal, Maithili and Bhojpuri are spoken in Eastern region of Nepal.

## **1.1.2 Linguistic Situation in Nepal**

Nepal is a multilingual, multicultural and multiethnic country. Though it is small in size, it is rich in its linguistic and cultural aspects. It is a very fertile land for language and culture. Nepal is full of varieties of language. Some varieties are developing and some are dying because of the pidginization and creolization processes. Today linguists are discovering new languages in some remote parts of the country.

The languages and their dialects spoken in Nepal are divided into four families. They are Indo-Aryan (18 languages), Tibeto-Burman (about 56 languages),



Austro-Asiatic (only one language) and Dravidian (one language) (**Appendix - 1**). Among these varieties of languages, Nepali is recognized as the official language of Nepal in Interim Constitution of 2007. It has dominant role in the country including its extensive uses for the purposes as the medium of instruction at various levels of education, commerce, media and literature.

### **1.1.3 The Nepali Language and its Dialects**

Nepali is recognized as an official language of Nepal. It functions as lingua franca. It has lots of varieties as Purbeli, Majhali , Orpashim, Majhapashim and Parapashim. Those varieties have lots of sub varieties which are presented in **appendix-2**. Dhakal (2064,p.338) categories the varieties of the Nepali language into 5 groups i.e *purbeli, majhali, Drpahima, majhapashima* and *orapashima*. Dhakal (2064, p.223) dichotomizes the language which is spoken in the Far-Western part of Nepal (i.e. Seti and Manakali zones) into separate three varieties, i.e. Orpashima, Majhapashima and Parapashima (**Appendix -3**).

#### **1.1.3.1 The Varieties of Doteli Dialect**

*Doteli* is one of the varieties of the Nepali language spoken by most of the people in the Far-Western region of Nepal. It is mainly spoken in *Seti* and *Mahakali* zones and some parts of Northern India in the form of the *Kumauni* language. According to the history of Nepal, (Nepal, 2033), this dialect is closer to the original place of the Nepali language i.e Karnali zone. Moreover, “it is directly influenced by the *sinjali* and *parpashima dialect* as well as *Kumauni* language in the Uttaranchal state of India. This dialect is supposed to be oldest form of the “Nepali language” (Chataut, 2058,p.ii).

The history of Nepal records that Doteli dialect was earlier called ‘*Malla language*’ in Doti whereas the ‘*Sinja language*’ in Sinjapuri (Nepal, 2033). During Malla period in the Karnali region, this dialect had been flourished. Moreover, folk literature and cultural terms in the Doteli dialect was developed in this period and Doteli dialect got the status of royal language in the same period. Later on Doti area was divided into different zones and districts. Then the Doteli dialect was spoken in those areas. Nowadays this dialect is spoken in far Western region and the sub-dialects under Doteli dialect are unlimited. Generally it is said that Doteli dialect is that common dialect, which is spoken in the Far Western part of Nepal, especially in *Seti* and *Mahakali*; zones. Pantha (2032) supports this view and says that mostly Doteli dialect is spoken in the Far Western part of Nepal. There are lots of sub-dialects under Doteli dialect i.e. *Dadeldhurali*, *Baitedeli*, *Darchulei*, *Bajhangi* and so on. But the clear history of these dialects has not been discovered yet. The dialect which is spoken in *Bajhang*, *Bajura*, and *Achham* is known as *orpashima* dialect. *Majhapashima* dialect is spoken in *Doti*, *Dadeldhura*, *Kailali* and *Kanchanpur* districts. It has mainly four sub - dialects, they are *Doteli*, *Nirauli*, *Daduldhureli* and *Dumrakoti*.

The dialect which is spoken mostly in *Baitadi* and *Darchula* is called *parapashima*, which has *Baitadeli*, *Dueli*, *maramali*, *Lekmeli*, *Chuhagadhi*, *purchundeli*, *melauli*, *mallo shoradha* and *Tallo shoradha* sub-dialects .

#### **1.1.4. The English Language and Its Status in Nepal**

English is the most widely used language in the world. It has occupied an important place in the present world. The English language is rich in its vocabulary, use, structure and literature. It is highly developed so that it is widely taught in more than 100 countries as a foreign language e.g. in Nepal, China, India and Pakistan. It is a powerful means to understand and achieve a vast store of knowledge through modern technology.

The English language is accepted as a world-wide lingua franca. It functions to link its native speakers to non-native speakers. It is most widely used not only in academic conferences, travels and in the field of science and technology but also in the field of business, sports, diplomacy and other areas. It has wider coverage and no field is untouched from the English language. It has higher scope and prestige than other languages spoken in the world at present. For example, mostly educated Nepali speakers mix English codes while speaking the Nepali language.

English has spread in most of the countries. Nepal is one of them, where it is taken as a foreign language. When we look at the history of English in Nepal, it seems to have entered in Nepal during the Bhimsen Thapa's Priministership.

Teaching of the English language was started with the foundation of Durbar High School in 1854 A.D. by Rana Prime-Minister, Jung Bahadur Rana.

Particularly the opening of Tri-Chandra College in 1981 A.D. marks the formal beginning of teaching English in Higher Education in Nepal. In those days literary texts were studied and analyzed and literature was used to be the focus

of study in learning language. Mostly only two language skills i.e. reading and writing were given priority. For teaching language, Grammar Translation method was used and even the teachers were not trained. As time passed by, the English Language Teaching (ELT) situation gradually changed in our country.

Nowadays, English has been given high priority over other international languages. It has been taught and learnt from school level to university level as a compulsory subject. It is taught as a compulsory subject up to bachelor level in T.U. It is also taught as a specialization subject to produce qualified and trained teacher and teacher trainers in T.U. under the faculty of Education. So, English has been the most dominant language in almost all areas i.e. in education, business, science and technology, traveling and so on. Nowadays each and every Nepali speaker is interested to speak and mix English codes in his/her language.

### **1.1.5 Code-Switching and Code-Mixing**

Human beings use codes to communicate among themselves. Code is a broad term in the section of communication. It may be both linguistic and non-linguistic. Different bodily movements, gestures, traffic signs and symbols and light systems are non-linguistic codes. Language is the most widely used code in the system of human communication; code is a cover term, which may denote a dialect, register or a language. However, it generally refers to a language in case of human communication. There are many languages in the world. We speak more than two or three languages and shifting from one

language to another. Most of the speakers can use several varieties of any language they speak and bilingualism even multilingualism is the norm for many people throughout the world rather than monolingual. Such people are usually forced to select a particular code. Whenever they choose to speak, they may decide to switch from one code to another to mix codes (Wardhaugh, 1986, p.100)

### **1.1.5.1 Code-Switching**

In the bilingual or multilingual society, when a person meets with another, they shift their language from one language to another during their conversation.

This process of shifting from one language to another is called code-switching.

According to Trudgill (1980) “Switching from one language to another

language when a situation demands is called code-switching” (p.82). Similarly;

‘code-switching is the use of different varieties at different times’ (Hudson,

1983, p.56). Halliday (1981) wrote, “In code switching the speaker moves from

one language to another and back more or less rapidly in course of a single

sentence” (p.65). Likewise, Verma and Krishanaswamy (1999) states “If

switching takes place between two or more languages in communication, it is

called Code-Switching” (p.18).

In the present world code-switching is universal, knowing only one language is

a rare phenomenon. Code-switching takes place between or even within

sentences in both writing and speaking. It is affected by topical and situational

features. So, if a person who knows or uses two or more languages and takes

part in conversation, he/she often shifts from one language to another. This

process of shifting from one variety and another variety of language is generally defined as code-switching.

There are different types of code-switching i.e. tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra-sentential switching. But according to Wardhaugh (1986, p.103), there are three sorts of code-switching. They are *situational*, *metaphorical* and *conversational* code - switching and mixing.

Situational code-switching occurs when the language used is changed 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. For example, in our context, students in their language classroom speak English but as soon as they come out of the classroom they start speaking Nepali. They switch from Nepali to English in classroom because of the demand of the situation. Similarly, Nepali Pandit speaks the Sanskrit language in religions programs but speaks Nepali in common situation. S/he switches Nepali to Sanskrit in religious rituals.

When a change of topic requires a change in the language used then we have metaphorical code switching. Some codes have their special value in different fields, for example; Nepali speakers switch to English when they have to talk about scientific topics, it refers to metaphorical code switching.

Conversational Code-Switching is common in a bilingual and multilingual society. The code is not totally changed but elements of one code mix into the other codes. This is very dynamic and usual social skill.

### 1.1.5.2 Code-Mixing

Code-Mixing is also a usual phenomenon in ‘bilingual’ or ‘multilingual’ communities and often a mark of solidarity for example between bilingual, in an informal situation people speak by mixing the languages in the society.

Code – mixing is a lexical or partial shift. When a person uses the structure of one language and some lexical items or elements of another language, it is called code-mixing. According to Hudson (1980), ‘Code-mixing is a linguistic cocktail in which the speaker balances the two languages against each other’ (p.53). Similarly, Wardhaugh (1980, p.103) states, “Code-mixing occurs when conversants use both the languages together to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance”. Richards et al. (1985, p.43) define code-mixing as ‘a change by a speaker from one language to another’. For example;

a) *Uma bimari bhaeir **hospital** ma chin.*

b) *Maile yo **information website** bata **download** gareko hu.*

In the first example, the English word ‘**hospital**’ is used in the structure of the Nepali language and in the second example also in the structure of the Nepali language the English words: **information**, **website** and **download** are mixed. Likewise Verma and Krishnaswamy (1989) say, “When a person uses the structure of one language and inserts some elements of another language, it is called code-mixing” (p.18). The above example shows code- mixing, since the code is not changed entirely from one to another but the elements of one code are mixed into other language. Mostly the nouns of one language are mixed

into the structure of another language. So, the use of elements, most typically nouns from one language in an utterance to another language is called code-mixing. It is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. It may occur in all the levels of language, for example; phonology, morphology, grammatical structures or lexical items (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 101). According to Gumperz (1980), “Code mixing is the Juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of message of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems” (as cited in Wardhaugh, 1986, p.104). Code-mixing can be found everywhere today because of the rapid development of science, technology, commerce and communication. Many societies are coming in contact with other societies and in this condition; the people borrow words from other languages. So code-mixing has now become an unavoidable feature of any language. When people mix codes for a longtime, it becomes their automatic habit to use the word of another language. In the case of Far-western part of Nepal, people speak Doteli Dialect but now a days most of them mix English codes.

