

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Along with human civilization, language is born as a powerful means of communication. It is used to share the feelings, ideas, thoughts, emotions. among human beings. Sociolinguists state that language is not simply a means of communicating information; it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. Apart from language there are other means of communication too, namely olfactory, gustatory, tactile, etc. But linguistic means of communication is flourished much more than other means of communication.

According to Wardhaugh (1972), “Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication” (as cited in Brown, 1994a, p.4). Sapir (1978) expresses a similar view in more elaborated form as “Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols” (p.8).

Thus, Language is 'species specific' and 'species uniform' possession of human. It is God’s special gift to mankind. It is such an ornament that keeps separate identity and embellishes the human world. Without language human civilization as we now know it, would have remained impossible. Besides being a means of communication and store house of knowledge, it is an instrument of thinking as well as source of delight.

Every language has a code. A code is a system of communication. It is a dialect or language which one chooses for the sake of communication between two or more parties.

Richards et al. (1985) view code as "a system of signals which can be used for sending a message. A natural language is an example of a code" (p.42).

Wardhaugh (1986) clarifies further as "The particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion is a code, a system used for communication between two or more parties" (p. 99). Crystal (2003) supports both of these definitions by adding some other features. He states that "Code is mainly used as a neutral label for any system of communication involving language - and which avoids sociolinguistics having to commit to themselves to such terms as dialect, language or variety which have a special status in their theories" (pp.78-79).

In communication, there must be at least a code. But people in communication do not restrict themselves within a code instead, make the use of multicode.

Especially in the case of bilingual and multilingual communities, people are forced to select a particular code at one time and another code at other time due to several reasons. So they immediately shift from one code to another or mix two codes together when they feel necessary.

English is a language which is spoken internationally. It is extending day by day. Nearly two third of the world's books are written in the English language and one in every seven human beings speaks English. As English is one of the most widely used languages in the field of science and technology, entertainment and information, business, media and education, we are using it directly or indirectly. In addition, the English language has played an important role to enhance democracy and right to information since most of the world's current events first release in English. The world has shrunk and become a smaller place with the rapid technological advancement today. In the context of these developments, most of the world communities have become at least bilingual; one language being their own native language and another being mainly English. If people do not have knowledge of English, they cannot have access to world knowledge at

first hand. So English has been a widely used language. It has become the life of an individual as it has wider range of advantages.

Different international and regional organizations such as the UNO, WHO, EU, SAARC, ILO also demand the use of the English language because it is internationally accepted as a lingua franca. Being the member of such organizations, the representatives from the country should compulsorily use the English language for the sake of communication. It is the language which is used in wide range; e.g. tourism, industrial development, trade and transportation, journalism, etc. Due to several reasons, the English language teaching has grown as one of the valued professions across the globe.

Teaching English means enabling people to stand effectively in the world context. Because of this different countries are forced to include English subject in the curriculum of their education system. In the context of Nepal, English is taught and learnt as a compulsory subject from grade one up to bachelor level. It is also practiced in different offices, media, embassies, and the sectors like travel and tourism. Due to the highest status given to it, Nepalese people enjoy using it frequently. While communicating people sometimes use only English but sometimes they mix English words, phrases, even sentences while speaking Nepali. It is because of the prestige given to the English language by Nepali speakers. It is not only the case of Nepal but also the case of other countries as well where English is not the first language. If people use English in sentence or discourse level, it is called code switching. E.g. I'm very sorry, *maile chahera pani timilai bhetna saktina*. If people use English at word or phrase level, it is called code mixing. E.g. Santa *didi* shopping *garna aja bazaar jane re*.

1.1.1 Linguistics: An Introduction

The word 'Linguistics' has been derived from Latin word 'lingua' (tongue) and 'istics' (Knowledge or science). Etymologically, therefore, linguistics is the scientific study of language. But it is the study not of one particular language but of human language in general. It studies language as a universal and recognizable part of human behaviour. Like all other sciences linguistics has a well defined subject matter, viz. natural languages, living or dead; it employs careful methods to observe, record and analyze the various phenomena related to its subject matter and hopes to present unprejudiced, objective and verifiable descriptions. The approach and methodology of linguistics is scientific. It is as inductive as a science could be, and is based on observations, formation of hypothesis, testing, verification, tentativeness and predictiveness. Like any scientific discipline, linguistics too is not static. View points and theoretical methods in the field, change even in fundamental ways from time to time, and different aspects come to receive primary focus at different times. Linguistics has more than its share of unresolved controversies and unsolved questions, which is a part of its fascination and challenge.

The field of linguistics comprises understanding of the place of language in human life, the way in which it is organized to fulfill the needs it serves, and the functions it performs. So, linguistics is that science which studies the origin, organization, nature and development of language descriptively, historically, comparatively and explicitly, and formulates the general rules related to language.

Linguistics is "the scientific study of language; also called linguistic science. As an academic discipline, the development of this subject has been relatively recent and rapid, having become particularly widely known and taught in the 1960s" (Crystal, 2003, p.272)

The overlapping interest of linguistics and other disciplines has led to the setting up to new branches of the subject in both pure and applied context, such as anthropological linguistics, biolinguistics, Clinical linguistics, computational linguistics, educational linguistics, geographical linguistics, neurolinguistics, philosophical linguistics, quantitative linguistics, sociolinguistics.

1.1.1.1 Linguistics and Applied Linguistics

As already stated, linguistics is the scientific study of language. It may be inductive or deductive, it is, however, objective, precise, tentative and systematic, it is concerned with reportable facts, methods, and principles, it works by means of observations, hypotheses, experiments and tests and inferences; it makes generalization and predictions; it formulates theories; its products are descriptive, verbal or algebraic statements about language.

Applied linguistics, on the other hand deals with the application of linguistic theories, methods and findings to the elucidation of language problems that have arisen in other domains. Traditionally, it was used in its specific sense to refer to the study of second and foreign language teaching and learning only. However, nowadays, the term is used in a broad sense to refer to the study of language and linguistics in relation to practical problems, such as lexicography, translation, speech pathology, anthropology, etc. Regarding the relationship between linguistics and applied linguistics scholars are in two poles. Scholars in one hand state that there is whole part relationship between linguistics and applied linguistics. Linguistics is the whole and applied linguistics is a part of linguistics. At the same point some other scholars on the other hand say that linguistics and applied linguistics are the separate disciplines. In other words, linguistics does not include applied linguistics.

1.1.1.2 Sociolinguistics: Language and Society

Language is socio - cultural - geographical phenomenon. There is a close relationship between language and society. It is in society that a man acquires and uses language. Sociolinguistics is a fascinating and challenging field of linguistics. It studies the way in which language interacts with society. It is the study of the way in which the structure of a language changes in response to its different social functions, and the definition of what these functions are.

There are several possible relationships between language and society.

One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/ or behavior: e.g. the age grading phenomenon whereby young children speak differently from older children and in turn, children speak differently from mature adults... The second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structure and/or behavior may either influence or determine social structure. This is the view that is behind the Whorfian hypotheses. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bidirectional: language and society may influence each other. A fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and each is independent of the other (Wardhaugh, 1998, p.10).

Thus, Wardhaugh (1998) very clearly states the possible relationship of language and society which is studied in sociolinguistics. He summarizes the relationship between them as "Sociolinguistics will be concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with a goal of better understanding of the structure of language and language function in communication" (p.12).

Crystal's (2003) view supports Wardhaugh's. To quote him " Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society" (p.422). Trudgill (1974) presents similar view in a precise way. For him "Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural/ phenomenon. It makes use of subject matter, methodology or findings of the social sciences" (p.422). Last but not the least, Hudson (1996) provides most summarized and compacted definition. He perceives sociolinguistics as "The study of language in relation to society" (p.4).