For example

*Tumra ghadi mai **time** kati bhayo?*

*Mera **mobile** mai **balance** aathin.*

***School** ma Jamma kati **period** padhai bhayo?*

*Karesabarima kati aalu **product** hunch?*



### 1.1.6 Difference Between Code-switching and Code-mixing

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

Code-switching is an absolute shift. For example:

*Mero ghara mai kam chha. So I cannot meet you tomorrow.*

In the above example, the first sentence, *mero ghara ma kam chha* (I've a work at my home) is a Doteli dialect and the second sentence; '*so, I can't meet you tomorrow*' is an English expression. So the shifting from Doteli dialect to English language is absolute, not partial. But code-mixing is a lexical or partial shift. For example:

*U ma bhanda senior teacher ho.*

In this example, the English words **senior** and **teacher** have been used in the structure of Doteli dialect. Here lexical word from one language has been used in the structure of another language. Therefore code-mixing is a lexical or partial shift. Regarding conditioning factors, code-switching is conditioned by situation and topic change whereas; code-mixing is irrelevant to situation and topic change.

### 1.1.7 Causes of Code-switching and Code-mixing

Motivation of the speakers is an important consideration of 'code switching' and 'code – mixing'. There may be various reasons behind code-mixing and code-switching. To Hudson (1980, p.53) "The purpose of code –mixing seems to be symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on

its own would be quite right". The existence of multiple languages is the obvious reason behind code mixing and code switching from one language to another. Speakers 'switch' and 'mix' codes because they think that one variety or code is more prestigious, appropriate, and clear than the other. According to Wardhaugh (1980, p.10), Solidarity with listeners, choice of topic and perceived social and cultural distances are the causes of code-switching and code-mixing. In 'bilingual' and 'multilingual' community it is a usual activity. Most of the time it happens subconsciously that speakers may not be aware of the fact that they have switched from one language to another. Code-mixing occurs when the conversant uses both of the languages in the course of a single utterance. Code-mixing can be seen on different perspectives. Some of the reasons can be discussed as follows (Wardhaugh, 1986, p. 107- 113).

1. Solidarity with listeners
2. Choice of topic
3. Perceived social cultural distance
4. Lack of language locality
5. Migration
6. Inter-caste marriage

Solidarity with listeners is one of the very good reasons for code-mixing and code switching. Solidarity means nearness or unity. For example, Doteli speaker is competent in the Nepali language, when he/ she meets another Doteli speaker starts speaking in Doteli dialect. People also mix or switch their code to deal with their topic of discussion or subject matter. It has been found

that some topics are so complex that they cannot be explained through which they are using. So, they have to choose a particular code. For example, regarding scientific matters, it is easier to deal with English than Nepali.

Speakers switch and mix codes because they think that some varieties are more prestigious than others. Sometimes, Nepali speakers switch or mix English codes thinking that English is a prestigious language and to speak English is the sign of being elite.

Due to migration, people have to mix/ switch their code over another language. In a new place, speakers always should behave observing what other speakers do. Certain dialects, registers and local languages play a vital role in this factor. Inter caste marriage also gradually makes speakers to mix codes. For example, if 'A' gets married to 'B' who is from different linguistic background, then 'A' has the highest chance of mixing the code in speaking.

In case of Doteli dialect, mostly the young generation mix English codes while speaking their native language, because they think that English is a prestigious language and to speak English is the sign of being intellectual and respectable. And other reasons may be some English items become more appropriate rather than Doteli items in a particular situation. Most of the educated people mix English code to show their social hierarchy. Sometimes illiterate people also mix English codes in their mother tongue. It is because some of the lexical items are borrowed from the English language, which are not available in Doteli dialect.

## 1.2 Review of Related Literature

Though there are different studies carried out on ‘code-mixing’ by different researchers in the Department of English Education, there is no research carried out on the topic. ‘Mixing of English codes in Doteli Dialect.’ Some of the existing researches which are related to this topic are reviewed below. Those existing researches are reviewed in three separate areas; they are code-mixing in print media, code-mixing in electronic media and code-mixing in languages/ dialects.

**Subedi** (2001) has carried out a descriptive and practical study to find out the English words that are used in the print media entitled, ‘English code-mixing in Gorkhapatra’. The researcher found out that urban people can make use of and understand more English words than the rural people. He just pointed out some assimilated and non-assimilated words and their frequency of occurrence. Some terms which were most frequently used are goal star, plaza, gold cup, hotel, hospital, bank and budget. Similarly, **Kafle** (2001) also carried out a research on electronic media entitled, ‘code mixing in radio commercials’. In her research she has found that the phrases are mixed in the study and the noun phrase was found in the highest position. Some of the words used with the highest frequency in radio commercials are *phone, protein, calcium, real, pocket, coca-cola, Hair-oil, shakalaka Boom*. Similarly **Paudel** (2005) has also carried out her research on code-mixing in newspaper entitled, ‘code mixing in print media: A case of Annapurna post daily. In her research she has found out the English lexical items that are used in the Annapurna post daily. She has

mentioned some terms like management, work shop, vacancy, parliament and budget that are used in the newspaper.

**Baral** (2005) has conducted a research on code mixing in electronic media entitled, 'code mixing in Nepali Cinemas – A Descriptive study'. Main objective of his study was to find out and analyze the English codes mixed in Nepali cinemas in terms of word class, sentence type and language functions. It shows that English greetings, taking leave, introducing. Types of language functions are used in Nepali cinemas. Similarly, **Pageni** (2005) also carried out a research on electronic media entitled, 'A study of code-mixing used in Kantipur and Classic FM. Radio program in Nepal. His descriptive and practical study shows that in the Nepali FM. Radio programs code mixing in word level had the highest frequency rather than the sentence level.

**Dahal** (2006) carried out a comparative study on the code-mixing in the Gorkhapatra and Kantipur Newspaper. His study is limited to compare the instance of code-mixing of English expressions and frequency of occurrence only. He found the words that are used in day to day communication and nouns and verbs were maximally used in both of the dailies, on the basis of the instances of code-mixing more mixed words were found in the Kantipur daily than Gorkhrapatra daily.

**Paudel** (2008) has also conducted research on print media entitled, 'A code-mixing in Kantipur Daily: A Descriptive study. In this research she has presented the English terms presented in Kantipur newspaper. In her research work she found that English word level mixing is greater in numbers.

The above review shows that most of the researchers carried out their research on the area of code-mixing in media i.e. print media and electronic media. Only two researchers have carried out the research on the code-mixing in language which is reviewed below.

**Neupane** (2001) has conducted a research on ‘code mixing in Bhojpuri language’. In her study she has clearly shown how the educated people or young generation mix English lexical items while speaking their native language. She has also found that word level mixing is greater in number than the sentence level. She has presented some of the terms like, phone, cycle, thanks, Radio as the frequently used words. Similarly, **Yadhav** (2001) has carried out a research on ‘code-mixing in the Maithili language’ in which he has shown the frequency of English codes that the Maithili speakers mixed while speaking their native language. He also found that literate people mixed more codes than others.

The review above shows that none of researchers has carried out the research on English code-mixing in the Doteli Language so the researcher interested to carry out the study of code-mixing in the Doteli dialect.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research work were as follows.

1. To find out the English lexical items mixed in the Doteli dialect in terms of linguistic units and word class.
2. To identify the causes of mixing English codes in the Doteli dialect particularly by the uneducated people.

3. To identify the codes which are not listed in the inventory of the Nepali dictionary, but used by uneducated people
4. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Every study has its own significance. This study has also its own significance.

This study is a valuable work for the department itself in the sense that no research has been carried out on the topic, ‘The mixing of English codes in Doteli Dialect’. It plays a significant role in the field of socio-linguistic aspect of language

This study provides insights in planning further activities as designing curriculum, language teaching learning and further research work.

This study is fruitful to all language students, textbook writers, language teachers, syllabus designers and the researchers who are interested in sociolinguistic aspect of Doteli dialect and the English language

It may be useful for lexicographers, who are interested in preparing dictionary of Doteli dialect.

#### **1.5 Definition of Specific Terms**

- 1 **Bilingual:** A bilingual is a person who has mastered the essential skills of writing, reading and speaking in two languages, although in most cases one language is known better than the other.
- 2 **Code:** A particular variety of language or dialect or even register. It can also be used as a synonym for language itself. For example English language, Doteli; dialect.

1. **Code-mixing:** The use of one or more than one lexical items of one language into the structure of another language. In other words, the use of multiple language/ register/ dialect/ style within the same clause or language in written or spoken discourse.
2. **Code-switching:** The process of shifting from one language to another. The alternation between one or more language in the course of discussion between people who have more than one language in common. Sometimes the switch lasts only a few sentences or even for a simple phrase.
3. **Dialect:** This refers to a variety of the language that is identified geographically or socially by certain vocabulary or grammatical features.
4. **Expression:** Generally expression is termed as a string of language elements in the language spoken by the speaker. Here the expression can denote the elements of language of low to highest rank i.e. morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence.
5. **Inter-sentential switching:** A switch that takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language to another.
6. **Intra-sentential switching:** Switching of different types occurs within the same clause or sentence boundary.
7. **Lexicography:** It refers to the process of compiling dictionaries and who compels dictionaries called lexicographers.



8. **Lingua – Franca:** Lingua franca is a language which is used as a principal means of communication between groups of people who have different mother tongues. Another terms for lingua franca is auxiliary language
9. **Metaphorical Code-mixing :** A language is changed according to the topic change
10. **Monolingual:** A person, who uses only one language.
11. **Multilingualism:** A speech community, which makes use of more than two languages.
12. **Situational Code switching:** Change in language use according to the *situation*
13. **Tag-switching:** A tag in one language inserted into an utterance in the other language.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter generally includes the methodology employed while carrying out the research. The researcher used the following methodology to collect the required data and to achieve the objectives of the study.

#### **2.1 Sources of Data**

The researcher utilized both the primary and secondary sources for data collection.

##### **2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data**

The native speakers of Doteli dialect were the primary source of data. Those native speakers were both educated and uneducated persons.

##### **2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

Secondary sources of data were used to facilitate the collected data through primary sources. They were Guguldi and Amargadi magazine, FM. Radio programs i.e Jhalko from ABC FM. Samari From Deepyal Regional Radio.

Mainly books like Hudson (1980), Richards et al. (1985), Trudgill (1986), Wardhaugh (1986), Chataut (2058), Pantha (2032), Yule(2006) were studied.

The researcher studied other related books, previous research works as well.

Likewise, the researcher also consulted the websites, i.e. [www.guguldi.com](http://www.guguldi.com) and [www. Jalkosudurpashim.com](http://www.Jalkosudurpashim.com) as secondary sources of data.

## **2.2 Population of the Study**

Mainly two groups of population were used in this study. They were educated and uneducated both male and female native speakers of Doteli dialect.

## **2.3 Sampling Procedure**

Altogether eighty Doteli native speakers, both educated and uneducated, were selected by using snowball sampling procedure. Snowball sampling designs are used when the number of elements in a population is either unknown or cannot be individually identified.

Snowball sampling is the process of selecting samples using networks. It is the networking plan. To start with a few individuals in a group or organization are selected and the required information is collected from them. They are then asked to identify other people in the group or organizations and they are also selected and the required information is collected from them. They are then asked to identify other people in the group or organization and they become a part of the sample, so information is collected from them and then these people are asked to identify other members of the group and, in turn those identified become the basis of further data collection. This process is continued until the required number has been reached (Kumar, 2006, p.119).

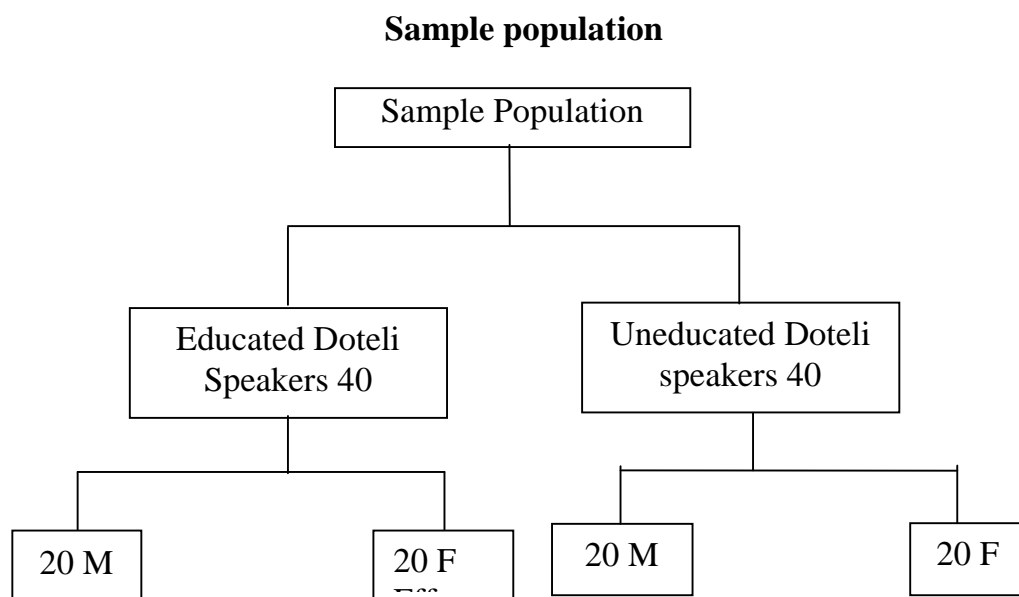
In this study all the sampling population was selected from *Belapur VDC* of *Dadeldhura district*. The researcher selected those speakers who mixed English

words, phrases and sentences in their mother tongue. Among them 40 were uneducated and 40 were educated persons.

Different radio programs related to the study were selected from four FM.

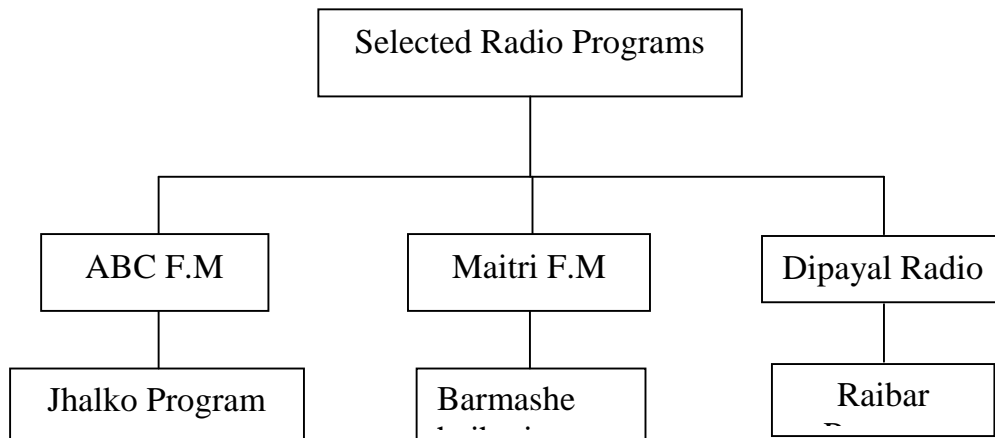
Radio stations i.e. ABC. F.M., Matri F.M, Afno FM and Radio Deepayal. The framework of sample population and selected Radio programs are shown in the following figure.

**Figure No.1**



**Figure No. 2**

**Selected Radio Programs**



**2.4 Tools for Data Collection**

The researcher used unstructured interview. The interview was conducted in the focused group. The topics of the interview were prepared but the questions were formulated instantly on the spot and answers were tape recorded.

Furthermore, the researcher used observation for those expression mixed by the Doteli speakers at the time of speaking. The strength of unstructured interview is the almost complete freedom they provide in terms of content and structure. In focused group interviews, broad discussion topics developed beforehand by the researcher. These provide a broad frame for discussion which follows. The specific discussion points emerge as a part of the discussion. Members of a focus group express their opinions while discussing these issues. Observation is one way to collect primary data. It is a purposeful systematic and selective way of

watching and listening to an interaction or phenomenon as it takes place (Kumar, 2006, p.119).

In this research work the researcher used both unstructured interview and participant observation in a group.

## **2.5 Stepwise Procedure of Data Collection**

The researcher adopted the following stepwise process to collect the required data.

- 1) The researcher went to Dadeldhura district and visited a few individuals who were native speakers of Doteli dialect.
- 2) The researcher conducted unstructured interview to the focused group and their responses were collected. The researcher listed the English codes mixed in Doteli expressions.
- 3) The visited respondents were asked to identify other people and then the researcher collected responses from them, which were recorded on the tape.
- 4) The researcher continued the process of collected responses from the selected population until the sample number was 80.
- 5) The researcher also collected the responses from uneducated speakers to find out why they used English items in their native language.
- 6) The researcher was visited the websites related to Doteli dialect i.e. *www.Jhalkopaschim.com*, and [www.Guguldi.com](http://www.Guguldi.com) and listed FM. Radio programs related to Doteli: dialect to verify the collected data through primary sources.

## 2.6 Limitations of Study

This study had the following limitations:

1. This study was limited to the Doteli native speakers.
2. This study was limited to a small portion of sociolinguistics, namely code – mixing.
3. This study was limited to Belapur VDC. Of Dadeldhura district.
4. This study focused on the English codes that were mixed in Doteli dialect by the Doteli speakers while speaking.
5. Only English lexical items mixed in Doteli expressions were analyzed.
6. Only the Doteli speakers who mix English codes in their mother tongue were taken as the sample population of the study by using snowball sampling method.
7. Only 80 people were selected as the sample population.
8. Educated and uneducated Doteli native speakers were selected.
9. Only three radio programs i.e. Jhalko from ABC. FM., Bharmashe Hajari from Maitri FM. and Raibar from Deepayal Regional Radio were selected to facilitate the collected data through primary sources.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

This chapter incorporates the analysis and interpretation of the collected data to fulfill the set of objectives. Here the data are analyzed and interpreted under the following sub-headings;

1. Linguistic unitwise description of mixed expressions
2. Classwise analysis of the English words mixed in Doteli dialect.
3. Reasonwise description of code mixing.
4. Literacy based Description.

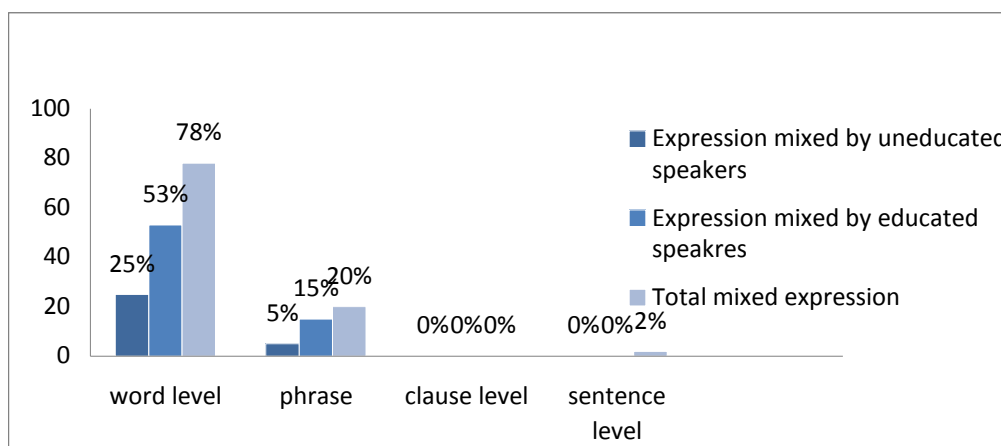
#### **3.1. Linguistic Unitwise Description of Mixed Expression**

This part of study mainly focuses on unitwise description of the mixed English expressions in Doteli dialect. English code mixing in the form of different linguistic unit is categorized into four different types' viz. word level, phrase level, clause level and sentence level. These linguistic units were mixed by Doteli speakers while speaking their native language. All the mixed codes are presented in appendix-6. So the linguistic unitwise analysis of code mixing is presented in the following diagram.



**Diagram.1**

**Linguistic Units Mixed in Doteli Dialect**



The above diagram shows the number of units mixed in the form of English expressions by the sampled respondents. The distribution of linguistic units in the above table presents that uneducated speakers mixed the word level expressions at the highest position, than the other linguistic units. Its frequency is 266. The phrase level occupied the second position which has 58 frequencies, clause level and sentence level English code mixed by uneducated Doteli speakers were not found.

Educated Doteli speakers mixed the word level expression at the highest position than other units. Mixed word level expressions occupied the highest position of the total expressions. The phrase level occupied the second position, which has 160 frequencies. The clause level English code mixed by educated Doteli speaker was not found. Sentence level mixed English expression by educated speakers' occupied low position.

The above diagram entails the fact that the word level mixed expression occupied the highest position (832) and percentage (78) of the total mixed

expression on the other hand the phrase level remained at the second position (217) and percentage (20) of the total linguistic units. Clause level mixed expressions were not found. Out of total expression 2% or 14 frequency occupied by sentence level. Educated respondents mixed more expressions in comparison to uneducated ones. (**Appendix -4**)

### **3.1.1 Description of Mixed Words**

Different mixed words found in this study are described under this heading.