Though different linguists mentioned above have perceived sociolinguistics from their own angles; they are one in the basic concept which is aptly summarized by Hudson (1996), i.e. to say they all have focused on language in relation to society. Sociolinguistics, thus, is a branch of applied science, which deals with social norms, values, practices or group and their nature. The function of language is not only to communicate information but also to be a means of establishing and maintaining social relationship. Sociolinguistics is an interesting field not only for sociolinguists but also for the scholars from a variety of other disciplines, e.g. anthropologists, psychologists, educators, planners.

1.1.1.3 Language Change: A Dynamic Phenomenon

Language is not a dead entity being fixed forever; it is very dynamic and changes overtime. Language change is an inevitable process, automatic and natural. No living language remains always the same. Language is a social entity, which changes along with the changes in social needs, aspiration, advancement, cultural and attitudinal aspects. For example, language which we use today is certainly different from the language of Bhanubhaktian Period. Language change is neither drastic nor sudden: the wheel of change moves continuously but very slowly. Whatever changes take place in language, it is never disgrading: changes in language should be taken as natural as growth in a child.

There are different causes of language change. They can be divided into internal and external factors of language change. **Sociolinguistic causes of language change**; the external factor, which includes fashion, foreign influence and social need, **inherent causes of language change**; **therapeutic change**; **chain reaction change** are the internal factors of language change (Aitchison,1987). Among the above mentioned causes of language change due to foreign influence is described below.

When two or more languages come into contact, foreign elements enter into one language from another. When people start to use two or more languages, they pick up some bits of one language and place them in another language. Generally, elements which can easily be detached from the donor language, do not affect the structure of the borrowing language and deserve some sort of prestige in that very language are borrowed. The trend of code switching was born from the same concept.

1.1.1.4 Code Switching

Code switching is not only conversational strategy used to establish interpersonal relationship for the right of people and destroy the group boundaries but also writing strategy used to achieve right effect from the audience. It is very difficult to find a monolingual community in the present day world because every human being is at least a bilingual. When people become bilingual or multilingual, they start their conversation in one language and mix some words or even sentences of another language to make the message intelligible. The phenomenon of jumping from the area of one language to the area of another is called code switching. The absolute shift of the code from one language to another language is called code switching. The code switching can take place between or even within sentences in speaking and writing.

Trudgill (1974) defines "Switching from one language to another, when a situation demands is called code switching" (p. 82). Similarly, Hudson (1983) supports this definition using different terminologies and adding one more feature that code switching is "the use of different varieties at different times" (p.56).

This definition is different from the first as it shows time gap either short or long between the uses of two codes.

I. Purpose of Code Switching

There are different factors which lead to code switching. It is conditioned by ethnic background, age and social background of participants in question. Some purposes of code-switching are as follows:

- a. To explain the concept which is difficult to deal with one language by using the terminologies of another language.
- b. To fill a linguistic or conceptual gap for other multiple communicative purposes.
- c. To symbolize a some-what ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right. To get the right effect the speaker balances the two languages against each other as a linguistic cocktail-a few words of one language, then few words of the other, then back to the first for a few more words and so on (Hudson, 1980, p.53).
- d. To show social and educational hierarchy.
- e. To suit topic of discussion or subject matter according to the context.
- f. To express emotions, solidarity, intimacy and to exclude a third person from part of a conversation.

II. Types of Code Switching

Different linguists have classified code-switching into different types. But their classifications to some extent are overlapped to each other as we can see only terminological variations. Some types of code switching are given below.

Wardhaugh (1998) classifies code switching into two types.

a. Situational Code-Switching: Situational code switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant finds 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 classified code-switching into three types (as cited in Romaine, 1992, p.112).

a.Tag Switching: In tag switching, a tag of one language is inserted into an utterance of the other language. For example, Sita is very beautiful, *hoina ta?*

b. Intersentential Switching: Intersentential switching takes place at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or another. For example, I am fine here *ra timi pani aramia chhau hola*.

c. Intrasentential Switching: In intrasentential switching, switching of different types occur within the same clause or sentence boundary, For example, Ram *ta ati* labourious student *ho*.

1.1.1.5 Code-Mixing

Code-mixing can be observed in every sphere of human life where bilingualism or multilingualism exists. It is found in both spoken and written language. It is also the mixing of one code into another. It is different from code-switching in that respect it only takes place within a sentence or clause boundary.

According to Gumperz (1982) "Code mixing is the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of a speech belonging two different grammatical system" (p. 59). Wardhaugh (1986) further clarifies code mixing stating that "It is a change not entirely from one language to another but only the elements of one code are mixed into another" (p.103).

By the analysis of different remarks forwarded by different scholars, it is found that code-mixing is nothing more than the mix of elements of one language into another language within a single utterance. Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Mostly the lexical items of one language are mixed in the sentences of another language.

Although in many cases code switching and code mixing are used interchangeably since code switching is the cover term which also includes code mixing, we can see slight differences between them. The differences between code switching and code mixing are given below.

S.N	Code-Switching	S.N	Code-Mixing
I	It is change from one language to another in the same conversation.	I	It is the use of language elements mostly nouns and verbs from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language.
II	It is absolute shift, e.g. <i>Ma birami chhu</i> so I cannot meet you at college today.	II	It is lexical shift; e.g. Republic establish <i>garnakolagi kingle nai</i> environment <i>banaidinuparchha</i> .
III	It is conditioned by situation and topic.	III	It is irrelevant of situation and topic.
IV	It can be equated with intersentential code switching.	IV	It can be equated with intrasentential code switching.

1.1.1.6 Language and Context

Language, like other forms of social activity, has to be appropriate to the speaker using it. This is why, in many communities men and women's speech is different. Language also needs to be suitable for particular occasions and situations. The same speaker uses different linguistic varieties in different situations and for different purposes. Speech is also shaped by the context of the person spoken to, and in particular the role relationship and relative statuses of the participants in a discourse. The closer the distance between interlocutors, the less formal the speech will be. For example, one can speak frankly with his/her friends but he/she has to consider a lot of things while speaking with his/her boss. It is due to context people want to speak one thing but happen to speak another thing. So in most of the cases, language and its content is determined by the context not by the people's previous judgments. Nepali adults, for example, while speaking in Nepali with their friends mix English in their speech provided that both have knowledge of English. But they do not do so while speaking with illiterate people.

1.1.1.7 An Introduction to the Nepali Novel 'Palpasa Cafe'

Novel is a narrative told from different perspectives. There is a large cast of characters and numerous flashbacks to past events with highly complicated plots. The description of event in a novel is shaped by a narrator, and the language of the novel is used in a highly self conscious way to convey particular effects.

A novel is "a story long enough to fill a complete book in which the characters and events are usually imaginary" (OALD, 2005, P.1039).

Fictitious, narrative, relatively long, consisting characters, plot and theme, reflection of real life are some of the characteristics of a novel. Nepali literature has a long history. It is classified into three ages; namely old age, medieval age and modern age. Regarding writing novel, it is mainly flourished in modern age but medieval age and old age have no less contribution in paving the way to its development.

'Palpasa Cafe,' a Nepali novel, written by Narayan Wagle is an anti-war novel. It tries to reflect different activities and miserable situation of Nepalese people during ten years long civil-war. It has become a true replica of contemporary socio-political situation. It is one of the most successful novels with powerful expression. The writer has gone minutely through the heart of Nepali people and depicted it in a very beautiful style. He has followed post-modernism in writing the plot of the novel. So it is also a true example of post-modernism. The novel is awarded by 'Madan Puraskar' in 2061 B.S.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

Code mixing in Nepali literature is an important field of research. Code mixing takes place not only in spoken language but also in written language. So Nepali literature, specially the novel is also not the exception in this regard. The research

on code mixing in a novel helps to find out mixed English expressions in the novel and context and reason for code switching. Many researchers have carried out research works on code switching. Some of them are as follows.

Subedi (2001), Dahal (2006), Paudel (2007) and Paudel (2008) have carried out researches on print media restricted to newspapers namely "Code- mixing in Gorkhapatra Daily, in Gorkhapatra and Kantipur, in Annapurna Post and in Kantipur Daily" respectively. All the researches have common findings. They found that words of day to day communication were maximally used and regarding word classes nouns were found maximally used, then adjectives followed by verbs and adverbs. Their reports have shown that the trend of mixing English code in Nepali newspaper is increasing day by day.

Pangeni (2005), Subedi (2007), Kafle (2007) and Ghimire (2007) have carried out researches on broadcast media, i.e. FM Radio and Television programmes, like "Code-mixing in Kantipur and Classic FM Radio Programmes, in Annapurna FM, in Radio Commercials, in TV Programme" respectively. Their common studies concluded that English code-mixing in the Nepali language took place while expressing social functions (such as greeting, taking leave), seeking for information, expressing emotions and while focusing on special topics. They also found that words and sentences of day to day communication, simple sentences, regarding word classes, nouns and adjectives were maximally used.

Paudel (2005), Regmi (2006) and Lamichhane (2006) have also carried out researches on the same field especially code- mixing in public places. They conducted researches on "Code- switching in TU Premises, in Nepali Public Speaking and in Super Markets" respectively. Their overall study has concluded that in code switching words or group of words occur in a different order from what is usual in English. In a lump sum, in public places like supermarket and

TU premises use of adjectives was found more than nouns. Other findings were similar to the previous ones.

Similarly, Baral (2005), Luitel, (2005) and Neupane (2007) have carried out researches on code- mixing in entertaining areas and literature, like "Code- mixing in Nepali cinemas, in Nepali Short Stories and in Nepali Folk Songs " respectively. They also found out that words that are used in day to day communication were used maximally in cinema and folk-songs and regarding the use of word classes, nouns and verbs were maximally used.

Although more than a dozen of researches have been carried out on code switching, none of the researches has given the exact context and reason for code switching. Furthermore, even if some researches were carried out on Nepalese literature especially short stories and essay, no research work has been carried out on mixing English code in the Nepali novel. So present study entitled "Code Switching: A Case of Palpasa Cafe" had analyzed the mixed English expressions from different perspectives along with the reasons for code switching in the novel.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the proposed study was to find out the mixed English expressions in the Nepal novel 'Palpasa Cafe'. The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

1. To analyze mixed English expressions at word, phrase, clause and sentence levels along with abbreviated forms.
2. To find out the reasons for code switching in the novel.
3. To list some pedagogical implications on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study will be beneficial to the students, teachers, textbook writers, syllabus designers, methodologists, curriculum developers as novel can be taken as a part of curriculum. It will also be beneficial to the NGOs, INGOs and other education associates. More specifically this study will be useful to the persons who are interested in applied linguistics including translators, sociolinguists, lexicographers. Finally, this research work will be equally fruitful to the prospective researchers who want to carry out research on applied linguistics.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To achieve the set objectives of the proposed study the following methodology was adopted.

2.1 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary sources were used to collect the data. But secondary sources were dominant for the data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources

The readers who had gone through the novel 'Palpasa Cafe' were taken as primary sources.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources

I also used secondary sources to carry out the research. The main secondary source was the Nepali novel 'Palpasa Cafe' and to facilitate the study different research reports, journals, books written in this field, for example, Trudgill (1974), Wardhaugh (1998), Hudson (1990), Romaine (1992) and all others which are listed in references were consulted

2.2 Population of the Study

Students studying at the University Campus, Kirtipur were the population of the study for the primary data.

2.3 Sampling Procedure

As I had selected the very novel 'Palpasa Café' deliberately for the study, I adopted non-random judgmental sampling procedure to select one novel from the modern

Nepali novels. The same sampling procedure was adopted to select 20 readers from the total population.

2.4 Tools for Data Collection

I used observation schedules, questionnaire and diary to collect the data.

Observation schedules were used to collect data from the book “Palpasa Café” and they were recorded in the diary. A questionnaire was prepared to collect the data from the readers of the novel.

2.5 Process of Data Collection

The primary focus was given on the book ‘Pulpasa Cafe’. I had gone minutely through it and listed out mixed English expressions. I consulted the same book and went through it time and again to confirm the data. Then I distributed twenty questionnaires to the readers of ‘Palpasa Cafe’ and requested them to answer mainly to find out reasons for code switching.

2.6 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- a. The study was limited to a small portion of applied linguistics, i.e. code-switching.
- b. The study was limited to the Nepali novel 'Palpasa Cafe'.
- c. The study had focused only on the English language that is used in 'Palpasa Cafe'.
- d. Only the mixed English expressions and reasons for code switching were studied.

CHAPTER -THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates analysis and interpretation of the data which have been collected from the novel *Palpasa Cafe* and respondents. Data were collected by using two tools, viz. observation and questionnaire. So this chapter includes the analysis and interpretation of data collected from the different sources to fulfill the specified objectives. The data are analyzed under the following headings.

1. Analysis and interpretation of mixed English expressions
 - a. Holistic analysis of mixed English expressions
 - b. Analysis of Mixed English Expressions at Word Level
 - ❖ Analysis of nouns mixed in the novel
 - ❖ Analysis of verbs mixed in the novel
 - ❖ Analysis of adjectives mixed in the novel
 - ❖ Analysis of adverbs mixed in the novel
 - c. Analysis of English phrases mixed in the novel
 - d. Analysis of English clauses mixed in the novel
 - e. Analysis of English sentences mixed in the novel
 - f. Analysis of English abbreviation mixed in the novel
 - g. Frequency wise analysis of mixed English expressions
2. Analysis and interpretation of the readers' responses on reasons for code switching in *Palpasa Cafe*.

3.1 Analysis and Interpretation of English Expressions

Under this heading the data are analyzed from the following perspectives:

3.1.1 Holistic Analysis of English Expressions

Here, the term holistic analysis denotes the analysis of the total English expressions mixed in the novel. English expressions are classified into five headings which include word, phrase, clause, sentence and abbreviation. The following table illustrates the mixed English expressions in the novel.

Table No. 1

Holistic Analysis of English Expressions in the Novel

S.N.	Expression level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Words	301	62.45
2	Phrases	108	22.41
3	Clauses	2	0.41
4	Sentences	58	12.03
5	Abbreviation	13	2.70
Total		482	100

There were 482 English expressions noticed in the novel *Palpasa Café*. Among them 301 expressions occupying 62.45% were of word level. There were 108 phrases which occupy 22.41% of the total expressions. Likewise, 2 clauses, 58 sentences and 13 abbreviations consisting of 0.41%, 12.03% and 2.70% of the total expressions were found in the novel. From the table, it can be inferred that expression at word level has occupied maximum and expression at clause level has covered minimum portions of total expressions.

3.1.2 Analysis of English Expressions at Word Level

Words can be classified under major and minor word classes. In analyzing the mixed English words, major word class is taken into consideration. From this angle, words can be classified into four types. The following table displays mixed English words from major word classes in the novel.

Table No. 2

Frequency of Four Types of Word Class Mixed in the Novel

S.N.	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun	217	72.09
2	Verbs	52	17.28
3	Adjectives	31	10.30
4	Adverb	1	0.33
Total		301	100

This table shows that the total words mixed in the novel were 301. Out of them, nouns were 217, i.e. 72.09% verbs were 52, i.e. 17.28%, adjectives were 31, i.e. 10.30% and only one adverb i.e. 0.33% found in the novel. So, mixed English nouns occupied the largest portion and English adverbs occupied the lowest portion of the total English words mixed in the novel.

3.1.2.1 Analysis of English Nouns in the Novel

Nouns can be classified into five types. They are: proper noun, common noun, material noun, collective noun and abstract noun. All nouns were found in the Novel *Palpasa Café*. The following table reflects different nouns used in the novel.

Table No. 3

English Nouns in the Novel

S.N.	Types of Noun	Frequency	Percentage
1	Proper	14	6.45
2	Common	160	73.74
3	Material	30	13.82
4	Collective	4	1.84
5	Abstract	9	4.15
Total		217	100

This table depicts that total 217 nouns were used in the novel. Out of total entry, 14, i.e. 6.45% nouns were proper nouns; 160 i.e. 73.74% were common; 30, i.e. 13.82% were material; 4, i.e. 1.84% were collective and 9, i.e. 4.15% were abstract nouns. Thus, the frequency and percentage indicate that common nouns had the highest entry and collective nouns had the lowest.