The examples of some mixed words are as follows

1. *Ma lai **confuse** lagdachha.*

(I am confused)

2. *Vaut **project** lai chhan.*

(There are various projects.)

3. *Un ta **permanent** vaya hun.*

(He is permanent in his job.)

4. ***Time** aathin ma sita.*

(I have no time.)

**Some examples of monomorphemic words are presented below**

1. *Masita **time** aathine hugur.*

(I have no time, please.)

2. *Un lai **help** gara ho.*

(Help him)

3. *Vaut thulo **problem** chha.*

(A great problem.)

**Some examples of poly-morphemic word structure found in the study are as follows.**

1. *Un to **teaching** adhahan.*

(He teaches)

2. ***Writing** fuchhera chhan.*

(Writing is not good)

3. ***Driving** addhya vaut ashagi hunnohha kaya.*

(Driving is very difficult)

4. Free + free morpheme.

***Input** sabahi thulo kura ho*

(Input is most important.)

5. Free + bound morpheme

E.g. *Un ta **teaching** adhan*

(He teaches)

6. Bound + bound morpheme

E.g. *Ma lai **tension** chha aaj ta*

(I'm in tension today)

Other structure of the word were not found in the study

**Some of the examples of different types of words found in this study are as follows:**

Borrowed words

Eg. ***Road** lai aathin*

(...no road)

E.g. *Ma school ma bashau.*

(I stay in school)

## 2. Clipping words.

E.g. *add addhai lai saji hunchha.*

(It is easy to advertise)

E.g. *Ma ta opt. math paddhau.*

(I study optional mathematics.)

## 3. Abbreviations

*SLC diayaha.*

(He finished his SLC exam.)

*Ma NGO ma kam addhau*

(I work in NGO)

Other types of words were not found in the study.

### 3.1.2. Description of mixed Phrase

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

A: Examples of noun phrase

1. *Gopighat mai power house bannejaso chha.*

(Power house can be at Gopighat)

2. *Health posts ya bata tadha chha.*

(Health post is far from here)

B: Some examples of verb phrase

1. *Ek hapata ma field visit hunchha*

(Field visit in once a week)

2. **Plan make addhu ashaji chha .**

(Difficult to make plan)

C: Some examples adjective phrase

1. **Hamro final exam bhunnachha.**

(It is our final exam)

D: Some examples Preposition Phrase

1. **Un ta on time school mai hun kilai lai.**

(On time school)

2 **Bygpayan on the spot hunupadhanchha**

(Advertisement should open on the spot)

Other phrases were not found in this study.

### **3.1.3 Clause**

The mixing of clause level in the study was not found.

### **3.1.4 Sentence**

Some mixed sentences were found in the study. Complex sentences were not found in the study. Only simple sentences were found in this study. Some examples of the mixed sentences found in the study are as follows.

1. I hope you'll help.

2. I hate that system.

3. Politics is a dirty game.

4. Ok

5. Thank you!

6. All right!

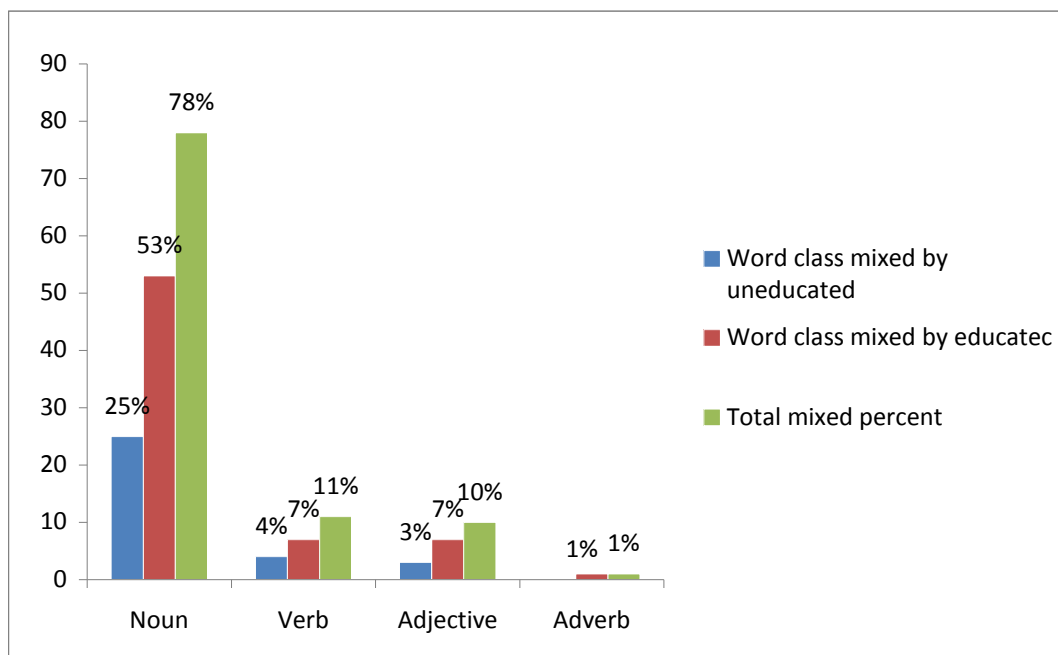
7. Don't mind.

### 3.2 Classwise Analyses of the English Words Mixed in Doteli Dialect

Broadly word class is classified into major and minor word classes. Major word classes are further divided into different types, viz. noun, verb, adjective and adverb. The word classes, they are mixed in Doteli dialect by the sampled respondents can be presented in the following diagram.

**Diagram No.2**

**Word Classes Mixed in Doteli Dialect**



The above diagram vividly shows the class wise distribution of words mixed by the sampled informants, educated and uneducated Doteli speakers. The distribution of word class shown in the above diagram presents that the number of English nouns mixed in Doteli dialect is the highest (654) and 78 percentages of the total mixed codes. On the other hand, English verbs mixed in Doteli dialect consisted of the second position (92) and 11percentage of the

total mixed English codes. Out of total expression, adjectives consisted of the third position (77) and 10 percentage and adverbs occupied the lower position (9) and percentage 1.

Out of total English nouns mixed in Doteli dialect the word 'time' has the highest frequency (18) and the verbs 'help' and 'use' have the highest frequency (7), 'simple' is the mixed adjective, which occupied the highest frequency out of total mixed adjectives.

The diagram entails the fact that uneducated speakers mixed the nouns at the highest position than other linguistic units. Its frequency is 208 and the verbs mixed by uneducated speakers occupied the second position (32) and percentage (4). Adjectives occupied the lowest position, 26 mixed by uneducated speakers and no adverbs were mixed by them.

Educated Doteli speakers mixed the nouns at the highest position, 446 and percentage (53). Out of total mixed word class expression, verbs consisted of the second position (60) and percentage (7) and adjectives occupied the third position (51) and percentage (7) out of total mixed word classes by educated speakers. Adverbs were found in the lowest position (9) and percentage (1).

Educated Doteli speakers mixed more word classes than uneducated.

#### **(Appendix - 5)**

### **3.3. Reason wise Analysis of the Mixed Code**

In this section, the mixed expressions are analyzed on the basis of the reasons or as to the respondents mixed English expressions in their native language.

After asking the respondents the reasons for mixing codes, listening to cassette

and observing their conversation several times, some criteria have been made to find out the causes for code mixing in the Doteli dialect. Here according to the informants' responses and the researcher's observation along with the help of supportive evidences, the causes of mixing codes is presented in the following table.

**Table No. 5**

**Reasons for code mixing in Doteli dialect**

SN.	Causes of code-mixed	Number of respondents		Total	
		Uneducated	Educated	No.	%
1.	Automatic habit	13	10	23	29%
2.	No such terms (equivalent term in Doteli dialect)	5	10	15	19%
3.	Due to working in India	10	-	10	12%
4.	Meaning clarification	-	5	5	6%
5.	Choice of topic	7	5	17	22%
6.	Student of English	-	10	10	12%
Total respondents		40	40	80	100

The table above shows the following description of the causes in mixing English codes in Doteli dialect.

The highest number of Doteli speakers mixed English codes in their expression because of the automatic habit. Out of the total respondents 29% mix English codes because of this reason.

The second reason is the choice of topic because of which 22% of total respondents mixed the English items in the Doteli dialect. Similarly, due to lack of equivalent terms in Doteli dialect, 19% of total sampled population



mixed English codes. Out of the total, 12% sampled population mixed English codes because they were students of English. Out of total sampled population, 12% uneducated persons mixed English codes because they worked in India and learnt those codes. Only 6% of educated persons mixed English codes for the clarification of meaning while speaking their native language.

Uneducated persons mixed English codes in Doteli dialect due to automatic habit, working in India, lack of equivalent terms and choice of topic. Educated persons mixed English codes because it was their automatic habit, no such terms were found in the Doteli dialect, they wanted to clarify meaning. Due to those above reasons it can be said that English code mixing is a natural process for Doteli speakers.

Some of the following instances help to verify the reasons mentioned above.

) *Job khilai ajj bhol vault thulo **competition** hunchha.*

) *West **seti project** ko declare vaidiaya ta vault manchhe **job** paunethaya.*

) *seti pariyo jana, seti **Hydropower project** ko kura vaidaya ta vault bikash hunthyo.*

) *Ma **B.Ed.** ma **major maths** paddhachhu.*

### **3.4 Literacy Based Description of Mixed Codes in Doteli Dialect**

) Educated persons have been found using more English expressions than uneducated ones.

) Uneducated persons mixed only words and phrases in their expressions but educated persons mixed words, phrases and sentences in their expressions.

- ) Educated persons mixed more technical codes than uneducated persons in their expressions.
- ) Uneducated persons mixed mostly nouns in their expressions.
- ) Educated persons mixed nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs as well.
- ) Pronunciations were widely changed by uneducated persons while mixing English in their mother tongue, for example /**tæm** / for /**ta:im** /.
- ) Level of understanding between educated and uneducated people was distraction, which means an uneducated person can use the English word, without knowing its real meaning.
- ) Some of the codes mixed by educated persons were not understood by uneducated persons while they talked with each other.
- ) Sometimes uneducated persons changed word class incorrectly using Doteli affixes, for example *UN ta **teaching** addhan* (he/she teaches).

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final section of the research, which consists of findings and recommendations.

#### 4.1 Findings

After the completion of analysis and interpretation of data, the following findings have been derived regarding the English code mixing in Doteli dialect.