The following instances will help to exemplify the nouns mixed in *Palpasa Café*.

- Drishyaki *secretary* rahichha, Phulan Chaudhari (common noun; p.4)
- Tachhera *plate* ma rakhiiko bhuinkatahar samajhien. (common noun, p.16)
- Ma *States* ma graduation sakera pharkeki. (proper noun, p.17)
- Gharbetile *America* bata phone gareka rahechhan. (proper noun, p.78)
- *Glass* ma *wine* thapdai gaen. (material noun, p.102)
- Malai buamako *attitude* thik lagena. (abstract noun, p.195)
- Yo kunai *surprise* hoina. (abstract noun, p.209)
- Yo *series* mero sarbochcha pariksha ho. (collective, p.214)
- Ek Bhai *army* ma chha, arko jungle pasya chha. (collective noun, p.141)

3.1.2.2 Analysis of English Verbs in the Novel

Verbs are doing words. Both transitive and intransitive verbs were found in the novel. This analysis is based on the frequency and percentage they had in the novel. The English verbs mixed in the novel are shown the following table:

Table No. 4

English Verbs in the Novel

S.N.	Types of Verbs	Frequency	Percentage
1	Transitive	40	76.92
2	Intransitive	12	23.08
Total		52	100

This table shows that altogether 52 verbs were found in the novel. Out of them 40, i.e. 76.92% were transitive and remaining 12, i.e. 23.08% were in-transitive verbs. Thus, transitive verbs occupied more space in the novel.

The following examples have been extracted from the novel:

- Ke ma timro table *join* garna sakchhu. (p.15)
- Maile hat lamkayera *handshake* garen (p.17)
- Ma *faint* huna ber chhaina. (p.20)
- Badhi lekhi bhanera *mind* nagarnuhola. (p.204)
- Ma tyo *feel* garna sakchhu. (p.215)

3.1.2.3 Analysis of English Adjectives in the Novel

Adjectives are those words which describe nouns or pronouns. Different categories can be made in classifying the adjectives. The following classification has been made to classify the English adjectives mixed in the novel:

Table No. 5

English Adjectives in the Novel

S.N.	Types of Adjective	Frequency	Percentage
1	Adj. Of quality	24	77.42
2	Adj. Of quantity	6	19.35
3	Demonstrative adj.	-	-
4	Possessive adj.	1	3.23
5	Interrogative adj.	-	-
Total		31	100

This table indicates that 31 English adjectives were mixed in the novel. Out of total entry, adjectives of quality occupied the highest portion, 24 in number and 77.42 in percentage. Six quantitative adjectives occupying 19.35 percentages were used in the novel. Only one possessive adjective was found in the novel. No other adjectives were found in the novel. Thus, adjectives of quality had the highest entry.

Some instances of adjectives are given below.

- Yo *duet* song hoina, *solo* ho. (p.65)
- Pakkai pani tyo sujhabdata *intelligent*, *passionate*, *charming* hunuparchha. (p.70)
- Malai ta kehi *clear* nai bhayena yar. (p. 71)
- *Commercial* artist bhanthanchhan uni malai (p.79)
- Kehe *urgent* ta chhaina? (p. 234)
- Kati na *romantic* chhu bhanthanya hola! (p. 236)

3.1.2.4 Analysis of English Adverbs in the Novel

Adverbs are those words which tell how the action was done. While going through the novel only one adverb 'forever' was found in the novel. Thus, the author seemed to use a very few or no English adverb in his novel. Only the single instance of adverb used in the novel is given below.

Strawberry field *forever* ... auna banki thiyo (p.19)

3.1.3 Analysis of English Phrases in Palpasa Café

English phrases can be classified into different types. The English phrases are generally noun phrase, verb phrases, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. Among the different phrases, only noun phrases and adjective phrases were found in the novel. The following table displays the nature of phrases mixed in the novel more vividly.

Table No. 6

English Phrases in the Novel

S.N.	Types of Phrase	Frequency	Percentage
1	Noun phrase	107	99.07
2	Verb phrase	-	-
3	Adjective phrase	1	0.93
4	Adverb phrase	-	-
5	Prepositional phrase	-	-
Total		108	100

This table clearly reflects the fact that only noun phrase is dominant in the novel. It occupied almost all space of phrases. Noun phrases had 107

frequencies, i.e. 99.07% and only one adjective phrase was found in the novel. No verb phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase existed in the novel.

Some instances of mixed English phrases are given below:

- *Morning walk* gardai ho? p. 8
- *Travel Magazine* ka lagi yo bhandu ramro shot ke hunchha yar. p. 37
- *Very good*, timi aayara mero ijjat jogiyo. p. 70
- Signboard lekhene *commercial artist* bhanthanchhan uni malai. p. 80
- Ma euta *departmental store* ma kam garna thalekochhu. p. 80

3.1.4 Analysis of English Clauses in Palpasa Café

A clause can generally be defined as a group of words that includes a subject and predicate of its own forming a sentence or part of a sentence. By and large, clauses can be classified into three types: adverb clause, adjective clause and noun clause. Regarding the mixed English clauses, no adjective clause was found in the novel. Only two clauses, one adverb clause i.e. *when I remember your father* and one noun clause *the young chap I used to tell the story of our war* were found mixed in the novel.

3.1.5 Analysis of English Sentences in Palpasa Café

A sentence can be defined as a word or group of words with a complete meaning which consists of either overt or covert subject and predicate. A sentence generally starts from capital letter and ends either in full stop or in question mark or in exclamation mark. English sentences can be classified from different perspectives. Generally to analyze here, functional and structural criteria had been made. The following tables speak better about the mixed English sentences in the novel.

Table No. 7

English Sentences in the Novel (Functional)

S.N.	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percentage
1	Statement sentence	27	46.55
2	Imperative sentences	10	17.24
3	Interrogative sentence	13	22.41
4	Exclamatory sentence	3	5.17
5	Optative sentence	5	8.63
Total		58	100

The above mentioned table shows that there were 58 English sentences mixed in the novel. Out of them, statement occurred 27 times i.e. 46.55% of the total sentence entry. Likewise 10, i.e. 17.24% imperative; 13, i.e. 22.41% interrogative; only 3, i.e. 5.17% exclamatory and 5, i.e. 8.67% optative type of sentences were noticed in the novel. Thus, assertive sentences had the highest frequency in the novel. The English sentences mixed in the novel were also analyzed in terms of their structure. The table below shows the mixed English sentences from structural angle.

Table No. 8

English Sentences in the Novel (Structural)

S.N.	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple	56	96.55
2	Compound	-	-
3	Complex	2	3.45
Total		58	100

This table clearly shows that no English compound sentences were used in the novel. Out of 58 sentences 56, i.e. 96.55% were simple sentences. Only two complex sentences were found in the novel. Some of the example sentences taken from the novel are given below.

- Best of luck (optative and simple, p.10)
- Beautiful! (exclamatory and simple, p.66)
- Are you the same young chap? The young chap I used to tell the story of war. (interrogative and complex, p.110)
- When I remember your father I still become emotional. (statement and complex, p.111)
- I hope you don't forget us. (optative and simple p.119)
- Sorry. (statement and simple, p.221)
- Excuse me, sir. (imperative and simple, p.224)

3.1.6 Analysis of English Abbreviations Mixed in Palpasa Café

Abbreviation refers to the short form of name of place, thing, educational degree, radio station, etc. There were 13 abbreviated forms found in the novel. These abbreviations are more or less already assimilated in the Nepali language. People use them in their day to day communication. Some examples of abbreviated forms are given below.

- Sandhai fax garna *P.C.O.* kai bhar parchhau.
- Hattapatta *MSN* banda garen. (p.41)
- Gallary ma ayeka nimantrana patralai Phulanle *RSVP* garidiee. (p.46)
- Bhattanera ubhida ekpatak usle *SMS* gareko dekhen. (p.63)
- *B.B.C.* ra *C.N.N.* le kathmanduka kathmandu phalakna thalechhan. (p.71)
- *DV* parera America basain gaye. (p.78)

3.1.7 Frequency-Wise Analysis of English Expressions

Some expressions in the novel were repeatedly used. Repetition mostly occurred at word level, beyond word, some phrases and even sentences were found used repeatedly. The table below gives the picture of total frequency of the mixed English expressions.

Table No. 9

Frequency of English Expressions in the Novel

S.N.	Occurrence	Frequency	Total Frequency
1	Single	328	328
2	2 times	66	132
3	3 times	31	93
4	4 times	19	76
5	5 times	6	30
6	6 times	14	84
7	7 times	5	35
8	8 times	4	32
9	9 times	2	18
10	10 times	2	20
11	11 times	1	11
12	12 times	1	12
13	17 times	1	17
14	26 times	1	26
15	55 times	1	55
Total		482	969

The table above exhibits the occurrence of mixed English expressions, their total number in each occurrence and their total frequency in each occurrence within the novel *Palpasa Café*. The highest number of occurrence of mixed English

expression was 55 and the word was *gallery*. The words *painting*, *canvas*, *restaurant* occurred 26 times, 17 times and 12 times respectively. Among the total English entry, 328 expressions had single occurrence, thirty-one expressions occurred thrice, nineteen expressions four times and the table depicts the others.

3.2 Analysis and Interpretation of the Readers' Responses on Reasons for Code Switching in Palpasa Café

This sub-chapter deals with the analysis and the interpretation of the readers attitudes towards reasons for code switching in Palpasa Café. For this purpose a questionnaire was prepared which had 10 closed ended and four open ended questions. The questionnaire was distributed among 20 readers of the novel 'Palpasa Cafe' and responses were gathered.

The respondents had been asked to put a tick (✓) mark against the statement in terms of their attitudes (agree, neutral and disagree). First, the number of agreed responses was counted. Similarly, disagreed and neutral responses were calculated. The number of readers and their respective attitudes against each statement has been shown in the following table:

Table No. 10

Readers Responses on the English Code Mixing in the Novel Palpasa Café

S.N.	Statement	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1	English words are mixed in the novel.	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2	English code-mixing in Nepali novel is natural phenomena in this age.	12 (60%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)
3	Mixing English code in the Nepali novel is challenging Nepali language and culture	7 (35%)	2 (10%)	11 (55%)
4	Author has mixed English expressions to catch the sentiments of young readers.	16 (80%)	3 (15%)	1 (5%)
5	Author has mixed English expressions as it is more prestigious than other language.	6 (30%)	2 (10%)	12 (60%)
6	The author has tried to give extra flavor to the readers.	12 (60%)	7 (35%)	1 (5%)
7	The author has underestimated the Nepali language and culture by mixing English code.	1 (5%)	10 (50%)	16 (80%)
8	The author could not make the concept intelligible if he did not use the English code.	1 (5%)	10 (50%)	9 (45%)
9	The author has mixed English code due to his English educational background.	16 (80%)	1 (5%)	3 (15%)
10	English is mixed in the novel due to developing global interest towards English.	17 (85%)	2 (10%)	1 (5%)

The table above shows the whole interpretation of 10 statements. The number and percentage of agreed, disagreed and neutral readers on each statement has been exclusively presented in the table. The analysis and interpretation of whole statements is given below:

The first statement on the questionnaire was “English words are mixed in the novel Palpasa Café.” Among the 20 readers of the novel, all (100%) gave the positive response. There was no reader against the statement.

Regarding the second statement on the questionnaire "English code mixing in the Nepali novel is natural phenomena in this age" twelve readers i.e. 60% of the total respondents agreed the statement whereas 4 readers, i.e. 20% disagreed it. The

remaining 4 readers neither agreed nor disagreed the statement. Thus, as majority of respondents agreed the statement, it can be concluded that English code-mixing in the Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon. Code mixing is observed not only in writing of any literary works but also observed in each and every sphere of human life.

In response to the third statement, "Mixing English code in Nepali novel is challenging the Nepali language and culture" 7 readers i.e. 35% of the total respondents agreed the statement, 11 readers, i.e. 55% disagreed it and 10%, i.e. 2 readers neither agreed nor disagreed the statement. From this analysis, it can be said that whenever one makes the use of another code while writing something in one code, he is not challenging the very code and its culture. So, in this case also, the Nepali language and culture is not being challenged.

On the fourth statement "English expressions are mixed in modern Nepali novel to catch the sentiments of young readers" 16 readers, i.e. 80% of the total respondents agreed the statement, 1 reader disagreed and 3, i.e. 15% respondents showed neutral attitudes on it. Therefore, it can be said that the author makes the use of English code to attract young generation towards his novel. It can be one of the psychological ways of attracting readers.

The fifth statement was "English code is mixed in modern Nepali novel as it is more prestigious than other languages". Six readers i.e. 30% of the total respondents agreed the statement, 12, i.e. 60% disagreed it and remaining 10% could not decide the right response on the statement. From this it can be inferred that no language is more prestigious than the other. Functionally every language is full fledged in its own right.

The majority of the readers agreed the sixth statement, "The author has tried to give extra flavour to the readers". Only 1 respondent disagreed the statement and seven respondents provided neutral response.

In response to the seventh statement, "The author has underestimated the Nepali language and culture" only one respondent agreed the statement, 16 readers, i.e. 80% disagreed it and the remaining 3 provided neutral response. So, this statement was disagreed by the greater number of readers. Inference can be made that code-mixing is not the result of underestimation of one language.

On the eighth statement "The author could not make the concept intelligible if he did not use the English code" only one reader agreed the statement, 9 disagreed it and 10 readers, i.e. 50% of provided neutral response. This information helps us to infer that code-mixing may or may not be the result of unintelligibility of one language to express certain concepts.

Sixteen readers, i.e. 80% agreed the statement "The author has mixed the English code due to his English educational background." One reader provided neutral response and the rest 3, i.e. 15% were found disagreed with the statement. As majority of the informants agreed it, it can be concluded that the author generally mixed English in their Nepali writing due to their English educational background. It happens also because code-mixing is no more only the conversational strategy but also is established as the writing strategy.

The last or tenth statement on the questionnaire was "English is mixed in the novel due to developing global interest towards it". The statement was agreed by 17 readers, i.e. 85%. Only one informant provided negative response and the rest 2, i.e. 10% provided neutral response. In this way, we can draw the conclusion that due to the development in science and technology and use of English to disseminate new information in this field, people are interested in learning English. English is the language which can be used as a tool for establishing relation in international arena and holding more and more opportunities extending

network globally. Thus, the author has mixed the English language to address the new generation and to make his writing vivid, standard and powerful.

In addition to 10 statements, 4 subjective i.e. open-ended questions were given to the respondents. They were given mainly to find out their attitudes on reasons for code switching in the novel *Palpasa Café*. Most of the informants had given similar responses. The table below shows the reasons for code-switching given by respondents and their respective number agreed the reasons.

Table No. 11
Reasons for Code Switching in *Palpasa Café*

S.N.	Reasons	No. of Agreed Respondents
1	Due to developing global interest towards English.	18
2	Due to author's English educational background.	17
3	To address new generation	16
4	To reflect the real world, i.e. day to day communication of the Nepalese people	14
5	Due to the demand of the topic	14
6	To catch the sentiment of young readers	14
7	Due to perceived socio-cultural behavior of the people	12
8	Due to the linguistic hegemony established by the English language	10
9	Due to linguistic and cultural translation	7
10	To make the communication attractive, effective and vivid	7
11	Due to the lack of equivalent terms	6
13	To orient the writing towards post modernism.	4
14	To give extra flavour on the part of readers.	4
15	Due to the demand of the day.	3

The table above depicts the major reasons for code switching in the novel. Most of the respondents replied that the most common reason for code switching is developing global interest toward English. This generation is empowering itself not only for national competition but also for the competition in international arena. Needless to say that English is a major tool to have international access.