- 1) Word level code mixing was found to be used in great numbers in comparison to the other linguistic units.
- 2) Regarding the use of English word classes mixed in Doteli dialect, nouns were found in the highest position. The occurrence of nouns was 78% and the number was 654 out of the total mixed words.
- 3) The mixing of verbs in Doteli dialect was in the second position followed by adjectives. The occurrence of verbs was 11% and the number was 92, out of the total mixed words.
- 4) Monomorphemic words were found in the highest number, regarding the structure of mixed words.
- 5) Regarding the use of linguistic units in Doteli dialect, words were found in the highest position. The occurrence of words was 78% and the number was 832.
- 6) Educated persons mixed more English codes rather than uneducated persons.

- 7) Uneducated persons did not mix any adverbs in their own native language  
Adverbs were mixed by only educated male persons but not by others,  
which occupied only 1% of total mixed words.
- 8) Uneducated persons mixed only words and phrases in their expressions  
but educated persons mixed words, phrases and sentences.
- 9) The occurrence of phrases was 20% and the number was 217, which were  
remarked in the second position.
- 10) Clauses were not mixed by the Doteli speakers so the occurrence of clause  
level is 0%.
- 11) Sentences were only mixed by educated male persons. Only simple  
sentences were mixed in the expressions, which were remarked in the  
lowest position. The occurrence of sentences was only 2%.
- 12) Educated people mixed more technical codes rather than uneducated  
people.
- 13) Educated people could understand the meaning of the mixed English  
words while speaking but sometimes uneducated people could not  
understand them.
- 14) Uneducated people mixed English words in Doteli tone. Eg. / **tæm** /  
for, /**ta:im** /, /**sæmpl**/ for /**simple**/ etc.
- 15) Code mixing in Doteli dialect was due to automatic habit of the speakers,  
choice of topic and meaning clarification.

- 16) Most of the uneducated people mixed English codes because they had got those items from India when they had been working there and it became automatic habit.
- 17) Students mixed the subject wise terms while speaking their native language.
- 18) It was found that the new and technical topic demands for the maximum use of English words than other topics.
- 19) FM. Radio porogrammes mixed lots of English expressions.
- 20) The mixing of English words was found to be natural for educated speakers.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

The researcher has made the following recommendations in the light of findings yielded by the study.

- 1) Mixing of the English codes mainly depends on the context and topic in any language, so that the teacher needs to be careful about the context and topic while teaching the English language.
- 2) Language teachers and lexicographers should be conscious of the Doteli dialect and mixing of English codes in it.
- 3) Speakers should be conscious of the Doteli dialect and the English language. They should be able to differentiate them.
- 4) The parents or guardians should teach their mother tongue equivalent terms to the new generations.

- 5) Educated people should be conscious of their own language while talking with uneducated and illiterate persons because they may not understand the mixed technical English terms.
- 6) Every Doteli speaker needs to be careful about their own language and the English language. If they do not take care of the Doteli dialect it can be pidginized.
- 7) English code mixing in the Doteli dialect has become a natural process, so the demand of the English language in our context is high. Therefore, English should be learnt and taught very carefully from the very beginning whether it be a formal or non-formal program.
- 8) While designing the course, the course designer has to be conscious of the language course in the Doteli dialect.
- 9) Both the Doteli dialect and the English language should be given equal priority in each level of the student.
- 10) There are some understanding factors leading to code mixing. Those factors, which compel the speakers to mix the English codes into Doteli dialect should be identified.
- 11) A look at the overall mixing of English codes in Doteli dialect reveal that nouns and verbs need to be emphasized mostly while teaching the English language before teaching adjectives and adverbs.
- 12) FM Radio programs should use simple English items while conducting program in Doteli dialect by which each and every Doteli people can understand easily.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix – I

#### Languages in Nepal

##### Indo-Aryan group

1- Nepali	7- Hindu	13- Bhote
2- Maithili	8- Rajbansi (Tajpur)	14- Chureti
3- Bhojpuri	9- Bangali	15- Magohi
4- Tharu (Rana, Dangora)	10- Dunwar	16- English
5- Awadhi	11-Marwadi	17- Kumal
6- Urdhu	12- Majhi	18- Darai

##### Tibeto- Burman Group

This group includes following languages

1- Tamang	6- Sherpa	11- Jirel
2- Newari	7- Thani	12- Dura
3- Magar	8- Dhimal	13- Rai, Kiranti
4- Gurung	9- Thakali	14- Chepang
5- Limbu	10- Tibbati	

##### Dravidian Group

Dhungadh or Jhangadh is only one language of the Dravidian family, which is spoken on the providence of Koshi river in eastern part of Nepal.

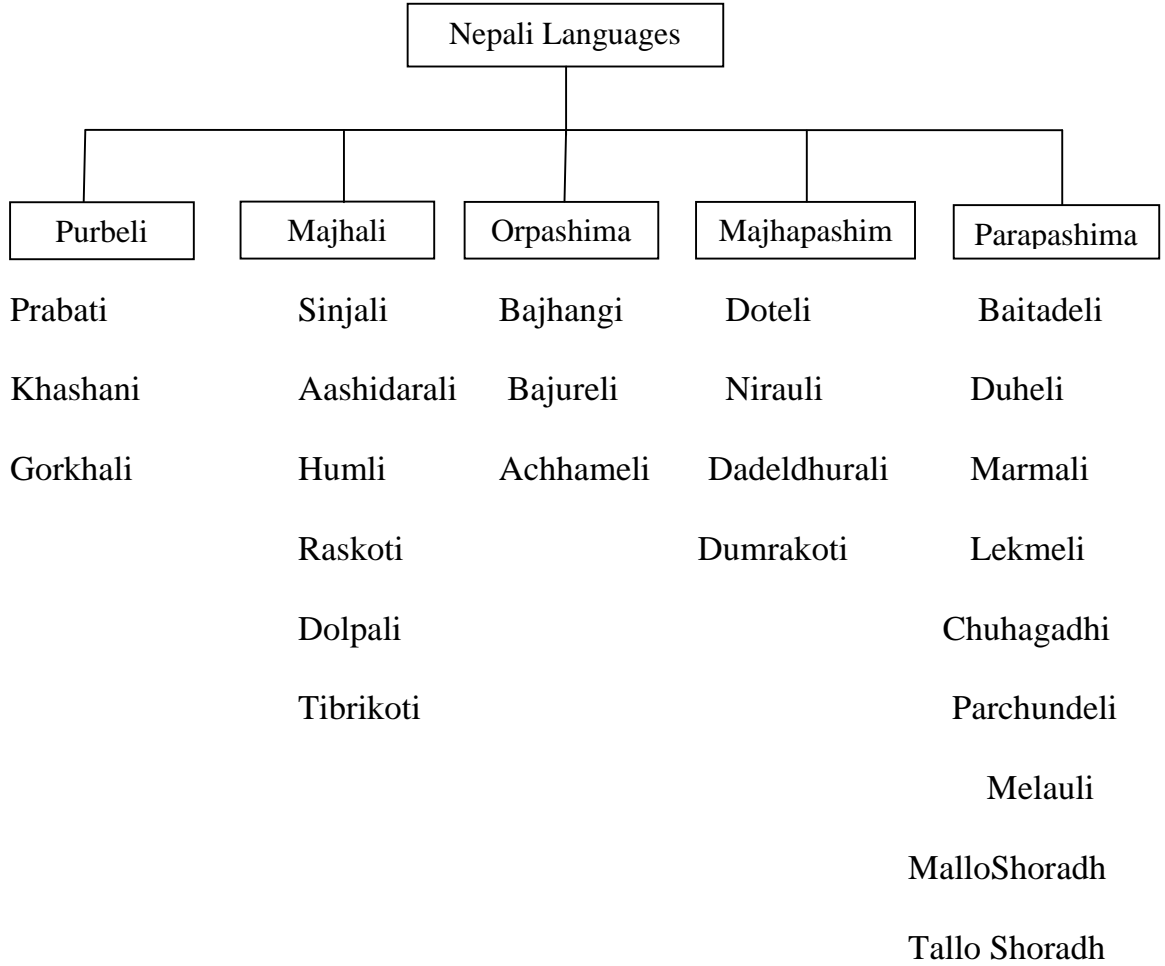
##### Astro-Asiatic Group

Satar is only one language in this family. It is spoken in Jhapa and Morang, in the eastern part of Nepal.