Similarly, the next reason for code switching in the novel is author's English background. Whenever one gets a vast treasure of knowledge in English, this knowledge is reflected either this or that way in his/her writing. Seventeen respondents had given this reason for code switching.

Another reason for code switching is the author's intention to address new generation. This generation shows greater interest towards English. Mixing the English language in the novel may be writer's psychological treatment to attract new generation. Sixteen respondents had given this reason for code switching.

Reason for code-switching can also be the writer's deliberate intention to reflect the day to day communication in his novel. As English can be observed in every sphere of human life these days, the writer might have done the same thing in his novel. Out of the total respondents, 15 had given this reason.

Every topic cannot be dealt well in one language. Due to the advance development in science and technology, new concepts are emerging day by day. While discussing on different disciplines, people have to select a particular code and deal the concept with its help. So, as respondents think that the demand of the topic is one of the reasons for code switching in Palpasa Café.

The reason to catch the sentiment of young readers' is similar to the reason 'to address the new generation'. Fourteen respondents had given this reason for code-switching.

Among the different reasons for code switching, perceived socio-cultural behavior is also one. People want their own identity in their society or in their circle. Mixing English code in his novel might be the writer's intention to keep his separate identity among other writers. Twelve respondents had given this reason for code-switching.

English is spoken all over the world. People use it for different purposes. It has extended function. It is internationally accepted lingua-franca. English has gained such a prestige that no other language has this. So, established linguistic hegemony of the English language is another reason for code switching. Ten respondents had given this reason.

Translation also plays a crucial role in code-mixing. While translating, translators sometimes leave some terms untranslated. In this case, such terms directly enter to another language and gradually assimilate in the target language. So, due to linguistic and cultural translation code-switching takes place. Seven respondents had given this reason for code switching.

People have different writing style; they want to make their writing catchy and contemporary. Some people want to make their writing standard by mixing the expressions from another language. So, author's intention to make the communication attractive, effective and vivid is another reason for code-switching. Ten respondents had given this reason.

Some English terms do not have equivalent in the Nepali language. Some examples are: E-mail, internet, computer, radio, television, coat, restaurant, table. In this case, we have to use same words in our speech and writing. The author has also used these words in his novel. So, due to the lack of equivalent terms is another cause for code switching. Six respondents had given this reason for code switching.

Culture plays a pivotal role for the protection of a language. If one wants to be assimilated with the culture of a country, he/she should try to be assimilated with its language first. When one becomes bicultural the linguistic elements of one culture influence another. S/He starts mixing terms of one language in another language. So, cultural influence is also another reason for code switching. Five readers had given this reason for code switching.

This is the era of post-modernism. Deconstructionism is one of the movement in it. In this, none of the established norms and values is taken into consideration. Originality is taken as derivative. The writers do not bound themselves by the rules and regulation of writing. They are free to write and express their ideas in their own way. So, writer's intention to orient the writing towards post-modernism is another reason for code switching since its main motto is multiple interpretations of human feeling, desire, emotion and attitude. Four respondents stood with this reason.

Some of the other reasons for code switching were due to the demand of the day, writer's intention to give extra flavour to the readers.

In a nutshell, respondents' attitudes advocate that in the name of code switching, none should spoil the dignity of one language. We should not perceive code switching as a tool to underestimate our language and culture because we have already entered in the global village and it is accepted globally as a natural phenomenon. Any language of the world can establish its hegemony across the globe provided that it has power. Likewise, any literary genre of any language can stand as cosmopolitan in its own right. So, the language of one literary text influences other languages and is influenced itself by them to have better perlocution on the part of readers.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the final chapter of the study. This chapter consists of the findings based on the analysis of data, some recommendations and pedagogical implications based on findings.

4.1 Findings

After the analysis and interpretation of the data, the study has derived the following findings regarding the use of English expressions in the novel *Palpasa Café*.

- 4.1.1 The total number of mixed English expressions in the novel was four hundred and eighty two.
 - a. Word level mixing was found in the greatest number in the novel. Out of 482 expressions, 301 (i.e. 62.45%) were of word level, followed by phrases occupying 108 (i.e. 22.41%) expressions. Similarly, 58 sentences (i.e. 12.03%), 13 abbreviations (i.e. 2.70%) and 2 clauses (0.41%) were found in the novel.
 - b. Regarding word level mixing, nouns were remarked in the highest position. Out of 301 words, 207 (i.e. 72.09%) were nouns. Nouns and verbs were followed by adjectives and adverbs. There were 52 (17.28%) verbs, 31 (i.e. 10.30%) adjectives and only 1 (0.33%) adverb mixed in the novel.
 - I. Out of 217 nouns used in the novel, 160, i.e. 73.74% were common noun. Common nouns were followed by material noun (13.82%), proper noun (6.5%), abstract noun (4.15%) and collective noun (1.84%) respectively. Some nouns like phone, photo canvas, restaurant, E-mail, camera, love, photographer, painting, gallery, sir, school, pistol, college etc. were found maximally used in the novel.

- II. Out of 52 verbs used in the novel, 40 (i.e. 76.92%) were transitive and remaining 12 (i.e. 23.08%) were intransitive. The verbs like mind, phone, record, sketch, charge, order, love, release, etc. had higher frequency in the novel.
- III. Out of 31 adjectives mixed in the novel, 24, i.e. 77.42% were adjectives of quality followed by adjectives of quantity which were 6 in number. Only one possessive adjective 'my' was found in the novel. Other adjectives were not found in the novel.
- IV. Only one adverb 'forever' was found in the novel.
- c. Out of 108 phrases, 107 were noun phrases. Only one adjective phrase 'very good' was noticed in the novel. Other phrases were not found in the novel. Some noun phrases like boy friend, photo studio, documentary film, visiting card, generation gap, manpower office, art gallery etc. were repetitively used.
- d. Only two clauses were found in the novel, which were: the same young chap I used to tell the story of our war and when I remember your father
- e. There were 58 sentences in the novel. Out of them 27, i.e. 46.55% were statements, 10, i.e. 17.24% were imperatives, 13, i.e. 22.41% were questions, 5, i.e. 8.63% were optatives and 3, i.e. 5.17% were exclamatory sentences. Some sentences like Thank you, Sorry, I love you, Excuse me, Welcome etc. were used repeatedly.
- f. Sentences were also analyzed structurally. Out of 58 sentences, 56 were simple sentences and two were complex. No compound sentence was observed in the novel.
- g. Thirteen abbreviated forms were noticed in the novel. Among them P.C.O., B.B.C., SMS, C.N.N., F.M. had more than two occurrences.
- h. Regarding the frequency of the occurrences, the expressions which are used in day to day communication were found maximally used in the

novel. The word 'gallery' had the highest frequency which occurred 55 times in the novel. The word 'painting' had the 2nd highest frequency which occurred 26 times, likewise the words 'canvas' and 'restaurant' had occurred 17 and 12 times respectively. Moreover, the words: sorry, order, phone, photo, e-mail, check, waiter, plate, chat, museum, sir, album, wine, camera, love, glass, school, satellite, guide, bag, hello, sketch, college, café, series etc were found used repeatedly. The more about expressions and frequency is given in the appendix no.3.

4.1.2 The major reasons for code-switching in the novel found in the study are listed below.

- a. English is mixed in the novel due to developing global interest towards it.
- b. Author's English knowledge/background is also responsible for it.
- c. Author's intention to address new generation.
- d. Author's desire to reflect the reality through his writing.
- e. Due to the demand of the topic.
- f. Author's desire to catch the sentiment of young readers.
- g. Due to perceived socio-cultural behavior of the people.
- h. Due to the linguistic hegemony established by the English language.
- i. Due to linguistic and cultural translation.
- j. Author's intention to make the communication attractive, effective and vivid.
- k. Due to the lack of equivalent terms.
- l. Due to cultural influence.
- m. Due to the effect of post-modernism i.e. writer's intention to orient his writing towards post-modernism.
- n. Author's desire to give extra flavour on the part of readers

- o. Due to the demand of the day etc.

4.2 Pedagogical Implications

The following pedagogical implications have been suggested on the basis of findings of the study.

1. As this study concludes that code-switching is a natural phenomenon and it is observed in every sphere of human life, while teaching the teacher should switch the code as per the need of students for the better understanding of the content.
2. The students who are interested in sociolinguistics can use this research as the reference of their study.
3. This study will be fruitful to the students and teachers who are studying Nepali literature, particularly the novels.
4. This study can be used to provide insights about the reasons for code switching which elaborates the theoretical knowledge of code switching as well.
5. This study can be used to impart knowledge about the dynamic reality of language and trend of English code-switching.
6. This study provides some guidelines for those linguists who are analyzing the Nepali language in terms of English code-switching.
7. Anyone who is keen to know about English code-switching can find this study fruitful.
8. This study has also found frequently used English expressions and the teacher should make his students familiar with such expressions.
9. Simple sentences and typical vocabulary used in day to day communication should be given primary importance while teaching.

4.3 Recommendations

Research is not a complete work. This study is prepared for academic purpose. This is neither new nor complete research in itself. So the shortcoming and gap of this study should be fulfilled by the future researches with some new innovations. The findings of this study cannot be generalized in all genres of literature. So, on the basis of its findings I would like to present some recommendations for the betterment of forthcoming researches of this nature.

- a. Further researchers should try to provide more comprehensive picture of code-switching and reason for code switching.
- b. English code switching in other Nepali literary genres, e.g. poetry, dramas, essay, stories etc. have to be studied.
- c. English code-mixing should be studied on the basis of sex, age, educational background, ethnicity, language background, social group and so on.
- d. Mixed expressions other than the English language can be the topic of the research.
- e. Workshops, interactional programmes, seminars, conferences of teachers, linguists, scholars, course designers etc. should be organized to discuss the essence and effectiveness of code-switching.

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Appendix-I

Questionnaire

Dear Informant,

This questionnaire is prepared to accomplish a research work on **Code Switching: A Case of Palpasa Cafe** for the purpose of fulfilment of M.Ed. thesis in English under the direct supervision of **Dr. Anjana Bhattarai**, Reader, Department of English Education, TU, Kirtipur. I hope that your cooperation will be invaluable for the accomplishment of this research work.

Researcher

Jhabakhar Aryal

TU, Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Informant's

Name :

Sex :

Level :

I kindly request you to confine yourself within the Nepali novel '*Palpasa Cafe*' while answering the questions.

I. Please indicate your opinion by putting tick () on the response.

1. English words are mixed in the novel.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
2. English code-mixing in Nepali novel is a natural phenomenon in this age.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
3. Mixing English code in Nepali novel is challenging Nepali language and Culture.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
4. English expressions are mixed in modern Nepali novel to catch the sentiments of young readers.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
5. English code is mixed in modern Nepali novel as English is more prestigious than other languages.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
6. The author has tried to give extra flavour to the readers.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
7. The author has underestimated Nepali language and culture by mixing English code in Nepali novel.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
8. The author could not make concept intelligible if he did not make use of the code.
a) Agree b) Neutral c) Disagree
9. The author has mixed English code due to his English Educational background and

developing global interest towards English.

a) Agree

b) Neutral

c) Disagree

II. Please give your view for the following questions.

1. Why has the author used English words such as office, photo, colour, check to replace even the simplest Nepali words कार्यालय, तस्वीर रंग, जाँच ?

a) To attract readers attention.

b) Due to the influence of his English background.

c) To underestimate Nepali language and culture.

d)..... (If any other)

2. What according to you are the three main reasons for mixing English code in Nepali novel?

a).....

b).....

c).....

3. What do you think are the main reasons for code-switching in the following circumstances?

a) –‘Are you virgin?’ मैले प्याङ्ग सोधेँ ।

-‘I like matured man.’ त्यस केटीले उताबाट फर्माई ।

b) –‘I am happy today.’ उनले भने- ‘आफ्नै छोरो फर्केजस्तो लाग्यो’ ।

-‘There is no more a school’. ‘भएभरका केटाकेटी पढीर’का बेला ड्याम्म पढ्क्यो ।

c) -म states मा graduation सकेर फर्केकी, documentary filmmaker बन्न चाहन्छु ।

-Exhibition भनेको business deal गर्ने अवसर पनि हो ।

Reasons:

a.

b.

c.

d.

4. Now, why in your opinion has the author used such expressions in his novel “*Palpasa Cafe*”?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix-II

Mixed English Expressions at Word and Phrase Level

Nouns/ Noun Phrases	Verbs/ Verb Phrases	Adjective/ Adjective Phrases	Adverbs/ Adverb Phrases
afternoon colour	abandon	beautiful	forever
agent	appeal	black	
album	bore	blank	
altitude	change	charming	
ambush	check	classical	
amnesty	charge	clear	
international	cheers	conservative	
apartment	click	fair	
arm-chair	comment	fast	
army	compile	first	
art centre	crash	first hand	
art college	date	first hand	
bakery	deal	handsome	
bar	delete	happy	
barrack	design	instrumental	
barrel	dictate	intelligent	
bathroom	disturb	last	
beach	download	lovely	
bed	drink	nervous	
bed-room	faint	passionate	
bill	feel	perfect	
biography	fry	romantic	
birthday	guess	rooftop	
blank fire	handshake	second	
bomb	join	sentimental	
boot	kiss	serious	
brown bread	listen	slow	
brush	mike	solo	
buffalo-soldier	mind	sorry	
bulb system	miss	urgent	
bureau	mix	very good	
bus station	off	white	
business	order		

button	park		
byline story	phone		
café	photo feature		
cake	practice		
calculator	record		
calendar	reject		
camouflage	release		
campus	report		
canvas	reserve		
car	rewind		
cartoon	serve		
cassette	share		
ceiling	stitch		
channels	suicide		
character artist	switch on		
charge	try		
chat	update		
chaumin	wish		
chicken			
chicken fry			
chicken silger			
cigar			
cigarette			
clerk			
climbing			
coconut bar and			
pineapple			
coffee pot			
college			
college fee			
colour			
colour pen			
column			
commercial artist			
company			
computer			
computer print			

Noun/noun phrases	Noun/noun phrases	Noun/noun phrases	Noun/noun phrases
Comrade cross cross-fire curfew cutting cyber café cycle-boy dead line degree departmental store desert desk digital camera dinning room dinning table dispatch doctor documentary film documentary filmmaker dollar draft drawing table dress driver duet song editor e-mail engineer eraser fashion fax fields film bread filter king	get together girl-friend glass graduation guest guide Guinness book gun half-pant half-time happy birthday hard drink hate headlight helicopter hello high jump homework horn host hostel hotel Yak and Yeti hotmail account ice impression inspector internet iron item jeep joke key board language center laptop last chance left-right library	lodge lost for life love machine madam magazine mail major manager manpower office maple tree message metropolitan museum of art microchips militia mobile momo plate mood morning walk motorcycle Museum music video napkin national gallery of art new pinch non -veg jokes nonfiction notebook number plate office Olympic marathon one side story online optical fiber	password pencil personal letter phone photo photo exhibition photographer photography pipe piston plastic plate position post graduation post-card primary school programme pub radio rail railway station reality relation release function reporter resort restaurant robot romantic hero route

fire first camp first class college first division flight frame French wine fries frock gallery gate generation generation gap genes	lighter line	orange- juice order packet Palpasa Cafe party secretary passport	royal hotel satellite satellite phone screen season seat secretary series serious song service
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Appendix -III

Mixed English Expressions at Clause And Sentence Level.