Source- Dhakal, 2064,p.240-245Toba, 2003, p.15.15-16

## APPENDIX-2

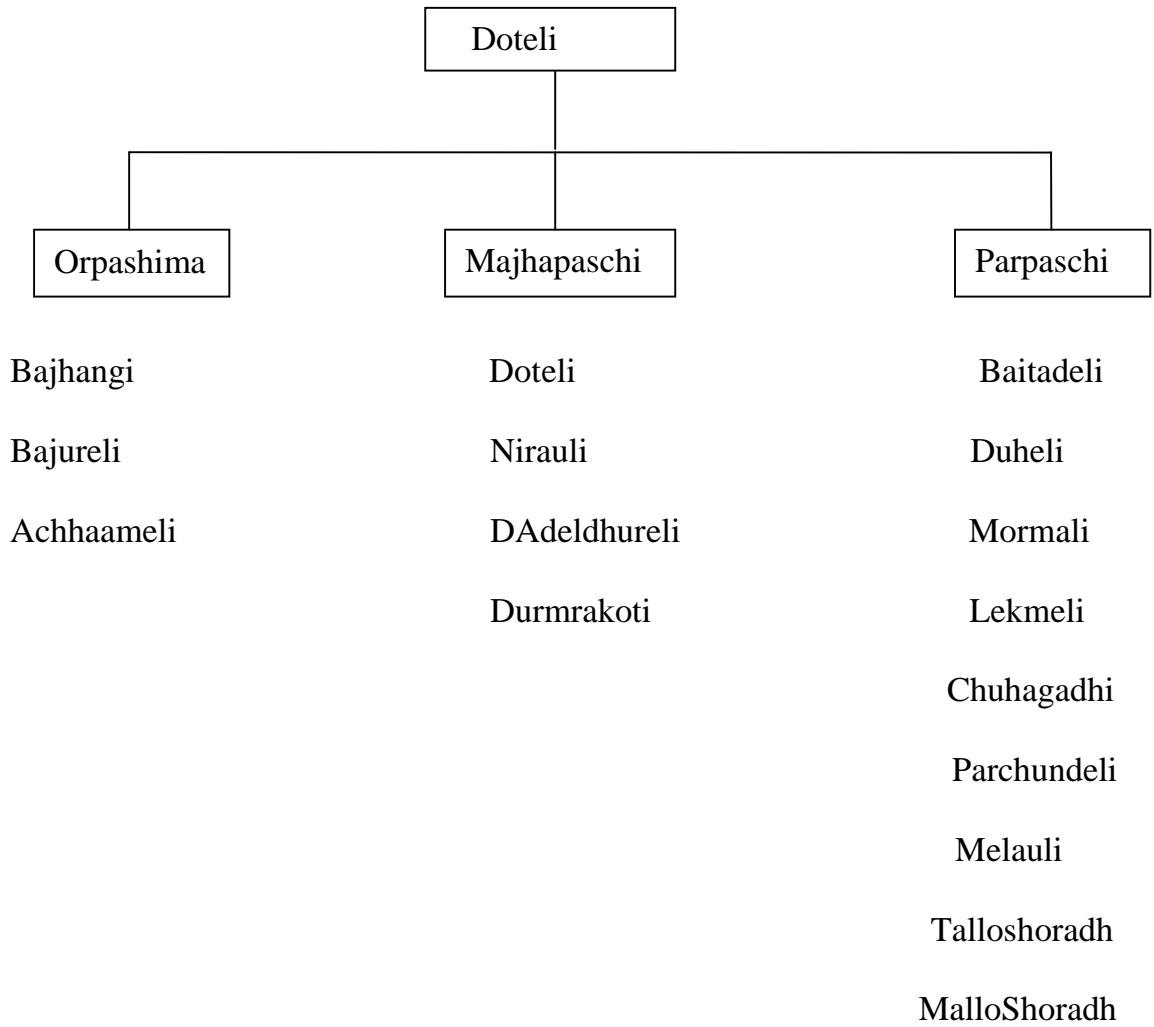
### Varieties of Nepali language



(Source: Dhakal, 2064, p. 223)

### APPENDIX-3:

#### Varieties of Doteli Dialect



(Source: Dhakal, 2064, p. 223)

## APPENDIX - 4

### English expression mixed by Uneducated Doteli speakers based on Unstructured Interview.

Those English expression and word mixed by the uneducated speaker, recorded on the tape, which are not listed in the inventory of the Nepali dictionary.

SN.	Words expression	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Sky mobile	3
2.	Message	1
3.	School	3
4.	Time	7
5.	Change	1
6.	Daily	2
7.	Miscall	1
8.	contact	2
9.	Light	1
10	Building	2
11.	Dam	2
12.	Total	3
13.	Store	1
14.	Full salary	2
15.	Full time	1
16.	Busy	2
17.	Meat	1
18.	Dinner	1
19.	Period	1
20.	Lunch	1

21.	Homework	1
22.	Health	1
23.	Club	2
24.	Company	1
25.	Fix	2
26.	Fix rate	1
27.	Fifer	1
28.	Dress	1
29.	School dress	1
30.	Accident	1
31.	Advance	1
32.	Area	2
33.	Bill	1
34.	Boarding School	1
35.	Certificate	1
36.	colour	2
37.	Complete	1
38.	Last	2
39.	First	1
40.	Danger	1
41.	Double	1
42.	Confuse	1
43.	Gate	1
44.	Help	1
45.	Factory	1
46.	Fail	1
47.	Final	1
48.	Last	1
49.	Fit	1
50.	Fix	1
51.	Fry	2

52.	Full time	1
53.	India	1
54.	India	1
55.	Level	1
56.	Lunch	1
57.	Medical	1
58.	Number	1
59.	Word Number	1
60.	Solar power	1
61.	Solar light	1
62.	Sir	1
63.	Local	2
64.	Main	2
65.	Machine	1
66.	Receive	2
67.	Post office	1
68.	Letter	1
69.	Application	1
70.	Fund	1
71.	Pipe	1
72.	Pocket	1
73.	Recharge	1
74.	Regular time	1
75.	Capital city	1
76.	Education system	1
77.	Full fee	1
78.	High school	1
79.	Seti project	2
80.	Head sir	2
81.	Life style	1
82.	Plus two	2

83.	Morning time	1
84.	Condition	1
85.	License holder	1
86.	Government policy	1
87.	State wise	1
88.	Cassette player	2
89.	Number one	1
90.	Phone number	3
91.	Power house	2
92.	Time pass	2
93.	Senior	1
94.	Free	1
95.	use	2
96.	Hard	1
97.	Permanent	1
98.	Taste	2
99.	Plan	1
100.	Drive	1
101.	Paint	1
102.	Transfer	1
103.	Sponsor	2
104.	Style	3
105.	Vote	1
106.	Toilet	2
107.	Voter	1
108.	Ticket	1
109.	Side	1
110.	Quality	1
111.	Scale	2
112.	Season	1
113.	Politics	1

114.	Power	1
115.	Problem	1
116.	Peon	1
117.	Master	2
118.	Miss	1
119.	Local production	1
120.	Sim-card	3
121.	By chance	2
122.	Check up	1
123.	Dam side	2
124.	Same	3
125.	Simple	3
126.	Select	1
127.	Belt	1
128.	Change	2
129.	Control	1
130.	Donor	2
131.	Photo	3
132.	Plan	1
133.	Paper	1
134.	Power	1
135.	Line	3
136.	Tension	1
137.	Join	1
138.	Peace	1
139.	Conform	1
140.	Hero	1
141.	Photo studio	1
142.	Jam	1
143.	Degree pass	1
144.	mummy	1



145.	SLC. Fail	2
146.	Force	1
147.	Road	1
148.	Pillar	4
149.	Patient	1
150.	Hospital	2
151.	School	1
152.	master	1
153.	Job process	1
154.	Duty	2
155.	Driving	1
156.	Return	1
157.	Party	2
158.	Net weight	1
159.	Weight	2

## APPENDIX - 5

English expression mixed by educated Doteli speakers' base on recorded unstructured interview.

SN.	Words expression	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Plus two	3
2.	Really	1
3.	Time	1
4.	West seti project	2
5.	Youths	1
6.	Actually	1
7.	Zero	1
8.	Writing	1
9.	Bench	1
10	Post office	3
11.	Increasing	1
12.	Poor condition	2
13.	Bill	3
14.	Capacity	5
15.	Phone number	5
16.	Donor	1
17.	Cabinet	1
18.	Bio-data	1
19.	Period wise	1
20.	Farming	1
21.	Book	2
22.	College	1
23.	Furniture	2
24.	Game	1

25.	Area	6
26.	Guarantee	1
27.	Political science	1
28.	Habit	2
29.	Boarding	1
30.	Democracy	1
31.	Half	1
32.	Balance	3
33.	Worker	2
34.	Democratic	1
35.	Ticket	3
36.	Policy maker	1
37.	Heath	2
38.	Base	1
39.	Dream	1
40.	West	4
41.	Hostel	1
42.	Image	1
43.	Accident	1
44.	Profit and loss	1
45.	Interest	2
46.	Manager	1
47.	Agent	1
48.	Math	2
49.	Primary teacher	1
50.	Wall	2
51.	Master	2
52.	Medical	6
53.	Technician	2
54.	Answer	1
55.	Medicine	1

56.	Interview	1
57.	Ten	1
58.	Problem face	1
59.	Level	1
60.	Staff	3
61.	Issue	1
62.	Supervisor	4
63.	Risk	1
64.	Automatically	1
65.	Language	1
66.	Syllabus	2
67.	Practice Teaching	1
68.	Stage	1
69.	Psychologically	1
70.	Watchman	2
71.	Job	3
72.	Knowledge	1
73.	Junior	1
74.	Registration card	2
75.	Set	5
76.	Linguistics	1
77.	Rule	2
78.	Program final	1
79.	Slope	1
80.	Training	2
81.	White paper	1
82.	Reality	2
83.	Minister	1
84.	Power house	2
85.	Miss	1
86.	Listening	1

87.	Registration	1
88.	TU. Question paper	1
89.	Quiz	4
90.	Mobile	13
91.	Solution	1
92.	Quota	4
93.	Load	1
94.	Qualification	3
95.	Nokia	1
96.	Trained Teacher	1
97.	Notes	2
98.	Union	1
99.	Number	10
100.	Overseer	2
101.	Tourist area	1
102.	Psychology	1
103.	Package	1
104.	Total student	1
105.	Ring tone	1
106.	Automatically	1
107.	Supplementary	1
108.	Submit	1
109.	Colorful	1
110.	competition	3
111.	Please, Vote me	1
112.	Ring road	2
113.	Technical problem	1
114.	Develop	1
115.	Policy	2
116.	Control	1
117.	Third	1

118.	Corruption	1
119.	Playing	1
120.	Change	5
121.	Certainly	1
122.	Don't mind	1
123.	Principal	3
124.	Satisfies	1
125.	Share	1
126.	Problem	2
127.	Thank you!	1
128.	Confuse	2
129.	Program	7
130.	Believe	1
131.	No tension	1
132.	Progress	1
133.	Change	4
134.	Back	1
135.	Help	4
136.	Ruin card	2
137.	Paramedical	1
138.	Paint	1
139.	Dirty	1
140.	Hundred	3
141.	Plan	1
142.	Twenty	1
143.	Indirectly	1
144.	Politics is a dirty game	1
145.	Project	1
146.	Four	1
147.	Report	1
148.	Common	1

149.	Fair lovely	1
150.	Recharge card	2
151.	Government policy	1
152.	Head master	1
153.	Profit	1
154.	Emergency call	1
155.	Compulsory	2
156.	Head sir	1
157.	Rice cooker	1
158.	Result	2
159.	Dam side	1
160.	Rally	1
161.	Economic condition	1
162.	Higher secondary level	2
163.	English language	1
164.	Extra activity	1
165.	Photocopy	1
166.	Passenger	2
167.	Paper	2
168.	Tailoring machine	1
169.	Ok Sir!	1
170.	Police	4
171.	School time	2
172.	Reservoir	2
173.	Child care centre	1
174.	I hate that system	1
175.	Scheme	1
176.	School Teacher	1
178.	Manpower	1
179.	All ring sir	1
180.	TU	1

181.	Chief sir	4
182.	Use	1
183.	Solar system	4
184.	Nature	1
185.	Topic	1
186.	Child conflict program	1
187.	Push	3
188.	Culture	1
189.	Communication gap	2
190.	Course	1
191.	Thank you!	2
192.	Social worker	1
193.	Face	1
194.	City	1
195.	Dictionary	2
196.	Building	2
197.	Social mobilize	1
198.	Literate percent	1
199.	Capital city	2
200.	SLC exam	1
201.	Short list	1
202.	Member ship	1
203.	Reality is not hidden	1
204.	Army	1
205.	Campus level	1
206.	Management	1
207.	NGO	1
208.	Close	1
209.	Rural are	1
210.	Finance	1
211.	Regularly	1



212.	Cover	1
213.	Assessment system	1
214.	Mixed	1
215.	Physical	1
216.	Root level	1
217.	Facility	1
218.	It takes about two hours	1
219.	Group	1
220.	Medical	1
221.	Faint	1
222.	Area	2
223.	Automatic habit	1
224.	Sequence	1
225.	Fulfill	1
226.	Best Idea	1
227.	Unable	1
228.	Grammar	1
229.	Compulsory	1
230.	Subjects	1
231.	Item	1
232.	Material	1
233.	Technical problem	4
234.	Last year	1
235.	Extra	1
236.	Major English	3
237.	BBC	1
238.	Fresh	2
239.	Long process	1
240.	Final exam	1
241.	Hydro power project	1
242.	Local area	6

243.	Technical post	1
244.	Real	2
245.	Operational procedures	2
246.	Optional	2
247.	Regular	2
248.	On time	1
249.	Remote	1
250.	Long life	1
251.	Seasonable	1
252.	Technical line	1
253.	Round	1
254.	On the spot	1
255.	Simple	4
256.	Length	1
257.	Local area	4
258.	Sorry	1
259.	I think it is the best system	1
260.	Sweet	1
261.	Old questions	1
262.	Bed. level	1
263.	Hydro power	1
264.	Informal Education	1
265.	Daily	5
266.	Time loss	1
267.	Good bye!	1
268.	I'll provide job	1
269.	New style	1
270.	Conservation	1
271.	House wife	1
272.	Network problem	2
273.	Improve	1

274.	Law and order	1
275.	Marriage	1
276.	Golden life	1
277.	Tiffin box	1
278.	permanent	1
279.	India party	1
280.	Game teacher	1
281.	Morning shift	1
282.	Practical	1
283.	Manage	1
284.	Major	1
285.	Listening text	1
286.	Family planning	1
287.	It will take 2 hrs	1
288.	South Indian	1
289.	Private	1
290.	Mind	1
291.	Light	1
292.	Indian	1
293.	Poverty	1
294.	Indian state	1
295.	Time table	2
296.	Job guarantee	2
297.	Party system	1
298.	Opt. math	2
299.	Mobile set	1
Total		540

## APPENDIX - 6

### Mixed English expression on Word level

SN.	Words	Frequency
1.	Advance	1
2.	Accident	1
3.	Agent	1
4.	Answer	1
5.	Are	8
6.	Automatically	1
7.	Actually	1
8.	Back	1
9.	Bachelor	1
10.	Bag	1
11.	Balance	3
12.	Base	1
13.	Believe	1
14.	Belt	1
15.	Benefit	1
16.	Bill	3
17.	Bio-data	1
18.	Book	3
19.	Boarding	2
20.	Border	1
21.	Box	2
22.	Break	2
23.	Breakfast	1
24.	Building	8
25.	Budget	1

26.	Cabinet	1
27.	Calendar	2
28.	Camp	1
29.	Cancel	2
30.	Capacity	3
31.	Caption	1
32.	Car	1
33.	Care	2
34.	Centre	4
35.	Certainly	1
36.	Certificate	4
37.	Change	1
38.	Charge	5
39.	Children	1
40.	Check	1
41.	Class	1
42.	Club	1
43.	Coaching	2
44.	Color	1
45.	Colorful	2
46.	College	1
47.	Committee	1
48.	Common	3
49.	Communication	1
50.	Community	1
51.	Company	1
52.	Complete	4
53.	Compulsory	2
54.	Confuse	2
55.	Conservation	2
56.	Contact	1

57.	Control	3
58.	Copy	1
59.	Course	1
60.	Culture	2
61.	Dam	3
62.	Daily	6
63.	Damage	4
64.	Danger	1
65.	Data	1
66.	Decision	4
67.	Democracy	1
68.	Democratic	1
69.	Develop	1
70.	Device	1
71.	Dinner	1
72.	Dish	1
73.	Dirty	1
74.	Donor	1
75.	Double	2
76.	Dream	4
77.	Dress	1
78.	Drink	2
79.	Driver	1
80.	Driving	1
81.	Rug	1
82.	Economic	1
83.	Dedication	1
84.	Election	1
85.	Electronics	1
86.	English	1
87.	Extra	4

88.	Face	1
89.	Factory	1
90.	Fail	3
91.	Farming	3
92.	Field	1
93.	Fight	1
94.	File	1
95.	Final	1
96.	First	2
97.	Fitting	2
98.	Fix	1
99.	Force	3
100.	Free	4
101.	Fresh	2
102.	Fry	2
103.	Fulfill	3
104.	Furniture	1
105.	Future	2
106.	Game	1
107.	Gap	1
108.	Gate	2
109.	Grammar	3
110.	Group	1
111.	Guard	3
112.	Guarantee	2
113.	Habit	1
114.	Half	4
115.	Hard	2
116.	Head	1
117.	Health	1
118.	Help	4

119.	High	6
120.	Hospital	1
121.	Hostel	2
122.	Image	2
123.	Improve	1
124.	Increasing	1
125.	Indirectly	1
126.	India	1
127.	Indian	2
128.	Input	1
129.	Interest	1
130.	Interview	2
131.	Involve	1
132.	Issue	1
133.	Job	1
134.	Junior	2
135.	Kitchen	1
136.	Knowledge	1
137.	Labor	1
138.	Language	21
139.	Last	1
140.	Late	4
141.	Lengthy	3
142.	Level	1
143.	Life	1
144.	Light	2
145.	Lighter	1
146.	Linguistics	1
147.	Listening	1
148.	Load	1
149.	Local	1



150.	Low	4
151.	Lunch	1
152.	Machine	1
153.	Main	4
154.	Major	3
155.	Manage	1
156.	Manager	1
157.	Manpower	1
158.	Math	1
159.	Master	2
160.	Medicine	4
161.	Message	8
162.	Mind	1
163.	Minister	2
164.	Miss	1
165.	Mobile	1
166.	Mummy	3
167.	Net	15
168.	Nature	2
169.	Network	1
170.	News	4
171.	Nine	1
172.	Nokia	1
173.	Notes	1
174.	Number	1
175.	Office	2
176.	Optional	13
178.	Overseer	8
179.	Package	2
180.	Packet	2
181.	Paint	1

182.	Paper	2
183.	Party	3
184.	Pass	2
185.	Passenger	4
186.	Patient	7
187.	Peon	5
188.	Percent	4
189.	Period permanent	3
190.	Phone	4
191.	Photo	4
192.	Photocopy	2
193.	Pipe	12
194.	Plan	5
195.	Pocket	2
196.	Police	8
197.	Policy	5
198.	Polite	2
199.	Politics	4
200.	Poverty	2
201.	Power	1
202.	Practical	1
203.	Predict	1
204.	Principal	7
205.	Private	1
206.	Problem	1
207.	Profit	3
208.	Program	3
209.	Progress	2
210.	Project	2
211.	Provide	7
212.	Psychologically	1

213.	Psychology	3
214.	Qualification	1
215.	Quality	1
216.	Quiz	1
217.	Quota	3
218.	Read	3
219.	Real	1
220.	Realty	4
221.	Reality	1
222.	Recharge	1
223.	Registration	1
224.	Regular	1
225.	Regularly	3
226.	Report	1
227.	Reservoir	2
228.	Result	1
229.	Ring road	1
230.	Right	1
231.	Rights	2
232.	Risk	1
233.	Road	2
234.	Room	1
235.	Round	1
236.	Rule	15
237.	Salary	3
238.	Same	2
239.	Satisfies	2
240.	Save	6
241.	Scale	7
242.	Scheme	1
243.	Science	2

244	Season	4
245.	Seasonable	1
246.	Sector	2
247.	Secure	2
248.	Select	1
249.	Senior	1
250.	Sequence	1
251.	Set	2
252.	Seven	1
253.	Share	1
254.	Shift	5
255.	Side	1
256.	Simple	1
257.	Sir	1
258.	Situation	2
259.	Skill	7
260.	Sky	8
261.	Slope	1
262.	Society	1
263.	Solar	1
264.	Solution	2
265.	Solve	2
266.	Sorry	2
267.	Source	1
268.	Speaking	1
269.	Speed	1
270.	Sponsor	4
271.	Staff	1
272	Stage	2
273.	Start	2
274.	Student	3

275.	Style	1
276.	Subject	2
277.	Style	1
278.	Subject	7
279.	Submit	2
280.	Supervisor	1
281.	Support	4
282.	Sweet	4
283.	Syllabus	1
284.	Table	2
285.	Taste	1
286.	Tax	1
287.	Teacher	4
288.	Teaching	2
289.	Technician	4
290.	Ten	2
291.	Tension	1
292.	Third	2
293.	Ticket	1
294.	Tight	4
295.	Time	4
296.	Toilet	18
297.	Tourist	6
298.	Tower	1
299.	Training	6
300.	Transfer	2
301.	Transport	1
302.	Treatment	1
303.	Tuition	1
304.	Turning	3
305.	Type	1

306.	Uncle	1
307.	Union	2
308.	Use	1
309.	Vast	8
310.	Volunteer	2
311.	Vote	1
312.	Wall	3
313.	Watchman	2
314.	West	8
315.	Worker	2
316.	Writing	4
317.	Youths	2
318.	zero	1
Total		832

## APPENDIX - 7

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

### Nouns

SN.	Noun	Frequency of occurrence
1.		1
2.	Advance	1
3.	Accident	1
4.	Agent	1
5.	Answer	8
6.	Area	1
7.	Bag	3
8.	Balance	1
9.	Base	1
10.	Belt	1
11.	Bench	1
12.	Benefit	3
13.	Bill	1
14.	Bio - data	3
15.	Book	2
16.	Boarding	2
17.	Border	2
18.	Box	1
19.	Breakfast	8
20.	Building	1
21.	Cancer	1
22.	Cabinet	4
23.	Calendar	1
24.	Camp	5

25.	Capacity	1
26.	Caption	4
27.	Centre	4
28.	Certificate	1
29.	Charger	1
30.	Children	1
31.	Class	2
32.	Club	1
33.	Coaching	1
34.	Color	1
35.	College	3
36.	Committee	1
37.	Communication	1
38.	Community	4
39.	Company	1
40.	Copy	2
41.	Course	3
42.	Culture	6
43.	Dam	1
44.	Damage	1
45.	Danger	4
46.	Data	1
47.	Decision	1
48.	Democracy	1
49.	Device	1
50.	Dinner	1
51.	Dish	
52.	Donor	1
53.	Dream	2
54.	Dress	1
55.	Driver	1