I. English Clauses Mixed in the Novel

- The young chap I used to tell the story of our war (p. 110).
- When I remember your father,..... (p. 111).

II. English Sentences Mixed in the Novel

- उनीहरु मलाई Best of luck भन्दै अगाडि बढे । (p. 10)
- Excuse me, यहाँबाट एउटा कुर्ची लैजान सक्छु ? (p . 15)
- 'Sorry' उसले नबुझेको स्वाड पाउँ आफ्नो अप्ठ्यारो लुकाउन खोजी । (p.15)
- Bar is no bar. p.33
- 'Sorry' मैले टेबल share गर्न खोजेकी होइन । (p.39)
- 'Hi' मैले भने अनि उतिर हात बढाए फेरि । (p. 39)
- 'No problem , I like matured man' त्यस केटीले त्यताबाट फुर्माई । (p .39)
- Are you virgin ? मैले फ्याट्ट सोधे । (p. 41)
- They are cold, you see ! प्रायजसो चित्र रंगविच संघर्ष छैन । (p. 44)
- 'Bye' भनेर ऊ भन्याङ्गको फेदबाट ओभेल परेपछि म अक्क न वक्क भएर उभिरहे ढोकामै । (p .45)
- ढोकामा पुग्दा 'Excuse me' भनेर मैले उसलाई रोके । (p. 45)
- ' Thank you' भनेर निस्क्यो । (p.45)
- Sorry sir , sorry sir भने फेरी , sorry दाइ । (p. 46)
- 'Do you love me ?' केटाको आवाज आयो । (p.45)
- 'I hate you' केटीको आवाज सुने । (p. 58)
- Hi! wow great ! उसले ढोकामा पसेपछि यताउति हेदैमा आफूलाई अल्मल्याउन थाल्दैमा भनी । (p.63)
- मेरो Album को title नै love हो । 'The first love before the second' (p. 64)
- 'Meet my friends' म परस्पर चिनाजानी गराउन मै व्यस्त थिएँ । (p. 65)
- Beautiful ! म कतै अर्को gallery त आइपुगिन । (p.66)

- Perfect ! बल्ल खुल्यो । (p. 66)
- ‘Can I help you?’ मैले पल्पसा छेउ पुगेर wine को bottle ढलक्क पारे । (p.67)
- Listen, ऊ कला प्रसंसक हो । उसले दिएको सुभाब ठिकै लाग्यो । ‘Nothing more than that’ . (p. 69)
- Who is this? कोही कराएको सुनियो । (p. 1.9)
- उनी फेरी डिलबाट कड्कय, who is coming ? (p.109)
- ए हे, Are you the some young chap? उनले भने - The young chap I used to tell the story of our war. (p.110)
- When I remember your father, I still become emotional. उनले चिनेछन् । (p.111)
- बरु भन्नोस, How are you ? (p. 111)
- Ok , I am Ok. उनले गम्रङ्ग अगालो हालेर आफुसग मेरो उचाइ पनि नोप । (p. 111)
- मेरो उचाइ सोचे भन्दा तीब्र गतिले बनेपछी एकपटक उनले भनेका थिए ‘You can be a traffic police.’ (p. 111)
- 'तपाईंलाई सम्झिरहन्छु म' ‘How do you remember me ?’ (p. 112)
- आफ्नो गाउँ सम्झने वित्तिकै चौरामा भएभरका केटाकेटी जम्मा गरेर कथा भन्ने तपाईंको अनुहार आइहाल्छ । 'I am glad to know' p.112
- ‘I am happy today’ आफ्नै छोरो फर्केजस्तो लाग्यो । (p.112)
- शिर अलि निहुयाएर सानो स्वरमा भने - Take care my son. (p. 112)
- 'There is no more a school' भएभरका केटाकेटी पढिर’का बेला ड्याम्म पढ्क्यो । (p. 113)
- सोध्नुपर्छ ? Silly boy! You are still the same. (p.114)
- ‘Take this glass.’ काकाले पानी उमालि बरी मेरो हातमा पुरानो steel को तातो गिलास थमाए । p.114
- भ्यालबाट मुन्टो निकालेर बुढाले सोधे - who is this ? को हँ ? (p. 118)
- कफी हो, के आनाकानी गरेको ? I hope you don't forget us. (p.119)
- काफल टिपीवरी तल कफीबारी आइपुग्छौं , ‘Do you get my point?’ (P. 119)
- कसैलाई आफ्नो अनुमतिगेवर हिडडुल गर्न दिदैनन् । This is simply dictatorship. (p.184)
- उ राँकिएकी थिई - ए बाबा, What do you mean? (p.198)

- त्यही कारण हातमा पत्रिका राखेपछि देखिने जो सुकैलाई Good morning भन्न मन लाग्छ । (p.203)
- Fan हरुले मध्यरातमा पनि call गरेर I love you भनिदिन्छन्! (p.207)
- Welcome छ, नेपालमा तिम्रीलाई । (p.208)
- Sorry Christina, म ढोकामा उभिएर याचना गर्छु । (p.208)
- Excuse me, तिम्री आएर मेरो gallery को शोभा बढेको छ । (p.209)
- Thank you, यो कुनै surprise होइन, उसले मेरो आँखामा हेर्दै भनी । (p.209)
- Sorry! मैले भने । (p.221)
- 'Do you love me?' उसले सोधी । (p.222)
- 'Thank you' मैले फेरि brush चलाउन थाले । (p.224)
- 'Just kidding', उसले भन्यो । (p.237)
- मलाई tension नदेऊ, 'Relation is tension' मैले भनें । (p.238)
- 'Sorry Madam' हामीसँग loose cigarette छैन । (p.224)
- Waiter फेरि नजिक पन्यो । 'Excuse me sir!'

Appendix-IV

Frequency of English Expressions Mixed in the Novel

S. N.	Occurrence	Expressions
1.	Single	328 Expressions
2.	Double	napkin, charge, fire, office, line, documentary, film, filmmaker, beach, track, traffic, appointment, light, rewind, park, exhibition, video, music video, generation, slow, classical, disturb, visiting card, bread, jam, engineer, shelter, passport, curfew, I love you, inspector, machine, drawing, heroine, driver, traffic light, generation gap, dress, reject, manpower office, piano, assignment, feel, art gallery, state, torch light, photo studio, switch on, miss, fan, art center, cycle-boy, cutting, calculator, time, zin, magazine, double, relation, tension, seat, wish, staff, thesis, sweater, pub =66 expressions
3.	3 times	message, song, bulb, title, bottle, snacks, online, master, radio, lodge, manager, helicopter, documentary film, ambush, firing, switch, mind, record, surprise, hotel, disturb, off, hello, cassette, volume, drink, romantic, bar, password, cigarette, size = 31 expressions
4.	4 times	laptop, rail, car, release, photographer, bomb, boarding, internet, comrade, crossfire, report, season, van, attitude, story, boy friend, birthday, number =19 expressions
5.	5 times	art, museum, glass, pistol, series, resort = 6 expressions

6.	6 times	kiss, order, photo, check, computer, plate, chat, satellite, sleeping bag, brush, excuse me, rook sack, college, café = 14 expressions
7.	7 times	album, wine, camera, love, sketch = 5 expressions
8.	8 times	school, table, phone, paper = 4 expressions
9.	9 times	sorry, waiter = 2 expressions
10.	10 times	sir, guide = 2 expressions
11.	11 times	e-mail = single expression
12.	12 times	Restaurant = single expression
13.	17 times	canvas = single expression
14.	26 times	painting = single expression
15.	55 times	gallery = single expression

Appendix-V

List of English Abbreviated Forms Mixed in the Novel

PCO	(p.4)
MSN	(p.41)
RSVP	(p.46)
SMS	(p.63)
BBC	(p.71/72/179)
CNN	(p.71/72)
DV	(p.77)
CDO	(p.134)
AK-47	(p.180)
Ph. D.	(p.197)
FM	(p.206)
BICC	(p.206)
A4	(p.245)