56.	Drug	1
57.	Education	1
58.	Electronics	4
59.	English	1
60.	Face	3
61.	Factory	1
62.	Farming	1
63.	Field	2
64.	Dial	3
65.	Fix	2
66.	Furniture	1
67.	Future	1
68.	Game	1
69.	Gap	3
70.	Gate	1
71.	Grammar	3
72.	Group	2
73.	Guard	1
74.	Guarantee	4
75.	Habit	1
76.	Half	4
77.	Health	1
78.	High	1
79.	Hospital	2
80.	Hostel	1
81.	Image	1
82.	Increasing	1
83.	India	1
84.	Input	2
85.	Interest	1
86.	Interview	1

87.	Issue	2
88.	Job	1
89.	Junior	1
90.	Kitchen	1
91.	Knowledge	1
92.	Language	1
93.	Level	2
94.	Life	1
95.	Lighter	1
96.	Linguistics	1
97.	Listening	1
98.	Load	1
99.	Lunch	4
100.	Machine	1
101.	Manager	1
102.	Manpower	2
103.	Math's	4
104.	Master	8
105.	Medical	1
106.	Medicine	2
107.	Message	1
108.	Minister	3
109.	Miss	15
110.	Mobile	2
111.	Mummy	1
112.	Net	4
113.	Nature	1
114.	Network	1
115.	News	1
116.	Mine	1
117.	Nokia	2

118.	Notes	13
119.	Number	8
120.	Office	2
121.	Overseers	1
122.	Package	2
123.	Packet	3
124.	Paint	2
125.	Pager	4
126.	Party	5
127.	Passenger	4
128.	Patient	3
129.	Peon	4
130.	Percent	4
131.	Period	12
132.	Phone	5
133.	Photo	2
134.	Photocopy	3
135.	Pipe	5
136.	Plan	2
137.	Pocket	4
138.	Police	2
139.	Policy	1
140.	Politics	7
141.	Power	3
142.	Principal	2
143.	Problem	2
144.	Profit	7
145.	Program	1
146.	Progress	3
147.	Project	1
148.	Psychology	3

149.	Qualification	3
150.	Quality	1
151.	Quick	4
152.	Quota	2
153.	Reality	1
154.	Registration	1
155.	Report	2
156.	Reservoir	2
157.	Result	1
158.	Rights	1
159.	Risk	15
160.	Road	3
161.	Room	2
162.	Rule	6
163.	Salary	4
164.	Scale	1
165.	Scheme	17
166.	School	2
167.	Science	4
168.	Season	1
169.	Sector	1
170.	Secure	1
171.	Sequence	5
172.	Set	1
173.	Seven	1
174.	Shift	2
175.	Side	1
176.	Skill	2
177.	Sky	2
178.	Society	4
179.	Solar	1

180.	Solution	4
181.	Source	1
182.	Speaking	2
183.	Speed	1
184.	Sponsor	3
185.	Staff	1
186.	Stage	2
187.	Start	1
188.	Student	7
189.	Style	2
190.	Subject	4
191.	Supervisor	4
192.	Support	2
193.	Syllabus	1
194.	Table	4
195.	Tax	2
196.	Teacher	4
197.	Teaching	2
198.	Technician	1
199.	Technical	2
200.	Tension	4
201.	Ticket	18
202.	Time	6
203.	Toilet	1
204.	Tourist	6
205.	Tower	2
206.	Training	1
207.	Transport	1
208.	Treatment	3
209.	Tuition	1
210.	Type	2

211.	Uncle	1
212.	Union	3
213.	Vote	1
214.	Voter	1
215.	Waist	8
216.	Wall	2
217.	Watchman	4
218.	West	1
219.	Worker	1
220.	Writing	1
221.	Youths	1
Total		654

**Ve**

**rbs**

SN.	Verbs	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Black	1
2.	Believe	1
3.	Break	2
4.	Check	1
5.	Care	2
6.	Change	4
7.	Charge	3
8.	Confuse	2
9.	Contact	3
10	Control	1
11.	Develop	1
12.	Drink	1
13.	Drive	1
14.	Fail	2
15.	Fight	1

16.	Fit	1
17.	Fry	3
18.	Fulfill	1
19.	Help	6
20.	Improve	1
21.	Labor	2
22.	Marriage	1
23.	Manage	1
24.	Mind	1
25.	Missed	1
26.	Paint	3
27.	Pass	7
28.	Photocopy	2
29.	Plan	5
30.	Play	1
31.	Provide	1
32.	Recharge	3
33.	Return	1
34.	Satisfies	1
35.	Save	1
36.	Select	2
37.	Share	1
38.	Solve	1
39.	Submit	1
40.	Support	4
41.	Taste	2
42.	Transfer	1
43.	Use	8
44.	Fix	1
45.	Focus	1
46.	Reject	1

47.	Copy	1
48.	settle	1
Total		92



## ADJECTIVES

SN.	Adjectives	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Black	1
2.	Colorful	1
3.	Common	2
4.	Compulsory	1
5.	compulsory	2
6.	Conservation	1
7.	Daily	4
8.	Democratic	1
9.	Dirty	1
10.	Double	4
11.	Extra	1
12.	Final	2
13.	Free	2
14.	Fresh	2
15.	Hard	1
16.	High	1
17.	Indian	1
18.	Last	4
19.	Lengthy	1
20.	Light	1
21.	Local	4
22.	Low	1
23.	Main	3
24.	Major	1
25.	Optional	2
26.	Permanent	2
27.	Poverty	1
28.	Practical	1

29.	Private	4
30.	Teal	1
31.	Regular	2
32.	Remote	1
33.	Right	2
34.	Round	2
35.	Seasonable	1
36.	Senior	1
37.	Simple	1
38.	Slope	7
39.	Supplementary	2
40.	Sweet	1
41.	Third	1
42.	turning	1
Total		77

### **ADVERBS**

SN.	Adverbs	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Automatically	1
2.	Actually	1
3.	Certainly	1
4.	Indirectly	1
5.	Late	3
6.	Really	1
7.	Regularly	1
Total		9

## NUMERICAL

SN.	Numerical	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Four	1
2.	Eight	1
3.	Ten	2
4.	Twenty	1
5.	Hundred	1
6.	Fifty	2
Total		7

## ABBREVIATIONS

SN.	Nouns	Frequency of occurrence
1.	UN	2
2.	TU	2
3.	NGO	2
4.	WFP	1
5.	VDC	2
6.	RUWDUC	1
7.	UNDP	1
Total		11

## APPENDIX - 8

The mixed expression at phrase level with their frequency of occurrence

### Phrase

SN.	Words	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Assessment System	1
2.	Automatic habit	1
3.	Basic need	2
4.	Boarding school	3
5.	Best idea	1
6.	By chance	1
7.	Campus level	1
8.	Capital city	1
9.	Card renew	1
10.	Cassette player	1
11.	Check up	1
12.	Chief Sir	3
13.	Child Care Centre	1
14.	Child Conflict Centre	1
15.	Communication gap	1
16.	Community based	2
17.	Company English	1
18.	Compulsory Subject	1
19.	Computer Subject	2
20.	Computer Class	1
21.	Dam side	2
22.	Economic condition	1
23.	Education system	1
24.	Emergency call	1
25.	English language	2

26.	Exam time	2
27.	Extra activity	4
28.	Fair lovely	1
29.	Family planning	1
30.	Field visit	2
31.	Final exam	1
32.	First division	1
33.	Full fee	1
34.	Full time	1
35.	Game teacher	1
36.	Golden life	1
37.	Good bye	1
38.	Government policy	1
39.	Root level	1
40.	Headmaster	2
41.	Head office	2
42.	Head sir	4
43.	Health post	4
44.	High pain	1
45.	High School	5
46.	Higher Secondary School	2
47.	Home pipe	1
48.	House wife	2
49.	Hydro power	2
50.	Hydro power project	1
51.	Indian party	1
52.	Indian state	1
53.	Informal Education	1
54.	Jog guarantee	2
55.	Last year	1
56.	Low and order	1

57.	Life style	1
58.	License holder	1
59.	Listening text	1
60.	Local area	7
61.	Local product	1
62.	Ling life	1
63.	Long process	1
64.	Major English	3
65.	Make up	1
66.	Master in Education	1
67.	Message box missed calls	1
68.	Miss calls	1
69.	Mobile number	3
70.	Mobile set	2
71.	Morning shift	1
72.	Night campus	1
73.	Old questions	11
74.	On the spot	1
75.	On home	2
76.	Operational procedure	2
77.	Optional math	1
78.	Optional Subjects	1
79.	Party system	1
80.	Period wise	8
81.	Phone number	5
82.	Plus two	1
83.	Policy maker	1
84.	Political science	2
85.	Pour condition	3
86.	Post office	4
87.	Power house	1

88.	Practice Teaching	1
89.	Problem face	1
90.	Primary teacher	1
91.	Profit and loss	1
92.	Program conduct	1
93.	Program final	1
94.	Registration card	1
95.	Reservoir tank	1
96.	Ruin card	2
97.	Rice cooker	1
98.	Recharge card	2
99.	Ring road	3
100.	Ring tone	1
101.	Root level	1
102.	Rural area	1
103.	School gate	1
104.	School teacher	1
105.	School time	2
106.	School gate	1
107.	Secondary level	2
108.	Senior and Junior	1
109.	Short list	1
110.	SLC exam	2
111.	Social worker	2
112.	Solar power	4
113.	South India	1
114.	Tailoring machine	1
115.	Teaching manual	1
116.	Teaching line	1
117.	Technical post	1
118.	Technical problem	4



119.	Tiffin box	1
120.	Time loss	1
121.	Time pass	1
122.	Time table	2
123.	Total student	1
124.	Total student	1
125.	Tourist area	1
126.	Trained teacher	2
127.	TU question paper	1
128.	Ward number	3
129.	White paper	1
Total		217

## APPENDIX -9

**The mixed expressions at sentence level with their frequency of occurrence.**

### Sentence

SN.	Sentence	Frequency of occurrence
1.	Please vote me	1
2.	I hate that system	1
3.	I'll provide job	1
4.	I hope you will help	1
5.	I think it is the best system	1
6.	It takes about two hours	1
7.	Health is wealth	1
8.	Thank you!	1
9.	Ok Sir!	1
10	No tension!	1
11.	Thank you!	1
12.	All right	1
13.	Reality is not hidden	1
14.	Don't mind	1
Total		14